

DECEMBER 18, 1991

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

ISSUE 91-24



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filed not later than December 4, 1991

CITATION

Cite all material in the Washington State Register by its issue number and sequence within that issue, preceded by the acronym WSR. Example: the 37th item in the August 5, 1981, Register would be cited as WSR 81-15-037.

PUBLIC INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

A copy of each document filed with the code reviser's office, pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, is available for public inspection during normal office hours. The code reviser's office is located on the ground floor of the Legislative Building in Olympia. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Telephone inquiries concerning material in the Register or the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) may be made by calling (206) 753-7470 (SCAN 234-7470).

REPUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

All documents appearing in the Washington State Register are prepared and printed at public expense. There are no restrictions on the republication of official documents appearing in the Washington State Register. All news services are especially encouraged to give wide publicity to all documents printed in the Washington State Register.

CERTIFICATE

Pursuant to RCW 34.08.040, the publication of rules or other information in this issue of the Washington State Register is hereby certified to be a true and correct copy of such rules or other information, except that headings of public meeting notices have been edited for uniformity of style.

DENNIS W. COOPER
Code Reviser

STATE MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE

The maximum allowable interest rate applicable for the month of December 1991 pursuant to RCW 19.52.020 is twelve point zero percent (12.00%).

NOTICE: FEDERAL LAW PERMITS FEDERALLY INSURED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE TO CHARGE THE HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST THAT MAY BE CHARGED BY ANY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IN THE STATE. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RATE OF INTEREST SET FORTH ABOVE MAY NOT APPLY TO A PARTICULAR TRANSACTION.

The maximum allowable retail installment contract service charge applicable for calendar year 1991 pursuant to RCW 63.14.130(1)(a) is eleven point seven five percent (11.75%).

The maximum allowable retail installment contract service charge for the purchase of a motor vehicle pursuant to RCW 63.14.130(2)(a) is ten point seven five percent (10.75%) for the first calendar quarter of 1992.

The maximum allowable retail installment contract service charge for the purchase of a vessel pursuant to RCW 63.14.130(3)(a) is eleven point two five percent (11.25%) for the fourth calendar quarter of 1991.

WASHINGTON STATE REGISTER

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Olympia, WA 98504

The Washington State Register is an official publication of the state of Washington. It contains proposed, emergency, and permanently adopted administrative rules, as well as other documents filed with the code reviser's office pursuant to RCW 34.08.020 and 42.30.075. Publication of any material in the Washington State Register is deemed to be official notice of such information.

Raymond W. Haman
Chairman, Statute Law Committee

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Code Reviser

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Subscription Clerk

STYLE AND FORMAT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE REGISTER

1. ARRANGEMENT OF THE REGISTER

Documents are arranged within each issue of the Register according to the order in which they are filed in the code reviser's office during the pertinent filing period. The three part number in the heading distinctively identifies each document, and the last part of the number indicates the filing sequence within an issue's material.

2. PROPOSED, ADOPTED, AND EMERGENCY RULES OF STATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The three types of rule-making actions taken under the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW) may be distinguished by the size and style of type in which they appear.

- (a) **Proposed rules** are those rules pending permanent adoption by an agency and are set forth in eight point type.
- (b) **Adopted rules** have been permanently adopted and are set forth in ten point type.
- (c) **Emergency rules** have been adopted on an emergency basis and are set forth in ten point oblique type.

3. PRINTING STYLE—INDICATION OF NEW OR DELETED MATERIAL

RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of certain marks to indicate amendments to existing agency rules. This style quickly and graphically portrays the current changes to existing rules as follows:

- (a) In amendatory sections—
 - (i) underlined material is new material;
 - (ii) ~~deleted material is ((lined out and bracketed between double parentheses))~~;
- (b) Complete new sections are prefaced by the heading NEW SECTION;
- (c) The repeal of an entire section is shown by listing its WAC section number and caption under the heading REPEALER.

4. EXECUTIVE ORDERS, COURT RULES, NOTICES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Material contained in the Register other than rule-making actions taken under the APA does not necessarily conform to the style and format conventions described above. The headings of these other types of material have been edited for uniformity of style; otherwise the items are shown as nearly as possible in the form submitted to the code reviser's office.

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF RULES

- (a) Permanently adopted agency rules normally take effect thirty days after the rules and the agency order adopting them are filed with the code reviser's office. This effective date may be delayed or advanced and such an effective date will be noted in the promulgation statement preceding the text of the rule.
- (b) Emergency rules take effect upon filing with the code reviser's office unless a later date is provided by the agency. They remain effective for a maximum of one-hundred-twenty days from the date of filing.
- (c) Rules of the state Supreme Court generally contain an effective date clause in the order adopting the rules.

6. EDITORIAL CORRECTIONS

Material inserted by the code reviser's office for purposes of clarification or correction or to show the source or history of a document is enclosed in [brackets].

7. INDEX AND TABLES

A combined subject matter and agency index and a table of WAC sections affected may be found at the end of each issue.

1991 – 1992

DATES FOR REGISTER CLOSING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FIRST AGENCY ACTION

<u>Issue No.</u>	<u>Closing Dates¹</u>			<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>First Agency Hearing Date³</u>
	Non-OTS & 30 p. or more	Non-OTS & 11 to 29 p.	OTS ² or 10 p. max. Non-OTS		
<i>For Inclusion in—</i>	<i>File no later than—</i>			<i>Count 20 days from—</i>	<i>For hearing on or after</i>
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92-24	Nov 4	Nov 18	Dec 2	Dec 16	Jan 5, 1993

¹All documents are due at the code reviser's office by 5:00 p.m. on or before the applicable closing date for inclusion in a particular issue of the Register; see WAC 1-21-040.

²A filing of any length will be accepted on the closing dates of this column if it has been prepared and completed by the order typing service (OTS) of the code reviser's office; see WAC 1-21-040. Agency-typed material is subject to a ten page limit for these dates; longer agency-typed material is subject to the earlier non-OTS dates.

³At least twenty days before the rule-making hearing, the agency shall cause notice of the hearing to be published in the Register; see RCW 34.05.320(1). These dates represent the twentieth day after the distribution date of the applicable Register.

WSR 91-24-001
RULES COORDINATOR
LOWER COLUMBIA COLLEGE
[Filed November 21, 1991, 3:36 p.m.]

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.310, Virginia M. Koken is re-designated as the rules coordinator for Lower Columbia College. The office and mailing address for the rules coordinator are: Office of the President, 1600 Maple Street, P.O. Box 3010, Longview, WA 98632.

Vernon R. Pickett
President

WSR 91-24-002
PROPOSED RULES
GAMBLING COMMISSION
[Filed November 21, 1991, 3:45 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 230-20-685 Commercial amusement games—Wager and prize limitations.

Purpose: To provide for limitations for commercial amusement games in locations authorized by a revision of RCW 9.46.0331.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 9.46.070 (3)(11)(14).

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 9.46.0331.

Summary: Provides limitations at newly authorized locations catering to school-aged minors for redemption amusement games.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Sharon M. Tolton, Rules Coordinator, Lacey, (206) 438-7685; Implementation: Frank L. Miller, Acting Director, Lacey, (206) 438-7640; and Enforcement: Neal Nunamaker, Assistant Director, Lacey, (206) 438-7690.

Name of Proponent: Washington State Gambling Commission, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Provides limitations at amusement game authorized locations catering to children. Prize limitations shall not exceed a cost of one hundred dollars. The maximum wager per play may not exceed fifty cents.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: The proposed change clarifies an existing rule.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

The agency has considered whether this rule change would create an adverse economic impact on small businesses as defined by chapter 19.85 RCW. It has determined that there is no economic impact to small business as a result of this proposal.

Hearing Location: Quality Hotel, Tacoma Dome, 2611 E Street, Tacoma, WA 98421, on February 14, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Washington State Gambling Commission, 4511 Woodview Drive S.E., Olympia, WA 98504-2400, by February 12, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: February 14, 1992.

November 21, 1991

Sharon M. Tolton
Rules Coordinator

NEW SECTION

WAC 230-20-685 COMMERCIAL AMUSEMENT GAMES—WAGER AND PRIZE LIMITATIONS. For locations authorized under WAC 230-04-138 (1)(g), (i) or (j), where school-aged minors are allowed to play, the following limitations shall apply.

(a) Prize limitations. No prize offered shall exceed a cost to the operator of one hundred dollars.

(b) Consideration. The maximum wager for play shall not exceed fifty cents.

WSR 91-24-003
PROPOSED RULES
WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

[Order 91-010—Filed November 22, 1991, 9:10 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 204-74A-060 Standards for school bus warning lights.

Purpose: Amend WAC for clarification.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 46.37.290.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 46.37.320.

Summary: Clarifies when hazard strobe lights for buses may be used.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Need to improve visibility of stopping school buses.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Lt. Lonnie R. Brackins, 515 15th Avenue, Olympia, 753-0347.

Name of Proponent: Washington State Patrol, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Describes when hazard strobe lights may be used on school buses. Will permit buses to operate with strobe lights when there is limited visibility.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Clarifies when hazard strobe lights are permitted and will improve visibility when buses are stopping, standing, or starting on highways.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: General Administration Building, Room G-130, Olympia, Washington 98504, on January 27, 1992, at 2:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Washington State Patrol, Research and Development Section, AX-12, Olympia, Washington 98504, by January 27, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: February 7, 1992.

November 22, 1991

George B. Tellevik
Chief

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-18-047, filed 8/30/90, effective 9/30/90)

WAC 204-74A-060 ADDITIONAL HAZARD STROBE LAMP. (1) In addition to the eight lamp warning system, each bus

may be equipped with a single additional hazard strobe lamp. Such lamps must meet the Class I requirements of SAE Standard J1318, 360 degree gaseous discharge warning lamp.

(2) A clear lens strobe lamp, less than eight inches in height, may be mounted on the centerline of the roof in the rear one-half of the bus. At no time shall the lamp be mounted any closer than six feet from the rear of the bus measured from a vertical plane tangent to the rearmost point of the bus body.

(3) The hazard strobe lamp will be activated by a switch independent of all other lamp switches. The hazard strobe lamp switch shall be plainly labeled and have a pilot lamp that shall indicate when the lamp is in operation.

(4) The use of a hazard strobe lamp is permitted only when the bus is occupied with school children and one or more of the following conditions exist:

(a) ~~((H))~~ The bus is in motion in inclement, sight obscuring conditions, including but not limited to rain, fog, snow, and smoke; ~~((and/or))~~

(b) There is a need to improve the visibility of the bus when stopping, standing, or starting onto a highway ((in areas of));

(c) There is limited visibility caused by geographic hazards such as winding roadways, hills, trees, buildings, etc.

The strobe lamp shall not be activated solely because of darkness.

WSR 91-24-004

PROPOSED RULES

WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

[Order 91-009—Filed November 22, 1991, 9:12 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Amending WAC 204-24-030, 204-24-040, 204-24-050, and 204-24-070.

Purpose: To change the wording "snow" tires to "approved traction" tires. To replace "commission on equipment" with "state patrol." Exempts Department of Transportation snow removal vehicles.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 46.37.420.

Summary: The wording "approved traction tires" will encompass the alternatives to snow tires as perceived by the public. The "commission on equipment" no longer exists. Vehicles operated by the Department of Transportation will be exempt.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: L. Klewin, Olympia, 753-6554; Implementation and Enforcement: Chief George B. Tellevik, Olympia, 586-2355.

Name of Proponent: Washington State Patrol, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This amendment will change the wording from "snow" tires to "approved traction" tires. This will encompass the alternatives to snow tires as perceived by the public. It will replace "commission on equipment" with "state patrol." It will also exempt vehicles operated by the Department of Transportation for the purpose of snow removal.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Changes "snow" tires to "approved traction" tires. Replaces "commission on equipment" with "state patrol." Exempts Department of Transportation snow removal vehicles.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: General Administration Building, Room G-130, Olympia, Washington 98504, on January 27, 1992, at 1:30 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Washington State Patrol, Research and Development Section, AX-12, Olympia, Washington 98504, by January 27, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: February 7, 1992.

November 22, 1991

George B. Tellevik
Chief

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-10-01, filed 10/19/83)

WAC 204-24-030 STANDARDS FOR STUDED TIRES. Studded tires shall meet the following specifications:

(1) Studs shall be metal, tipped with tungsten carbide.

(2) Metal studs shall be inserted only in a new tire or a newly-recapped tire which has molded in the tread the "pin-holes" into which metal studs are to be inserted. Studs shall not be inserted in any new tire or newly-recapped tire after it has been driven on a vehicle.

(3) Metal studs may be installed only by the tire manufacturer, or by a tire dealer or tire jobber who shall install the metal studs in conformance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(4) When a tire is sold or offered for sale as a studded tire or when studs are installed in a new tire or a newly-recapped tire, there shall be a minimum of seventy metal studs evenly spaced around the tread of the tire.

(5) A tire shall contain a minimum of fifty-six metal studs at all times in order to qualify as a "studded tire" or as an approved traction device where traffic control signs marked "chains" or "~~((snow))~~ approved traction tires required" are posted.

(6) Metal studs shall not be installed in any tire of a vehicle which has a gross vehicle weight of ten thousand pounds or over.

(7) School buses and fire department equipment tires are exempt from ~~((item))~~ subsection (6) of this ~~((regulation))~~ section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-10-01, filed 10/19/83)

WAC 204-24-040 TRACTION DEVICES. The following equipment items are approved by the ~~((commission on equipment))~~ state patrol for use as traction devices wherever traction devices are required by the department of transportation:

(1) Tire chains meeting the standards in chapter 204-22 WAC.

(2) Studded tires meeting the standards in WAC 204-24-030.

(3) ~~((Snow))~~ Approved traction tires. An approved ~~((snow))~~ traction tire shall have the following tread characteristics:

(a) A minimum of 4/32 inch tread, measured in the center portion of the tire at three locations equally spaced around the circumference of the tire.

(b) A relatively aggressive tread pattern designed primarily to provide additional starting, stopping, and driving traction on snow or ice. The tread shall have ribs, lugs, blocks or buttons the edges of which are at an angle greater than thirty degrees to the tire circumferential centerline.

(c) On at least one side of the tread design, the shoulder lugs protrude at least 1/2-inch in a direction generally perpendicular to the direction of travel.

(d) Tires manufactured to meet these specifications shall be permanently labeled on at least one sidewall with the words "mud and snow" or any contraction using the letters "M" and "S" (e.g. MS, M/S, M-S, M & S, etc.).

(4) Special tires specifically designed to improve stopping, traction, and cornering abilities of the tire on ice or snow may be approved by the ~~((commission on equipment))~~ state patrol as an approved traction device.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 91-003, filed 6/21/91, effective 7/22/91)

WAC 204-24-050 USE OF TIRE CHAINS OR OTHER TRACTION DEVICES. (1) Vehicles under 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight.

(a) When traffic control signs marked "~~((snow))~~ approved traction tires required" are posted by the department of transportation it shall

be unlawful for any vehicle to enter the controlled area without having mounted on its drive wheels at least one of the traction devices meeting the requirements of WAC 204-24-040.

(b) When traffic control signs marked "chains required" are posted by the department of transportation it shall be unlawful for any vehicle to enter the controlled area without having mounted on its drive wheels tire chains meeting the standards in chapter 204-22 WAC.

(i) Exception for all wheel drive vehicles. When "chains required" signs are posted, all-wheel drive vehicles shall be exempt from the chain requirement when all wheels are in gear and are equipped with approved traction devices as specified in WAC 204-24-040 provided that tire chains for at least one set of drive wheels are carried in the vehicle.

(2) Vehicles or combinations of vehicles over 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight.

(a) When traffic control signs marked "~~((snow))~~ approved traction tires required" or "chains required" are posted by the department of transportation it shall be unlawful for any vehicle or combination of vehicles to enter the controlled area without having mounted on its wheels tire chains as follows: PROVIDED, That highway maintenance vehicles operated by the department of transportation for the purpose of snow removal and its ancillary functions are exempt from this requirement if such vehicle has sanding capability in front of the drive wheels.

(i) Single vehicles, including but not limited to trucks, truck-tractors, buses and school buses: A minimum of two drive tires chained, one on each side of the vehicle, both on the same axle: PROVIDED, That highway maintenance vehicles operated by the department of transportation for the purpose of snow removal and its ancillary functions are exempt from this requirement if such vehicle has sanding capability in front of the drive wheels.

(ii) Two vehicle combinations, including but not limited to truck and trailer, or truck tractor and semi-trailer: A minimum of two drive wheels chained, one on each side of the vehicle and both on the same axle, and one trailer wheel chained on the last axle of the trailer. If the trailer or semitrailer has tandem rear axles, the chained wheel may be on either of the last two axles.

(iii) Three-vehicle combinations, including but not limited to truck tractor, semi-trailer and full trailer: A minimum of four drive wheels chained and two trailer wheels chained. The trailer wheel chains shall be on the last trailer in the combination and at least one such chain shall be on a tire on the last axle, or if the trailer has tandem rear axles, the chained wheel may be on either of the last two axles.

(iv) Combinations of vehicles specially permitted to carry over 80,000 pounds gross vehicle weight: A minimum of four drive wheels chained, and one trailer wheel chained. The trailer wheel chain shall be on the last axle of the trailer. Except in three vehicle combinations, the requirements of ~~((204-24-050(2)))~~(a)(iii) of this subsection shall prevail.

(b) All vehicles over 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight shall carry a minimum of two extra chains for use in the event that road conditions require the use of more chains than the minimums stated in ~~((subsection(2)))~~(a) of this ~~((section))~~ subsection or in the event that chains in use are broken or otherwise made useless: PROVIDED, That highway maintenance vehicles operated by the department of transportation for the purpose of snow removal and its ancillary functions are exempt from this requirement.

(c) Approved chains for vehicles over 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight shall have at least two side chains to which are attached sufficient cross chains of hardened metal so that at least one cross chain is in contact with the road surface at all times. Plastic chains shall not be allowed. The ~~((commission-on-equipment))~~ state patrol may approve other devices as chains if the devices are equivalent to regular chains in performance.

(d) On the following routes all vehicles and combinations of vehicles over 10,000 pounds shall carry sufficient tire chains to meet the requirements of this chapter from November 1 to April 1 of each year or at other times when chains are required for such vehicles:

- (i) I-90 - from North Bend to Cle Elum.
- (ii) SR-97 - from SR-2 to I-90.
- (iii) SR-2 - from Index to Leavenworth.
- (iv) SR-12 - from Packwood to Naches.
- (v) SR-97 - from the Columbia River to Toppenish.
- (vi) SR-410 - from Enumclaw to Naches.

Vehicles making local deliveries as indicated on bills of lading and not crossing the mountain pass are exempt from this requirement if operating outside of a chain required area.

(3) The Washington state department of transportation or Washington state patrol may prohibit any vehicle from entering a chain/~~((snow))~~ approved traction tire control area when it is determined that the vehicle will experience difficulty in safely traveling the area.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-10-01, filed 10/19/83)

WAC 204-24-070 APPROVAL OF TIRE CHAINS OR TRACTION DEVICES. Any tire chain, wheel chains, studded tires, or other traction devices meeting the standards in chapter 204-22 WAC, WAC 204-24-030, and 204-24-040 shall be considered as an approved type chain, studded tire, or other traction device by the ~~((commission-on-equipment))~~ state patrol.

WSR 91-24-005
PROPOSED RULES
HIGHER EDUCATION
COORDINATING BOARD

[Filed November 22, 1991, 9:15 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: State need grant program.

Purpose: To detail the definition of state need grant cost-of-attendance.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 28B.10.800 through 28B.10.822.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 28B.10.800 through 28B.10.822.

Summary: The proposed rule explains how the state need grant cost-of-attendance is calculated for each sector of higher education and how the "statutory ceiling" is established.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The rule is submitted to clarify public misconceptions about the calculations.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: John Klacik, 917 Lakeridge Way, Olympia, WA, 586-1405; and Enforcement: Shirley Ort, 917 Lakeridge Way, Olympia, WA, 586-6404.

Name of Proponent: Higher Education Coordinating Board, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: See Purpose above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: The proposed rule adds considerable detail to the process by which sector costs-of-attendance are calculated and also defines the manner in which the statutory ceiling is calculated. The sector costs-of-attendance affect the maximum grant awarded to individual students.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Conference Room, Community Center, South 500 Stone Street, Spokane, WA, on Friday, February 14, 1992, at 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon; at the Seattle Public Library, 1000 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA, on Thursday, February 20, 1992, at 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon; and at the Conference Room, Third Floor, Higher Education Coordinating Board, 917 Lakeridge Way, Olympia, WA, on Friday, February 28, 1992, at 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: John Klacik, Higher Education Coordinating Board, 917 Lakeridge Way, P.O. Box 43430, Olympia, WA 98504-3430, by February 28, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: March 25, 1992.

November 15, 1991

Ann Daley

Executive Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-04-067, filed 2/5/90, effective 7/1/90)

WAC 250-20-021 PROGRAM DEFINITIONS. (1) The term "needy student" shall mean a post-high school student of an institution of postsecondary education who demonstrates to the Higher Education Coordinating Board the financial inability, either parental, familial, or personal, to bear the total cost of education for any semester or quarter. The determination of need shall be made in accordance with federal needs analysis formulas and provisions as recognized and modified by the Board.

(2) The term "disadvantaged student" shall mean a post-high school student who by reasons of adverse cultural, educational, environmental, experiential or familial circumstance is unable to qualify for enrollment as a full-time student in a postsecondary institution, and who otherwise qualifies as a needy student and who is attending a postsecondary educational institution under an established program designed to qualify him or her for enrollment as a full-time student.

(3) The term "postsecondary institution" shall mean any public university, college, community college, or vocational-technical institute operated by the state of Washington political subdivision thereof, or any other university, college, school or institute in the state of Washington offering instruction beyond the high school level which is a member institution of one of the following accrediting associations: the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, the Cosmetology Accrediting Commission, or the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools, and if such institution agrees to participate in the program in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations. Any institution, branch, extension or facility operating within the state of Washington which is affiliated with an institution operating in another state must be a separately accredited member institution of one of the above named accrediting associations.

(4) "Washington resident" shall be defined as an individual who satisfies the requirements of RCW 28B.15.011 through RCW 28B.15.013 and Board-adopted rules and regulations pertaining to the determination of residency.

(5) "Dependent student" shall mean any post-high school student who does not qualify as an independent student in accordance with WAC 250-20-021(6).

(6) "Independent student" shall mean any student who qualifies as an independent student for the receipt of federal aid. These qualifications include a student who has either:

(a) reached his or her twenty-fourth birthday before January 1st of the aid year; or,

(b) is a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces; or,

(c) is an orphan or ward of the court; or,

(d) has legal dependents other than a spouse; or,

(e) is a married student or a graduate/professional student and will not be claimed by parents as a U.S. income tax exemption in the aid year; or,

(f) was not claimed by parents as a U.S. income tax exemption in either of the two calendar years prior to the academic year for which aid is being considered and had a total income and benefits for those two years sufficient to support his or herself; or,

(g) Is determined to be independent for the receipt of federal aid on the basis of the professional judgment of the aid administrator.

(7) Definitions of "undergraduate students" will be in accord with definitions adopted for institutional use by the Board.

(8) "Student budgets" shall consist of that amount required to support an individual as a student for nine months and may take into consideration cost factors for maintaining the student's dependents. This should be the amount used to calculate the student's total need for all state and federal funds.

(9) "State Need Grant cost-of-attendance" is the standard (~~aver-~~
~~age~~) student cost per sector, developed by the Board, to determine the eligible students' exact award.

(a) The costs for each sector are calculated by adding together a standard allowance for books, room, board, transportation and personal items, for all undergraduate students statewide, and the sector's regular tuition and fees for full-time, resident, undergraduate students.

(b) In no case may the costs-of-attendance exceed the statutory ceiling established by RCW 28B.10.808(4). The ceiling is calculated by adding together the actual maximum student expense budget recognized for any one category of students at a public institution, including the regular tuition and fees charged for a full-time resident undergraduate student at a public university, plus the current average state appropriation per student for operating expenses in all public institutions.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board will consult with appropriate advisory committees and the representative association of student financial aid administrators, to annually review and adjust the costs-of-attendance. The (~~adopted budgets~~) costs-of-attendance for each sector will be published concurrent with annual guidelines for program administration.

(10) "State Need Grant family contribution" for students with dependents shall mean the sum of the assumed parents' contribution, contribution from student assets, and all income including student's earnings. For students without dependents, the State Need Grant "family contribution" shall mean the sum of contributions from all the student's (and spouse's) assets and income, excluding student earnings.

(11) "Parents' contribution" shall mean the contribution toward college expenses expected from the student's parent(s) as related to the total financial strength of the parents.

(12) Funds administered by the institution such as Pell grants, BIA grants, those portions of agency funds designated for tuition and fees, as well as funds available to the student because of his or her student status are to be used in calculating the student's overall need, but are not counted as part of the State Need Grant family contribution.

(13) "Maximum base grant" is a percentage of the State Need Grant costs-of-attendance. The percentage will be no less than fifteen percent and no more than twenty percent, dependent each year upon available funding.

(14) "Dependent care allowance" is a flat grant amount, to be determined by the Board, which is in addition to the student's eligibility for the base grant. The allowance is awarded to those students who have dependents in need of care. The dependent must be someone (other than a spouse) living with the student. Care must be that assistance provided to the dependent which is paid to and provided by someone outside of the student's household.

(15) "State Need Grant award" is the difference between the maximum base grant and the student's total State Need Grant family contribution, plus a dependent care allowance, if applicable.

(16) "Academic year" is that period of time between July 1 and the following June 30 during which a full-time student would normally be expected to complete the equivalent of two semesters or three quarters of instruction.

(17) "Clock hours" means a period of time which is the equivalent of either:

(a) A 50 to 60 minute class, lecture, or recitation, or

(b) A 50 to 60 minute period of faculty-supervised laboratory shop training or internship.

(18) "Gift equity packaging policy" is the institution's policy for assigning gift aid to all needy, eligible students.

(19) "Satisfactory progress" is the student's successful completion of a minimum number of credits for each term in which the grant was received. Each school's policy for measuring progress of State Need Grant recipients must define satisfactory as the student's completion of the minimum number of credits for which the aid was disbursed.

(a) The minimum satisfactory progress standard for full-time students is twelve credits per term or 300 clock hours per term. Satisfactory progress for three-quarter time students is nine credits per term or 225 clock hours per term. Satisfactory progress for half-time student is six credits per term or 150 clock hours per term.

(b) Each school's policy must deny further disbursements of the Need Grant at the conclusion of any term in which he or she fails to complete at least one-half (50%) of the minimum number of credits for which the aid was disbursed or otherwise fails to fulfill the conditions of the institution's satisfactory progress policy.

(c) The school may make disbursements to a student who is in a probationary status. "Probation" is defined as completion of at least one-half (50%), but less than all (100%) of the minimum number of credits for which the aid was calculated and disbursed. The school must have a probation policy, approved by the Board, which limits the

number of terms in which a student may receive the Need Grant while in a probationary status.

(d) The school's aid administrator may at any time, using professional judgment exercised on a case-by-case basis, reinstate a student back into a satisfactory progress status, in response to an individual student's extenuating circumstances.

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

WSR 91-24-006
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Asparagus Commission)

[Memorandum—November 14, 1991]

The Washington Asparagus Commission, wishes to file for publication in the Washington state register, the following schedule of regular meetings:

March 17, 1992	1:00 a.m. [p.m.]
June 16, 1992	1:00 a.m. [p.m.]
September 15, 1992	1:00 a.m. [p.m.]
December 15, 1992	1:00 a.m. [p.m.]

All meetings will be held at:

Washington Asparagus Commission Office
2810 West Clearwater, Suite 202
Kennewick, WA 99336

WSR 91-24-007
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
PIERCE COLLEGE

[Memorandum—November 20, 1991]

The board of trustees of Community College District Number Eleven (Pierce College) would like to make the following change to the December 1991 regular board meeting: December 11, 1991, 12:30 p.m., meeting has been canceled. A special board meeting has been scheduled for December 4, 1991, 12:30 p.m. in Room 325H at the Ft. Steilacoom Campus.

WSR 91-24-008
PROPOSED RULES
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
COMMISSION

[Filed November 22, 1991, 2:33 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 480-70-350 relating to a uniform system of accounts and annual reports for solid waste collection companies. The proposed amendatory section is shown below as Appendix A, Docket No. TG-911200. Written and/or oral submissions may also contain data, views, and arguments concerning the effect of the proposed amendatory section on economic values, pursuant to chapter 43.21H RCW.

Purpose: The purpose of this rule is to recognize the increased costs to solid waste haulers of disposal fees and to disclose recycling activity in annual reports.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 80.01.040.

Summary: See Purpose above.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Paul Curl, Secretary, and Transportation Staff, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., Olympia, WA, (206) 753-6451.

Name of Proponent: Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, governmental.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, as to Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, and Fiscal Matters: There are no comments or recommendations being submitted inasmuch as the proposal is pursuant to legislative authorization as reflected in RCW 80.01.040.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The proposed changes to this rule will change the breaking point between Class A and Class B solid waste haulers and create a new Class C for specialized carriers hauling specific waste products from specific customers, which class will be required to file a less complicated annual report.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See Explanation of Rule above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Commission Hearing Room, Second Floor, Chandler Plaza Building, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., Olympia, WA, on January 8, 1992, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Paul Curl, Secretary, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., FY-11, P.O. Box 47250, Olympia, WA 98504-7250, by December 30, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 8, 1992.

November 21, 1991

Paul Curl
Secretary

APPENDIX "A"

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-335, Docket No. TG-900718, filed 1/14/91, effective 2/14/91)

WAC 480-70-350 ACCOUNTS—UNIFORM SYSTEM ADOPTED—REPORTS. (1) Effective January 1, 1989, a "uniform system of accounts" is hereby prescribed for use of solid waste collection companies in the state of Washington operating under chapter 295, Laws of 1961 (chapter 81.77 RCW).

(2) The various carriers shall be divided into ~~((two))~~ three classes as per ~~((average))~~ yearly gross revenue according to the following schedule:

- Class A - Those carriers having an annual yearly gross revenue of ~~((500,000))~~ \$1,000,000 or over per year.
- Class B - Those carriers having an annual yearly gross revenue of less than ~~((500,000))~~ \$1,000,000 per year.
- Class C - Specialized carriers, generally hauling specific waste products for specific customers. This class of carrier is not involved in traditional residential or commercial solid waste operations.

As set forth in the above classification, any carrier may, at its option, place itself in a group higher than the one in which it falls on the basis of its annual gross operating revenue.

(3) Each solid waste collection company must secure from the commission a copy of the "uniform system of accounts" applicable to its business and keep its accounts and other records in conformity therewith to the end that its records may be kept and the annual report required to be filed by it may be compiled in accordance therewith.

(4) For purposes of rendering annual reports, solid waste collection companies shall secure from the commission the proper forms and make and file annual reports as soon after the close of the calendar year as possible, but in no event later than May 1st of the succeeding year. Failure to file such reports will be sufficient cause for the commission, in its discretion, to revoke a certificate.

(5) In the event that a certificate is transferred, or is canceled for any cause, the annual report required by this rule must be filed immediately covering the period from the first of the year to the date on which the solid waste collection company ceased operations. Where operations are discontinued prior to the close of the calendar year, or where operations are started during the calendar year, an annual report shall be rendered covering that portion of the calendar year during which the solid waste collection company operated and shall show on the face thereof the exact period covered thereby.

(6) Each solid waste collection company must maintain complete records of the collection service provided to each customer, showing for each and every customer served the amount billed, the categories and quantity of service provided, the amounts collected, and the balance due. Such customer records must also be maintained in such manner so that the service provided and the rates and charges assessed are easily identifiable in tariff terms contained in the applicable tariff of each carrier. These records must be kept on file in the general office of each company, in alphabetical, address or route order, for a period of three years subject to inspection by the commission so that the commission may ascertain at any time the number of customers served, the amounts being billed and collected, and the balance due from each and every customer. Customers requesting either by letter, telephone or office visit an itemized statement of all charges shall be furnished same.

WSR 91-24-009

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Dental Disciplinary Board)

[Filed November 22, 1991, 2:39 p.m.]

This is notice that the proposed amalgam restoration practice standards rule, WSR 91-18-035, filed with the code reviser's office on August 29, 1991, is being withdrawn and has been referred back to the Dental Disciplinary Board's subcommittee for further review and/or revisions. The rule being withdrawn is WAC 246-816-160 Amalgam restoration practice standards.

Linda McCue
Program Manager

WSR 91-24-010

PROPOSED RULES PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION

[Filed November 22, 1991, 2:50 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 390-24-202 Report of compensation from sales commissions; and 390-05-215 Receipt of a campaign contribution.

Purpose: WAC 390-24-202, reporting required of officials who receive compensation through sales commissions; and WAC 390-05-215, defines when a campaign contribution is "received."

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 42.17.370.

Summary: WAC 390-24-202, officials receiving compensation in the form of sales commissions must identify on the statement of financial affairs additional information regarding the source; and WAC 390-05-215, "receipt" is defined concerning when campaign contributions are actually received.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Roselyn Marcus, Attorney General, Olympia, 586-1913; Implementation and Enforcement: Graham Johnson, Public Disclosure Commission, Olympia, 753-1111.

Name of Proponent: [Public Disclosure Commission], governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: WAC 390-24-202, listing only the company, agency, etc. through which a sales commission is paid as the source of compensation does not provide the public with sufficient information about potential conflicts of interest. The information made available through this added requirement will fill that information void; and WAC 390-05-215, certain reports required by the disclosure law are due a specified number of days after a contribution is received. Specifying when a contribution is considered received will permit candidates and political committee treasurers to better comply with the letter as well as the spirit of the act.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Second Floor Conference Room, Evergreen Plaza, 711 Capitol Way, Olympia, WA 98501, on January 28, 1992, at 9 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Public Disclosure Commission, P.O. Box 40908, Olympia, WA 98504-0908, by January 15, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 28, 1992.

November 20, 1991
Graham E. Johnson
Executive Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 390-24-202 REPORT OF COMPENSATION FROM SALES COMMISSIONS. (1) When a person receives compensation in the form of a commission on sales, the reporting of the compensation, required in RCW 42.17.241, shall include:

(a) the listing of the person through which the commission was paid, and

(b) the name of each person (other than the individual) for whom a service was rendered or to whom a product was sold, which resulted in a commission of \$1,000 or more.

NEW SECTION

WAC 390-05-215 RECEIPT OF A CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION. "Receipt" of a campaign contribution, as that term is used in chapter 42.17 RCW, shall be deemed to occur at the earliest of the following:

(1) the date that the candidate, treasurer, deputy treasurer, campaign manager, campaign chairperson or similarly situated campaign official obtains possession of the contribution, or

(2) the date that the candidate, treasurer, deputy treasurer, campaign manager, campaign chairperson or similarly situated campaign official is informed of the contribution, or becomes aware that the campaign, or in the case of an earmarked contribution, the intermediary, has possession of the contribution, or

(3) the date that the contribution becomes available for use by the candidate or committee.

WSR 91-24-011
PERMANENT RULES
PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION

[Filed November 22, 1991, 2:53 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 19, 1991.

Purpose: WAC 390-12-040 Description of central and field organization; 390-24-010 Forms for statement of financial affairs; 390-24-020 Forms for amending statement of financial affairs; and 390-20-020 Forms for lobbyist report of expenditures.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 390-12-040, 390-24-010, 390-24-020, and 390-20-020.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 42.17.370.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-154 on October 2, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 21, 1991

Graham E. Johnson

Executive Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-03, filed 7/9/85)

WAC 390-12-040 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION—DESCRIPTION OF CENTRAL AND FIELD ORGANIZATION. (1) The public disclosure commission is a five member commission appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The commission is assisted by a staff consisting of an executive director and such other employees as are necessary.

(2) The administrative office of the commission is located at Public Disclosure Commission, Room 403, Evergreen Plaza Building, Olympia, Washington.

(3) Mailings to the commission should be addressed as follows: Public Disclosure Commission, 711 Capitol Way, Rm 403, PO Box 40908, Olympia, WA 98504-0908.

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-04, filed 9/29/88)

WAC 390-24-010 FORMS FOR STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. The official form for statements of financial affairs as required by RCW 42.17.240 is designated "F-1", revised ((8/88)) 10/91. Copies of this form are available at the commission office, Room 403, Evergreen Plaza Building, Olympia, Washington 98504. Any attachments must be on 8-1/2" x 11" white paper.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION



403 EVERGREEN PLAZA, FJ-42
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98504-3342
Telephone (206) 763-1111

PDC FORM

F-1
8-88

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS REPORT
elected officials, candidates
and state appointed officials

PDC OFFICE USE

P
M
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Refer to instruction booklet for detailed assistance and examples.

Deadlines: Incumbent elected and appointed officials—by April 15.
Candidates and others—within two weeks of becoming
a candidate or being newly appointed to a vacancy.

SEND REPORT TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION.

DOLLAR CODE	AMOUNT
A	\$1 to \$1,999
B	\$2,000 to \$9,999
C	\$10,000 to \$19,999
D	\$20,000 to \$49,999
E	\$50,000 or more

R
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D

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL	NAMES OF SPOUSE AND DEPENDENTS	POLITICAL PARTY If partisan office or pertinent to appointment
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ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY ZIP

CHECK YOUR FILING STATUS (mark only one box)

- An elected or state appointed official filing annual report
- Final report as an elected official. Term expired _____
- Candidate running in an election month _____ year _____
- Newly appointed to an elective office
- Newly appointed to a state appointive office

OFFICE YOU HOLD OR ARE A CANDIDATE FOR:

Office title _____
 County, city, district or agency of the office,
 name and number: _____
 Position number _____
 Term begins: _____ ends: _____

1 INCOME: List each employer, or other source of income (pension, social security, legal judgment) from which you or a family member received \$1,000 or more during the period. (Report interest and dividends in Item 3 on reverse)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER OR SOURCE OF COMPENSATION	OCCUPATION OR HOW COMPENSATION WAS EARNED	AMOUNT: (USE CODE)
CHECK HERE <input type="checkbox"/> IF CONTINUED ON ATTACHED SHEET		

2 REAL ESTATE: List street address, assessor's parcel number, or legal description AND county for each parcel of Washington real estate with value of over \$5,000 in which you or a family member held a personal financial interest during the reporting period. (Show partnership, company, etc. real estate on F-1 supplement.)

PROPERTY SOLD OR INTEREST DIVESTED	ASSESSED VALUE (USE CODE)	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PURCHASER	NATURE AND AMOUNT (USE CODE) OF PAYMENT OR CONSIDERATION RECEIVED
PROPERTY PURCHASED OR INTEREST ACQUIRED		CREDITOR'S NAME/ADDRESS	PAYMENT TERMS SECURITY GIVEN MORTGAGE AMOUNT—(USE CODE) ORIGINAL CURRENT
ALL OTHER PROPERTY ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY OWNED			

CHECK HERE IF CONTINUED ON ATTACHED SHEET

3 ASSETS/INVESTMENTS—INTEREST/DIVIDENDS:

List bank and savings accounts, insurance policies, stock, bonds and other intangible property held during the reporting period.

A. Name and address of each bank or financial institution in which you or a family member had an account over \$10,000 any time during the report period.

B. Name and address of each insurance company where you or a family member had a policy with a cash or loan value over \$10,000 during the period.

C. Name and address of each company, association, government agency, etc. in which you or a family member owned or had a financial interest worth over \$1,000. Include stocks, bonds, ownership, retirement plan, IRA, notes, and other intangible property.

TYPE OF ACCOUNT OR DESCRIPTION OF ASSET

ASSET VALUE:
(USE CODE)

INCOME AMOUNT:
(USE CODE)

Check here if continued on attached sheet

4

CREDITORS: List each creditor you or a family member owed \$1,000 or more any time during the period. Don't include retail charge accounts, credit cards, or mortgages or real estate reported in item 2.

AMOUNT
(USE CODE)

CREDITOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS

TERMS OF PAYMENT

SECURITY GIVEN

ORIGINAL

PRESENT

Check here if continued on attached sheet

5

ANSWER EACH QUESTION BELOW. If you answer YES to any of these questions you must also complete the supplement page to this report. The supplement is not required if all answers are NO.

- A. Were you, your spouse or dependents an officer, director, general partner or trustee of any corporation, company, union, association, joint venture or other entity at any time during the reporting period? _____ If yes, complete supplement, Part A.
- B. Did you, your spouse or dependents have an ownership of 10% or more in any company, corporation, partnership, joint venture or other business at any time during the reporting period? _____ If yes, complete supplement, Part A.
- C. Did you, your spouse or dependents own your own business at any time during the reporting period? _____ If yes, complete supplement, Part A.
- D. Did you, your spouse or dependents prepare, promote or oppose state legislation, rules, rates or standards for current or deferred compensation (other than pay for your currently-held public office) at any time during the reporting period? _____ If yes, complete supplement, Part B.

DOLLAR CODE	AMOUNT
A	\$1 to \$1,999
B	\$2,000 to \$9,999
C	\$10,000 to \$19,999
D	\$20,000 to \$49,999
E	\$50,000 or more

HAVE YOU ? ? ? ?

Answered each item?
Put your name on each attached page?
Kept a copy for your records?

Certification: I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

Telephone

Date

REPORT NOT ACCEPTABLE WITHOUT YOUR SIGNATURE

ENTITY NO. 2

Reporting for: Self _____ Spouse _____ Dependent _____
POSITION OR OWNERSHIP %:

LEGAL NAME:

TRADE OR OPERATING NAME:

ADDRESS:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

PAYMENTS ENTITY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTAL UNIT IN WHICH YOU SEEK/HOLD OFFICE:

Purpose of payments

Amount (actual dollars)

PAYMENTS ENTITY RECEIVED FROM BUSINESS CUSTOMERS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OVER \$5,000:

Customer name:

Purpose of payment (amount not required)

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE IN WHICH ENTITY HELD A DIRECT FINANCIAL INTEREST (Complete only if ownership in the ENTITY is 10% or more and assessed value of property is over \$10,000. List street address, assessor parcel number, or legal description and county for each parcel):

Check here If continued on attached sheet

B LOBBYING: List persons for whom you or any immediate family member lobbied or prepared state legislation or state rules, rates or standards for current or deferred compensation. Do not list pay from government body in which you are an elected or appointed official or professional staff member.

PERSON TO WHOM SERVICES RENDERED	DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION, RULES, ETC.	COMPENSATION (USE CODE)



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION
 711 CAPITOL WAY RM 403 FJ42
 PO BOX 40908
 OLYMPIA WA 98504-0908
 (206) 753-1111

PDC FORM
F-1
 (10/91)

PERSONAL FINANCIAL AFFAIRS STATEMENT

POC OFFICE USE
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Refer to instruction manual for detailed assistance and examples.

Deadlines: Incumbent elected and appointed officials—by April 15.
 Candidates and others—within two weeks of becoming a candidate or being newly appointed to a position.

SEND REPORT TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION.

DOLLAR CODE	AMOUNT
A	\$1 to \$1,999
B	\$2,000 to \$9,999
C	\$10,000 to \$19,999
D	\$20,000 to \$49,999
E	\$50,000 or more

Last Name	First	Middle Initial	Names of Spouse and Dependents	Political Party If partisan office or pertinent to appointment
Mailing Address				
City	County	Zip + 4		

Filing Status (Check only one box.) <input type="checkbox"/> An elected or state appointed official filing annual report <input type="checkbox"/> Final report as an elected official. Term expired _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate running in an election: month _____ year _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Newly appointed to an elective office <input type="checkbox"/> Newly appointed to a state appointive office	Office Held or Sought
	Office title _____
	County, city, district or agency of the office, name and number: _____
	Position number _____
	Term begins: _____ ends: _____

1 INCOME: List each employer, or other source of income (Pension, social security, legal judgment) from which you or a family member received \$1,000 or more during the period. (Report interest and dividends in Item 3 on reverse)

Name and Address of Employer or Source of Compensation	Occupation or How Compensation Was Earned	Amount: (Use Code)
Show: Self (S) Spouse (SP) Dependent (D)		
Check here <input type="checkbox"/> if continued on attached sheet		

2 REAL ESTATE: List street address, assessor's parcel number, or legal description AND county for each parcel of Washington real estate with value of over \$5,000 in which you or a family member held a personal financial interest during the reporting period. (Show partnership, company, etc. real estate on F-1 supplement.)

Property Sold or Interest Divested	Assessed Value (Use Code)	Name and Address of Purchaser	Nature and Amount (Use Code) of Payment or Consideration Received		
Property Purchased or Interest Acquired		Creditor's Name/Address	Payment Terms	Security Given	Mortgage Amount—(Use Code) Original Current
All Other Property Entirely or Partially Owned					
Check here <input type="checkbox"/> if continued on attached sheet					

3 ASSETS / INVESTMENTS - INTEREST / DIVIDENDS List bank and savings accounts, insurance policies, stock, bonds and other intangible property held during the reporting period.

A. Name and address of each bank or financial institution in which you or a family member had an account over \$10,000 any time during the report period.	Type of Account or Description of Asset	Asset Value (Use Code)	Income Amount (Use Code)
B. Name and address of each insurance company where you or a family member had a policy with a cash or loan value over \$10,000 during the period.			
C. Name and address of each company, association, government agency, etc. in which you or a family member owned or had a financial interest worth over \$1,000. Include stocks, bonds, ownership, retirement plan, IRA, notes, and other intangible property.			

Check here if continued on attached sheet

4 CREDITORS List each creditor you or a family member owed \$1,000 or more any time during the period. Don't include retail charge accounts, credit cards, or mortgages or real estate reported in Item 2.

Creditor's Name and Address	Terms of Payment	Security Given	AMOUNT (USE CODE)	
			Original	Present

Check here if continued on attached sheet

5 All filers answer questions A thru D below. If the answer is YES to any of these questions, the F-1 Supplement must also be completed as part of this report. If all answers are NO and you are a non-incumbent candidate or a state executive officer filing your initial report after appointment, no F-1 Supplement is required. Incumbent elected officials and state executive officers filing annual financial affairs report also answer question E. An F-1 Supplement is required of these officeholders unless all answers to questions A thru E are NO.

- A. Were you, your spouse or dependents an officer, director, general partner or trustee of any corporation, company, union, association, joint venture or other entity at any time during the reporting period? _____ If yes, complete supplement, Part A.
- B. Did you, your spouse or dependents have an ownership of 10% or more in any company, corporation, partnership, joint venture or other business at any time during the reporting period? _____ If yes, complete supplement, Part A.
- C. Did you, your spouse or dependents own your own business at any time during the reporting period? _____ If yes, complete supplement, Part A.
- D. Did you, your spouse or dependents prepare, promote or oppose state legislation, rules, rates or standards for current or deferred compensation (other than pay for your currently-held public office) at any time during the reporting period? _____ If yes, complete supplement, Part B.
- E. (Incumbent officeholders only.) Did you, your spouse or dependents receive during the previous calendar year any gift valued at over \$50 that may have been intended to gain or maintain influence with you or the governmental entity you serve? (See F-1 manual for definition of "gift.") _____ If yes, complete Part C.

Dollar Code	Amount
A	\$1 to \$1,999
B	\$2,000 to \$9,999
C	\$10,000 to \$19,999
D	\$20,000 to \$49,999
E	\$50,000 or more

HAVE YOU ????

Answered each item?

Put your name on each attached page?

Kept a copy for your records?

Certification: I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature _____ Date _____

Daytime Telephone () _____



PDC FORM F-1 SUPPLEMENT (10/91)	SUPPLEMENT PAGE PERSONAL FINANCIAL AFFAIRS STATEMENT
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PROVIDE INFORMATION FOR YOURSELF, SPOUSE, DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND OTHER DEPENDENTS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD

LAST NAME	FIRST	MIDDLE INITIAL	DATE
-----------	-------	----------------	------

- A OFFICES HELD, BUSINESS INTERESTS:** For each corporation, non-profit organization, association, union, partnership, joint venture or other entity in which you, your spouse or dependents are an officer, director, general partner, trustee, or 10 percent or more owner—provide the following information:
- Legal Name: Report name used on legal documents establishing the entity.
 - Trade or Operating Name: Report name used for business purposes if different from the legal name.
 - Position or Percent of Ownership: The office, title and/or percent of ownership held.
 - Brief Description of the Business/Organization: Report the purpose, product(s), and/or the service(s) rendered.
 - Payments from Governmental Unit: If the governmental unit in which you hold or seek office made payments to the business entity concerning which you're reporting, show the purpose of each payment and the actual amount received.
 - Payments from Business Customers and Other Government Agencies: List each corporation, partnership, joint venture, sole proprietorship, union, association, business or other commercial entity and each government agency (other than the one you seek/hold office) which paid compensation of \$5,000 or more during the period to the entity. Briefly say what property, goods, services or other consideration was given or performed for the compensation.
 - Washington Real Estate: Identify real estate owned by the business entity if the qualifications referenced below are met.

ENTITY NO. 1 Reporting for: Self _____ Spouse _____ Dependent _____

LEGAL NAME: _____ POSITION OR PERCENT OF OWNERSHIP _____

TRADE OR OPERATING NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

PAYMENTS ENTITY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTAL UNIT IN WHICH YOU SEEK/HOLD OFFICE:

Purpose of payments	Amount (actual dollars)
---------------------	-------------------------

PAYMENTS ENTITY RECEIVED FROM BUSINESS CUSTOMERS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OVER \$5,000:

Customer name:	Purpose of payment (amount not required)
----------------	--

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE IN WHICH ENTITY HELD A DIRECT FINANCIAL INTEREST (Complete only if ownership in the ENTITY is 10% or more and assessed value of property is over \$10,000. List street address, assessor parcel number, or legal description and county for each parcel):

Check here if continued on attached sheet

ENTITY NO. 2

Reporting for: Self _____ Spouse _____ Dependent _____

LEGAL NAME:

POSITION OR PERCENT OF OWNERSHIP

TRADE OR OPERATING NAME:

ADDRESS:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

PAYMENTS ENTITY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTAL UNIT IN WHICH YOU SEEK/HOLD OFFICE:

Purpose of payments

Amount (actual dollars)

PAYMENTS ENTITY RECEIVED FROM BUSINESS CUSTOMERS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OVER \$5,000:

Customer name:

Purpose of payment (amount not required)

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE IN WHICH ENTITY HELD A DIRECT FINANCIAL INTEREST (Complete only if ownership in the ENTITY is 10% or more and assessed value of property is over \$10,000. List street address, assessor parcel number, or legal description and county for each parcel):

Check here if continued on attached sheet

B LOBBYING: List persons for whom you or any immediate family member lobbied or prepared state legislation or state rules, rates or standards for current or deferred compensation. Do not list pay from government body in which you are an elected official or professional staff member.

Person to Whom Services Rendered	Description of Legislation, Rules, Etc.	Compensation (Use Code)
Check here <input type="checkbox"/> if continued on attached sheet		

C GIFTS: List the date, source, brief description, and value of each gift of entertainment, travel, goods, services economic advantage, etc. valued at more than \$50 (entertainment at receptions where pro-rata share exceeds \$100). Exclude gifts that, without doubt, were clearly not intended to gain or maintain influence with respect to your governmental entity (e.g., most intra-family and private sector business related gifts). See Gift section of F-1 manual for details.

Date Received	Donor's Name, City and State	Brief Description	Approx. Dollar Value
Check here <input type="checkbox"/> if continued on attached sheet			

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-06, filed 9/12/86)

WAC 390-24-020 FORMS FOR AMENDING STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. (1) The official form for amending statements of financial affairs as required by RCW 42.17.240 for all persons who have previously filed the form F-1 is designated form "F-1A," revised (~~(12/86)~~) 10/91.

(2) No more than three F-1A forms may be filed to amend a previously submitted statement of financial affairs (form F-1). The form can be used only to update information required on an F-1.

(3) The commission reserves the right to reject amendatory forms and require a new statement of financial affairs (form F-1) at any time the amendments are confusing or create misunderstandings. Authority is delegated to the commission's executive director to make this determination.

(4) Copies of form F-1A are available at the commission office, Room 403, Evergreen Plaza Building, Olympia, Washington 98504. Any attachments must be on 8 1/2" x 11" white paper.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION



403 EVERGREEN PLAZA, FJ-42
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98504-3342
Telephone (206) 753-1111

PDC FORM
F-1A
(12/85)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
elected officials, candidates
and state appointed officials

PDC OFFICE USE

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INSTRUCTIONS

Please refer to the instruction book when completing this report.

WHO MUST REPORT: All elected officials, persons appointed to elective office, candidates, designated state appointed officials. (Federal officials, precinct committeemen and candidates for those offices are exempt from reporting.)

WHEN TO REPORT: By April 15, each year you hold office. Officials whose terms expire December 31, or in January are still obligated to report the following year. Candidates or persons appointed to office report within two weeks of becoming a candidate or being appointed.

SEND REPORT TO: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION

DOLLAR CODE	
DOLLAR CODE	AMOUNT
A	\$1 to \$1,999
B	\$2,000 to \$9,999
C	\$10,000 to \$19,999
D	\$20,000 to \$49,999
E	\$50,000 or more

Last name	First name	Middle initial	NAMES OF SPOUSE AND DEPENDENTS	POLITICAL PARTY If partisan office or pertinent to appointment
Address				
City	County	Zip		

CHECK YOUR FILING STATUS (mark only one box)	OFFICE YOU HOLD OR ARE A CANDIDATE FOR
<input type="checkbox"/> An elected or state appointed official filing annual report	Office title _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Final report as an elected official. Term expired _____	County, city, district or agency of the office, name and number: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate running in the election, month _____ year _____	Position number _____
	Term begins: _____ ends: _____

The F-1A report is designed primarily to simplify reporting by persons who have no changes or only minor changes to an F-1 report previously filed.

After filing a complete F-1 report, you may use the F-1A for no more than the next three reports. **A complete F-1 must be filed at least every four years.**

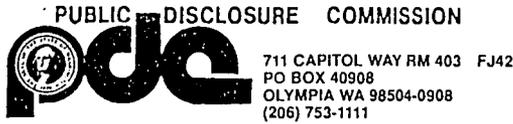
The Commission reserves the right to require that a complete F-1 report be filed if it believes amendments shown on one or more F-1A reports could cause confusion or misunderstanding to persons reviewing the reports.

Complete the Statements below, **sign your report** and send it to the Public Disclosure Commission. Keep a copy for your own records.

<input type="checkbox"/> No change report. I have reviewed my last complete F-1 report dated _____ and F-1A reports (if any) dated (1) _____ (2) _____. There have been no changes to that information during the preceding calendar year.
<input type="checkbox"/> Minor change report. I have reviewed my last complete F-1 report dated _____ The changes listed below have occurred during the preceding calendar year.
F-1 Item No. _____ Add _____ Delete _____ Change _____ (Provide all information required by F-1 report.)

PUBLIC OFFICE FUND: If you have received contributions or used surplus campaign funds to defray non-reimbursed public office related expenses, you must file a report (PDC F-2) or include those expenses in campaign reports (PDC C-4.) Instructions and forms are available from PDC. F-2 is due Jan 31.

<p>CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.</p>	SIGNATURE
	DAYTIME TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____



PDC FORM F-1A (10/91)	PERSONAL FINANCIAL AFFAIRS STATEMENT Short Form	PDC OFFICE USE RECEIVED
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The F-1A form is designed to simplify reporting for persons who have no changes or only minor changes to an F-1 report previously filed.
 A complete F-1 form must be filed at least every four years; an F-1A form may be used for no more than three consecutive reports.
Deadlines: Incumbent elected and appointed officials—by April 15.
 Candidates and others—within two weeks of becoming a candidate or being newly appointed to a position.

DOLLAR CODE	AMOUNT
A	\$1 to \$1,999
B	\$2,000 to \$9,999
C	\$10,000 to \$19,999
D	\$20,000 to \$49,999
E	\$50,000 or more

Last Name	First	Middle Initial	Names of Spouse and Dependents	Political Party If partisan office or pertinent to appointment
Mailing Address				
City	County	Zip + 4		

Filing Status (Check only one box.)

An elected or state appointed official filing annual report

Final report as an elected official. Term expired _____

Candidate running in an election: month _____ year _____

Newly appointed to an elective office

Newly appointed to a state appointive office

Office Held or Sought _____
 Office title _____
 County, city, district or agency of the office, name and number: _____
 Position number _____
 Term begins: _____ ends: _____

Select either "No Change Report" or "Minor Change Report," whichever reflects your situation. Supply all the requested information.

NO CHANGE REPORT. I have reviewed my last complete F-1 report dated _____ and F-1A reports (if any) dated (1) _____ and (2) _____. The information disclosed on those reports is accurate for the current reporting period.

MINOR CHANGE REPORT. I have reviewed my last complete F-1 report dated _____. The changes listed below have occurred during the reporting period. Specify F-1 Form Item numbers when describing changes. Provide all information required on F-1 report.

GIFTS: (This information required of incumbent elected and appointed officials only.) List the date, source, brief description and value of each gift of entertainment, travel, goods, services, economic advantage, etc. valued at more than \$50 (entertainment receptions where pro-rata share exceeds \$100). Exclude gifts that, without doubt, were clearly not intended to gain or maintain influence with respect to your governmental entity (e.g., most intra-family and private sector business related gifts). See Gift section of F-1 manual for details.

Date Received	Donor's Name, City and State	Brief Description	Approx. Dollar Value

Check here if continued on attached sheet.

CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature _____ Date _____

Daytime Telephone: () _____

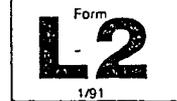
Report Not Acceptable Without Filer's Signature

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

lobbyist report of expenditures is designated "L-2", revised ((9/90)) 10/91. Copies of this form are available at the commission office, Room 403, Evergreen Plaza Building, Olympia, Washington 98504.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-20-028 [90-20-088], filed 9/28/90)

WAC 390-20-020 FORMS FOR LOBBYIST REPORT OF EXPENDITURES. The official form for the



PDC OFFICE USE

LOBBYIST MONTHLY EXPENSE REPORT

1. Lobbyist Name
Mailing Address
City State Zip

2. This report is for the period (Month) (Year) This report corrects or amends the report for (Month) (Year) Business Telephone ()

Table with columns: EXPENSE CATEGORY, TOTAL AMOUNT THIS MONTH, Amounts paid from lobbyist's own funds, Employer No. (Columns B, C, D)

(Attach additional page(s) if you lobby for more than three employers.)

10. EMPLOYERS' NAMES
No. (B)
No. (C)
No. (D)

11. Subject matter of proposed legislation or other legislative activity or rulemaking the lobbyist was supporting or opposing.
Subject Matter, Issue or Bill No.
Legislative Committee of State Agency Considering Matter
Employer Represented

Information continued on attached pages

Estimate the percentage of your time or lobbying effort devoted to: the Legislature % State Agencies %.

12. TERMINATION: (COMPLETE THIS ITEM ONLY IF YOU WISH TO TERMINATE YOUR REGISTRATION)

Date registration ends: Employer's name:

I understand that an L-2 report is required for any month or portion thereof in which I am a registered lobbyist. I also understand that once I have terminated my registration, I must file a new registration report prior to lobbying for that employer in the future.

CERTIFICATION
I certify that this report is a true and complete account of all information attributable directly or indirectly to lobbying activities for the period specified.
LOBBYIST
DATE

CONTINUE ON REVERSE SIDE



PDC OFFICE USE

LOBBYIST MONTHLY EXPENSE REPORT

1. Lobbyist Name
Mailing Address
City State Zip + 4

2. This report is for the period (Month) (Year) This report corrects or amends the report for (Month) (Year) Business Telephone ()

Table with columns: EXPENSE CATEGORY, TOTAL AMOUNT THIS MONTH, Amounts paid from lobbyist's own funds, and three Employer No. columns (B, C, D). Rows include Compensation, Personal Expenses, Entertainment, Contributions, Advertising, and Total Compensation.

(Attach additional page(s) if you lobby for more than three employers.)

10. EMPLOYERS' NAMES
No. (B)
No. (C)
No. (D)

11. Subject matter of proposed legislation or other legislative activity or rulemaking the lobbyist was supporting or opposing. Subject Matter, Issue or Bill No. Legislative Committee or State Agency Considering Matter Employer Represented

Information continued on attached pages

Estimate the percentage of your time or lobbying effort devoted to: the Legislature % State Agencies %.

12. TERMINATION: (COMPLETE THIS ITEM ONLY IF YOU WISH TO TERMINATE YOUR REGISTRATION)
Date registration ends: Employer's name:
I understand that an L-2 report is required for any month or portion thereof in which I am a registered lobbyist. I also understand that once I have terminated my registration, I must file a new registration report prior to lobbying for that employer in the future. All registrations terminate automatically on the second Monday in January of each odd numbered year.

CERTIFICATION
I certify that this report is a true and complete account of all information attributable directly or indirectly to lobbying activities for the period specified. LOBBYIST DATE

CONTINUE ON REVERSE SIDE

13. Show all of the following expenditures that were incurred by lobbyist or lobbyist employer(s):
- Entertainment expenditures exceeding \$25 per occasion (including lobbyist's expense) for meals, beverages, tickets, passes, transportation and any travel-related expenses or for other forms of entertainment provided to legislators, state officials, state employees and members of their immediate families.
 - Receptions: If a reception cost more than \$100 per participant, show the pro rata cost of the reception as a gift to state elected officials and state executive officers who attended in space below or on Memo Report.
 - Entertainment Gifts (except receptions): If more than \$50 per occasion was spent on a state elected official (including family) or a state executive officer (including family), itemize the gift, including the amount attributable to the official and family, below or on a Memo Report.
 - Other expenditures exceeding \$50 for gifts benefiting state elected officials, state executive officers and/or members of their immediate families.

Date	Names of all Persons Entertained or Provided Gifts	Description, Place, Etc.	Sponsoring Employer	Amount
N/A	Total gift expense itemized on attached Memo Reports →			

Continued on attached pages.

14. Monetary or in-kind contributions exceeding \$25 to federal, state or local office candidates, committees supporting or opposing these candidates, a legislative caucus fund, an elected official's public office fund, a political party, a political committee supporting or opposing a candidate or ballot measure, or any grass roots lobbying campaign.

Date	Name of Individual or Committee Receiving Benefit	Employer for Whom Contribution was Made	Amount
If contributions were made by a political action committee associated, affiliated or sponsored by your employer, show name of the PAC below. (Information reported by PAC on C-4 report need not be again included in this L-2 report.)			

Continued on attached pages. PAC Name: _____

15. Payments by the lobbyist for other lobbying expenses and services, including payments to subcontract lobbyists, expert witnesses and others retained to provide lobbying services or assistance in lobbying and payments for grass roots lobbying campaigns (except advertising/printing costs listed in Item 7).

Recipient's Name and Address	Employer for Whom Expense was Incurred or Lobbying Done	Amount

Continued on attached page.



MEMO REPORT

(for Lobbyists Reporting Gifts to State Elected Officials and Officials' Immediate Family Members)

Instructions: This Memo Report may be used by a lobbyist to report gifts given to a state elected official or that official's immediate family members instead of itemizing such gifts in Item 13 of the L-2 Report. Complete a Memo Report for each official to whom one or more gifts were given during the reporting period. Include gifts given to official's family members on the official's Memo Report.

Attach the original of each completed Memo Report to the L-2. Provide a copy of the Memo Report to the state elected official who received, or whose family members received, the gift(s).

Do not use this Memo Report to disclose campaign contributions, including the purchase of fund raiser tickets.

TO: _____
(State Elected Official)

FROM: _____
(Lobbyist Name)

(Address)

In accordance with RCW 42.17.170(3), please accept this memo as notification that the following gifts were provided to you and/or your immediate family members:

Date	Name of Official/Family Member	Description of Gift	Sponsoring Employer	Value

Lobbyist's Signature Date

This report is for the period _____
(Month) (Year)

This report corrects or amends the report for _____
(Month) (Year)

Business Telephone (_____) _____

Distribution of Memo Report: Original - to PDC with L-2; Copy - Elected Official Copy - Your Files

Reviser's note: The bracketed material preceding the section above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

WSR 91-24-012
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Order 91-143—Filed November 22, 1991, 3:25 p.m., effective
November 22, 1991, 4:00 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 22, 1991.

Purpose: Commercial fishing regulations.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order:
Repealing WAC 220-47-722.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: The openings in Areas 7B, 8, and 8A provide opportunity to harvest the nontreaty shares of chum salmon originating from the Nooksack-Samish, Skagit and Stillaguamish-Snohomish regions. The opening in Area 12C provides opportunity to harvest the nontreaty share of hatchery surplus chum salmon in the Hood Canal region, accounting for the opportunity-share provided for the recreational fishery; commercial fishery is restricted to gillnets in order to ensure a continuing supply of fish to the recreational fishery. The Area 8 in-season restriction provides recreational/commercial fleet separation. All other Puget Sound areas are closed to prevent overharvest of local salmon stocks.

Effective Date of Rule: 4:00 p.m., November 22, 1991.

November 22, 1991

Joseph R. Blum
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-47-723 PUGET SOUND ALL-CITIZEN COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY. *Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 220-47 WAC, effective 4:00 PM Friday November 22, 1991, until further notice, it is unlawful to take, fish for, or possess salmon or Atlantic salmon for commercial purposes taken from the following Puget Sound Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas except in accordance with the following open periods and mesh and area restrictions:*

**Area 7B – Gillnets using 6-inch minimum mesh, and purse seines, may fish continuously from 4:00 PM Friday November 22 until 11:59 PM Saturday November 30.*

**Area 8 – Purse seines using the 5-inch strip may fish from 5:00 AM to 8:00 PM daily, Monday and Tuesday November 25 and 26. Gillnets using 6-inch minimum mesh may fish from 3:00 PM to 9:00 AM nightly, Monday and Tuesday nights November 25 and 26. In addition to the exclusion zones described in WAC-220-47-307, the following area 8 in-season restriction applies: closed south of a line projected true west from Onamaco Point on Camano Island to the landfall on the eastern shore of Whidbey Island.*

**Area 8A – Purse seines using the 5-inch strip may fish from 5:00 AM to 8:00 PM daily, Monday and Tuesday November 25 and 26. Gillnets using 6-inch minimum mesh may fish from 3:00 PM to 9:00 AM nightly, Monday and Tuesday nights November 25 and 26.*

**Area 12C – Gillnets using 6-inch minimum mesh may fish from 6:00 PM Monday November 25 to 6:00 AM Tuesday November 26.*

**Areas 4B, 5, 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7E, 8D, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 10C, 10D, 10E, 10F, 10G, 11, 11A, 12, 12A, 12B, 12D, 13, 13A, 13C, 13D, 13E, 13F, 13G, 13H, 13I, 13J, and 13K, all freshwater areas, and exclusion zones provided for in WAC 220-47-307 except as modified herein – Closed.*

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 4:00 PM Friday November 22, 1991:

WAC 220-47-722 PUGET SOUND ALL-CITIZEN COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY (91-140)

WSR 91-24-013
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Order 91-142—Filed November 22, 1991, 3:27 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 22, 1991.

Purpose: Commercial fishing rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order:
Repealing WAC 220-44-04000A.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: A harvestable surplus of whiting exists in coastal waters. This repealer allows at-sea processing to resume until the recommended quota of the Secretary of Commerce is taken.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

November 22, 1991
Joseph R. Blum
Director

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 220-44-04000A COASTAL BOTTOMFISH SEASONS. (91-82)

WSR 91-24-014

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

[Filed November 22, 1991, 3:29 p.m.]

The proposed rules adopting WAC 232-12-037, Shooting preserves—Licensing—Permits—Operations, filed on August 14, 1991, WSR 91-17-023; and WAC 232-12-044, Use of game birds for training dogs, field trials—Marking requirements, filed on August 14, 1991, WSR 91-17-024 are hereby withdrawn.

Pamela K. Madson
Administrative Rules Officer

WSR 91-24-015

PERMANENT RULES WILDLIFE COMMISSION

[Order 521—Filed November 22, 1991, 3:30 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: October 5, 1991.

Purpose: The purpose of this amendment is to reduce unnecessary requirements for release of specific game birds.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 232-12-271.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.055, 77.12.040, and 77.16.150.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-17-022 on August 14, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: The Wildlife Commission added the following language to subsection (1)(f), "Game birds released for these purposes must be purchased from facilities that have been inspected by a certified veterinarian within the past twelve months." The first time the word "of" appears in the second sentence of subsection (2) was changed by the Wildlife Commission to "or."

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 20, 1991
Curt Smitch
Director
for Dean A. Lydig
Chair
Wildlife Commission

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 397, filed 6/2/89)

WAC 232-12-271 CRITERIA FOR PLANTING AQUATIC PLANTS AND RELEASING WILDLIFE.

(1) Release by persons other than the director. It is unlawful for persons other than the director to plant aquatic plants or release any species, subspecies, or hybrids of animals which do not already exist in the wild in Washington. If such species, subspecies, or hybrid does already exist in the wild in Washington, it may be released within its established range by persons other than the director, but only after obtaining a permit from the director.

(a) Application for a permit must be made on a form provided by the department. It must be submitted at least thirty days prior to acquisition of the wildlife or aquatic plants intended for release or planting, and must provide all information indicated.

(b) Permits will only be issued if the director determines there will be no adverse impact on the wildlife or wildlife habitat of the state.

(c) Each permit shall require that at least thirty days prior to planting or release of wildlife or aquatic plants they must be made available for inspection by the director. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to show that the wildlife will not pose a disease threat. If the director is not satisfied that the wildlife or aquatic plants do not pose a disease threat, they shall not be released or planted in the state. Director approval for release or planting may be withdrawn for cause.

(d) Each permit shall require that an applicant intending to release wildlife in the state shall report immediately to the director the outbreak of any disease among the wildlife intended to be released. If the director determines that such outbreak presents a threat to the wildlife of the state, the director may immediately order such action as necessary including quarantine or destruction of stock, sterilization of enclosures and facilities, cessation of activities, and disposal of wildlife in a manner satisfactory to the director.

(e) Each permit shall require that wildlife to be released shall not be branded, tattooed, tagged, fin clipped or otherwise marked for identification without approval of the director or as required in WAC 232-12-044.

(f) Legally acquired pheasant of the genus Phasianus; gray partridge of the genus Perdix; chukar partridge of the genus Alectoris; quail of the genus Lophortyx, Callipepla, and Colinus; and mallard ducks of the species Anas platyrhynchos may be released without a permit for purposes of dog training, and hunting pursuant to WAC 232-12-044. Game birds released for these purposes must be purchased from facilities that have been inspected by a certified veterinarian within the past twelve months.

(2) Release by the director. The director may plant aquatic plants or release animal species, subspecies, ((of)) or hybrids which have been planted or released previously in Washington if they do not pose a disease threat and if planting or release will not cause adverse impact on the wildlife or wildlife habitat of the state. Before releasing any species, subspecies, or hybrid of

animal not already existing in the wild in Washington, the director shall report to the commission on the planned release, stating the basis for determining that the planned release fulfills the criteria set forth herein. The director may release nonnative species, subspecies, or hybrids not previously released in Washington only if the director in his or her sole discretion has determined that:

(a) There is no reasonable expectation of adverse impact on the wildlife or wildlife habitat of the state and there is an adequate plan for evaluating such impact following the release;

(b) The commission has classified the species, subspecies, or hybrids to be released pursuant to RCW 77.12.020;

(c) Suitable habitat is available;

(d) The nonnative species, subspecies, or hybrids to be released are free of exotic pathogens;

(e) The release serves the public interest.

WSR 91-24-016
PERMANENT RULES
WILDLIFE COMMISSION

[Order 520—Filed November 22, 1991, 3:31 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: October 5, 1991.

Purpose: To identify species of wildlife to be eligible under a game farm license and to simplify the license process. This includes removing nonnative wildlife species that predate native wildlife, removing species no longer classified as wildlife, and adding new species in response to public requests.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 232-12-027.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.055, 77.12.040, and 77.12.570.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-17-021 on August 14, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: The Wildlife Commission changed subsection (2)(a) by removing the new section that would have added several grouse species to those that may be sold or transferred by licensed game farms. Subsection (2)(a) will now read "Game birds - pheasant, of the genus Phasianus; gray partridge of the genus Perdix; chukar partridge of the genus Alectoris; quail of the genus Lophorhyx, Colinus, Callipepla, and Oreortyx; waterfowl of the family Anatidae"; subsection (4)(a) of the original language will remain in the rule. The proposed subsection (a) will revert back to (b); subsection (4)(c) of the original language will remain in the rule. Proposed subsections (b) and (c) will revert back to (d) and (e) respectively; and subsection (6) was changed to read as follows: "A licensed game farm must be inspected annually. All costs will be paid by the licensee. The inspection must occur during the months of June, July, or

August. An inspection form will be provided by the department and must be completed and signed by a licensed veterinarian or an agent authorized by the department. The inspection form must accompany the annual report and be submitted to the director no later than the 15th day of January."

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 20, 1991

Curt Smitch

Director

for Dean A. Lydig

Chair

Wildlife Commission

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 258, filed 10/2/85)

WAC 232-12-027 GAME FARM LICENSE PROVISIONS. It is unlawful to operate a game farm ~~((except under the following provisions:))~~ without a current, valid Washington State game farm license.

(1) Game farms licensed prior to ~~((July 1, 1981))~~ January 1, 1992, may continue to possess, propagate, sell and transfer wildlife they lawfully possess on ~~((July 1, 1981))~~ January 1, 1992, by virtue of their license ~~((or permit))~~ issued by the department. Transfers of wildlife other than those species listed under 2~~((a), (b), or (c))~~ are restricted to licensed game farms authorized by written ~~((permit))~~ license to possess said wildlife.

(2) Game farms licensed on or after ~~((July 1, 1981))~~ January 1, 1992, may purchase, possess, propagate, sell or transfer the following wildlife:

~~((a) Game animals - bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana))~~

~~((b) Fur-bearing animals - muskrat, Ondatra zibethicus and beaver, Castor canadensis))~~

~~((c))~~ (a) Game birds - pheasant, of the genus Phasianus ~~((and Syrmaticus reevesi, wild turkeys of the species Meleagris gallopavo, Hungarian)); gray partridge of the genus Perdix; chukar partridge of the genus Alectoris; quail(;) of the genus Lophorhyx, Colinus, Callipepla, and Oreortyx; waterfowl of the family Anatidae((; and tinamou of the genus Nothoprocta)).~~

(3) Application for a game farm license shall be made on a form provided by the department.

(4) The director or designee of the director may issue, with conditions or restrictions, a game farm license, if ~~((after investigation;))~~ the applicant meets the requirements of subsection (1) or (2) above and complies with the following criteria:

(a) The applicant is the owner or tenant of or has a possessory interest in the lands, waters, and riparian rights shown in the application.

(b) The rearing and holding facilities are adequate and structurally sound to prevent the egress of game farm wildlife.

(c) Operating conditions are clean and humane.

(d) No hazards to state wildlife exist from the operation.

(e) The license covers only the immediate premises and areas described on the application where ~~((game birds or game animals))~~ wildlife will be held.

~~((f) Such other restrictions as the director may require:))~~

(5) Holders of a game farm license must make annual reports ~~((on))~~ no later than the ~~((last day))~~ 15th of January to the director on forms to be furnished by the department.

(6) A licensed game farm must be inspected annually. All costs will be paid by the licensee. The inspection must occur during the months of June, July, or August. An inspection form will be provided by the department and must be completed and signed by a licensed veterinarian or an agent authorized by the department. The inspection form must accompany the annual report and be submitted to the director no later than the 15th day of January.

~~((6))~~ (7) A game farm license is not required for captive-bred mink, *Mustela vison*, and captive-bred silver fox, *Vulpes fulva*, lawfully acquired from a licensed breeder or fur farm and held for fur farming purposes.

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

WSR 91-24-017
PERMANENT RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

[Order 91-07—Filed November 22, 1991, 3:45 p.m., effective
December 24, 1991]

Date of Adoption: November 22, 1991.

Purpose: Chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Amendment for clarification. A section has been rewritten to clarify the variance procedures; amendment to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction. Amendment is to clarify the intent of the standard; it clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice; amendments to revise the "scope" to meet recommendations from OSHA that the section apply to wood working machinery only. These changes are comparable to 29 CFR 1910.213; and housekeeping amendments to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. This amendment is the result of the federal-initiated adoption of new sections in Part L which will make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990. The purpose of the federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Amendments to make the state standards at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-27 WAC, Record keeping and reporting. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Amendment to this section is made to add the definition of "wisha poster" for clarification; and amendment is made to include definitions of violation types, relocate a definition previously codified in WAC 296-350-300 and amend terminology to reflect current usage, and a amendment to add information relating to repeat violations. This information is currently codified in WAC 296-350-300, which is being repealed.

Chapter 296-45 WAC, Electrical work safety rules. The purpose of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter is: The amendment deletes the Figure C drawing in response to notification by industry of the existence of a hazard to workers which could occur from a literal interpretation of the drawing.

Chapter 296-56 WAC, Longshore, stevedore and related waterfront operations. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Housekeeping amendments are made to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. This amendment is the result of the federal-initiated adoption of new sections in Part L which will make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990. The purpose of the federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Amendments are made to make the state standards at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-62 WAC, General occupational health standards. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Amendment is made to correct oxygen deficiency from 18 percent to 19.5 percent to be consistent with the requirements of WAC 296-62-07511 which was effective on August 7, 1989; housekeeping amendments are made to change a reference from a specific section to the applicable part in chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards, correct a typographical error in reference to ethylene oxide, corrections to reflect generic references, and to make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal rule and correct references and typographical errors; housekeeping amendments are made to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. This amendment is the result of the federal-initiated adoption of new sections in Part L which will make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990; and housekeeping amendment is made to renumber several subsections and incorporates the appendices A, B, C, and D into the standard. Federal-initiated amendment to comply with Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 105, dated May 31, 1991, affecting appendices A, B, C, and D. Primarily

removing references to a court imposed stay. These amendments make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal rule. The purpose of the federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Amendments are made to make the existing state standard "identical" to the federal rule as amended in Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 75, dated April 18, 1991. The amendments are clarifications and revise the definition of "uncontrolled hazardous waste site," and "certificate of equivalent training"; and amendments are made to make the state standards at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-63 WAC, Right to know fee assessments. The purpose of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Amendments are made to be uniform and consistent with RCW 49.17.180 which was amended by HB 1355. The change increased the maximum penalty amount from 50,000 dollars to 70,000 dollars.

Chapter 296-78 WAC, Safety standards for sawmills and woodworking operations. The purpose of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Amendment is made to clarify the intent of the standard. The amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice. The purpose of the federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Amendments are made to make the state standards at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-79 WAC, Safety standards for pulp, paper, paperboard mills, finishing and converters. The purpose of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Housekeeping amendments are made to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. This amendment is the result of the federal-initiated adoption of new sections in Part L which will make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990. The purpose of the federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Amendments are made to make the state standards at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-115 WAC, Safety standards for passenger vessels. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Housekeeping amendment is made to change the title of the chapter to "Safety requirements for charter boats" to more closely mirror the intent of chapter 88.04 RCW, the Charter Boat Safety Act; and amendments are made to be "identical" to SB 5311 which amended chapter 88.04 RCW.

Chapter 296-155 WAC, Safety standards for construction work. The purposes of the state-initiated

amendments for this chapter are: Amendment to clarify the intent of the standard. The amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice. Additional state-initiated amendment is to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction; amendment is made to correct oxygen deficiency from 18 percent to 19.5 percent to be consistent with the requirements of WAC 296-62-07511 which was effective on August 7, 1989; amendment is made to allow the use of more than one double locking type snap-hooks to connect to any one D-ring, and add the requirement relating to new nets. This requirement is made to make this section at-least-as-effective-as 29 CFR 1926.105; amendments are made to the scope of the section to delete the term "ground to eave height" and replace with "potential fall hazard;" and housekeeping changes to correct typographical errors; and housekeeping amendment is made to correct a reference, and to correct a typographical error in the table that relates to standard 6 x 37 wire rope. The purpose of the federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Amendments to the existing state regulations relating to scaffolds and ladders (chapter 296-155 WAC, Part J) and floor openings, wall openings, and stairways (chapter 296-155 WAC, Part K) and a new Part J-1 to chapter 296-155 WAC. The new and amended regulations are to be at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 220, dated November 14, 1990, corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 15, dated January 23, 1991, Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 26, dated February 7, 1991, and corrections received on July 9, 1991, in advance of publication in the federal register.

Chapter 296-305 WAC, Safety standards for firefighters. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Amendment is made to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction. Additional state-initiated amendment is made to clarify the intent of the standard. The amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice; and amendment is made to correct a reference to chapter 296-62 WAC, General occupational health standards.

Chapter 296-306 WAC, Safety standards for agriculture code. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Amendment is made to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction. Additional state-initiated amendment is made to clarify the intent of the standard. The amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice; amendment is made to remove "potatoes" from the listing of labor-intensive crops where pesticide treatment of crops requires posting; and amendments are made to

delete Table 1 for lack of documentation that the horsepower minimum wheel span requirement provides added safety to employees and additional housekeeping changes to be identical to OSHA.

Chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments and repeal of a section in this chapter are: Amendment is made to relocate the regulations to sections in chapter 296-27 WAC and delete unnecessary portions of the regulation; and amendment is made to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 296-350-300; and amending WAC 296-24-010, 296-24-020, 296-24-165, 296-24-19003, 296-24-20700, 296-24-23007, 296-24-23513, 296-24-24019, 296-24-24519, 296-24-31503, 296-24-31505, 296-24-32003, 296-24-33009, 296-24-33011, 296-24-33013, 296-24-33015, 296-24-33017, 296-24-37005, 296-24-37019, 296-24-37023, 296-24-40509, 296-24-47505, 296-24-51009, 296-24-65501, 296-24-67509, 296-24-68211, 296-24-68503, 296-24-68505, 296-24-69001, 296-24-79507, 296-24-87011, 296-24-88503, 296-24-90003, 296-24-90005, 296-24-95601, 296-24-95603, 296-24-95607, 296-24-95617, 296-24-960, 296-27-020, 296-27-16001, 296-27-16007, 296-45-65026, 296-56-60001, 296-56-60237, 296-62-07105, 296-62-07113, 296-62-07344, 296-62-07355, 296-62-07385, 296-62-07521, 296-62-100, 296-62-11015, 296-62-11021, 296-62-14501, 296-62-14511, 296-62-14515, 296-62-14519, 296-62-14525, 296-62-300, 296-62-3040, 296-62-3140, 296-62-3160, 296-63-011, 296-78-515, 296-78-730, 296-79-090, 296-79-250, 296-79-300, 296-115-005, 296-115-015, 296-155-100, 296-155-20301, 296-155-24510, 296-155-24515, 296-155-24520, 296-155-475, 296-155-480, 296-155-48090, 296-155-485, 296-155-500, 296-155-505, 296-155-510, 296-155-50505, 296-155-59904, 296-305-025, 296-305-063, 296-306-025, 296-306-040, 296-306-165, 296-306-400, and 296-350-400.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-069 on September 26, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: WAC 296-27-16001, Definitions, as a result of written comment received, this section is being adopted with the following revisions: A proposed note in subsection (10) reading "When management has knowledge that resistance to a specific WAC rule, or rules exists within its workforce, and management fails to institute efforts to overcome that resistance, which is effective in practice, that failure shall constitute a voluntary action" has been revised. The revised note reads "When management has knowledge that resistance to a specific WAC rule, or rules exists within its workforce, which results in a serious or imminent danger violation and management fails to institute efforts to overcome that resistance, which are effective in practice, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that such failure constitutes a

voluntary action. This presumption may be rebutted by the employer's demonstration of good faith efforts to overcome resistance to the specific WAC rule or rules."; and WAC 296-155-480, Ladders, revision to this section is made to be identical to chapter 296-24 WAC, specifically WAC 296-24-78009 (2)(gg). Proposed subdivision (2)(w) reading "No type of work shall be performed on a ladder over ten feet from the ground or floor that requires the use of both hands to perform the work, unless a safety belt is worn and the safety lanyard is secured to the ladder" is revised. The revised subdivision reads "No type of work shall be performed on a ladder over twenty-five feet from the ground or floor that requires the use of both hands to perform the work, unless a safety belt is worn and the safety lanyard is secured to the ladder" which is identical to WAC 296-24-78009 (2)(gg).

Effective Date of Rule: December 24, 1991.

November 22, 1991

Joseph A. Dear

Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74)

WAC 296-24-010 VARIANCE AND PROCEDURE. (~~Realizing that conditions may exist in operations under which certain state standards will not have practical application, the director of the department of labor and industries or his authorized representative may, pursuant to this section, RCW 49.17.080 and/or 49.17.090 and appropriate administrative rules of this state and the department of labor and industries and upon receipt of application and after adequate investigation by the department, permit a variation from these requirements when other means of providing an equivalent measure of protection are afforded. Such variation granted shall be limited to the particular case or cases covered in the application for variance and may be revoked for cause. The permit for variance shall be conspicuously posted on the premises and shall remain posted during the time it is in effect. All requests for variances from safety and health standards included in this or any other chapter of Title 296 WAC, shall be made in writing to the director of the department of labor and industries at Olympia, Washington, or his duly authorized representative, the supervisor of safety, division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries, Olympia, Washington. Variance application forms may be obtained from the department upon request.~~) Conditions may exist in operations that a state standard will not have practical use. The director may issue a variance from the requirements of the standard when another means of providing equal protection is provided.

Applications for variances will be reviewed and investigated by the department. Variances granted shall be limited to the specific case or cases covered in the application and may be revoked for cause. The variance shall remain prominently posted on the premises while in effect.

Variance application forms may be obtained from the department upon request. Requests for variances from

safety and health standards shall be made in writing to the director or the assistant director, Division of Industrial Safety and Health, Department of Labor and Industries, Olympia, Washington. (Reference RCW 49.17.080 and 49.17.090.)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-24-020 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. (1) It shall be the responsibility of management to establish ~~((and)), supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:~~

(a) A safe and healthful working environment.

(b) An accident prevention program as required by these standards.

(c) Training programs to improve the skill and competency of all employees in the field of occupational safety and health. Such training shall include the on-the-job instructions on the safe use of powered materials handling equipment, machine tool operations, use of toxic materials and operation of utility systems prior to assignments to jobs involving such exposures.

(2) After the emergency actions following accidents that cause serious injuries that have immediate symptoms, a preliminary investigation of the cause of the accident shall be conducted. The investigation shall be conducted by a person designated by the employer, the immediate supervisor of the injured employee, witnesses, employee representative, and any other person with the special expertise required to evaluate the facts relating to the cause of the accident. The findings of the investigation shall be documented by the employer for reference at any following formal investigation. If the employee representative is the business agent of the employee bargaining unit that is unavailable to participate without delaying the investigation group, the employer may proceed, and satisfy the requirements of subsection (2) of this section by using one of the following alternatives:

(a) The shop steward acts as the employee representative.

(b) An employee representative member of the safety committee acts as the employee representative.

(c) The employees select a person to represent them.

(3) Reporting of fatality or multiple hospitalization accidents.

(a) Within 24 hours after the occurrence of an employment accident which results in an immediate or probable fatality to one or more employees, or which results in hospitalization of two or more employees, the employer of any employee so injured or killed shall report the accident either orally or in writing to the nearest office of the department. The reporting may be by telephone or telegraph. The reporting shall relate the circumstances of the accident, the number of fatalities, and the extent of any injuries. The director may require such additional reports, in writing or otherwise, as deemed necessary, concerning the accident.

(b) Equipment involved in an accident resulting in an immediate or probable fatality, shall not be moved, until a representative of the division of industrial safety and

health investigates the accident and releases such equipment, except where removal is essential to prevent further accident. Where necessary to remove the victim, such equipment may be moved only to the extent of making possible such removal.

(c) Upon arrival of division of industrial safety and health investigator, employer shall assign to assist the investigator, the immediate supervisor and all employees who were witnesses to the accident, or whoever the investigator deems necessary to complete the investigation.

(4) Each employer shall maintain in each establishment a system for maintaining records of occupational injuries and illnesses as prescribed by WAC 296-27-030.

Note: Recordable cases include:

1. Every occupational death.
2. Every industrial illness.
3. Every occupational injury that involves one of the following:
 - a. Unconsciousness.
 - b. Inability to perform all phases of regular job.
 - c. Inability to work full time on regular job.
 - d. Temporary assignment to another job.
 - e. Medical treatment beyond first-aid.

(5) All employers with eleven or more employees shall record occupational injury and illness information on forms OSHA 101 - Supplementary Record Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and OSHA 200 - Log and Summary. Forms other than OSHA 101 may be substituted for the Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses if they contain the same items.

(6) Machinery, tools, materials or equipment, whether owned by the employer or under control of another firm or individual, which does not meet the compliance requirements of this chapter, or any other applicable vertical standard of a specific industry, shall not be utilized by employees.

(7) Each employer shall post and keep posted a notice or notices (the WISHA Poster, Job safety and health protection; form F416-081-000) to be furnished by the division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries, informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the act. For assistance and information, including copies of the act, and of specific safety and health standards, employees should contact the employer or the nearest office of the department of labor and industries. Such notice or notices shall be posted by the employer at each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Each employer shall take steps to assure that such notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by other material.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-19, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83)

WAC 296-24-165 FIXED AND PORTABLE POWER TOOL REQUIREMENTS. Scope and application. All sections which include WAC 296-24-165 in the section number shall apply to the use of fixed and portable power tools for processing ~~((all materials, including, but not limited to, wood, metal, plastics, and other natural and synthetic material))~~ materials that

generate chips or dust from wood, reconstituted wood products, or plastics in the processing of a wood piece.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-19003 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) New installations. All new installations after August 27, 1971, shall be in conformity with WAC 296-24-190 through 296-24-19015.

(2) Existing installations. All existing plant installations or equipment contracted for prior to the effective date of these standards, shall comply with WAC 296-24-190 through 296-24-19015.

(3) Auxiliary equipment. Mechanical and electrical equipment and auxiliaries shall be installed (~~(in accordance with)~~) according to this section and the state of Washington safety standards for installing electric wires and equipment, (~~(WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(4) Mill roll heights. All new mill installations shall be installed so that the top of the operating rolls is not less than 50 inches above the level on which the operator stands, irrespective of the size of the mill. This distance shall apply to the actual working level, whether it be at the general floor level, in a pit, or on a platform.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-01, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90)

WAC 296-24-20700 APPENDIX A TO WAC 296-24-195. Mandatory requirements for certification/validation of safety systems for presence sensing device initiation of mechanical power presses.

(1) Purpose. The purpose of the certification/validation of safety systems for presence sensing device initiation (PSDI) of mechanical power presses is to ensure that the safety systems are designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with all applicable requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.

(2) General.

(a) The certification/validation process shall utilize an independent third-party validation organization recognized by OSHA in accordance with the requirements specified in WAC 296-24-20720 Appendix C.

(b) While the employer is responsible for assuring that the certification/validation requirements in WAC 296-24-19517(11) are fulfilled, the design certification of PSDI safety systems may be initiated by manufacturers, employers, and/or their representatives. The term "manufacturers" refers to the manufacturer of any of the components of the safety system. An employer who assembles a PSDI safety system would be a manufacturer as well as employer for purposes of this standard and Appendix.

(c) The certification/validation process includes two stages. For design certification, in the first stage, the manufacturer (which can be an employer) certifies that the PSDI safety system meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A, based on appropriate design criteria and tests. In the second stage, the OSHA-recognized third-party

validation organization validates that the PSDI safety system meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A and the manufacturer's certification by reviewing the manufacturer's design and test data and performing any additional reviews required by this standard or which it believes appropriate.

(d) For installation certification/validation and annual recertification/revalidation, in the first stage the employer certifies or recertifies that the employer is installing or utilizing a PSDI safety system validated as meeting the design requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A by an OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization and that the installation, operation and maintenance meet the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A. In the second stage, the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization validates or revalidates that the PSDI safety system installation meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A and the employer's certification, by reviewing that the PSDI safety system has been certified; the employer's certification, designs and tests, if any; the installation, operation, maintenance and training; and by performing any additional tests and reviews which the validation organization believes is necessary.

(3) Summary. The certification/validation of safety systems of PSDI shall consider the press, controls, safeguards, operator, and environment as an integrated system which shall comply with all of the requirements in WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A. The certification/validation process shall verify that the safety system complies with the OSHA safety requirements as follows:

(a) Design certification/validation.

(i) The major parts, components, and subsystems used shall be defined by part number or serial number, as appropriate, and by manufacturer to establish the configuration of the system.

(ii) The identified parts, components, and subsystems shall be certified by the manufacturer to be able to withstand the functional and operational environments of the PSDI safety system.

(iii) The total system design shall be certified by the manufacturer as complying with all requirements in WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.

(iv) The third-party validation organization shall validate the manufacturer's certification under (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection.

(b) Installation certification/validation.

(i) The employer shall certify that the PSDI safety system has been design certified and validated, that the installation meets the operational and environmental requirements specified by the manufacturer, that the installation drawings are accurate, and that the installation meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A. (The operational and installation requirements of the PSDI safety system may vary for different applications.)

(ii) The third-party validation organization shall validate the employer's certifications that the PSDI safety system is design certified and validated, that the installation meets the installation and environmental requirements specified by the manufacturer, and that the installation meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.

(c) Recertification/revalidation.

(i) The PSDI safety system shall remain under certification/validation for the shorter of one year or until the system hardware is changed, modified or refurbished, or operating conditions are changed (including environmental, application or facility changes), or a failure of a critical component has occurred.

(ii) Annually, or after a change specified in (c)(i) of this subsection, the employer shall inspect and recertify the installation as meeting the requirements set forth under subsection (3)(b) of this section, Installation certification/validation.

(iii) The third-party validation organization, annually or after a change specified in (c)(i) of this subsection, shall validate the employer's certification that the requirements of subsection (b) of this section, Installation certification/validation have been met.

Note: Such changes in operational conditions as die changes of press relocations not involving disassembly or revision to the safety system would not require recertification/revalidation.

(4) Certification/validation requirements.

(a) General design certification/validation requirements.

(i) Certification/validation program requirements. The manufacturer shall certify and the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization shall validate that:

(A) The design of components, subsystems, software, and assemblies meets OSHA performance requirements and are ready for the intended use; and

(B) The performance of combined subsystems meets OSHA's operational requirements.

(ii) Certification/validation program level of risk evaluation requirements. The manufacturer shall evaluate and certify, and the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization shall validate, the design and operation of the safety system by determining conformance with the following:

(A) The safety system shall have the ability to sustain a single failure or a single operating error and not cause injury to personnel from point of operation hazards. Acceptable design features shall demonstrate, in the following order or precedence, that:

(I) No single failure points may cause injury; or

(II) Redundancy, and comparison and/or diagnostic checking, exist for the critical items that may cause injury, and the electrical, electronic, electromechanical and mechanical parts and components are selected so that they can withstand operational and external environments. The safety factor and/or derated percentage shall be specifically noted and complied with.

(B) The manufacturer shall design, evaluate, test and certify, and the third-party validation organization shall evaluate and validate, that the PSDI safety system meets appropriate requirements in the following areas.

(I) Environmental limits

- Temperature

- Relative humidity

- Vibration

- Fluid compatibility with other materials

(II) Design limits

- Power requirements

- Power transient tolerances

- Compatibility of materials used

- Material stress tolerances and limits

- Stability to long term power fluctuations

- Sensitivity to signal acquisition

- Repeatability of measured parameter without inadvertent initiation of a press stroke

- Operational life of components in cycles, hours, or both

- Electromagnetic tolerance to:

• Specific operational wave lengths; and

• Externally generated wave lengths

• New design certification/validation. Design certification/validation for a new safety system, i.e., a new design or new integration of specifically identified components and subsystems, would entail a single certification/validation which would be applicable to all identical safety systems. It would not be necessary to repeat the tests on individual safety systems of the same manufacture or design. Nor would it be necessary to repeat these tests in the case of modifications where determined by the manufacturer and validated by the third-party validation organization to be equivalent by similarity analysis. Minor modifications not affecting the safety of the system may be made by the manufacturer without revalidation.

(III) Substantial modifications would require testing as a new safety system, as deemed necessary by the validation organization.

(b) Additional detailed design certification/validation requirements.

(i) General. The manufacturer or the manufacturer's representative shall certify to and submit to an OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization the documentation necessary to demonstrate that the PSDI safety system design is in full compliance with the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A, as applicable, by means of analysis, tests, or combination of both, establishing that the following additional certification/validation requirements are fulfilled.

(ii) Reaction times. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the reaction time required by WAC 296-24-19517, the tests shall use the following definitions and requirements:

(A) "Reaction time" means the time, in seconds, it takes the signal, required to activate/deactivate the system, to travel through the system, measured from the time of signal initiation to the time the function being measured is completed.

(B) "Full stop" or "no movement of the slide or ram" means when the crankshaft rotation has slowed to two or less revolutions per minute, just before stopping completely.

(C) "Function completion" means for, electrical, electromechanical and electronic devices, when the circuit produces a change of state in the output element of the device.

(D) When the change of state is motion, the measurement shall be made at the completion of the motion.

(E) The generation of the test signal introduced into the system for measuring reaction time shall be such that the initiation time can be established with an error of less than 0.5 percent of the reaction time measured.

(F) The instrument used to measure reaction time shall be calibrated to be accurate to within 0.001 second.

(iii) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (2)(b).

(A) For compliance with these requirements, the average value of the stopping time, T_s , shall be the arithmetic mean of at least twenty-five stops for each stop angle initiation measured with the brake and/or clutch unused, fifty percent worn, and ninety percent worn. The recommendations of the brake system manufacturer shall be used to simulate or estimate the brake wear. The manufacturer's recommended minimum lining depth shall be identified and documented, and an evaluation made that the minimum depth will not be exceeded before the next (annual) recertification/revalidation. A correlation of the brake and/or clutch degradation based on the above tests and/or estimates shall be made and documented. The results shall document the conditions under which the brake and/or clutch will and will not comply with the requirement. Based upon this determination, a scale shall be developed to indicate the allowable ten percent of the stopping time at the top of the stroke for slide or ram overtravel due to brake wear. The scale shall be marked to indicate that brake adjustment and/or replacement is required. The explanation and use of the scale shall be documented.

(B) The test specification and procedure shall be submitted to the validation organization for review and validation prior to the test. The validation organization representative shall witness at least one set of tests.

(iv) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (5)(c) and (9)(f). Each reaction time required to calculate the safety distance, including the brake monitor setting, shall be documented in separate reaction time tests. These tests shall specify the acceptable tolerance band sufficient to assure that tolerance build-up will not render the safety distance unsafe.

~~((H))~~ (A) Integrated test of the press fully equipped to operate in the PSDI mode shall be conducted to establish the total system reaction time.

~~((H))~~ (B) Brakes which are the adjustable type shall be adjusted properly before the test.

(v) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (2)(c).

(A) Prior to conducting the brake system test required by WAC 296-24-19517 (2)(b), a visual check shall be made of the springs. The visual check shall include a determination that the spring housing or rod does not show damage sufficient to degrade the structural integrity of the unit, and the spring does not show any tendency to interleave.

(B) Any detected broken or unserviceable springs shall be replaced before the test is conducted. The test

shall be considered successful if the stopping time remains within that which is determined by WAC 296-24-19517 (9)(f) for the safety distance setting. If the increase in press stopping time exceeds the brake monitor setting limit defined in WAC 296-24-19517 (5)(c), the test shall be considered unsuccessful, and the cause of the excessive stopping time shall be investigated. It shall be ascertained that the springs have not been broken and that they are functioning properly.

(vi) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517(7).

(A) Tests which are conducted by the manufacturers of electrical components to establish stress, life, temperature and loading limits must be tests which are in compliance with the provisions of ~~((the National Electrical Code))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(B) Electrical and/or electronic cards or boards assembled with discreet components shall be considered a subsystem and shall require separate testing that the subsystems do not degrade in any of the following conditions:

(I) Ambient temperature variation from -20°C to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$.

(II) Ambient relative humidity of ninety-nine percent.

(III) Vibration of 45G for one millisecond per stroke when the item is to be mounted on the press frame.

(IV) Electromagnetic interference at the same wavelengths used for the radiation sensing field, at the power line frequency fundamental and harmonics, and also from autogenous radiation due to system switching.

(V) Electrical power supply variations of +15 percent.

(C) The manufacturer shall specify the test requirements and procedures from existing consensus tests in compliance with the provisions of ~~((the National Electrical Code))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(D) Tests designed by the manufacturer shall be made available upon request to the validation organization. The validation organization representative shall witness at least one set of each of these tests.

(vii) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (9)(d).

(A) The manufacturer shall design a test to demonstrate that the prescribed minimum object sensitivity of the presence sensing device is met.

(B) The test specifications and procedures shall be made available upon request to the validation organization.

(viii) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (9)(k).

(A) The manufacturer shall design a test(s) to establish the hand tool extension diameter allowed for variations in minimum object sensitivity response.

(B) The test(s) shall document the range of object diameter sizes which will produce both single and double break conditions.

(C) The test(s) specifications and procedures shall be made available upon request to the validation organization.

(ix) Integrated tests certification/validation.

(A) The manufacturer shall design a set of integrated tests to demonstrate compliance with the following requirements:

WAC 296-24-19517 (6)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (o).

(B) The integrated test specifications and procedures shall be made available to the validation organization.

(x) Analysis. The manufacturer shall submit to the validation organization the technical analysis such as hazard analysis, failure mode and effect analysis, stress analysis, component and material selection analysis, fluid compatibility, and/or other analyses which may be necessary to demonstrate compliance with the following requirements:

WAC 296-24-19517 (8)(a) and (b); (2)(b) and (c); (3)(a)(i) and (iv) and (b); (5)(a), (b) and (c); (6)(a), (c), (d), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), and (p); (7)(a) and (b); (9)(d), (f), (i), (j) and (k); (10)(a) and (b).

(xi) Types of tests acceptable for certification/validation.

(A) Test results obtained from development testing may be used to certify/validate the design.

(B) The test results shall provide the engineering data necessary to establish confidence that the hardware and software will meet specifications, the manufacturing process has adequate quality control and the data acquired was used to establish processes, procedures, and test levels supporting subsequent hardware design, production, installation and maintenance.

(xii) Validation for design certification/validation. If, after review of all documentation, tests, analyses, manufacturer's certifications, and any additional tests which the third-party validation organization believes are necessary, the third-party validation organization determines that the PSDI safety system is in full compliance with the applicable requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A, it shall validate the manufacturer's certification that it so meets the stated requirements.

(c) Installation certification/validation requirements.

(i) The employer shall evaluate and test the PSDI system installation, shall submit to the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization the necessary supporting documentation, and shall certify that the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A have been met and that the installation is proper.

(ii) The OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization shall conduct tests, and/or review and evaluate the employer's installation tests, documentation and representations. If it so determines, it shall validate the employer's certification that the PSDI safety system is in full conformance with all requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.

(d) Recertification/revalidation requirements.

(i) A PSDI safety system which has received installation certification/validation shall undergo recertification/revalidation the earlier of:

(A) Each time the systems hardware is significantly changed, modified, or refurbished;

(B) Each time the operational conditions are significantly changed (including environmental, application or facility changes, but excluding such changes as die changes or press relocations not involving revision to the safety system);

(C) When a failure of a significant component has occurred or a change has been made which may affect safety; or

(D) When one year has elapsed since the installation certification/validation or the last recertification/revalidation.

(ii) Conduct or recertification/revalidation. The employer shall evaluate and test the PSDI safety system installation, shall submit to the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization the necessary supporting documentation, and shall recertify that the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A are being met. The documentation shall include, but not be limited to, the following items:

(A) Demonstration of a thorough inspection of the entire press and PSDI safety system to ascertain that the installation, components and safeguarding have not been changed, modified or tampered with since the installation certification/validation or last recertification/revalidation was made.

(B) Demonstrations that such adjustments as may be needed (such as to the brake monitor setting) have been accomplished with proper changes made in the records and on such notices as are located on the press and safety system.

(C) Demonstration that review has been made of the reports covering the design certification/validation, the installation certification/validation, and all recertification/revalidation, in order to detect any degradation to an unsafe condition, and that necessary changes have been made to restore the safety system to previous certification/validation levels.

(iii) The OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization shall conduct tests, and/or review and evaluate the employer's installation, tests, documentation and representations. If it so determines, it shall revalidate the employer's recertification that the PSDI system is in full conformance with all requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-23007 DESIGNATED LOCATIONS. (1) The industrial trucks specified under (2) of this section are the minimum types required but industrial trucks having greater safeguards may be used if desired.

(2) For specific areas of use see Table N-1 following this section which tabulates the information contained in this section. References ((in parentheses)) are to the corresponding classification as used in ((the National Electrical Code NFPA No. 70-1971, ANSI Standard C1-1971 (Rev. of 1968) for the convenience of persons familiar with those classifications)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(a) Power-operated industrial trucks shall not be used in atmospheres containing hazardous concentration of acetylene, butadiene, ethylene oxide, hydrogen (or gases or vapors equivalent in hazard to hydrogen, such as

manufactured gas), propylene oxide, acetaldehyde, cyclopropane, diethyl ether, ethylene, isoprene, or unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (UDMH).

(i) Power-operated industrial trucks shall not be used in atmospheres containing hazardous concentrations of metal dust, including aluminum, magnesium, and their commercial alloys, other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics, or in atmospheres containing carbon black, coal or coke dust except approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX may be used in such atmospheres.

(ii) In atmospheres where dust of magnesium, aluminum or aluminum bronze may be present, fuses, switches, motor controllers, and circuit breakers of trucks shall have enclosures specifically approved for such locations.

(b) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX may be used in atmospheres containing acetone, acrylonitrile, alcohol, ammonia, benzene, butane, ethylene dichloride, gasoline, hexane, lacquer solvent vapors, naphtha, natural gas, propane, propylene, styrene, vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, or xylenes in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures and where such concentrations of these gases or vapors exist continuously, intermittently or periodically under normal operating conditions or may exist frequently because of repair, maintenance operations, leakage, breakdown or faulty operation of equipment.

(c) Power-operated industrial trucks designated as DY, EE, or EX may be used in locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed or used, but in which the hazardous liquids, vapors or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems, or in the case of abnormal operation of equipment; also in locations in which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation but which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operation of the ventilating equipment; or in locations which are adjacent to Class I, Division 1 locations, and to which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clear air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

(d) In locations used for the storage of hazardous liquids in sealed containers or liquefied or compressed gases in containers, approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as DS, ES, GS, or LPS may be used. This classification includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used, but which would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operation condition. The quantity of hazardous material that might escape in case of accident, the adequacy of ventilating equipment, the total area involved, and the record of the industry or business with respect to explosions or fires are all factors that should receive consideration in determining whether or not the DS or DY, ES, EE, GS, LPS designated truck

possesses sufficient safeguards for the location. Piping without valves, checks, meters and similar devices would not ordinarily be deemed to introduce a hazardous condition even though used for hazardous liquids or gases. Locations used for the storage of hazardous liquids or of liquefied or compressed gases in sealed containers would not normally be considered hazardous unless subject to other hazardous conditions also.

(i) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX shall be used in atmospheres in which combustible dust is or may be in suspension continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures, or where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause such mixtures to be produced.

(ii) The EX classification usually includes the working areas of grain handling and storage plants, room containing grinders or pulverizers, cleaners, graders, scalpers, open conveyors or spouts, open bins or hoppers, mixers, or blenders, automatic or hopper scales, packing machinery, elevator heads and boots, stock distributors, dust and stock collectors (except all-metal collectors vented to the outside), and all similar dust producing machinery and equipment in grain processing plants, starch plants, sugar pulverizing plants, malting plants, hay grinding plants, and other occupancies of similar nature; coal pulverizing plants (except where the pulverizing equipment is essentially dust tight); all working areas where metal dusts and powders are produced, processed, handled, packed, or stored (except in tight containers); and other similar locations where combustible dust may, under normal operating conditions, be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.

(e) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as DY, EE, or EX shall be used in atmospheres in which combustible dust will not normally be in suspension in the air or will not be likely to be thrown into suspension by the normal operation of equipment or apparatus in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures but where deposits or accumulations of such dust may be ignited by arcs or sparks originating in the truck.

(f) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as DY, EE, or EX shall be used in locations which are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitable fibers or flyings but in which such fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitable mixtures.

(g) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as DS, DY, ES, EE, EX, GS, or LPS shall be used in locations where easily ignitable fibers are stored or handled including outside storage, but are not being processed or manufactured. Industrial trucks designated as E, which have been previously used in these locations may be continued in use.

(h) On piers and wharves handling general cargo, any approved power-operated industrial truck designated as Type D, E, G, or LP may be used, or trucks which conform to the requirements for these types may be used.

(i) If storage warehouses and outside storage locations are hazardous only the approved power-operated industrial truck specified for such locations in WAC 296-24-23007(2) shall be used. If not classified as hazardous, any approved power-operated industrial truck designated as Type D, E, G, or LP may be used, or trucks which conform to the requirements for these types may be used.

(j) If general industrial or commercial properties are hazardous, only approved power-operated industrial trucks specified for such locations in this WAC 296-24-23007 shall be used. If not classified as hazardous, any approved power-operated industrial truck designated as Type D, E, G, or LP may be used, or trucks which conform to the requirements of these types may be used.

TABLE N-1

SUMMARY TABLE ON USE OF INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS

(TABLE N-1: Part 1—Unclassified & Class I)

Classes	Unclassified	Class I locations			
Description of classes	Locations not possessing atmospheres as described in other columns.	Locations in which flammable gases or vapors are, or may be, present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.			
Groups in classes	None	A	B	C	D
Examples of locations or atmospheres in classes and groups	Piers and wharves inside and outside general storage general industrial or commercial properties	Acetylene	Hydrogen	Ethyl ether	Gasoline Naphtha Alcohols Acetone Lacquer solvent Benzene
Divisions (nature of hazardous conditions)	None	1 Above condition exists continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions.		2 Above condition may occur accidentally as due to a puncture of a storage drum.	

(TABLE N-1: Part 2—Class II & III)

Classes	Class II locations			Class III locations	
Description of classes	Locations which are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust.			Locations where easily ignitable fibers or flyings are present but not likely to be in suspension in quantities sufficient to produce ignitable mixtures.	
Groups in classes	E	F	G	None	

(TABLE N-1: Part 2—Class II & III)

Classes	Class II locations		Class III locations	
	1	2	1	2
Examples of locations or atmospheres in classes and groups	Metal dust	Carbon black Coal dust Coke dust	Grain dust Flour dust Starch dust Organic dust	Baled waste, cocoa fiber, cotton, excelsior, hemp,istle, jute, kapok, oakum, sisal, Spanish moss, synthetic fibers, tow.
Divisions (nature of hazardous conditions)	Explosive mixture may be present under normal operating conditions, or where failure of equipment may cause the condition to exist simultaneously with arcing or sparking of electrical equipment, or where dusts of an electrically conducting nature may be present.		Explosive mixture not normally present, but where deposits of dust may cause heat rise in electrical equipment, or where such deposits may be ignited by arcs or sparks from electrical equipment.	Locations in which easily ignitable fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used.

Authorized uses of trucks by types in groups of classes and divisions

(TABLE N-1: Part 3—Groups in classes, None—A, B, C, and D)

Groups in classes	None	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
Types of trucks authorized:									
Diesel:									
Type D	D**								
Type DS							DS		
Type DY							DY		
Electric:									
Type E	E**								
Type ES							ES		
Type EE							EE		
Type EX				EX					
Gasoline:									
Type G	G**								
Type GS							GS		
LP—Gas:									
Type LP	LP**								
Type LPS							LPS		
Paragraph Ref. in No. 505	210.211	201(a)	203 (a)	209(a)	204 (a), (b)				

**Trucks conforming to these types may also be used—see WAC 296-24-23007 (2)(h) and (j). References in parentheses are to the corresponding classification as used in the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70, ANSI Standard CI-1968) for the convenience of persons familiar with those classifications.

(TABLE N-1: Part 4—
Groups in class—E, F, G, and None)

Groups in classes	E	F	G	E	F	G	None	None
Types of trucks authorized:								
Diesel:								
Type D								
Type DS						DS		DS
Type DY						DY	DY	DY
Electric:								
Type E								E
Type ES						ES		ES
Type EE						EE	EE	EE
Type EX		EX	EX			EX	EX	EX
Gasoline:								
Type G								
Type GS						GS		GS
LP-Gas:								
Type LP								
Type LPS						LPS		LPS
Paragraph Ref. in No. 505	202(a)	205(a)	209(a)			206 (a), (b)	207(a)	208(a)

**Trucks conforming to these types may also be used — see WAC 296-24-23007 (2)(h) and (j).
References in parentheses are to the corresponding classification as used in the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70, ANSI Standard CI-1968) for the convenience of persons familiar with those classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-23513 ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT.

(1) General.

(a) Wiring and equipment shall comply with chapter ((296-45)) 296-24 WAC ((and the state of Washington electrical construction code)) Part L.

(b) The control circuit voltage shall not exceed 600 volts for a.c. or d.c. current.

(c) The voltage at pendant pushbuttons shall not exceed 150 volts for a.c. and 300 volts for d.c.

(d) Where multiple conductor cable is used with a suspended pushbutton station, the station shall be supported in a manner that will protect the electrical conductors against strain.

(e) Pendant control boxes shall be constructed to prevent electrical shock and shall be clearly marked for identification of functions.

(2) Equipment.

(a) Electrical equipment shall be so located or enclosed that live parts will not be exposed to accidental contact under normal operating conditions.

(b) Electric equipment shall be protected from dirt, grease, oil, and moisture.

(c) Guards for live parts shall be substantial and so located that they cannot be accidentally deformed so as to make contact with the live parts.

(3) Controllers.

(a) Cranes not equipped with spring-return controllers or momentary contact pushbuttons shall be provided with a device which will disconnect all motors from the line on failure of power and will not permit any motor to

be restarted until the controller handle is brought to the "off" position, or a reset switch or button is operated.

(b) Lever operated controllers shall be provided with a notch or latch which in the "off" position prevents the handle from being inadvertently moved to the "on" position. An "off" detent or spring return arrangement is acceptable.

(c) The controller operating handle shall be located within convenient reach of the operator.

(d) As far as practicable, the movement of each controller handle shall be in the same general directions as the resultant movements of the load.

(e) The control for the bridge and trolley travel shall be so located that the operator can readily face the direction of travel.

(f) For floor-operated cranes, the controller or controllers if rope operated, shall automatically return to the "off" position when released by the operator.

(g) Pushbuttons in pendant stations shall return to the off position when pressure is released by the crane operator.

(h) Automatic cranes shall be so designed that all motions shall fail-safe if any malfunction of operation occurs.

(i) Remote-operated cranes shall function so that if the control signal for any crane motion becomes ineffective the crane motion shall stop.

(4) Resistors.

(a) Enclosures for resistors shall have openings to provide adequate ventilation, and shall be installed to prevent the accumulation of combustible matter near hot parts.

(b) Resistor units shall be supported so as to be free as possible from vibration.

(c) Provision shall be made to prevent broken parts or molten metal falling upon the operator or from the crane.

(5) Switches.

(a) The power supply to the runway conductors shall be controlled by a switch or circuit breaker located on a fixed structure, accessible from the floor, and arranged to be locked in the open position.

(b) On cab-operated cranes a switch or circuit breaker of the enclosed type, with provision for locking in the open position shall be provided in the leads from the runway conductors. A means of opening this switch or circuit breaker shall be located within easy reach of the operator.

(c) On floor-operated cranes, a switch or circuit breaker of the enclosed type, with provision for locking in the open position, shall be provided in the leads from the runway conductors. This disconnect shall be mounted on the bridge or footwalk near the runway collectors. One of the following types of floor operated disconnects shall be provided:

(i) Nonconductive rope attached to the main disconnect switch.

(ii) An undervoltage trip for the main circuit breaker operated by an emergency stop button in the pendant pushbutton station.

(iii) A main line contactor operated by a switch or pushbutton in the pendant pushbutton station.

(d) The hoisting motion of all electric traveling cranes shall be provided with an overtravel limit switch in the hoisting direction.

(e) All cranes using a lifting magnet shall have a magnet circuit switch of the enclosed type with provision for locking in the open position. Means for discharging the inductive load of the magnet shall be provided.

(6) Runway conductors. Conductors of the open type mounted on the crane runway beams or overhead shall be so located or so guarded that persons entering or leaving the cab or crane footwalk normally could not come into contact with them.

(7) Extension lamps. If a service receptacle is provided in the cab or on the bridge of cab-operated cranes, it shall be a grounded three-prong type permanent receptacle, not exceeding 300 volts.

(8) Floor operated cranes.

(a) An unobstructed aisle not less than three feet wide shall be maintained for travel of the operator except in such cases where the control handles are hung from the trolleys of traveling cranes.

(b) The handles of control ropes shall be distinctly different in contour so that, without looking, the operator will know which is the hoisting and which is the lowering handle. The direction of all movements of the crane shall be clearly indicated in some manner so that the operator can easily become familiar with them.

(c) When repairing runways, (~~repairmen~~) repairpersons shall place rail stops and warning signs or signals so as to protect both ends of the section to be repaired.

(d) (~~Repairmen~~) Repairpersons shall take care to prevent loose parts from falling or being thrown upon the floor beneath.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-24019 OPERATING NEAR OVERHEAD ELECTRIC POWER LINES. (1) (~~Clearances. Except where the electrical distribution and transmission lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at point of work or where insulating barriers not a part of or an attachment to the crane have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines, cranes shall be operated proximate to, under, over, by, or near powerlines only in accordance with the following:~~

(a) ~~For lines rated 50 kv. or below, minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the crane or load shall be 10 feet.~~

(b) ~~For lines rated over 50 kv. minimum, clearance between the lines and any part of the crane or load shall be 10 feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kv. over 50 kv., or twice the length of the line insulator but never less than 10 feet.~~

(c) ~~In transit with no load and boom lowered the clearance shall be a minimum of 4 feet~~) For operations near overhead electric lines see chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(2) Boom guards. Cage-type boom guards, insulating links, or proximity warning devices may be used on cranes, but the use of such devices shall not operate to alter the requirements of (1) of this section.

(3) Notification. Before the commencement of operations near electrical lines, the owners of the lines or their authorized representative shall be notified and provided with all pertinent information. The cooperation of the owner shall be requested.

(4) Overhead wires. Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line unless and until the person owning such line or the electrical utility authorities indicate that it is not an energized line.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-24519 OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

(1) Guards.

(a) Exposed moving parts, such as gears, ropes, set-screws, projecting keys, chains, chain sprockets, and reciprocating components, which constitute a hazard under normal operating conditions shall be guarded.

(b) Guards shall be securely fastened.

(c) Each guard shall be capable of supporting without permanent distortion, the weight of a two hundred-pound person unless the guard is located where it is impossible for a person to step on it.

(2) Hooks.

(a) Hooks shall meet the manufacturer's recommendations and shall not be overloaded.

(b) Safety latch type hooks shall be used or the hooks shall be moused.

(3) Fire extinguishers.

(a) A carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or equivalent fire extinguisher shall be kept in the immediate vicinity of the derrick.

(b) Operating and maintenance personnel shall be familiar with the use and care of the fire extinguishers provided.

(4) Refueling.

(a) Refueling with portable containers shall be done with approved safety type containers equipped with automatic closing spout and flame arrester. Refer to WAC 296-24-58501(19) for definition of approved.

(b) Machines shall not be refueled with the engine running.

(5) Operating near electric powerlines. For operations near overhead electric lines see chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

~~((a) Except where the electrical distribution and transmission lines have been deenergized and visibility grounded at point of work or where insulating barriers not a part of or an attachment to the derrick have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines, derricks shall be operated proximate to, under, over, by, or near powerlines only in accordance with the following:~~

(i) ~~For lines rated 50 kv. or below minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the derrick or load shall be ten feet.~~

(ii) ~~For lines rated over 50 kv. minimum clearance between lines and any part of the derrick or load shall be ten feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kv. over 50 kv., or use twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than ten feet.~~

~~(b) Cage-type boom guards, insulating links, or proximity warning devices may be used on derricks, but the~~

~~use of such devices shall not operate to alter the requirements of (a) of this subsection.~~

~~(c) Before the commencement of operations near electrical lines, the owners of the lines or their authorized representatives shall be notified and provided with pertinent information. The owner's cooperation shall be requested.~~

~~(d) Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line until the owner of the line or their authorized representatives state that it is deenergized.))~~

(6) Cab or operating enclosure.

(a) Necessary clothing and personnel belongings shall be stored in such a manner as to not interfere with access or operation.

(b) Tools, oilcans, waste, extra fuses, and other necessary articles shall be stored in the toolbox, and shall not be permitted to lie loose in or about the cab or operating enclosure.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-31503 GASEOUS HYDROGEN SYSTEMS. (1) Design.

(a) Containers.

(i) Hydrogen containers shall comply with one of the following:

(A) Designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968.

(B) Designed, constructed, tested and maintained in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation specifications and regulations.

(ii) Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports on firm noncombustible foundations.

(iii) Each portable container shall be legibly marked with the name "hydrogen" in accordance with "marking compressed gas containers to identify the material contained" ANSI Z48.1-1954. Each manifolded hydrogen supply unit shall be legibly marked with the name hydrogen or a legend such as "this unit contains hydrogen."

(b) Safety relief devices.

(i) Hydrogen containers shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required by the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1968 or the DOT specifications and regulations under which the container is fabricated.

(ii) Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge upward and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container, adjacent structure of personnel. This requirement does not apply to DOT specification containers having an internal volume of 2 cubic feet or less.

(iii) Safety relief devices or vent piping shall be designed or located so that moisture cannot collect and

freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.

(c) Piping, tubing, and fittings.

(i) Piping, tubing, and fittings shall be suitable for hydrogen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved. Case iron pipe and fittings shall not be used.

(ii) Piping and tubing shall conform to Section 2—"Industrial Gas and Air Piping"—Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI B31.1-1967 with addenda B31.1-1969.

(iii) Joints in piping and tubing may be made by welding or brazing or by use of flanged, threaded, socket, or compression fittings. Gaskets and thread sealants shall be suitable for hydrogen service.

(d) Equipment assembly.

(i) Valves, gauges, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for hydrogen service.

(ii) Installation of hydrogen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices with reference to their construction and use.

(iii) Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be readily accessible, and shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering.

(iv) Cabinets or housings containing hydrogen control or operating equipment shall be adequately ventilated.

(v) Each mobile hydrogen supply unit used as part of a hydrogen system shall be adequately secured to prevent movement.

(vi) Mobile hydrogen supply units shall be electrically bonded to the system before discharging hydrogen.

(e) Marking. The hydrogen storage location shall be permanently placarded as follows: "HYDROGEN—FLAMMABLE GAS—NO SMOKING—NO OPEN FLAMES," or equivalent.

(f) Testing. After installations, all piping, tubing, and fittings shall be tested and proved hydrogen gas tight at maximum operating pressure.

(2) Location.

(a) General.

(i) The system shall be located so that it is readily accessible to delivery equipment and to authorized personnel.

(ii) Systems shall be located above ground.

(iii) Systems shall not be located beneath electric power lines.

(iv) Systems shall not be located close to flammable liquid piping or piping of other flammable gases.

(v) Systems near aboveground flammable liquid storage shall be located on ground higher than the flammable liquid storage except when dikes, diversion curbs, grading, or separating solid walls are used to prevent accumulation of flammable liquids under the system.

(b) Specific requirements.

(i) The location of a system, as determined by the maximum total contained volume of hydrogen, shall be in the order of preference as indicated by Roman numerals in Table H-1.

TABLE H-1

Nature of location	Size of hydrogen system		
	Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 CF to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF
Outdoors	I	I	I.
In a separate building	II	II	II.
In a special room	III	III	Not permitted.
Inside buildings not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies	IV	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

(ii) The minimum distance in feet from a hydrogen system of indicated capacity located outdoors, in separate buildings or in special rooms to any specified outdoor exposure shall be in accordance with Table H-2.

(iii) The distances in Table H-2 Items 1, 14, and 3 to 10 inclusive do not apply where protective structures such as adequate fire walls are located between the system and the exposure.

(iv) Hydrogen systems of less than 3,000 CF when located inside buildings and exposed to other occupancies shall be situated in the building so that the system will be as follows:

- (A) In an adequately ventilated area as in (3)(b)(ii) of this section.
- (B) Twenty feet from stored flammable materials or oxidizing gases.
- (C) Twenty-five feet from open flames, ordinary electrical equipment or other sources of ignition.
- (D) Twenty-five feet from concentrations of people.
- (E) Fifty feet from intakes of ventilation or air-conditioning equipment and air compressors.
- (F) Fifty feet from other flammable gas storage.
- (G) Protected against damage or injury due to falling objects or working activity in the area.
- (H) More than one system of 3,000 CF or less may be installed in the same room, provided the systems are separated by at least 50 feet. Each such system shall meet all of the requirements of this section.

(3) Design consideration at specific locations.

(a) Outdoor locations.

(i) Where protective walls or roofs are provided, they shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

(ii) Where the enclosing sides adjoin each other, the area shall be properly ventilated.

(iii) Electrical equipment shall meet the requirements for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations of WAC 296-24-95613.

(b) Separate buildings.

(i) Separate buildings shall be built of at least non-combustible construction. Windows and doors shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency. Windows shall be of glass or plastic in metal frames.

(ii) Adequate ventilation to the outdoors shall be provided. Inlet openings shall be located near the floor in exterior walls only. Outlet openings shall be located at the high point of the room in exterior walls or roof. Inlet and outlet openings shall each have minimum total area of one square foot per 1,000 cubic feet of room volume. Discharge from outlet openings shall be directed or conducted to a safe location.

(iii) Explosion venting shall be provided in exterior walls or roof only. The venting area shall be equal to not less than 1 square foot per 30 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light noncombustible material, preferably single thickness, single strength glass; lightly fastened hatch covers; lightly fastened swinging doors in exterior walls opening outward; lightly fastened walls or roof designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square foot.

(iv) There shall be no sources of ignition from open flames, electrical equipment, or heating equipment.

(v) Electrical equipment shall meet the requirements ~~((for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations of WAC 296-24-95613))~~ of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(vi) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or other indirect means.

(c) Special rooms.

(i) Floor, walls, and ceiling shall have a fire-resistance rating of at least 2 hours. Walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall shall be an exterior wall. Openings to other parts of the building shall not be permitted. Windows and doors shall be in exterior walls and shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency. Windows shall be of glass or plastic in metal frames.

(ii) Ventilation shall be as provided in (3)(b)(ii) of this section.

(iii) Explosion venting shall be as provided in (3)(b)(iii) of this section.

(iv) There shall be no sources of ignition from open flames, electrical equipment or heating equipment.

(v) Electrical equipment shall meet the requirements for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations of WAC 296-24-95613.

(vi) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or indirect means.

(4) Operating instructions. For installations which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.

(5) Maintenance.

(a) The equipment and functioning of each charged gaseous hydrogen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. The area within 15 feet of any hydrogen container shall be kept free of dry vegetation and combustible material.

TABLE H-2

TABLE H-2

Type of outdoor exposure	Size of hydrogen system		
	Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF
1. Building or structure — Wood frame construction*	10	25	50
Heavy timber, non-combustible or ordinary construction*	0	10	**25
Fire-resistant construction*	0	0	0
2. Wall openings — Not above any part of a system	10	10	10
Above any part of a system	25	25	25
3. Flammable liquids above ground — 0 to 1,000 gallons	10	25	25
In excess of 1,000 gallons	25	50	50
4. Flammable liquids below ground—0 to 1,000 gallons — Tank	10	10	10
Vent or fill opening of tank	25	25	25
5. Flammable liquids below ground—in excess of 1,000 gallons — Tank	20	20	20
Vent or fill opening of tank	25	25	25
6. Flammable gas storage, either high pressure or low pressure — 0 to 15,000 CF capacity	10	25	25
In excess of 15,000 CF capacity	25	50	50
7. Oxygen storage 12,000 CF or less	Refer to NFPA No. 51, gas systems for welding and cutting (1969).		
More than 12,000 CF	Refer to NFPA No. 566, bulk oxygen systems at consumer sites (1969).		
8. Fast burning solids such as ordinary lumber, excelsior or paper	50	50	25
9. Slow burning solids such as heavy timber or coal	25	25	25
10. Open flames and other sources of ignition	25	25	50
11. Air compressor intakes or inlets to ventilating or air-condition equipment	50	50	50
12. Concentration of people***	25	50	50

Type of outdoor exposure	Size of hydrogen system		
	Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF
13. Public sidewalks	15	15	15
14. Line of adjoining property which may be built upon	5	5	5

*Refer to NFPA No. 220 standard types of building construction for definitions of various types of construction. (1969 Ed.)
 **But not less than one-half the height of adjacent side wall of the structure.
 ***In congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time-clock areas, and places of public assembly.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-31505 LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN SYSTEMS. (1) Design.

(a) Containers.

(i) Hydrogen containers shall comply with the following: Storage containers shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels (1968) or applicable provisions of API Standard 620, Recommended Rules for Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks, Second Edition (June 1963) and Appendix R (April 1965).

(ii) Portable containers shall be designed, constructed and tested in accordance with DOT specifications and regulations.

(b) Supports. Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports securely anchored on firm noncombustible foundations. Steel supports in excess of 18 inches in height shall be protected with a protective coating having a 2-hour fire-resistance rating.

(c) Marking. Each container shall be legibly marked to indicate "LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN—FLAMMABLE GAS."

(d) Safety relief devices.

(i) Stationary liquefied hydrogen containers shall be equipped with safety relief devices sized in accordance with CGA Pamphlet S-1-1966, Part 3, Safety Relief Device Standards for Compressed Gas Storage Containers.

(A) Portable liquefied hydrogen containers complying with the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required in the U.S. Department of Transportation specifications and regulations. Safety relief devices shall be sized in accordance with the requirements of CGA Pamphlet S-1-1966, Safety Relief Device Standards, Part 1, Compressed Gas Cylinders and Part 2, Cargo and Portable Tank Containers.

(ii) Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge unobstructed to the outdoors and in such a manner as to prevent impingement of escaping liquid or gas upon the container, adjacent structures or personnel. See (2)(a)(vi) of this section for venting of safety relief devices in special locations.

(iii) Safety relief devices or vent piping shall be designed or located so that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.

(iv) Safety relief devices shall be provided in piping wherever liquefied hydrogen could be trapped between closures

(e) Piping, tubing, and fittings.

(i) Piping, tubing, and fittings and gasket and thread sealants shall be suitable for hydrogen service at the pressures and temperatures involved. Consideration shall be given to the thermal expansion and contraction of piping systems when exposed to temperature fluctuations of ambient to liquefied hydrogen temperatures.

(ii) Gaseous hydrogen piping and tubing (above—20°F) shall conform to the applicable sections of Pressure Piping Section 2—Industrial Gas and Air Piping, ANSI B31.1-1967 with addenda B31.1-1969. Design of liquefied hydrogen or cold (-20°F or below) gas piping shall use Petroleum Refinery Piping ANSI B31.3-1966 or Refrigeration Piping ANSI B31.5-1966 with addenda B31.5a-1968 as a guide.

(iii) Joints in piping and tubing shall preferably be made by welding or brazing; flanged, threaded, socket, or suitable compression fittings may be used.

(iv) Means shall be provided to minimize exposure of personnel to piping operating at low temperatures and to prevent air condensate from contacting piping, structural members, and surfaces not suitable for cryogenic temperatures. Only those insulating materials which are rated nonburning in accordance with ASTM Procedures D1692-68 may be used. Other protective means may be used to protect personnel. The insulation shall be designed to have a vapor-tight seal in the outer covering to prevent the condensation of air and subsequent oxygen enrichment within the insulation. The insulation material and outside shield shall also be of adequate design to prevent attrition of the insulation due to normal operating conditions.

(v) Uninsulated piping and equipment which operate at liquefied-hydrogen temperature shall not be installed above asphalt surfaces or other combustible materials in order to prevent contact of liquid air with such materials. Drip pans may be installed under uninsulated piping and equipment to retain and vaporize condensed liquid air.

(f) Equipment assembly.

(i) Valves, gauges, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for liquefied hydrogen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved.

(ii) Installation of liquefied hydrogen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices and with reference to their construction and use.

(iii) Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be readily accessible and shall be protected against physical damage and

against tampering. A shutoff valve shall be located in liquid product withdrawal lines as close to the container as practical. On containers of over 2,000 gallons capacity, this shutoff valve shall be of the remote control type with no connections, flanges, or other appurtenances (other than a welded manual shutoff valve) allowed in the piping between the shutoff valve and its connection to the inner container.

(iv) Cabinets or housings containing hydrogen control equipment shall be ventilated to prevent any accumulation of hydrogen gas.

(g) Testing.

(i) After installation, all field-erected piping shall be tested and proved hydrogen gas-tight at operating pressure and temperature.

(ii) Containers if out of service in excess of 1 year shall be inspected and tested as outlined in (1) of this section. The safety relief devices shall be checked to determine if they are operable and properly set.

(h) Liquefied hydrogen vaporizers.

(i) The vaporizer shall be anchored and its connecting piping shall be sufficiently flexible to provide for the effect of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.

(ii) The vaporizer and its piping shall be adequately protected on the hydrogen and heating media sections with safety relief devices.

(iii) Heat used in a liquefied hydrogen vaporizer shall be indirectly supplied utilizing media such as air, steam, water, or water solutions.

(iv) A low temperature shutoff switch shall be provided in the vaporizer discharge piping to prevent flow of liquefied hydrogen in the event of the loss of the heat source.

(i) Electrical systems.

(i) Electrical wiring and equipment located within 3 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected, shall meet the requirements of (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 1 locations.

(ii) Except as provided in (1) of this section, electrical wiring, and equipment located within 25 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected or within 25 feet of a liquid hydrogen storage container, shall meet the requirements of (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations. When equipment approved for Class I, environments is not commercially available, the equipment may be:

(A) Purged or ventilated in accordance with NFPA No. 496-1967, Standard for Purged Enclosures for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Locations,

(B) Intrinsically safe, or

(C) Approved for Class I, Group C atmospheres. This requirement does not apply to electrical equipment which is installed on mobile supply trucks or tank cars from which the storage container is filled.

(j) Bonding and grounding. The liquefied hydrogen container and associated piping shall be electrically bonded and grounded.

(2) Location of liquefied hydrogen storage.

(a) General requirements.

(i) The storage containers shall be located so that they are readily accessible to mobile supply equipment at ground level and to authorized personnel.

(ii) The containers shall not be exposed by electric power lines, flammable liquid lines, flammable gas lines, or lines carrying oxidizing materials.

(iii) When locating liquefied hydrogen storage containers near above-ground flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, locate the liquefied hydrogen container on ground higher than flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage.

(iv) Where it is necessary to locate the liquefied hydrogen container on ground that is level with or lower than adjacent flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, suitable protective means shall be taken (such as by diking, diversion, curbs, grading), with respect to the adjacent flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, to prevent accumulation of liquids within 50 feet of the liquefied hydrogen container.

(v) Storage sites shall be fenced and posted to prevent entrance by unauthorized personnel. Sites shall also be placarded as follows: "Liquefied hydrogen—Flammable gas—No smoking—No open flames."

(vi) If liquefied hydrogen is located in (as specified in Table H-3) a separate building, in a special room, or inside buildings when not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies, containers shall have the safety relief devices vented unobstructed to the outdoors at a minimum elevation of 25 feet above grade to a safe location as required in (l)(d)(ii) of this section.

(b) Specific requirements.

(i) The location of liquefied hydrogen storage, as determined by the maximum total quantity of liquefied hydrogen, shall be in the order of preference as indicated by Roman numerals in the following Table H-3.

TABLE H-3
MAXIMUM TOTAL QUANTITY OF LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN STORAGE PERMITTED

Nature of location	Size of hydrogen storage (capacity in gallons)			
	39.63 (150 liters) to 50	51 to 300	301 to 600	In excess of 600
Outdoors	I	I	I	I
In a separate building	II	II	II	Not permitted.
In a special room	III	III	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Inside buildings not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies	IV	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Note: This table does not apply to the storage in dewars of the type generally used in laboratories for experimental purposes.

(ii) The minimum distance in feet from liquefied hydrogen systems of indicated storage capacity located outdoors, in a separate building, or in a special room to any specified exposure shall be in accordance with Table H-4.

TABLE H-4
MINIMUM DISTANCE (FEET) FROM LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN SYSTEMS TO EXPOSURE

Type of exposure	Liquefied hydrogen storage (capacity in gallons)		
	39.63 (150 liters) to 3,500	3,501 to 15,000	15,001 to 30,000
1. Fire-resistive building and fire walls*	5	5	5
2. Noncombustible building*	25	50	75
3. Other buildings*	50	75	100
4. Wall openings, air-compressor intakes, inlets for air-conditioning or ventilating equipment	75	75	75
5. Flammable liquids (above ground and vent or fill openings if below ground) (see 513 and 514)	50	75	100
6. Between stationary liquefied hydrogen containers	5	5	5
7. Flammable gas storage	50	75	100
8. Liquid oxygen storage and other oxidizers (see 513 and 514)	100	100	100
9. Combustible solids	50	75	100
10. Open flames, smoking, and welding	50	50	50
11. Concentrations of people**	75	75	75
12. Public ways, railroads, and property lines	25	50	75

*Refer to standard types of building construction, NFPA No. 220-1969 for definitions of various types of construction.

**In congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time-clock areas, and places of public assembly.

Note 1: The distance in Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 12 in Table H-4 may be reduced where protective structures, such as firewalls equal to height of top of the container, to safeguard the liquefied hydrogen storage system, are located between the liquefied hydrogen storage installation and the exposure.

Note 2: Where protective structures are provided, ventilation and confinement of product should be considered. The 5-foot distance in Nos. 1 and 6 facilitates maintenance and enhances ventilation.

(c) Handling of liquefied hydrogen inside buildings other than separate buildings and special rooms. Portable liquefied hydrogen containers of 50 gallons or less capacity as permitted in Table H-3 and in compliance with (2)(a)(vi) of this section when housed inside buildings not located in a special room and exposed to other occupancies shall comply with the following minimum requirements:

(i) Be located 20 feet from flammable liquids and readily combustible materials such as excelsior or paper.

(ii) Be located 25 feet from ordinary electrical equipment and other sources of ignition including process or analytical equipment.

(iii) Be located 25 feet from concentrations of people.

(iv) Be located 50 feet from intakes of ventilation and air-conditioning equipment or intakes of compressors.

(v) Be located 50 feet from storage of other flammable-gases or storage of oxidizing gases.

(vi) Containers shall be protected against damage or injury due to falling objects or work activity in the area.

(vii) Containers shall be firmly secured and stored in an upright position.

(viii) Welding or cutting operations, and smoking shall be prohibited while hydrogen is in the room.

(ix) The area shall be adequately ventilated. Safety relief devices on the containers shall be vented directly outdoors or to a suitable hood. See (1)(d)(ii) of this section and (2)(a)(vi) of this section.

(3) Design considerations at specific locations.

(a) Outdoor locations.

(i) Outdoor location shall mean outside of any building or structure, and includes locations under a weather shelter or canopy provided such locations are not enclosed by more than two walls set at right angles and are provided with vent-space between the walls and vented roof or canopy.

(ii) Roadways and yard surfaces located below liquefied hydrogen piping, from which liquid air may drop, shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

(iii) If protective walls are provided, they shall be constructed of noncombustible materials and in accordance with the provisions of (3)(a)(i) of this section as applicable.

(iv) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with ~~((1)(i)(i) and (ii) of this section)~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(v) Adequate lighting shall be provided for nighttime transfer operation.

(b) Separate buildings.

(i) Separate buildings shall be of light noncombustible construction on a substantial frame. Walls and roofs shall be lightly fastened and designed to relieve at a maximum internal pressure of 25 pounds per square foot. Windows shall be of shatterproof glass or plastic in metal frames. Doors shall be located in such a manner that they will be readily accessible to personnel in an emergency.

(ii) Adequate ventilation to the outdoors shall be provided. Inlet openings shall be located near the floor level in exterior walls only. Outlet openings shall be located at the high point of the room in exterior walls or roof. Both the inlet and outlet vent openings shall have a minimum total area of 1 square foot per 1,000 cubic feet of room volume. Discharge from outlet openings shall be directed or conducted to a safe location.

(iii) There shall be no sources of ignition.

(iv) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with ~~((1)(i)(i) and (ii) of this section except that the provisions of (1)(i)(ii) of this section shall apply to all electrical wiring and equipment in the separate building)~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(v) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or other indirect means.

(c) Special rooms.

(i) Floors, walls, and ceilings shall have a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours. Walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall shall be an exterior wall. Openings to other parts of the building shall not be permitted. Windows and doors shall be in exterior walls and doors shall be located in such a manner that they will be accessible in an emergency. Windows shall be of shatterproof glass or plastic in metal frames.

(ii) Ventilation shall be as provided in (3)(b)(ii) of this section.

(iii) Explosion venting shall be provided in exterior walls or roof only. The venting area shall be equal to not less than 1 square foot per 30 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light noncombustible material; lightly fastened hatch covers; lightly fastened swinging doors opening outward in exterior walls; lightly fastened walls or roofs designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square foot.

(iv) There shall be no sources of ignition.

(v) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with ~~((1)(i)(i) and (ii) of this section except that the provisions of (1)(i)(ii) of this section shall apply to all electrical wiring and equipment in the special room))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(vi) Heating, if provided, shall be steam, hot water, or by other indirect means.

(4) Operating instructions.

(a) Written instructions. For installation which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.

(b) Attendant. A qualified person shall be in attendance at all times while the mobile hydrogen supply unit is being unloaded.

(c) Security. Each mobile liquefied hydrogen supply unit used as part of a hydrogen system shall be adequately secured to prevent movement.

(d) Grounding. The mobile liquefied hydrogen supply unit shall be grounded for static electricity.

(5) Maintenance.

(a) The equipment and functioning of each charged liquefied hydrogen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. Weeds or similar combustibles shall not be permitted within 25 feet of any liquefied hydrogen equipment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-32003 BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS. (1) Definitions. As used in this section: A bulk oxygen system is an assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, safety devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and interconnecting piping, which has storage capacity of more than 13,000 cubic feet of oxygen, normal temperature and pressure (NTP), connected in service or ready for service, or more than

25,000 cubic feet of oxygen (NTP) including unconnected reserves on hand at the site. The bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen containers may be stationary or movable, and the oxygen may be stored as gas or liquid.

(2) Location.

(a) General. Bulk oxygen storage systems shall be located above ground out of doors, or shall be installed in a building of noncombustible construction, adequately vented, and used for that purpose exclusively. The location selected shall be such that containers and associated equipment shall not be exposed by electric power lines, flammable or combustible liquid lines, or flammable gas lines.

(b) Accessibility. The system shall be located so that it is readily accessible to mobile supply equipment at ground level and to authorized personnel.

(c) Leakage. Where oxygen is stored as a liquid, non-combustible surfacing shall be provided in an area in which any leakage of liquid oxygen might fall during operation of the system and filling of a storage container. For purposes of these standards, asphaltic or bituminous paving is considered to be combustible.

(d) Elevation. When locating bulk oxygen systems near above ground flammable or combustible liquid storage which may be either indoors or outdoors, it is advisable to locate the system on ground higher than the flammable or combustible liquid storage.

(e) Dikes. Where it is necessary to locate a bulk oxygen system on ground lower than adjacent flammable or combustible liquid storage suitable means shall be taken (such as by diking, diversion curbs, or grading) with respect to the adjacent flammable or combustible liquid storage to prevent accumulation of liquids under the bulk oxygen system.

(3) Distance between systems and exposures.

(a) General. The minimum distance from any bulk oxygen storage container to exposures, measured in the most direct line except as indicated in (3)(f) and (g) of this section shall be as indicated in (3)(b) to (r) of this section inclusive.

(b) Combustible structures. Fifty feet from any combustible structures.

(c) Fire resistive structures. Twenty-five feet from any structures with fire-resistive exterior walls or sprinklered buildings or other construction, but not less than one-half the height of adjacent side wall of the structure.

(d) Openings. At least 10 feet from any opening in adjacent walls of fire resistive structures. Spacing from such structures shall be adequate to permit maintenance, but shall not be less than 1 foot.

(e) Flammable liquid storage above ground.

Distance (feet)	Capacity (gallons)
50 _____	0-1000
90 _____	1001 or more

(f) Flammable liquid storage below ground.

Distance measured horizontally from oxygen storage container to flammable liquid tank (feet)	Distance from oxygen storage container to filling and vent connections or openings to flammable liquid tank (feet)	Capacity gallons
15 _____	50 _____	0-1000
30 _____	50 _____	1001 or more

(g) Combustible liquid storage above ground.

Distance (feet)	Capacity (gallons)
25 _____	0-1000
50 _____	1001 or more

(h) Combustible liquid storage below ground.

Distance measured horizontally from oxygen storage container to combustible liquid tank (feet)	Distance from oxygen storage container to filling and vent connections or openings to combustible liquid tank (feet)
15 _____	40 _____

(i) Flammable gas storage. (Such as compressed flammable gases, liquefied flammable gases and flammable gases in low pressure gas holders):

Distance (feet)	Capacity (cu. ft. NTP)
50 _____	Less than 5000
90 _____	5000 or more

(j) Highly combustible materials. Fifty feet from solid materials which burn rapidly, such as excelsior or paper.

(k) Slow-burning materials. Twenty-five feet from solid materials which burn slowly, such as coal and heavy timber.

(l) Ventilation. Seventy-five feet in one direction and 35 feet in approximately 90° direction from confining walls (not including firewalls less than 20 feet high) to provide adequate ventilation in courtyards and similar confining areas.

(m) Congested areas. Twenty-five feet from congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time clock areas, and similar locations where people may congregate.

(n) Public areas. Fifty feet from places of public assembly.

(o) Patients. Fifty feet from areas occupied by non-ambulatory patients.

(p) Sidewalks. Ten feet from any public sidewalk.

(q) Adjacent property. Five feet from any line of adjoining property.

(r) Exceptions. The distances in (3)(b), (c), (e) to (k) inclusive, and (p) and (q) of this section do not apply

where protective structures such as firewalls of adequate height to safeguard the oxygen storage systems are located between the bulk oxygen storage installation and the exposure. In such cases, the bulk oxygen storage installation may be a minimum distance of 1 foot from the firewall.

(4) Storage containers.

(a) Foundations and supports. Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports on firm noncombustible foundations.

(b) Construction—Liquid. Liquid oxygen storage containers shall be fabricated from materials meeting the impact test requirements of paragraph UG-84 of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968. Containers operating at pressures above 15 pounds per square inch gage (p.s.i.g.) shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968. Insulation surrounding the liquid oxygen container shall be noncombustible.

(c) Construction—Gaseous. High-pressure gaseous oxygen containers shall comply with one of the following:

(i) Designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968.

(ii) Designed, constructed, tested, and maintained in accordance with DOT specifications and regulations.

(5) Piping, tubing, and fittings.

(a) Selection. Piping, tubing, and fittings shall be suitable for oxygen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved.

(b) Specification. Piping and tubing shall conform to Section 2—Gas and Air Piping Systems of Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI, B31.1-1967 with addenda B31.10a-1969.

(c) Fabrication. Piping or tubing for operating temperatures below -20°F shall be fabricated from materials meeting the impact test requirements of paragraph UG-84 of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968, when tested at the minimum operating temperature to which the piping may be subjected in service.

(6) Safety relief devices.

(a) General. Bulk oxygen storage containers, regardless of design pressure shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required by the ASME code or the DOT specifications and regulations.

(b) DOT containers. Bulk oxygen storage containers designed and constructed in accordance with DOT specification shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required thereby.

(c) ASME containers. Bulk oxygen storage containers designed and constructed in accordance with the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessel—1968 shall be equipped with safety relief devices meeting the provisions of the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet "Safety Relief Device Standards for Compressed Gas Storage Containers," S-1, Part 3.

(d) Insulation. Insulation casings on liquid oxygen containers shall be equipped with suitable safety relief devices.

(e) Reliability. All safety relief devices shall be so designed or located that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.

(7) Liquid oxygen vaporizers.

(a) Mounts and couplings. The vaporizer shall be anchored and its connecting piping be sufficiently flexible to provide for the effect of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.

(b) Relief devices. The vaporizer and its piping shall be adequately protected on the oxygen and heating medium sections with safety relief devices.

(c) Heating. Heat used in an oxygen vaporizer shall be indirectly supplied only through media such as steam, air, water, or water solutions which do not react with oxygen.

(d) Grounding. If electric heaters are used to provide the primary source of heat, the vaporizing system shall be electrically grounded.

(8) Equipment assembly and installation.

(a) Cleaning. Equipment making up a bulk oxygen system shall be cleaned in order to remove oil, grease or other readily oxidizable materials before placing the system in service.

(b) Joints. Joints in piping and tubing may be made by welding or by use of flanged, threaded, slip, or compression fittings. Gaskets or thread sealants shall be suitable for oxygen service.

(c) Accessories. Valves, gages, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for oxygen service.

(d) Installation. Installation of bulk oxygen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices with reference to their construction and use.

(e) Testing. After installation all field erected piping shall be tested and proved gas tight at maximum operating pressure. Any medium used for testing shall be oil free and nonflammable.

(f) Security. Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering.

(g) Venting. Any enclosure containing oxygen control or operating equipment shall be adequately vented.

(h) Placarding. The bulk oxygen storage location shall be permanently placarded to indicate: "OXYGEN—NO SMOKING—NO OPEN FLAMES," or an equivalent warning.

(i) Electrical wiring. Bulk oxygen installations are not hazardous locations as defined and covered by (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 Part L. Therefore, general purpose or weatherproof types of electrical wiring and equipment are acceptable depending upon whether the installation is indoors or outdoors. Such equipment shall be installed (~~in accordance with the provisions of WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(9) Operating instructions. For installations which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.

(10) Maintenance.

(a) The equipment and functioning of each charged bulk oxygen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. Wood and long dry grass shall be cut back within 15 feet of any bulk oxygen storage container.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-33009 CONTAINER AND PORTABLE TANK STORAGE. (1) Scope.

(a) General. This section shall apply only to the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in drums or other containers (including flammable aerosols) not exceeding 60 gallons individual capacity and those portable tanks not exceeding 660 gallons individual capacity.

(b) Exceptions. This section shall not apply to the following:

(i) Storage of containers in bulk plants, service stations, refineries, chemical plants, and distilleries;

(ii) Class I or Class II liquids in the fuel tanks of a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or portable or stationary engine;

(iii) Flammable or combustible paints, oils, varnishes, and similar mixtures used for painting or maintenance when not kept for a period in excess of 30 days;

(iv) Beverages when packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1 gallon in size.

(2) Design, construction, and capacity of containers.

(a) General. Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used. Metal containers and portable tanks meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by Chapter I, Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations - October 1, 1972, (regulations issued by the hazardous materials regulations board, department of transportation), shall be deemed to be acceptable.

(b) Emergency venting. Each portable tank shall be provided with one or more devices installed in the top with sufficient emergency venting capacity to limit internal pressure under fire exposure conditions to 10 p.s.i.g., or 30 percent of the bursting pressure of the tank, whichever is greater. The total venting capacity shall be not less than that specified in WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(e)(iii) or (v). At least one pressure-actuated vent having a minimum capacity of 6,000 cubic feet of free air (14.7 p.s.i.a. and 60°F) shall be used. It shall be set to open at not less than 5 p.s.i.g. If fusible vents are used, they shall be actuated by elements that operate at a temperature not exceeding 300°F.

TABLE H-12
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SIZE OF
CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS

Container Type	Flammable liquids			Combustible Liquids	
	Class IA	Class IB	Class IC	Class II &	Class III
Glass or approved plastic	1 pt.	1 qu.	1 gal.	1 gal.	1 gal.
Metal (other than DOT drums)	1 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.
Safety cans	2 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.

TABLE H-12
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SIZE OF
CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS

Container Type	Flammable liquids			Combustible Liquids	
	Class IA	Class IB	Class IC	Class II &	Class III
Metal drums (DOT spec.)	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.
Approved portable tanks	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.

Container exemptions:

(i) Medicines, beverages, foodstuffs, cosmetics and other common consumer items, when packaged according to commonly accepted practices, shall be exempt from the requirements of (4)(a) and (b) of this section.

(c) Size. Flammable and combustible liquid containers shall be in accordance with Table H-12, except that glass or plastic containers of no more than 1-gallon capacity may be used for a Class IA or IB flammable liquid if:

(i) Such liquid either would be rendered unfit for its intended use by contact with metal or would excessively corrode a metal container so as to create a leakage hazard; and

(ii) The user's process either would require more than 1 pint of Class IA liquid or more than 1 quart of a Class IB liquid of a single assay lot to be used at one time, or would require the maintenance of an analytical standard liquid of a quality which is not met by the specified standards of liquids available, and the quantity of the analytical standard liquid required to be used in any one control process exceeds one-sixteenth the capacity of the container allowed under Table H-12 for the class of liquid; or

(iii) The containers are intended for direct export outside the United States.

(3) Design, construction, and capacity of storage cabinets.

(a) Maximum capacity. Not more than 60 gallons of Class I or Class II liquids, nor more than 120 gallons of Class III liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet.

(b) Fire resistance. Storage cabinets shall be designed and constructed to limit the internal temperature to not more than 325°F when subjected to a 10-minute fire test using the standard time-temperature curve as set forth in Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251-1969. All joints and seams shall remain tight and the door shall remain securely closed during the fire test. Cabinets shall be labeled "Flammable—Keep fire away," to meet specifications set forth in WAC 296-24-140.

(i) Metal cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed to be in compliance. The bottom, top, door, and sides of cabinet shall be at least No. 18 gage sheet iron and double walled with 1 1/2-inch air space. Joints shall be riveted, welded or made tight by some equally effective means. The door shall be provided with a three-point lock, and the door sill shall be raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet.

(ii) Wooden cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed in compliance. The bottom, sides, and top shall be constructed of an approved grade of plywood at least 1 inch in thickness, which shall not break down or delaminate under fire conditions. All joints shall be rabbetted and shall be fastened in two directions with flathead woodscrews. When more than one door is used, there shall be a rabbetted overlap of not less than 1 inch. Hinges shall be mounted in such a manner as not to lose their holding capacity due to loosening or burning out of the screws when subjected to the fire test.

(4) Design and construction of inside storage rooms.

(a) Construction. Inside storage rooms shall be constructed to meet the required fire-resistive rating for their use. Such construction shall comply with the test specifications set forth in Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251-1969. Where an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the system shall be designed and installed in an acceptable manner. Openings to other rooms or buildings shall be provided with noncombustible liquid-tight raised sills or ramps at least 4 inches in height, or the floor in the storage area shall be at least 4 inches below the surrounding floor. Openings shall be provided with approved self-closing fire doors. The room shall be liquid tight where the walls join the floor. A permissible alternate to the sill or ramp is an open-grated trench inside of the room which drains to a safe location. Where other portions of the building or other properties are exposed, windows shall be protected as set forth in the Standard for Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA No. 80-1968, for Class E or F openings. Wood at least 1 inch nominal thickness may be used for shelving, racks, dunnage, scuffboards, floor overlay, and similar installations.

(b) Rating and capacity. Storage in inside storage rooms shall comply with Table H-13.

TABLE H-13
STORAGE IN INSIDE ROOMS

Fire protection* provided	Fire resistance	Maximum size	Total allowable quantities (gals./sq. ft./floor area)
Yes	2 hours	500 sq.ft.	10
No	2 hours	500 sq.ft.	4
Yes	1 hour	150 sq.ft.	5
No	1 hour	150 sq.ft.	2

*Fire protection system shall be sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide, or other system.

(c) Wiring. Electrical wiring and equipment within inside storage rooms used to store Class I liquids shall comply with the provisions of ((~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations. For inside storage rooms used to store Class II and III liquids the pertinent provisions ((~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L apply.

(d) Ventilation. Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhaust ventilation system. Such system shall be designed to provide for a complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour. If a mechanical exhaust system is used, it shall be controlled by a switch located outside of the door. The ventilating equipment and any lighting fixtures shall be operated by the same switch. A pilot light shall be installed adjacent to the switch if Class I flammable liquids are dispensed within the room. Where gravity ventilation is provided, the fresh air intake, as well as the exhaust outlet from the room, shall be on the exterior of the building in which the room is located.

(e) Storage in inside storage rooms. In every inside storage room there shall be maintained one clear aisle at least 3 feet wide. Containers over 30 gallons capacity shall not be stacked one upon the other. Dispensing shall be by approved pump or self-closing faucet only.

(5) Storage inside building.

(a) Egress. Flammable or combustible liquids, including stock for sale, shall not be stored so as to limit use of exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe egress of people.

(b) Containers. The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in containers or portable tanks shall comply with (4)(c) through (e) of this section.

(c) Office occupancies. Storage shall be prohibited except that which is required for maintenance and operation of building and operation of equipment. Such storage shall be kept in closed metal containers stored in a storage cabinet or in safety cans or in an inside storage room not having a door that opens into that portion of the building used by the public.

(d) Mercantile occupancies and other retail stores.

(i) In rooms or areas accessible to the public, storage shall be limited to quantities needed for display and normal merchandising purposes but shall not exceed 2 gallons per square foot of gross floor area. The gross floor area used for computing the maximum quantity permitted shall be considered as that portion of the store actually being used for merchandising flammable and combustible liquids.

(ii) Where the aggregate quantity of additional stock exceeds 60 gallons of Class IA, or 120 gallons of Class IB, or 180 gallons of Class IC, or 240 gallons of Class II, or 500 gallons of Class III liquids, or any combination of Class I and Class II liquids exceeding 240 gallons, it shall be stored in a room or portion of the building that complies with the construction provisions for an inside storage room as prescribed in (4) of this section. For water miscible liquids, these quantities may be doubled.

(iii) Containers in a display area shall not be stacked more than 3 feet or two containers high, whichever is the greater, unless the stacking is done on fixed shelving or is otherwise satisfactorily secured.

(iv) Shelving shall be of stable construction, of sufficient depth and arrangement such that containers displayed thereon shall not be easily displaced.

(v) Leaking containers shall be removed to a storage room or taken to a safe location outside the building and the contents transferred to an undamaged container.

(e) General purpose public warehouses. Storage shall be in accordance with Table H-14 or H-15 and in buildings or in portions of such buildings cut off by standard firewalls. Material creating no fire exposure hazard to the flammable or combustible liquids may be stored in the same area.

TABLE H-14
INDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE

Class liquid	Storage level	Protected storage maximum per pile		Unprotected storage maximum per pile	
		Gal.	Ht.	Gal.	Ht.
IA	Ground and upper floors	2,750 (50)	3 ft. (1)	660 (12)	3 ft. (1)
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
IB	Ground and upper floors	5,500 (100)	6 ft. (2)	1,375 (25)	3 ft. (1)
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
IC	Ground and upper floors	16,500 (300)	6 ft. (2)	4,125 (75)	3 ft. (1)
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
II	Ground and upper floors	16,500 (300)	9 ft. (3)	4,125 (75)	9 ft. (3)
	Basement	5,500 (100)	9 ft. (3)	Not permitted	
III	Ground and upper floors	55,000 (1,000)	15 ft. (5)	13,750 (250)	12 ft. (4)
	Basement	8,250 (450)	9 ft. (3)	Not permitted	

Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.
 Note 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no container is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 8 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.
 (Numbers in parentheses indicate corresponding number of 55-gal. drums.)
 Note 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft.

TABLE H-15
INDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

Class liquid	Storage level	Protected storage maximum per pile		Unprotected storage maximum per pile	
		Gal.	Ht.	Gal.	Ht.
IA	Ground and upper floors	Not permitted		Not permitted	
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
IB	Ground and upper floors	20,000	7 ft.	2,000	7 ft.
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
IC	Ground and upper floors	40,000	14 ft.	5,500	7 ft.
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	

TABLE H-15
INDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

Class liquid	Storage level	Protected storage maximum per pile		Unprotected storage maximum per pile	
		Gals.	Ht.	Gals.	Ht.
II	Ground and upper floors	40,000	14 ft.	5,500	7 ft.
	Basement	20,000	7 ft.	Not permitted	
III	Ground and upper floors	60,000	14 ft.	22,000	7 ft.
	Basement	20,000	7 ft.	Not permitted	

Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.
 Note 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no portable tank is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 8 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.
 Note 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft.

(f) Flammable and combustible liquid warehouses or storage buildings. (i) If the storage building is located 50 feet or less from a building or line of adjoining property that may be built upon, the exposing wall shall be a blank wall having a fire-resistance rating of at least 2 hours.

(ii) The total quantity of liquids within a building shall not be restricted, but the arrangement of storage shall comply with Table H-14 or H-15.

(iii) Containers in piles shall be separated by pallets or dunnage where necessary to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls.

(iv) Portable tanks stored over one tier high shall be designed to nest securely, without dunnage and adequate materials handling equipment shall be available to handle tanks safely at the upper tier level.

(v) No pile shall be closer than 3 feet to the nearest beam, chord, girder, or other obstruction, and shall be 3 feet below sprinkler deflectors or discharge orifices of water spray, or other overhead fire protection systems.

(vi) Aisles of at least 3 feet wide shall be provided where necessary for reasons of access to doors, windows or standpipe connections.

(6) Storage outside buildings.

(a) General. Storage outside buildings shall be in accordance with Table H-16 or H-17, and (6)(b) and (d) of this section.

TABLE H-16
OUTDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE

Class	2 Maximum per pile (see note 1)	3 Distance between piles (see note 2)	4 Distance to property line that can be built upon (see notes 3 & 4)	5 Distance to street, alley, public way (see note 4)
IA	gal. 1,100	ft. 5	ft. 20	ft. 10
IB	2,200	5	20	10

TABLE H-16
OUTDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE

1 Class	2 Maximum per pile (see note 1)	3 Distance between piles (see note 2)	4 Distance to property line that can be built upon (see notes 3 & 4)	5 Distance to street, alley, public way (see note 4)
	gal.	ft.	ft.	ft.
IC	4,400	5	20	10
II	8,800	5	10	5
III	22,000	5	10	5

- Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.
- Note 2: Within 200 ft. of each container, there shall be 12-ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.
- Note 3: The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.
- Note 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distances in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 ft.

(b) Maximum storage. A maximum of 1,100 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids may be located adjacent to buildings located on the same premises and under the same management provided the provisions of (6)(b)(i) and (ii) are complied with.

(i) The building shall be a one-story building devoted principally to the handling and storing of flammable or combustible liquids or the building shall have 2 hour fire-resistive exterior walls having no opening within 10 feet of such storage.

(ii) Where quantity stored exceeds 1,100 gallons, or provisions of (6)(b)(i) cannot be met, a minimum distance of 10 feet between buildings and nearest container of flammable or combustible liquid shall be maintained.

TABLE H-17
OUTDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

1 Class	2 Maximum per pile	3 Distance between piles	4 Distance to property line that can be built upon	5 Distance to street, alley, public way
	gal.	ft.	ft.	ft.
IA	2,200	5	20	10
IB	4,400	5	20	10
IC	8,800	5	20	10
II	17,600	5	10	5
III	44,000	5	10	5

- Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.

- Note 2: Within 200 ft. of each portable tank, there shall be a 12-ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.
- Note 3: The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.
- Note 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distances in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 ft.

(c) Spill containment. The storage area shall be graded in a manner to divert possible spills away from buildings or other exposures or shall be surrounded by a curb at least 6 inches high. When curbs are used, provisions shall be made for draining of accumulations of ground or rain water or spills of flammable or combustible liquids. Drains shall terminate at a safe location and shall be accessible to operation under fire conditions.

(d) Security. The storage area shall be protected against tampering or trespassers where necessary and shall be kept free of weeds, debris and other combustible material not necessary to the storage.

(7) Fire control.

(a) Extinguishers. Suitable fire control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available at locations where flammable or combustible liquids are stored.

(i) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units shall be located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room used for storage.

(ii) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units must be located not less than 10 feet, nor more than 25 feet, from any Class I or Class II liquid storage area located outside of a storage room but inside a building.

(b) Sprinklers. When sprinklers are provided, they shall be installed in accordance with WAC 296-24-605 through 296-24-60509.

(c) Open flames and smoking. Open flames and smoking shall not be permitted in flammable or combustible liquid storage areas.

(d) Water reactive materials. Materials which will react with water shall not be stored in the same room with flammable or combustible liquids.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-24-33011 INDUSTRIAL PLANTS. (1) Scope.

(a) Application. This paragraph shall apply to those industrial plants where:

(i) The use of flammable or combustible liquids is incidental to the principal business, or

(ii) Where flammable or combustible liquids are handled or used only in unit physical operations such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, distillation, and similar operations which do not involve chemical reaction. This section shall not apply to chemical plants, refineries or distilleries.

(b) Exceptions. Where portions of such plants involve chemical reactions such as oxidation, reduction, halogenation, hydrogenation, alkylation, polymerization, and

other chemical processes, those portions of the plant shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33017.

(2) Incidental storage or use of flammable and combustible liquids.

(a) Application. This shall be applicable to those portions of an industrial plant where the use and handling of flammable or combustible liquids is only incidental to the principal business, such as automobile assembly, construction of electronic equipment, furniture manufacturing, or other similar activities.

(b) Containers. Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in tanks or closed containers.

(i) Except as provided in (b)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection all storage shall comply with WAC 296-24-33009 (3) or (4).

(A) When the only operation involved is the storage of flammables in containers or tanks that are closed and remain closed throughout the storage, WAC 296-24-33009(5) and tables H-14 and H-15 will apply.

(B) When the procedure involved is mixing, transferring, or other exposure of liquids to vaporization through operational procedures in which containers or tanks do not remain closed in the storage area, WAC 296-24-33009(4) and table H-13 shall be used to determine permissible quantities.

(ii) The quantity of liquid that may be located outside of an inside storage room or storage cabinet in a building or in any one fire area of a building shall not exceed:

(A) Twenty-five gallons of Class IA liquids in containers.

(B) One hundred twenty gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or III liquids in containers.

(C) Six hundred sixty gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or III liquids in a single portable tank.

(iii) Where large quantities of flammable or combustible liquids are necessary, storage may be in tanks which shall comply with the applicable requirements of WAC 296-24-33005.

(c) Separation and protection. Areas in which flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one tank or container to another container shall be separated from other operations in the building by adequate distance or by construction having adequate fire resistance. Drainage or other means shall be provided to control spills. Adequate natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided.

(d) Handling liquids at point of final use.

(i) Flammable liquids shall be kept in covered containers when not actually in use.

(ii) Where flammable or combustible liquids are used or handled, except in closed containers, means shall be provided to dispose promptly and safely of leakage or spills.

(iii) Class I liquids may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within the possible path of vapor travel.

(iv) Flammable or combustible liquids shall be drawn from or transferred into vessels, containers, or portable tanks within a building only through a closed piping system, from safety cans, by means of a device drawing through the top, or from a container or portable tanks

by gravity through an approved self-closing valve. Transferring by means of air pressure on the container or portable tanks shall be prohibited.

(3) Unit physical operations.

(a) Application. This subsection (3) shall be applicable in those portions of industrial plants where flammable or combustible liquids are handled or used in unit physical operations such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, distillation, and similar operations which do not involve chemical change. Examples are plants compounding cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, solvents, cleaning fluids, insecticides, and similar types of activities.

(b) Location. Industrial plants shall be located so that each building or unit of equipment is accessible from at least one side for firefighting and fire control purposes. Buildings shall be located with respect to lines of adjoining property which may be built upon as set forth in WAC 296-24-33017 (2)(a) and (b) except that the blank wall referred to in WAC 296-24-33017 (2)(b) shall have a fire resistance rating of at least two hours.

(c) Chemical processes. Areas where unstable liquids are handled or small scale unit chemical processes are carried on shall be separated from the remainder of the plant by a fire wall of two-hour minimum fire resistance rating.

(d) Drainage.

(i) Emergency drainage systems shall be provided to direct flammable or combustible liquid leakage and fire protection water to a safe location. This may require curbs, scuppers, or special drainage systems to control the spread of fire; see WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(g)(ii).

(ii) Emergency drainage systems, if connected to public sewers or discharged into public waterways, shall be equipped with traps or separators.

(iii) The industrial plant shall be designed and operated to prevent the normal discharge of flammable or combustible liquids into public waterways, public sewers, or adjoining property.

(e) Ventilation.

(i) Areas as defined in subsection (1)(a) of this section using Class I liquids shall be ventilated at a rate of not less than one cubic foot per minute per square foot of solid floor area. This shall be accomplished by natural or mechanical ventilation with discharge or exhaust to a safe location outside of the building. Provision shall be made for introduction of makeup air in such a manner as not to short circuit the ventilation. Ventilation shall be arranged to include all floor areas or pits where flammable vapors may collect.

(ii) Equipment used in a building and the ventilation of the building shall be designed so as to limit flammable vapor-air mixtures under normal operating conditions to the interior of equipment, and to not more than five feet from equipment which exposes Class I liquids to the air. Examples of such equipment are dispensing stations, open centrifuges, plate and frame filters, open vacuum filters, and surfaces of open equipment.

(f) Storage and handling. The storage, transfer, and handling of liquid shall comply with WAC 296-24-33017(4) of this section.

(4) Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading.

Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property which may be built upon by a distance of twenty-five feet for Class I liquids and fifteen feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill stem. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility. Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of WAC 296-24-33013(3).

(5) Fire control.

(a) Portable and special equipment. Portable fire extinguishment and control equipment shall be provided in such quantities and types as are needed for the special hazards of operation and storage.

(b) Water supply. Water shall be available in volume and at adequate pressure to supply water hose streams, foam-producing equipment, automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation, dispensing and storage.

(c) Special extinguishers. Special extinguishing equipment such as that utilizing foam, inert gas, or dry chemical shall be provided as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation dispensing and storage.

(d) Special hazards. Where the need is indicated by special hazards of operation, flammable or combustible liquid processing equipment, major piping, and supporting steel shall be protected by approved water spray systems, deluge systems, approved fire-resistant coatings, insulation, or any combination of these.

(e) Maintenance. All plant fire protection facilities shall be adequately maintained and periodically inspected and tested to make sure they are always in satisfactory operating condition, and they will serve their purpose in time of emergency.

(6) Sources of ignition.

(a) General. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include but are not limited to open flames; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical and mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.

(b) Grounding. Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of these standards shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(7) Electrical.

(a) All electrical wiring and equipment shall be installed according to ~~((the requirements of WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(b) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations shall be classified Class I, Division 1 according to the requirements of ~~((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960))~~ chapter

296-24 WAC Part L. For those pieces of equipment installed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (3)(e)(ii) of this section, the Division 1 area shall extend five feet in all directions from all points of vapor liberation. All areas within pits shall be classified Division 1 if any part of the pit is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area, unless the pit is provided with mechanical ventilation.

(c) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of ~~((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. These locations include an area within twenty feet horizontally, three feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to three feet above floor or grade level within twenty-five feet, if indoors, or ten feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fitting, meter, or similar device handling Class I liquids. Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2 area shall be classified Division 2. If Class II or Class III liquids only are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment.

(d) Where the provisions of (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection require the installation of electrical equipment suitable for Class I, Division 1 or Division 2 locations, ordinary electrical equipment including switchgear may be used if installed in a room or enclosure which is maintained under positive pressure with respect to the hazardous area. Ventilation makeup air shall be uncontaminated by flammable vapors.

(8) Repairs to equipment. Hot work, such as welding or cutting operations, use of spark-producing power tools, and chipping operations shall be permitted only under supervision of an individual in responsible charge. The individual in responsible charge shall make an inspection of the area to be sure that it is safe for the work to be done and that safe procedures will be followed for the work specified.

(9) Housekeeping.

(a) General. Maintenance and operating practices shall be in accordance with established procedures which will tend to control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids. Spills shall be cleaned up promptly.

(b) Access. Adequate aisles shall be maintained for unobstructed movement of personnel and so that fire protection equipment can be brought to bear on any part of flammable or combustible liquid storage, use, or any unit physical operation.

(c) Waste and residue. Combustible waste material and residues in a building or unit operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in covered metal receptacles and disposed of daily.

(d) Clear zone. Ground area around buildings and unit operating areas shall be kept free of weeds, trash, or other unnecessary combustible materials.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-33013 BULK PLANTS. (1) Storage.

(a) Class I liquids. Class I liquids shall be stored in closed containers, or in storage tanks above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005.

(b) Class II and III liquids. Class II and Class III liquids shall be stored in containers, or in tanks within buildings or above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005.

(c) Piling containers. Containers of flammable or combustible liquids when piled one upon the other shall be separated by dunnage sufficient to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls. The height of the pile shall be consistent with the stability and strength of containers.

(2) Buildings.

(a) Exits. Rooms in which flammable or combustible liquids are stored or handled by pumps shall have exit facilities arranged to prevent occupants from being trapped in the event of fire.

(b) Heating. Rooms in which Class I liquids are stored or handled shall be heated only by means not constituting a source of ignition, such as steam or hot water. Rooms containing heating appliances involving sources of ignition shall be located and arranged to prevent entry of flammable vapors.

(c) Ventilation.

(i) Ventilation shall be provided for all rooms, buildings, or enclosures in which Class I liquids are pumped or dispensed. Design of ventilation systems shall take into account the relatively high specific gravity of the vapors. Ventilation may be provided by adequate openings in outside walls at floor level unobstructed except by louvers or course screens. Where natural ventilation is inadequate, mechanical ventilation shall be provided.

(ii) Class I liquids shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein.

(iii) Containers of Class I liquids shall not be drawn from or filled within buildings unless provision is made to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors in hazardous concentrations. Where mechanical ventilation is required, it shall be kept in operation while flammable liquids are being handled.

(3) Loading and unloading facilities.

(a) Separation. Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property that may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Class I liquids and 15 feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill spout. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility.

(b) Class restriction. Equipment such as piping, pumps, and meters used for the transfer of Class I liquids between storage tanks and the fill stem of the loading rack shall not be used for the transfer of Class II or Class III liquids.

(c) Valves. Valves used for the final control for filling tank vehicles shall be of the self-closing type and manually held open except where automatic means are provided for shutting off the flow when the vehicle is full or after filling of a preset amount.

(d) Static protection.

(i) Bonding facilities for protection against static sparks during the loading of tank vehicles through open domes shall be provided:

(A) Where Class I liquids are loaded, or

(B) Where Class II or Class III liquids are loaded into vehicles which may contain vapors from previous cargoes of Class I liquids.

(ii) Protection as required in (3)(d)(i) of this section shall consist of a metallic bond wire permanently electrically connected to the fill stem or to some part of the rack structure in electrical contact with the fill stem. The free end of such wire shall be provided with a clamp or equivalent device for convenient attachment to some metallic part in electrical contact with the cargo tank of the tank vehicle.

(iii) Such bonding connection shall be made fast to the vehicle or tank before dome covers are raised and shall remain in place until filling is completed and all dome covers have been closed and secured.

(iv) Bonding as specified in (3)(d)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this section is not required:

(A) Where vehicles are loaded exclusively with products not having a static accumulating tendency, such as asphalt, most crude oils, residual oils, and water soluble liquids;

(B) Where no Class I liquids are handled at the loading facility and the tank vehicles loaded are used exclusively for Class II and Class III liquids; and

(C) Where vehicles are loaded or unloaded through closed bottom or top connections.

(v) Filling through open domes into the tanks of tank vehicles or tank cars, that contain vapor-air mixtures within the flammable range or where the liquid being filled can form such a mixture, shall be by means of a downspout which extends near the bottom of the tank. This precaution is not required when loading liquids which are nonaccumulators of static charges.

(e) Stray currents. Tank car loading facilities where Class I liquids are loaded through open domes shall be protected against stray currents by bonding the pipe to at least one rail and to the rack structure if of metal. Multiple lines entering the rack area shall be electrically bonded together. In addition, in areas where excessive stray currents are known to exist, all pipe entering the rack area shall be provided with insulating sections to electrically isolate the rack piping from the pipelines. No bonding between the tank car and the rack or piping is required during either loading or unloading of Class II or III liquids.

(f) Container filling facilities. Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of these standards shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(4) Wharves.

(a) Definition, application. The term wharf shall mean any wharf, pier, bulkhead, or other structure over or contiguous to navigable water used in conjunction with a bulk plant, the primary function of which is the transfer of flammable or combustible liquid cargo in bulk between the bulk plant and any tank vessel, ship, barge, lighter boat, or other mobile floating craft; and this subparagraph shall apply to all such installations except marine service stations as covered in WAC 296-24-33015.

(b) Package cargo. Package cargo of flammable and combustible liquids, including full and empty drums, bulk fuel, and stores may be handled over a wharf and at such times and places as may be agreed upon by the wharf superintendent and the senior deck officer on duty.

(c) Location. Wharves at which flammable or combustible liquid cargoes are to be transferred in bulk quantities to or from tank vessels shall be at least 100 feet from any bridge over a navigable waterway, or from an entrance to or superstructure of any vehicular or railroad tunnel under a waterway. The termination of the wharf loading or unloading fixed piping shall be at least 200 feet from a bridge or from an entrance to or superstructure of a tunnel.

(d) Design and construction. Substructure and deck shall be substantially designed for the use intended. Deck may employ any material which will afford the desired combination of flexibility, resistance to shock, durability, strength, and fire resistance. Heavy timber construction is acceptable.

(e) Tanks. Tanks used exclusively for ballast water or Class II or Class III liquids may be installed on suitably designed wharves.

(f) Pumps. Loading pumps capable of building up pressures in excess of the safe working pressure of cargo hose or loading arms shall be provided with bypasses, relief valves, or other arrangement to protect the loading facilities against excessive pressure. Relief devices shall be tested at not more than yearly intervals to determine that they function satisfactorily at the pressure at which they are set.

(g) Hoses and couplings. All pressure hoses and couplings shall be inspected at intervals appropriate to the service. The hose and couplings shall be tested with the hose extended and using the "inservice maximum operating pressures." Any hose showing material deteriorations, signs of leakage, or weakness in its carcass or at the couplings shall be withdrawn from service and repaired or discarded.

(h) Piping and fittings. Piping, valves, and fittings shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33007 with the following exceptions and additions:

(i) Flexibility of piping shall be assured by appropriate layout and arrangement of piping supports so that motion of the wharf structure resulting from wave action, currents, tides, or the mooring of vessels will not subject the pipe to repeated strain beyond the elastic limit.

(ii) Pipe joints depending upon the friction characteristics of combustible materials or grooving of pipe ends for mechanical continuity of piping shall not be used.

(iii) Swivel joints may be used in piping to which hoses are connected, and for articulated swivel-joint transfer systems, provided that the design is such that the mechanical strength of joint will not be impaired if the packing material should fail, as by exposure to fire.

(iv) Piping systems shall contain a sufficient number of valves to operate the system properly and to control the flow of liquid in normal operation and in the event of physical damage.

(v) In addition to the requirements of (4)(h)(iv), each line conveying flammable liquids leading to a wharf shall be provided with a readily accessible block valve located on shore near the approach to the wharf and outside of any diked area. Where more than one line is involved, the valves shall be grouped in one location.

(vi) Means of easy access shall be provided for cargo line valves located below the wharf deck.

(vii) Pipelines on flammable or combustible liquids wharves shall be adequately bonded and grounded. If excessive stray currents are encountered, insulating points shall be installed. Bonding and grounding connections on all pipelines shall be located on wharfside of hose-riser insulating flanges, if used, and shall be accessible for inspection.

(viii) Hose or articulated swivel-joint pipe connections used for cargo transfer shall be capable of accommodating the combined effects of change in draft and maximum tidal range, and mooring lines shall be kept adjusted to prevent the surge of the vessel from placing stress on the cargo transfer system.

(ix) Hose shall be supported so as to avoid kinking and damage from chafing.

(i) Fire protection. Suitable portable fire extinguishers with a rating of not less than 12-BC shall be located with 75 feet of those portions of the facility where fires are likely to occur, such as hose connections, pumps, and separator tanks.

(i) Where piped water is available, ready-connected fire hose in size appropriate for the water supply shall be provided so that manifolds where connections are made and broken can be reached by at least one hose stream.

(ii) Material shall not be placed on wharves in such a manner as to obstruct access to firefighting equipment, or important pipeline control valves.

(iii) Where the wharf is accessible to vehicle traffic, an unobstructed roadway to the shore end of the wharf shall be maintained for access of firefighting apparatus.

(j) Operations control. Loading or discharging shall not commence until the wharf superintendent and officer in charge of the tank vessel agree that the tank vessel is properly moored and all connections are properly made. Mechanical work shall not be performed on the wharf during cargo transfer, except under special authorization

by a delegated person or his authorized representative based on a review of the area involved, methods to be employed, and precaution necessary.

(5) Electrical equipment.

(a) Application. This subsection shall apply to areas where Class I liquids are stored or handled. For areas where Class II or Class III liquids only are stored or handled, the electrical equipment may be installed (~~in accordance with the provisions of WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for ordinary locations.

(b) Conformance. All electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed (~~in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(c) Classification. So far as it applies Table H-18 shall be used to delineate and classify hazardous areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. In Table H-18 a classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition. The area classifications listed shall be based on the premise that the installation meets the applicable requirements of this section in all respects.

TABLE H-18
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS
AREAS—BULK PLANTS

Location	((NEC)) Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
Tank vehicle and tank car: Loading through open dome	1	Within 3 feet of edge of dome, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from edge of dome, extending in all directions.
Loading through bottom connections with atmospheric venting	1	Within 3 feet of point of venting to atmosphere, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from point of venting to atmosphere, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from point of loading connection.
Loading through closed dome with atmospheric venting	1	Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from open end of vent, extending in all directions. Also within 3 feet of edge of dome, extending in all directions.

TABLE H-18
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS
AREAS—BULK PLANTS

Location	((NEC)) Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
Loading through closed dome with vapor recovery	2	Within 3 feet of point of connection of both fill and vapor lines, extending in all directions.
Bottom loading with vapor recovery or any bottom unloading	2	Within 3 feet of point of connections extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from point of connection.
Drum and container filling: Outdoors, or indoors with adequate ventilation	1	Within 3 feet of vent and fill opening, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from vent or fill opening.
Outdoors, or indoors with adequate ventilation	1	Within 3 feet of vent and fill opening, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from vent or fill opening.
Tank—Aboveground: Shell, ends, or roof and dike area	2	Within 10 feet from shell, ends, or roof of tank, area inside dikes to level of top of dike.
	1	Within 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Vent	2	Area between 5 feet and 10 feet from open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	1	Area above the roof and within the shell.
Floating roof	1	Area above the roof and within the shell.
	1	Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.

TABLE H-18
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS
AREAS—BULK PLANTS

Location	((NEC)) Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
With mechanical ventilation	2	Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.
Containing valves, fittings or piping, and not within a Division 1 or 2 classified area	2	Entire pit.
Pumps, bleeders, withdrawal fittings, meters and similar devices:		
Indoors	2	Within 5 feet of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet horizontally from any edge of such devices.
Outdoors	2	Within 3 feet of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of such devices.
Storage and repair garage for tank vehicles	1	All pits or spaces below floor level.
	2	Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level for entire storage or repair garage.
Drainage ditches, separators, impounding basins	2	Area up to 18 inches above ditch, separator or basin. Also up to 18 inches above grade within 15 feet horizontally from any edge.
Garages for other than tank vehicles	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of an outdoor classified area, the entire room shall be classified the same as the area classification at the point of the opening.
Outdoor drum storage	Ordinary	
Indoor warehousing where there is no flammable liquid transfer	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of an indoor classified area, the room shall be classified the same as if the wall, curb or partition did not exist.
Office and rest rooms	Ordinary	

¹When classifying the extent of the area, consideration shall be given to the fact that tank cars or tank vehicles may be spotted at varying points. Therefore, the extremities of the loading or unloading positions shall be used.

(6) Sources of ignition. Class I liquids shall not be handled, drawn, or dispensed where flammable vapors may reach a source of ignition. Smoking shall be prohibited except in designated localities. "No smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted where hazard from flammable liquid vapors is normally present.

(7) Drainage and waste disposal. Provision shall be made to prevent flammable or combustible liquids which may be spilled at loading or unloading points from entering public sewers and drainage systems, or natural waterways. Connection to such sewers, drains, or waterways by which flammable or combustible liquids might enter shall be provided with separator boxes or other approved means whereby such entry is precluded. Crankcase drainings and flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dumped into sewers, but shall be stored in tanks or tight drums outside of any building until removed from the premises.

(8) Fire control. Suitable fire-control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available to locations where fires are likely to occur. Additional fire-control equipment may be required where a tank of more than 50,000 gallons individual capacity contains Class I liquids and where an unusual exposure hazard exists from surrounding property. Such additional fire-control equipment shall be sufficient to extinguish a fire in the largest tank. The design and amount of such equipment shall be in accordance with approved engineering standards.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-33015 SERVICE STATIONS. (1) Storage and handling.

(a) General provisions.

(i) Liquids shall be stored in approved closed containers not exceeding 60 gallons capacity, in tanks located underground, in tanks in special enclosures as described in (b) of this subsection, or in aboveground tanks as provided for in (3)(b)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of this section.

(ii) Aboveground tanks, located in an adjoining bulk plant, may be connected by piping to service station underground tanks if, in addition to valves at aboveground tanks, a valve is also installed within control of service station personnel.

(iii) Apparatus dispensing Class I liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles of the public shall not be located at a bulk plant unless separated by a fence or similar barrier from the area in which bulk operations are conducted.

(iv) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not prohibit the dispensing of flammable liquids in the open from a tank vehicle to a motor vehicle. Such dispensing shall be permitted provided:

(A) The tank vehicle complies with the requirements covered in the Standard on Tank Vehicles for Flammable Liquids, NFPA 385-1966.

(B) The dispensing is done on premises not open to the public.

(C) The dispensing hose does not exceed 50 feet in length.

(D) The dispensing nozzle is a listed automatic-closing type without a latch-open device.

(vi) Class I liquids shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein.

(vii) Accurate inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled on all Class I liquid storage tanks for possible indication of leakage from tanks or piping.

(b) Special enclosures.

(i) When installation of tanks in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005(3) is impractical because of property or building limitations, tanks for flammable or combustible liquids may be installed in buildings if properly enclosed.

(ii) The enclosure shall be substantially liquid and vaportight without backfill. Sides, top, and bottom of the enclosure shall be of reinforced concrete at least 6 inches thick, with openings for inspection through the top only. Tank connections shall be so piped or closed that neither vapors nor liquid can escape into the enclosed space. Means shall be provided whereby portable equipment may be employed to discharge to the outside any liquid or vapors which might accumulate should leakage occur.

(iii) At automotive service stations provided in connection with tenant or customer parking facilities at or below grade level in large buildings of commercial, mercantile, or residential occupancy, tanks containing Class I liquids, installed of necessity in accordance with subsection (1)(b)(ii) of this section, shall not exceed 6,000 gallons individual or 18,000 gallons aggregate capacity.

(c) Inside buildings.

(i) Except where stored in tanks as provided in subsection (1)(b) of this section, no Class I liquids shall be stored within any service station building except in closed containers of aggregate capacity not exceeding 60 gallons. One container not exceeding 60 gallons capacity equipped with an approved pump is permitted.

(ii) Class I liquids may be transferred from one container to another in lubrication or service rooms of a service station building provided the electrical installation complies with Table H-19 and provided that any heating equipment complies with subsection (5) of this section.

(iii) Class II and Class III liquids may be stored and dispensed inside service station buildings from tanks of not more than 120 gallons capacity each.

(d) Labeling. No sale or purchase of any Class I, II, or III liquids shall be made in containers unless such containers are clearly marked with the name of the product contained therein.

(e) Dispensing into portable containers. No delivery of any Class I liquids shall be made into portable containers unless the container is constructed of metal, has a tight closure with screwed or spring cover, and is fitted with a spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling.

(2) Dispensing systems.

(a) Location. Dispensing devices at automotive service stations shall be so located that all parts of the vehicle

being served will be on the premises of the service station.

(b) Inside location. Approved dispensing units may be located inside of buildings. The dispensing area shall be separated from other areas in an approved manner. The dispensing unit and its piping shall be mounted either on a concrete island or protected against collision damage by suitable means and shall be located in a position where it cannot be struck by a vehicle descending a ramp or other slope out of control. The dispensing area shall be provided with an approved mechanical or gravity ventilation system. When dispensing units are located below grade, only approved mechanical ventilation shall be used and the entire dispensing area shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system. Ventilating systems shall be electrically interlocked with gasoline dispensing units so that the dispensing units cannot be operated unless the ventilating fan motors are energized.

(c) Emergency power cutoff. A clearly identified and easily accessible switch(es) or a circuit breaker(s) shall be provided at a location remote from dispensing devices, including remote pumping systems, to shut off the power to all dispensing devices in the event of an emergency.

(d) Dispensing units.

(i) Class I liquids shall be transferred from tanks by means of fixed pumps so designed and equipped as to allow control of the flow and to prevent leakage or accidental discharge.

(ii) Only listed devices may be used for dispensing Class I liquids. No such device may be used if it shows evidence of having been dismantled.

(iii) Every dispensing device for Class I liquids installed after December 31, 1978, shall contain evidence of listing so placed that any attempt to dismantle the device will result in damage to such evidence, visible without disassembly or dismantling of the nozzle.

(iv) Class I liquids shall not be dispensed by pressure from drums, barrels, and similar containers. Approved pumps taking suction through the top of the container or approved self-closing faucets shall be used.

(v) The dispensing units, except those attached to containers, shall be mounted either on a concrete island or protected against collision damage by suitable means.

(e) Remote pumping systems.

(i) This subdivision shall apply to systems for dispensing Class I liquids where such liquids are transferred from storage to individual or multiple dispensing units by pumps located elsewhere than at the dispensing units.

(ii) Pumps shall be designed or equipped so that no part of the system will be subjected to pressures above its allowable working pressure. Pumps installed above grade, outside of buildings, shall be located not less than 10 feet from lines of adjoining property which is/or may be built upon, and not less than 5 feet from any building opening. When an outside pump location is impractical, pumps may be installed inside of buildings, as provided for dispensers in (b) of this subsection, or in pits as provided in (e)(iii) of this subsection. Pumps shall be substantially anchored and protected against physical damage by vehicles.

(iii) Pits for subsurface pumps or piping manifolds of submersible pumps shall withstand the external forces to which they may be subjected without damage to the pump, tank, or piping. The pit shall be no larger than necessary for inspection and maintenance and shall be provided with a fitted cover.

(iv) A control shall be provided that will permit the pump to operate only when a dispensing nozzle is removed from its bracket on the dispensing unit and the switch on this dispensing unit is manually actuated. This control shall also stop the pump when all nozzles have been returned to their brackets.

(v) An approved impact valve, incorporating a fusible link, designed to close automatically in the event of severe impact or fire exposure shall be properly installed in the dispensing supply line at the base of each individual dispensing device.

(vi) Testing. After the completion of the installation, including any paving, that section of the pressure piping system between the pump discharge and the connection for the dispensing facility shall be tested for at least 30 minutes at the maximum operating pressure of the system. Such tests shall be repeated at 5-year intervals thereafter.

(f) Delivery nozzles.

(i) A listed manual or automatic-closing type hose nozzle valve shall be provided on dispensers used for the dispensing of Class I liquids.

(ii) Manual-closing type valves shall be held open manually during dispensing. Automatic-closing type valves may be used in conjunction with an approved latch-open device.

(g) Special type dispensers.

(i) Emergency controls shall be installed at an acceptable location, but controls shall not be more than 100 feet from dispensers.

(ii) Instructions for the operation of dispensers shall be conspicuously posted.

(3) Marine service stations.

(a) Dispensing.

(i) The dispensing area shall be located away from other structures so as to provide room for safe ingress and egress of craft to be fueled. Dispensing units shall in all cases be at least 20 feet from any activity involving fixed sources of ignition.

(ii) Dispensing shall be by approved dispensing units with or without integral pumps and may be located on open piers, wharves, or floating docks or on shore or on piers of the solid fill type.

(iii) Dispensing nozzles shall be automatic-closing without a hold-open latch.

(b) Tanks and pumps.

(i) Tanks, and pumps not integral with the dispensing unit, shall be on shore or on a pier of the solid fill type, except as provided below.

(ii) Where shore location would require excessively long supply lines to dispensers, tanks may be installed on a pier provided that applicable portions of WAC 296-24-33005 relative to spacing, diking, and piping are complied with and the quantity so stored does not exceed 1,100 gallons aggregate capacity.

(iii) Shore tanks supplying marine service stations may be located above ground, where rock ledges or high water table make underground tanks impractical.

(iv) Where tanks are at an elevation which would produce gravity head on the dispensing unit, the tank outlet shall be equipped with a pressure control valve positioned adjacent to and outside the tank block valve specified in WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(h)(ii), so adjusted that liquid cannot flow by gravity from the tank in case of piping or hose failure.

(c) Piping.

(i) Piping between shore tanks and dispensing units shall be as described in WAC 296-24-33007, except that, where dispensing is from a floating structure, suitable lengths of oil-resistant flexible hose may be employed between the shore piping and the piping on the floating structure as made necessary by change in water level or shoreline.

(ii) A readily accessible valve to shut off the supply from shore shall be provided in each pipeline at or near the approach to the pier and at the shore end of each pipeline adjacent to the point where flexible hose is attached.

(iii) Piping shall be located so as to be protected from physical damage.

(iv) Piping handling Class I liquids shall be grounded to control stray currents.

(4) Electrical equipment.

(a) Application. This subsection shall apply to areas where Class I liquids are stored or handled. For areas where Class II or Class III liquids are stored or handled the electrical equipment may be installed (~~in accordance with~~) according to the provisions of chapter 296-24 WAC (~~296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) Part L for ordinary locations.

(b) All electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed (~~in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(c) So far as it applies, Table H-19 shall be used to delineate and classify hazardous areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. A classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition.

(d) The area classifications listed shall be based on the assumption that the installation meets the applicable requirements of this section in all respects.

TABLE H-19
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS
AREAS—SERVICE STATIONS

Location	(NEC) Class (+) I, Group D division	Extent of classified area
Underground tank: Fill opening _____	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.

TABLE H-19
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS
AREAS—SERVICE STATIONS

Location	((NEC)) Class ((+)) I, Group D division	Extent of classified area
	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 5 feet from a tight fill connection.
Vent—Discharging upward	1	Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Dispenser: Pits	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.
Dispenser enclosure	1	The area 4 feet vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches horizontally in all directions.
Outdoor	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Indoor: With mechanical ventilation	2	Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
With gravity ventilation	2	Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 25 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Remote pump—Outdoor	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 10 feet from any edge of pump.
	2	Within 3 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.
Remote pump—Indoor	1	Entire area within any pit.
	2	Within 5 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.
Lubrication or service room	1	Entire area within any pit.
	2	Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within entire lubrication room.

TABLE H-19
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS
AREAS—SERVICE STATIONS

Location	((NEC)) Class ((+)) I, Group D division	Extent of classified area
Dispenser for Class I liquids	2	Within 3 feet of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions.
Special enclosure inside building per WAC 296-24-33013 (1)(b)	1	Entire enclosure.
Sales, storage and rest rooms	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1.

(5) Heating equipment.

(a) Conformance. Heating equipment shall be installed as provided in (b) through (e) of this subsection.

(b) Application. Heating equipment may be installed in the conventional manner in an area except as provided in (c), (d) or (e) of this subsection.

(c) Special room. Heating equipment may be installed in a special room separated from an area classified by Table H-19 by walls having a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour and without any openings in the walls within 8 feet of the floor into an area classified in Table H-19. This room shall not be used for combustible storage and all air for combustion purposes shall come from outside the building.

(d) Work areas. Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel may be installed in the lubrication, sales, or service room where there is no dispensing or transferring of Class I liquids provided the bottom of the combustion chamber is at least 18 inches above the floor and the heating equipment is protected from physical damage by vehicles. Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel listed for use in garages may be installed in the lubrication or service room where Class I liquids are dispensed provided the equipment is installed at least 8 feet above the floor.

(e) Electric heat. Electrical heating equipment shall conform to subsection (4) of this section.

(6) Drainage and waste disposal. Provision shall be made in the area where Class I liquids are dispensed to prevent spilled liquids from flowing into the interior of service station buildings. Such provision may be by grading driveways, raising door sills, or other equally effective means. Crankcase drainings and flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dumped into sewers but shall be stored in tanks or drums outside of any building until removed from the premises.

(7) Sources of ignition. In addition to the previous restrictions of this section, the following shall apply: There shall be no smoking or open flames in the areas used for fueling, servicing fuel systems for internal combustion

engines, receiving or dispensing of flammable or combustible liquids. Conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted within sight of the customer being served. The motors of all equipment being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operation.

(8) Fire control. Each service station shall be provided with at least one fire extinguisher having a minimum approved classification of 6 B, C located so that an extinguisher will be within 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill pipe opening, and lubrication or service room.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-33017 PROCESSING PLANTS.

(1) Scope. This section shall apply to those plants or buildings which contain chemical operations such as oxidation, reduction, halogenation, hydrogenation, alkylation, polymerization, and other chemical processes but shall not apply to chemical plants, refineries or distilleries.

(2) Location.

(a) Classification. The location of each processing vessel shall be based upon its flammable or combustible liquid capacity. Processing vessels shall be located, with respect to distances to lines of adjoining property which may be built upon, in accordance with Table H-20, except when the processing plant is designed in accordance with (2)(b) of this section.

TABLE H-20

Processing vessels with emergency relief venting to permit pressure	Stable liquids	Unstable liquids
Not in excess of 2.5 p.s.i.g.	Table H-9	2 1/2 times Table H-9.
Over 2.5. p.s.i.g.	1 1/2 times Table H-9.	4 times Table H-9.

(b) Exception. The distances required in (2)(a) of this section may be waived when the vessels are housed within a building and the exterior wall facing the line of adjoining property which may be built upon is a blank wall having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 4 hours. When Class IA or unstable liquids are handled, the blank wall shall have explosion resistance in accordance with good engineering practice, see (3)(d) of this section.

(3) Processing building.

(a) Construction.

(i) Processing buildings shall be of fire-resistance or noncombustible construction, except heavy timber construction with load-bearing walls may be permitted for plants utilizing only stable Class II or Class III liquids. Except as provided in (2)(b) of this section or in the case of explosion resistant walls used in conjunction with explosion relieving facilities, see (3)(d) of this section,

loadbearing walls are prohibited. Buildings shall be without basements or covered pits.

(ii) Areas shall have adequate exit facilities arranged to prevent occupants from being trapped in the event of fire. Exits shall not be exposed by the drainage facilities described in (3)(b) of this section.

(b) Drainage.

(i) Emergency drainage systems shall be provided to direct flammable or combustible liquid leakage and fire protection water to a safe location. This may require curbs, scuppers, or special drainage systems to control the spread of fire, see WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(g)(ii).

(ii) Emergency drainage systems, if connected to public sewers or discharged into public waterways, shall be equipped with traps or separators.

(iii) The processing plant shall be designed and operated to prevent the normal discharge of flammable or combustible liquids to public waterways, public sewers, or adjoining property.

(c) Ventilation.

(i) Enclosed processing buildings shall be ventilated at a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot per minute per square foot of solid floor area. This shall be accomplished by natural or mechanical ventilation with discharge or exhaust to a safe location outside of the building. Provision shall be made for introduction of makeup air in such a manner as not to short circuit the ventilation. Ventilation shall be arranged to include all floor areas or pits where flammable vapors may collect.

(ii) Equipment used in a building and the ventilation of the building shall be designed so as to limit flammable vapor-air mixtures under normal operating conditions to the interior of equipment, and to not more than 5 feet from equipment which exposes Class I liquids to the air. Examples of such equipment are dispensing stations, open centrifuges, plate and frame filters, open vacuum filters, and surfaces of open equipment.

(d) Explosion relief. Areas where Class IA or unstable liquids are processed shall have explosion venting through one or more of the following methods:

- (i) Open air construction.
 - (ii) Lightweight walls and roof.
 - (iii) Lightweight wall panels and roof hatches.
 - (iv) Windows of explosion venting type.
- (4) Liquid handling.

(a) Storage.

(i) The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in tanks shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-33005.

(ii) If the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside aboveground or underground tanks is not practical because of temperature or production considerations, tanks may be permitted inside of buildings or structures in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-33005.

(iii) Storage tanks inside of buildings shall be permitted only in areas at or above grade which have adequate drainage and are separated from the processing area by construction having a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours.

(iv) The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in containers shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-33009.

(b) Piping, valves, and fittings.

(i) Piping, valves, and fittings shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33007.

(ii) Approved flexible connectors may be used where vibration exists or where frequent movement is necessary. Approved hose may be used at transfer stations.

(iii) Piping containing flammable or combustible liquids shall be identified.

(c) Transfer.

(i) The transfer of large quantities of flammable or combustible liquids shall be through piping by means of pumps or water displacement. Except as required in process equipment, gravity flow shall not be used. The use of compressed air as a transferring medium is prohibited.

(ii) Positive displacement pumps shall be provided with pressure relief discharging back to the tank or to pump suction.

(d) Equipment.

(i) Equipment shall be designed and arranged to prevent the unintentional escape of liquids and vapors and to minimize the quantity escaping in the event of accidental release.

(ii) Where the vapor space of equipment is usually within the flammable range, the probability of explosion damage to the equipment can be limited by inerting, by providing an explosion suppression system, or by designing the equipment to contain the peak explosion pressure which may be modified by explosion relief. Where the special hazards of operation, sources of ignition, or exposures indicate a need, consideration shall be given to providing protection by one or more of the above means.

(5) Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading. Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings, or nearest line of adjoining property which may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Class I liquids and 15 feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill stem. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility. Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of WAC 296-24-33013(3).

(6) Fire control.

(a) Portable extinguishers. Approved portable fire extinguishers of appropriate size, type and number shall be provided.

(b) Other controls. Where the special hazards of operation or exposure indicate a need, the following fire control provision shall be provided.

(i) A reliable water supply shall be available in pressure and quantity adequate to meet the probable fire demands.

(ii) Hydrants shall be provided in accordance with accepted good practice.

(iii) Hose connected to a source of water shall be installed so that all vessels, pumps, and other equipment containing flammable or combustible liquids can be

reached with at least one hose stream. Nozzles that are capable of discharging a water spray shall be provided.

(iv) Processing plants shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system or equivalent extinguishing system. If special extinguishing systems including but not limited to those employing foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical are provided, approved equipment shall be used and installed in an approved manner.

(c) Alarm systems. An approved means for prompt notification of fire to those within the plant and any public fire department available shall be provided. It may be advisable to connect the plant system with the public system where public fire alarm system is available.

(d) Maintenance. All plant fire protection facilities shall be adequately maintained and periodically inspected and tested to make sure they are always in satisfactory operating condition and that they will serve their purpose in time of emergency.

(7) Sources of ignition.

(a) General.

(i) Precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include but are not limited to open flames; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical, any mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.

(ii) Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(b) Maintenance and repair.

(i) When necessary to do maintenance work in a flammable or combustible liquid processing area, the work shall be authorized by a responsible representative of the employer.

(ii) Hot work such as welding or cutting operations, use of spark-producing power tools, and chipping operations shall be permitted only under supervision of an individual in responsible charge who shall make an inspection of the area to be sure that it is safe for the work to be done and that safe procedures will be followed for the work specified.

(c) Electrical.

(i) All electrical wiring and equipment within storage or processing areas shall be installed (~~in accordance with nationally recognized good practice~~) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(ii) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations shall be classified Class I, Division 1 according to the requirements of (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. For those pieces of equipment installed in accordance with (3)(c)(ii) of this section, the Division 1 area shall extend 5 feet in all directions from all points of vapor liberation. All areas within pits shall be classified Division 1 if any part of the pit is within a

Division 1 or 2 classified area, unless the pit is provided with mechanical ventilation.

(iii) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. These locations include an area within 20 feet horizontally, 3 feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet, if indoors, or 10 feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fittings, meter, or similar device handling Class I liquids. Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2 area shall be classified Division 2. If Class II or Class III liquids only are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment.

(iv) Where the provisions of (7)(c)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section require the installation of explosion-proof equipment, ordinary electrical equipment including switchgear may be used if installed in a room or enclosure which is maintained under positive pressure with respect to the hazardous area. Ventilation makeup air shall be uncontaminated by flammable vapors.

(8) Housekeeping.

(a) General. Maintenance and operating practices shall be in accordance with established procedures which will tend to control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids. Spills shall be cleaned up promptly.

(b) Access. Adequate aisles shall be maintained for unobstructed movement of personnel and so that fire protection equipment can be brought to bear on any part of the processing equipment.

(c) Waste and residues. Combustible waste material and residues in a building or operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in closed metal waste cans, and disposed of daily.

(d) Clear zone. Ground area around buildings and operating areas shall be kept free of tall grass, weeds, trash, or other combustible materials.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-37005 ELECTRICAL AND OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. (1) Conformance. All electrical equipment, open flames and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of this section, except as follows:

(a) Electrostatic apparatus shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37015 and 296-24-37017.

(b) Drying, curing, and fusion apparatus shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37019.

(c) Automobile undercoating spray operations in garages shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37021.

(d) Powder coating equipment shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37023.

(2) Minimum separation. There shall be no open flame or spark producing equipment in any spraying

area nor within 20 feet thereof, unless separated by a partition.

(3) Hot surfaces. Space-heating appliances, steam-pipes, or hot surfaces shall not be located in a spraying area where deposits of combustible residues may readily accumulate.

(4) Wiring conformance. Electrical wiring and equipment shall conform to the provisions of this section and (~~shall otherwise be in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(5) Combustible residues, areas. Unless specifically approved for locations containing both deposits of readily ignitable residue and explosive vapors, there shall be no electrical equipment in any spraying area, whereon deposits of combustible residues may readily accumulate, except wiring in rigid conduit or in boxes or fittings containing no taps, splices, or terminal connections.

(6) Wiring type approved. Electrical wiring and equipment not subject to deposits of combustible residues but located in a spraying area as herein defined shall be of explosion-proof type approved for Class I, Group D locations and (~~shall otherwise~~) conform to the provisions of (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, for Class I, Division 1, hazardous locations. Electrical wiring, motors, and other equipment outside of but within twenty feet of any spraying area, and not separated therefrom by partitions, shall not produce sparks under normal operating conditions and (~~shall otherwise~~) conform to the provisions of (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2, hazardous locations.

(7) Lamps. Electric lamps outside of, but within twenty feet of any spraying area, and not separated therefrom by a partition, shall be totally enclosed to prevent the falling of hot particles and shall be protected from mechanical injury by suitable guards or by location.

(8) Portable lamps. Portable electric lamps shall not be used in any spraying area during spraying operations. Portable electric lamps, if used during cleaning or repairing operations, shall be of the type approved for hazardous Class I locations.

(9) Grounding.

(a) All metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts, and piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids or aerated solids shall be properly electrically grounded in an effective and permanent manner.

(b) "Airless" high-fluid pressure spray guns and any conductive object being sprayed should be properly electrically grounded.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-37019 DRYING, CURING, OR FUSION APPARATUS. (1) Conformance. Drying, curing, or fusion apparatus in connection with spray application of flammable and combustible finishes shall conform to the Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, NFPA 86A-1969, where applicable and shall also conform with the following requirements of this section.

(2) Alternate use prohibited. Spray booths, rooms, or other enclosures used for spraying operations shall not alternately be used for the purpose of drying by any arrangement which will cause a material increase in the surface temperature of the spray booth, room, or enclosure.

(3) Adjacent system interlocked. Except as specifically provided in (4) of this section, drying, curing, or fusion units utilizing a heating system having open flames or which may produce sparks shall not be installed in a spraying area, but may be installed adjacent thereto when equipped with an interlocked ventilating system arranged to:

(a) Thoroughly ventilate the drying space before the heating system can be started;

(b) Maintain a safe atmosphere at any source of ignition;

(c) Automatically shut down the heating system in the event of failure of the ventilating system.

(4) Alternate use permitted. Automobile refinishing spray booths or enclosures, otherwise installed and maintained in full conformity with this section, may alternately be used for drying with portable electrical infrared drying apparatus when conforming with the following:

(a) Interior (especially floors) of spray enclosures shall be kept free of overspray deposits.

(b) During spray operations, the drying apparatus and electrical connections and wiring thereto shall not be located within spray enclosure nor in any other location where spray residues may be deposited thereon.

(c) The spraying apparatus, the drying apparatus, and the ventilating system of the spray enclosure shall be equipped with suitable interlocks so arranged that:

(i) The spraying apparatus cannot be operated while the drying apparatus is inside the spray enclosure.

(ii) The spray enclosure will be purged of spray vapors for a period of not less than 3 minutes before the drying apparatus can be energized.

(iii) The ventilating system will maintain a safe atmosphere within the enclosure during the drying process and the drying process apparatus will automatically shut off in the event of failure of the ventilating system.

(d) All electrical wiring and equipment of the drying apparatus shall conform with the applicable sections of (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. Only equipment of a type approved for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations shall be located within 18 inches of floor level. All metallic parts of the drying apparatus shall be properly electrically bonded and grounded.

(e) The drying apparatus shall contain a prominently located, permanently attached warning sign indicating that ventilation should be maintained during the drying period and that spraying should not be conducted in the vicinity that spray will deposit on apparatus.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-37023 POWDER COATING. (1) Electrical and other sources of ignition. Electrical equipment and other sources of ignition shall conform to the

requirements of WAC 296-24-37005 and (~~296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(2) Ventilation.

(a) In addition to the provisions of WAC 296-24-37007, where applicable, exhaust ventilation shall be sufficient to maintain the atmosphere below the lowest explosive limits for the materials being applied. All non-deposited air-suspended powders shall be safely removed via exhaust ducts to the powder recovery cyclone or receptacle. Each installation shall be designed and operated to meet the foregoing performance specification.

(b) Powders shall not be released to the outside atmosphere.

(3) Drying, curing, or fusion equipment. The provisions of the Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, NFPA No. 86A-1969 shall apply where applicable.

(4) Operation and maintenance.

(a) All areas shall be kept free of the accumulation of powder coating dusts, particularly such horizontal surfaces as ledges, beams, pipes, hoods, booths, and floors.

(b) Surfaces shall be cleaned in such manner as to avoid scattering dust to other places or creating dust clouds.

(c) "No smoking" signs in large letters on contrasting color background shall be conspicuously posted at all powder coating areas and powder storage rooms.

(5) Fixed electrostatic spraying equipment. The provisions of WAC 296-24-37015 and other subsections of this section shall apply to fixed electrostatic equipment, except that electrical equipment not covered therein shall conform to (1) of this section.

(6) Electrostatic hand spraying equipment. The provisions of WAC 296-24-37017 and other subsections of this section, shall apply to electrostatic handguns when used in powder coating, except that electrical equipment not covered therein shall conform to (1) of this section.

(7) Electrostatic fluidized beds.

(a) Electrostatic fluidized beds and associated equipment shall be of approved types. The maximum surface temperature of this equipment in the coating area shall not exceed 150°F. The high voltage circuits shall be so designed as to not produce a spark of sufficient intensity to ignite any powder-air mixtures nor result in appreciable shock hazard upon coming in contact with a grounded object under normal operating conditions.

(b) Transformers, powerpacks, control apparatus, and all other electrical portions of the equipment, with the exception of the charging electrodes and their connections to the power supply shall be located outside of the powder coating area or shall otherwise conform to the requirements of (1) of this section.

(c) All electrically conductive objects within the charging influence of the electrodes shall be adequately grounded. The powder coating equipment shall carry a prominent, permanently installed warning regarding the necessity for grounding these objects.

(d) Objects being coated shall be maintained in contact with the conveyor or other support in order to insure proper grounding. Hangers shall be regularly cleaned to insure effective contact and areas of contact shall be sharp points or knife edges where possible.

(e) The electrical equipment shall be so interlocked with the ventilation system that the equipment cannot be operated unless the ventilation fans are in operation.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-40509 ELECTRICAL AND OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. (1) Vapor areas.

(a) There shall be no open flames, spark producing devices, or heated surfaces having a temperature sufficient to ignite vapors in any vapor area. Except as specifically permitted in WAC 296-24-40515(3), relating to electrostatic apparatus, electrical wiring and equipment in any vapor area (as defined in WAC 296-24-40501(2)) shall be explosion proof type as required (~~of WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) by chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, locations and shall otherwise conform to the requirements of (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(b) Unless specifically approved for locations containing both deposits of readily ignitable residues and explosive vapors, there shall be no electrical equipment in the vicinity of dip tanks or associated drainboards or drying operations which are subject to splashing or dripping of dip tank liquids, except wiring in rigid conduit or in threaded boxes or fittings containing no taps, splices, or terminal connections, and except as specifically permitted in WAC 296-24-40515(3).

(2) Adjacent areas. In any floor space outside a vapor area but within 20 feet and not separated by tight partitions, there shall be no open flames or spark producing devices except as specifically permitted in NFPA Standard No. 86A-1969, Ovens and Furnaces, paragraph 200-7. Electrical wiring and equipment shall conform to the provisions of (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-47505 BASIC RULES. (1) Odorizing gases.

(a) All liquefied petroleum gases shall be effectively odorized by an approved agent of such character as to indicate positively, by distinct odor, the presence of gas down to concentration in air of not over one-fifth the lower limit of flammability. Odorization, however, is not required if harmful in the use of further processing of the liquefied petroleum gas, or if odorization will serve no useful purpose as a warning agent in such use or further processing.

(b) The odorization requirement of (a) of this subsection shall be considered to be met by the use of 1.0 pounds of ethyl mercaptan, 1.0 pounds of thiophane or 1.4 pounds of amyl mercaptan per ten thousand gallons of LP-gas. However, this listing of odorants and quantities shall not exclude the use of other odorants that meet the odorization requirements of (a) of this subsection.

(2) Approval of equipment and systems.

(a) Each system utilizing DOT containers in accordance with 49 CFR Part 178 shall have its container

valves, connectors, manifold valve assemblies, and regulators approved.

(b) Each system for domestic or commercial use utilizing containers of two thousand gallons or less water capacity, other than those constructed in accordance with 49 CFR Part 178, shall consist of a container assembly and one or more regulators, and may include other parts. The system as a unit or the container assembly as a unit, and the regulator or regulators, shall be individually listed.

(c) In systems utilizing containers of over two thousand gallons water capacity, each regulator, container, valve, excess flow valve, gaging device, and relief valve installed on or at the container, shall have its correctness as to design, construction, and performance determined by listing by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(d) The provisions of subsection (3)(a) of this section shall not be construed as prohibiting the continued use or reinstallation of containers constructed and maintained in accordance with the standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases NFPA No. 58 in effect at the time of fabrication.

(e) Containers used with systems embodied in this section and WAC 296-24-47509 (3)(c) and 296-24-47513, shall be constructed, tested, and stamped in accordance with DOT specifications effective at the date of their manufacture.

(3) Requirements for construction and original test of containers.

(a) Containers used with systems embodied in WAC 296-24-47509, 296-24-47513 through 296-24-47517, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (3)(c) and 296-24-47515 (2)(a), shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the Rules for Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels, section VIII, Division 1, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 1968 edition.

(b) Containers constructed according to the 1949 and earlier editions of the ASME Code do not have to comply with U-2 through U-10 and U-19 thereof. Containers constructed according to U-70 in the 1949 and earlier editions do not meet the requirements of this section.

(c) Containers designed, constructed, and tested prior to July 1, 1961, according to the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels for Petroleum Liquids and Gases, 1951 edition with 1954 Addenda, of the American Petroleum Institute and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers shall be considered in conformance. Containers constructed according to API-ASME Code do not have to comply with section I or with appendix to section I. W-601 to W-606 inclusive in the 1943 and earlier editions do not apply.

(4) Welding of containers.

(a) Welding to the shell, head, or any other part of the container subject to internal pressure, shall be done in compliance with the code under which the tank was fabricated. Other welding is permitted only on saddle plates, lugs, or brackets attached to the container by the tank manufacturer.

(b) Where repair or modification involving welding of DOT containers is required, the container shall be returned to a qualified manufacturer making containers of the same type, and the repair or modification made in compliance with DOT regulations.

(5) Markings on container.

(a) Each container covered in subsection (3)(a) of this section except as provided in subsection (2)(d) of this section shall be marked as specified in the following:

(i) With a marking identifying compliance with, and other markings required by, the rules of the reference under which the container is constructed; or with the stamp and other markings required by the laws, rules or regulations as administered by the state of Washington, department of labor and industries pertaining to such containers.

(ii) With notation as to whether the container is designed for underground or aboveground installation or both. If intended for both and different style hoods are provided, the marking shall indicate the proper hood for each type of installation.

(iii) With the name and address of the supplier of the container, or with the trade name of the container.

(iv) With the water capacity of the container in pounds or gallons, United States standard.

(v) With the pressure in p.s.i.g., for which the container is designed.

(vi) With the wording "This container shall not contain a product having a vapor pressure in excess of—p.s.i.g. at 100°F," see WAC 296-24-47509, Table H-31.

(vii) With the tare weight in pounds or other identified unit of weight for containers with a water capacity of three hundred pounds or less.

(viii) With marking indicating the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid at temperatures between 20°F and 130°F, except on containers provided with fixed maximum level indicators or which are filled by weighing. Markings shall be increments of not more than 20°F. This marking may be located on the liquid level gaging device.

(ix) With the outside surface area in square feet.

(b) Markings specified shall be on a metal nameplate attached to the container and located in such a manner as to remain visible after the container is installed.

(c) When LP-gas and one or more other gases are stored or used in the same area, the containers shall be marked to identify their content. Marking shall be in compliance with American National Standard Z48.1-1954, "Method of Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers to Identify the Material Contained."

(6) Location of containers and regulating equipment.

(a) Containers, and first stage regulating equipment if used, shall be located outside of buildings, except under one or more of the following:

(i) In buildings used exclusively for container charging, vaporization pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution.

(ii) When portable use is necessary and in accordance with WAC 296-24-47507(5).

(iii) LP-gas fueled stationary or portable engines in accordance with WAC 296-24-47511 (11) or (12).

(iv) LP-gas fueled industrial trucks used in accordance with WAC 296-24-47511(13).

(v) LP-gas fueled vehicles garaged in accordance with WAC 296-24-47511(14).

(vi) Containers awaiting use or resale when stored in accordance with WAC 296-24-47513.

(b) Each individual container shall be located with respect to the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built on in accordance with Table H-23.

TABLE H-23

Water capacity per container	Minimum distances		
	Containers		Between above-ground containers
	Under-ground	Above-ground	
Less than 125 gals ¹	10 feet	None	None
125 to 250 gallons	10 feet	10 feet	None.
251 to 500 gallons	10 feet	10 feet	3 feet.
501 to 2,000 gallons	25 feet ²	25 feet ²	3 feet.
2,001 to 30,000 gallons	50 feet	50 feet	5 feet.
30,001 to 70,000 gallons	50 feet	75 feet	1/4 of sum of diameters of adjacent containers.
70,001 to 90,000 gallons	50 feet	100 feet	con-tain-ers.

¹If the aggregate water capacity of a multicontainer installation at a consumer site is five hundred one gallons or greater, the minimum distance shall comply with the appropriate portion of this table, applying the aggregate capacity rather than the capacity per container. If more than one installation is made, each installation shall be separated from another installation by at least twenty-five feet. Do not apply the MINIMUM DISTANCES BETWEEN ABOVE-GROUND CONTAINERS to such installations.

²Note: The above distance requirements may be reduced to not less than ten feet for a single container of one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity or less, providing such a container is at least twenty-five feet from any other LP-gas container of more than one hundred twenty-five gallons water capacity.

(c) Containers installed for use shall not be stacked one above the other.

(d) In industrial installations involving containers of one hundred eighty thousand gallons aggregate water capacity or more, where serious mutual exposures between the container and adjacent properties prevail, firewalls or other means of special protection designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practices are required.

(e) In the case of buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distributing operations, the distances required by Table H-23 may be reduced provided that in no case shall containers of water capacity exceeding five hundred gallons be located closer than ten feet to such gas manufacturing and distributing buildings.

(f) Readily ignitable material such as weeds and long dry grass shall be removed within ten feet of any container.

(g) The minimum separation between liquefied petroleum gas containers and flammable liquid tanks shall be twenty feet, and the minimum separation between a container and the centerline of the dike shall be ten feet. The foregoing provision shall not apply when LP-gas containers of one hundred twenty-five gallons or less capacity are installed adjacent to Class III flammable liquid tanks of two hundred seventy-five gallons or less capacity.

(h) Suitable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of flammable liquids under adjacent liquefied petroleum gas containers, such as by diking, diversion curbs, or grading.

(i) When dikes are used with flammable liquid tanks, no liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be located within the diked area.

(7) Container valves and container accessories.

(a) Valves, fittings, and accessories connected directly to the container including primary shutoff valves, shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. and shall be of material and design suitable for LP-gas service. Cast iron shall not be used for container valves, fittings, and accessories. This does not prohibit the use of container valves made of malleable or nodular iron.

(b) Connections to containers, except safety relief connections, liquid level gaging devices, and plugged openings, shall have shutoff valves located as close to the container as practicable.

(c) Excess flow valves, where required shall close automatically at the rated flows of vapor or liquid as specified by the manufacturer. The connections or line including valves, fittings, etc., being protected by an excess flow valve shall have a greater capacity than the rated flow of the excess flow valve.

(d) Liquid level gaging devices which are so constructed that outward flow of container contents shall not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening, need not be equipped with excess flow valves.

(e) Openings from container or through fittings attached directly on container to which pressure gage connection is made, need not be equipped with shutoff or excess flow valves if such openings are restricted to not larger than No. 54 drill size opening.

(f) Except as provided in WAC 296-24-47507 (5)(a)(ii), excess flow and back pressure check valves where required by this section shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside where the line enters the container; in the latter case, installation shall be made in such manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow or back pressure check valve will not cause breakage between the container and such valve.

(g) Excess flow valves shall be designed with a bypass, not to exceed a No. 60 drill size opening to allow equalization of pressures.

(h) Containers of more than thirty gallons water capacity and less than two thousand gallons water capacity, filled on a volumetric basis, and manufactured after December 1, 1963, shall be equipped for filling into the vapor space.

(8) Piping—Including pipe, tubing, and fittings.

(a) Pipe, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (6)(a) and 296-24-47515 (10)(c) shall be wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass, copper, or aluminum alloy. Aluminum alloy pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 in accordance with the specifications for Aluminum Alloy Pipe, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) H38.7-1969 (ASTM, B241-1969), except that the use of alloy 5456 is prohibited and shall be suitably marked at each end of each length indicating compliance with American National Standard Institute specifications. Aluminum alloy pipe shall be protected against external corrosion when it is in contact with dissimilar metals other than galvanized steel, or its location is subject to repeated wetting by such liquids as water (except rain water), detergents, sewage, or leaking from other piping, or it passes through flooring, plaster, masonry, or insulation. Galvanized sheet steel or pipe, galvanized inside and out, may be considered suitable protection. The maximum nominal pipe size for aluminum pipe shall be three-fourths inch and shall not be used for pressures exceeding 20 p.s.i.g. Aluminum alloy pipe shall not be installed within six inches of the ground.

(i) Vapor piping with operating pressures not exceeding 125 p.s.i.g. shall be suitable for a working pressure of at least 125 p.s.i.g. Pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 ASTM A-53-69, Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal.

(ii) Vapor piping with operating pressures over 125 p.s.i.g. and all liquid piping shall be suitable for a working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. Pipe shall be at least Schedule 80 if joints are threaded or threaded and back welded. At least Schedule 40 (ASTM A-53-1969 Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal) shall be used if joints are welded, or welded and flanged.

(b) Tubing shall be seamless and of copper, brass, steel, or aluminum alloy. Copper tubing shall be of Type K or L or equivalent as covered in the Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B88-1969). Aluminum alloy tubing shall be of Type A or B or equivalent as covered in Specification ASTM B210-1968 and shall be suitably marked every eighteen inches indicating compliance with ASTM specifications. The minimum nominal wall thickness of copper tubing and aluminum alloy tubing shall be as specified in Table H-24 and Table H-25.

TABLE H-24

WALL THICKNESS OF COPPER TUBING¹

Note: The standard size by which tube is designated is one-eighth-inch smaller than its nominal outside diameter.

Standard size (inches)	Nominal O.D. (inches)	Nominal wall thickness (inches)	
		Type K	Type L
1/4	0.375	0.035	0.030
3/8	0.500	0.049	0.035
1/2	0.625	0.049	0.040

TABLE H-24—cont.

Standard size (inches)	Nominal O.D. (inches)	Nominal wall thickness (inches)	
		Type K	Type L
5/8	0.750	0.049	0.042
3/4	0.875	0.065	0.045
1	1.125	0.065	0.050
1 1/4	1.375	0.065	0.055
1 1/2	1.625	0.072	0.060
2	2.125	0.083	0.070

¹Based on data in Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tubing, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B-88-69).

TABLE H-25

WALL THICKNESS OF ALUMINUM ALLOY TUBING¹

Outside diameter (inches)	Nominal wall thickness (inches)	
	Type A	Type B
3/8	0.035	0.049
1/2	0.035	0.049
5/8	0.042	0.049
3/4	0.049	0.058

¹Based on data in Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Coiled Tubes for Special Purpose Applications, ASTM B210-68.

Aluminum alloy tubing shall be protected against external corrosion when it is in contact with dissimilar metals other than galvanized steel, or its location is subject to repeated wetting by liquids such as water (except rain-water), detergents, sewage, or leakage from other piping, or it passes through flooring, plaster, masonry, or insulation. Galvanized sheet steel or pipe, galvanized inside and out, may be considered suitable protection. The maximum outside diameter for aluminum alloy tubing shall be three-fourths inch and shall not be used for pressures exceeding 20 p.s.i.g. Aluminum alloy tubing shall not be installed within six inches of the ground.

(c) In systems where the gas in liquid form without pressure reduction enters the building, only heavy walled seamless brass or copper tubing with an internal diameter not greater than three thirty-seconds inch, and a wall thickness of not less than three sixty-fourths inch shall be used. This requirement shall not apply to research and experimental laboratories, buildings, or separate fire divisions of buildings used exclusively for housing internal combustion engines, and to commercial gas plants or bulk stations where containers are charged, nor to industrial vaporizer buildings, nor to buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation.

(d) Pipe joints may be screwed, flanged, welded, soldered, or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1,000°F. Joints on seamless copper, brass, steel, or aluminum alloy gas tubing shall be made by

means of approved gas tubing fittings, or soldered or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1,000°F.

(e) For operating pressures of 125 p.s.i.g. or less, fittings shall be designed for a pressure of at least 125 p.s.i.g. For operating pressures above 125 p.s.i.g., fittings shall be designed for a minimum of 250 p.s.i.g.

(f) The use of threaded cast iron pipe fittings such as ells, tees, crosses, couplings, and unions is prohibited. Aluminum alloy fittings shall be used with aluminum alloy pipe and tubing. Insulated fittings shall be used where aluminum alloy pipe or tubing connects with a dissimilar metal.

(g) Strainers, regulators, meters, compressors, pumps, etc., are not to be considered as pipe fittings. This does not prohibit the use of malleable, nodular, or higher strength gray iron for such equipment.

(h) All materials such as valve seats, packing, gaskets, diaphragms, etc., shall be of such quality as to be resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gas under the service conditions to which they are subjected.

(i) All piping, tubing, or hose shall be tested after assembly and proved free from leaks at not less than normal operating pressures. After installation, piping and tubing of all domestic and commercial systems shall be tested and proved free of leaks using a manometer or equivalent device that will indicate a drop in pressure. Test shall not be made with a flame.

(j) Provision shall be made to compensate for expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration, and for settling. This may be accomplished by flexible connections.

(k) Piping outside buildings may be buried, above ground, or both, but shall be well supported and protected against physical damage. Where soil conditions warrant, all piping shall be protected against corrosion. Where condensation may occur, the piping shall be pitched back to the container, or suitable means shall be provided for revaporization of the condensate.

(9) Hose specifications.

(a) Hose shall be fabricated of materials that are resistant to the action of LP-gas in the liquid and vapor phases. If wire braid is used for reinforcing the hose, it shall be of corrosion-resistant material such as stainless steel.

(b) Hose subject to container pressure shall be marked "LP-gas" or "LPG" at not greater than ten-foot intervals.

(c) Hose subject to container pressure shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 1,250 p.s.i.g.

(d) Hose subject to container pressure shall have its correctness as to design construction and performance determined by being listed (see WAC 296-24-47501(15)).

(e) Hose connections subject to container pressure shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, a test pressure of not less than 500 p.s.i.g.

(f) Hose and hose connections on the low-pressure side of the regulator or reducing valve shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 125 p.s.i.g. or five times the set pressure of the relief devices protecting that portion of the system, whichever is higher.

(g) Hose may be used on the low-pressure side of regulators to connect to other than domestic and commercial gas appliances under the following conditions:

(i) The appliances connected with hose shall be portable and need a flexible connection.

(ii) For use inside buildings the hose shall be of minimum practical length, but shall not exceed six feet except as provided in WAC 296-24-47507 (5)(a)(vii) and shall not extend from one room to another, nor pass through any walls, partitions, ceilings, or floors. Such hose shall not be concealed from view or used in a concealed location. For use outside of buildings, the hose may exceed this length but shall be kept as short as practical.

(iii) The hose shall be approved and shall not be used where it is likely to be subjected to temperatures above 125°F. The hose shall be securely connected to the appliance and the use of rubber slip ends shall not be permitted.

(iv) The shutoff valve for an appliance connected by hose shall be in the metal pipe or tubing and not at the appliance end of the hose. When shutoff valves are installed close to each other, precautions shall be taken to prevent operation of the wrong valve.

(v) Hose used for connecting to wall outlets shall be protected from physical damage.

(10) Safety devices.

(a) Every container except those constructed in accordance with DOT specifications and every vaporizer (except motor fuel vaporizers and except vaporizers described in subsection (11)(b)(iii) of this section and WAC 296-24-47509 (4)(e)(i)) whether heated by artificial means or not, shall be provided with one or more safety relief valves of spring-loaded or equivalent type. These valves shall be arranged to afford free vent to the outer air with discharge not less than five feet horizontally away from any opening into the building which is below such discharge. The rate of discharge shall be in accordance with the requirements of (b) or (d) of this subsection in the case of vaporizers.

(b) Minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet per minute of air at one hundred twenty percent of the maximum permitted start to discharge pressure for safety relief valves to be used on containers other than those constructed in accordance with DOT specification shall be as follows:

Surface area (sq. ft.)	Flow rate CFM air
20 or less	626
25	751
30	872
35	990
40	1,100
45	1,220
50	1,330
55	1,430
60	1,540
65	1,640
70	1,750
75	1,850

Surface area (sq. ft.)	Flow rate CFM air
80	1,950
85	2,050
90	2,150
95	2,240
100	2,340
105	2,440
110	2,530
115	2,630
120	2,720
125	2,810
130	2,900
135	2,990
140	3,080
145	3,170
150	3,260
155	3,350
160	3,440
165	3,530
170	3,620
175	3,700
180	3,790
185	3,880
190	3,960
195	4,050
200	4,130
210	4,300
220	4,470
230	4,630
240	4,800
250	4,960
260	5,130
270	5,290
280	5,450
290	5,610
300	5,760
310	5,920
320	6,080
330	6,230
340	6,390
350	6,540
360	6,690
370	6,840
380	7,000
390	7,150
400	7,300
450	8,040
500	8,760
550	9,470
600	10,170
650	10,860
700	11,550
750	12,220
800	12,880
850	13,540
900	14,190
950	14,830
1,000	15,470
1,050	16,100
1,100	16,720

Surface area (sq. ft.)	Flow rate CFM air
1,150	17,350
1,200	17,960
1,250	18,570
1,300	19,180
1,350	19,780
1,400	20,380
1,450	20,980
1,500	21,570
1,550	22,160
1,600	22,740
1,650	23,320
1,700	23,900
1,750	24,470
1,800	25,050
1,850	25,620
1,900	26,180
1,950	26,750
2,000	27,310

Surface area = total outside surface area of container in square feet.

(c) When the surface area is not stamped on the nameplate or when the marking is not legible, the area can be calculated by using one of the following formulas:

(i) Cylindrical container with hemispherical heads:

$$\text{Area} = \text{Overall length} \times \text{outside diameter} \times 3.1416.$$

(ii) Cylindrical container with other than hemispherical heads:

$$\text{Area} = (\text{Overall length} + 0.3 \text{ outside diameter}) \times \text{outside diameter} \times 3.1416.$$

Note: This formula is not exact, but will give results within the limits of practical accuracy for the sole purpose of sizing relief valves.

(iii) Spherical container:

$$\text{Area} = \text{Outside diameter squared} \times 3.1416.$$

Flow rate—CFM air = Required flow capacity in cubic feet per minute of air at standard conditions, 60°F and atmospheric pressure (14.7 p.s.i.a.).

The rate of discharge may be interpolated for intermediate values of surface area. For containers with total outside surface area greater than two thousand square feet, the required flow rate can be calculated using the formula, flow rate—CFM air = $53.632 A^{0.82}$.

$$A = \text{Total outside surface area of the container in square feet.}$$

Valves not marked "air" have flow rate marking in cubic feet per minute of liquefied petroleum gas. These can be converted to ratings in cubic feet per minute of air by multiplying the liquefied petroleum gas ratings by factors listed below. Air flow ratings can be converted to ratings in cubic feet per minute of liquefied petroleum gas by dividing the air ratings by the factors listed below.

AIR CONVERSION FACTORS

Container type	100	125	150	175	200
Air conversion factor	1.162	1.142	1.113	1.078	1.010

(d) Minimum required rate of discharge for safety relief valves for liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers (steam heated, water heated, and direct fired).

The minimum required rate of discharge for safety relief valves shall be determined as follows:

(i) Obtain the total surface area by adding the surface area of vaporizer shell in square feet directly in contact with LP-gas and the heat exchanged surface area in square feet directly in contact with LP-gas.

(ii) Obtain the minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet of air per minute, at 60°F and 14.7 p.s.i.a. from (b) of this subsection, for this total surface area.

(e) Container and vaporizer safety relief valves shall be set to start-to-discharge, with relation to the design pressure of the container, in accordance with Table H-26.

TABLE H-26

Containers	Minimum (percent)	Maximum (percent)
ASME Code; Par. U-68, U-69—1949 and earlier editions	110	¹ 125
ASME Code; Par. U-200, U-201—1949 edition	88	¹ 100
ASME Code—1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965 and 1968 (Division I) editions	88	¹ 100
API—ASME Code—all editions	88	¹ 100
DOT—As prescribed in 49 CFR Chapter I		

¹Manufacturers of safety relief valves are allowed a plus tolerance not exceeding ten percent of the set pressure marked on the valve.

(f) Safety relief devices used with systems employing containers other than those constructed according to DOT specifications shall be so constructed as to discharge at not less than the rates shown in (b) of this subsection, before the pressure is in excess of one hundred twenty percent of the maximum (not including the ten percent referred to in (e) of this subsection) permitted start to discharge pressure setting of the device.

(g) In certain locations sufficiently sustained high temperatures prevail which require the use of a lower vapor pressure product to be stored or the use of a

higher designed pressure vessel in order to prevent the safety valves opening as the result of these temperatures. As an alternative the tanks may be protected by cooling devices such as by spraying, by shading, or other effective means.

(h) Safety relief valves shall be arranged so that the possibility of tampering will be minimized. If pressure setting or adjustment is external, the relief valves shall be provided with approved means for sealing adjustment.

(i) Shutoff valves shall not be installed between the safety relief devices and the container, or the equipment or piping to which the safety relief device is connected except that a shutoff valve may be used where the arrangement of this valve is such that full required capacity flow through the safety relief device is always afforded.

(j) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container at all times.

(k) Each container safety relief valve used with systems covered by WAC 296-24-47509, 296-24-47511, 296-24-47515 and 296-24-47517, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (3)(c) shall be plainly and permanently marked with the following: "Container type" of the pressure vessel on which the valve is designed to be installed; the pressure in p.s.i.g. at which the valve is set to discharge; the actual rate of discharge of the valve in cubic feet per minute of air at 60°F and 14.7 p.s.i.a.; and the manufacturer's name and catalog number, for example: T200-250-4050 AIR—indicating that the valve is suitable for use on a Type 200 container, that it is set to start to discharge at 250 p.s.i.g.; and that its rate of discharge is four thousand fifty cubic feet per minute of air as determined in (b) of this subsection.

(l) Safety relief valve assemblies, including their connections, shall be of sufficient size so as to provide the rate of flow required for the container on which they are installed.

(m) A hydrostatic relief valve shall be installed between each pair of shutoff valves on liquefied petroleum gas liquid piping so as to relieve into a safe atmosphere. The start-to-discharge pressure setting of such relief valves shall not be in excess of 500 p.s.i.g. The minimum setting on relief valves installed in piping connected to other than DOT containers shall not be lower than one hundred forty percent of the container relief valve setting and in piping connected to DOT containers not lower than 400 p.s.i.g. Such a relief valve should not be installed in the pump discharge piping if the same protection can be provided by installing the relief valve in the suction piping. The start-to-discharge pressure setting of such a relief valve, if installed on the discharge side of a pump, shall be greater than the maximum pressure permitted by the recirculation device in the system.

(n) The discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate in or beneath any building, except relief devices covered by subsection (6)(a)(i) through (vi) of this section, or WAC 296-24-47507 (4)(a) or (5).

(o) Container safety relief devices and regulator relief vents shall be located not less than five feet in any direction from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

(11) Vaporizer and housing.

(a) Indirect fired vaporizers utilizing steam, water, or other heating medium shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(i) Vaporizers shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (3)(a) through (c) of this section and shall be permanently marked as follows:

(A) With the code marking signifying the specifications to which the vaporizer is constructed.

(B) With the allowable working pressure and temperature for which the vaporizer is designed.

(C) With the sum of the outside surface area and the inside heat exchange surface area expressed in square feet.

(D) With the name or symbol of the manufacturer.

(ii) Vaporizers having an inside diameter of six inches or less exempted by the ASME Unfired Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968 shall have a design pressure not less than 250 p.s.i.g. and need not be permanently marked.

(iii) Heating or cooling coils shall not be installed inside a storage container.

(iv) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, sheds, or lean-tos used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution, or in other structures of light, non-combustible construction or equivalent, well ventilated near the floor line and roof.

When vaporizing and/or mixing equipment is located in a structure or building not used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution, either attached to or within such a building, such structure or room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least one hundred pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipe or conduit passing through it. Such structure or room shall be provided with adequate ventilation and shall have a roof or at least one exterior wall of lightweight construction.

(v) Vaporizers shall have, at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with subsection (10)(d) of this section, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47509 (4)(e)(i).

(vi) The heating medium lines into and leaving the vaporizer shall be provided with suitable means for preventing the flow of gas into the heat systems in the event of tube rupture in the vaporizer. Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing through the vaporizers to the gas discharge piping.

(vii) The device that supplies the necessary heat for producing steam, hot water, or other heating medium may be installed in a building, compartment, room, or lean-to which shall be ventilated near the floorline and roof to the outside. The device location shall be separated from all compartments or rooms containing liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers, pumps, and central gas mixing devices by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least one hundred pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipes or conduit passing

through it. This requirement does not apply to the domestic water heaters which may supply heat for a vaporizer in a domestic system.

(viii) Gas-fired heating systems supplying heat exclusively for vaporization purposes shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if the pilot light should fail.

(ix) Vaporizers may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the liquid section or gas section or both.

(x) Vaporizers shall not be equipped with fusible plugs.

(xi) Vaporizer houses shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.

(b) Atmospheric vaporizers employing heat from the ground or surrounding air shall be installed as follows:

(i) Buried underground, or

(ii) Located inside the building close to a point at which pipe enters the building provided the capacity of the unit does not exceed one quart.

(iii) Vaporizers of less than one quart capacity heated by the ground or surrounding air, need not be equipped with safety relief valves provided that adequate tests demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.

(c) Direct gas-fired vaporizers shall be constructed, marked, and installed as follows:

(i) In accordance with the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968 that are applicable to the maximum working conditions for which the vaporizer is designed.

(ii) With the name of the manufacturer; rated BTU input to the burner; the area of the heat exchange surface in square feet; the outside surface of the vaporizer in square feet; and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.

(iii) Vaporizers may be connected to the liquid section or the gas section of the storage container, or both; but in any case there shall be at the container a manually operated valve in each connection to permit completely shutting off when desired, of all flow of gas or liquid from container to vaporizer.

(iv) Vaporizers with capacity not exceeding thirty-five gallons per hour shall be located at least five feet from container shutoff valves. Vaporizers having capacity of more than thirty-five gallons but not exceeding one hundred gallons per hour shall be located at least ten feet from the container shutoff valves. Vaporizers having a capacity greater than one hundred gallons per hour shall be located at least fifteen feet from container shutoff valves.

(v) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, housings, sheds, or lean-tos used exclusively for vaporizing or mixing of liquefied petroleum gas. Vaporizing housing structures shall be of noncombustible construction, well ventilated near the floorline and the highest point of the roof. When vaporizer and/or mixing equipment is located in a structure or room attached to or

within a building, such structure or room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least one hundred pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipes or conduit passing through it. Such structure or room shall be provided with adequate ventilation, and shall have a roof or at least one exterior wall of lightweight construction.

(vi) Vaporizers shall have at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with subsection (10)(d) of this section. The relief valve shall be so located as not to be subjected to temperatures in excess of 140°F.

(vii) Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing from the vaporizer to the gas discharge piping of the vaporizer.

(viii) Vaporizers shall be provided with means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(ix) Vaporizers shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners if the pilot light should fail. When the flow through the pilot exceeds 2,000 B.T.U. per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.

(x) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within ten feet of a direct fired vaporizer shall be separated from the open flame by a substantially airtight noncombustible partition or partitions.

(xi) Except as provided in (c)(v) of this subsection, the following minimum distances shall be maintained between direct fired vaporizers and the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon:

(A) Ten feet for vaporizers having a capacity of fifteen gallons per hour or less vaporizing capacity.

(B) Twenty-five feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity of sixteen to one hundred gallons per hour.

(C) Fifty feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity exceeding one hundred gallons per hour.

(xii) Direct fired vaporizers shall not raise the product pressure above the design pressure of the vaporizer equipment nor shall they raise the product pressure within the storage container above the pressure shown in the second column of Table H-31. (See WAC 296-24-47509.)

(xiii) Vaporizers shall not be provided with fusible plugs.

(xiv) Vaporizers shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.

(d) Direct gas-fired tank heaters, shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(i) Direct gas-fired tank heaters, and tanks to which they are applied, shall only be installed above ground.

(ii) Tank heaters shall be permanently marked with the name of the manufacturer, the rated B.T.U. input to the burner, and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.

Note: Tank heaters may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the container liquid section, or vapor section, or both.

(iii) Tank heaters shall be provided with a means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(iv) Tank heaters shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if the pilot light should fail. When flow through pilot exceeds 2,000 B.T.U. per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.

(v) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within ten feet of a direct fired tank heater shall be separated from the open flame by a substantially airtight noncombustible partition.

(vi) The following minimum distances shall be maintained between a storage tank heated by a direct fired tank heater and the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon:

(A) Ten feet for storage containers of less than five hundred gallons water capacity.

(B) Twenty-five feet for storage containers of five hundred to one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity.

(C) Fifty feet for storage containers of over one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity.

(vii) No direct fired tank heater shall raise the product pressure within the storage container over seventy-five percent of the pressure set out in the second column of Table H-31. (See WAC 296-24-47509.)

(e) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners used for dehydrators or dryers shall be located outside of buildings; they shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(i) Vaporizer-burners shall have a minimum design pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. with a factor of safety of five.

(ii) Manually operated positive shutoff valves shall be located at the containers to shut off all flow to the vaporizer-burners.

(iii) Minimum distances between storage containers and vaporizer-burners shall be as follows:

Water capacity per container (gallons)	Minimum distances (feet)
Less than 501	10
501 to 2,000	25
Over 2,000	50

(iv) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners shall be protected by a hydrostatic relief valve. The relief valve shall be located so as not to be subjected to temperatures in excess of 140°F. The start-to-discharge pressure setting shall be such as to protect the components involved, but not less than 250 p.s.i.g. The discharge shall be directed upward and away from component parts of the equipment and away from operating personnel.

(v) Vaporizer-burners shall be provided with means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(vi) Vaporizer-burners shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to the

main burner and pilot in the event the pilot is extinguished.

(vii) Pressure regulating and control equipment shall be located or protected so that the temperatures surrounding this equipment shall not exceed 140°F except that equipment components may be used at higher temperatures if designed to withstand such temperatures.

(viii) Pressure regulating and control equipment when located downstream of the vaporizer shall be designed to withstand the maximum discharge temperature of the vapor.

(ix) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners shall not be provided with fusible plugs.

(x) Vaporizer coils or jackets shall be made of ferrous metal or high temperature alloys.

(xi) Equipment utilizing vaporizer-burners shall be equipped with automatic shutoff devices upstream and downstream of the vaporizer section connected so as to operate in the event of excessive temperature, flame failure, and, if applicable, insufficient airflow.

(12) Filling densities.

(a) The "filling density" is defined as the percent ratio of the weight of the gas in a container to the weight of water the container will hold at 60°F. All containers shall be filled according to the filling densities shown in Table H-27.

TABLE H-27
MAXIMUM PERMITTED FILLING DENSITY

Specific gravity at 60°F (15.6°C)	Above ground containers		Under-ground containers, all capacities
	0 to 1,200 U.S. gals. (1,000 imp. gal. liters) total water cap.	Over 1,200 U.S. gals. (1,000 imp. gals. liters) total water cap.	
0.496-0.503	41	44	45
.504-.510	42	45	46
.511-.519	43	46	47
.520-.527	44	47	48
.528-.536	45	48	49
.537-.544	46	49	50
.545-.552	47	50	51
.553-.560	48	51	52
.561-.568	49	52	53
.569-.576	50	53	54
.577-.584	51	54	55
.585-.592	52	55	56
.593-.600	53	56	57

(b) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, any container including mobile cargo tanks and portable tank containers regardless of size or construction,

shipped under DOT jurisdiction or constructed in accordance with 49 CFR Chapter I specifications shall be charged according to 49 CFR Chapter I requirements.

(c) Portable containers not subject to DOT jurisdiction (such as, but not limited to, motor fuel containers on industrial and lift trucks, and farm tractors covered in subsection (5) of this section, or containers recharged at the installation) may be filled either by weight, or by volume using a fixed length dip tube gaging device.

(13) LP-gas in buildings.

(a) Vapor shall be piped into buildings at pressures in excess of 20 p.s.i.g. only if the buildings or separate areas thereof,

(i) Are constructed in accordance with this section;

(ii) Are used exclusively to house equipment for vaporization, pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution, or to house internal combustion engines, industrial processes, research and experimental laboratories, or equipment and processes using such gas and having similar hazard;

(iii) Buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation.

(b) Liquid may be permitted in buildings as follows:

(i) Buildings, or separate areas of buildings, used exclusively to house equipment for vaporization, pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution, or to house internal combustion engines, industrial processes, research and experimental laboratories, or equipment and processes using such gas and having similar hazard; and when such buildings, or separate areas thereof are constructed in accordance with this section.

(ii) Buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation provided the temporary piping meets the following conditions:

(A) Liquid piping inside the building shall conform to the requirements of subsection (8) of this section, and shall not exceed three-fourths iron pipe size. Copper tubing with an outside diameter of three-fourths inch or less may be used provided it conforms to Type K of Specifications for Seamless Water Tube, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B88-1969) (see WAC 296-24-47505 Table H-24). All such piping shall be protected against construction hazards. Liquid piping inside buildings shall be kept to a minimum. Such piping shall be securely fastened to walls or other surfaces so as to provide adequate protection from breakage and so located as to subject the liquid line to lowest ambient temperatures.

(B) A shutoff valve shall be installed in each intermediate branch line where it takes off the main line and shall be readily accessible. A shutoff valve shall also be placed at the appliance end of the intermediate branch line. Such shutoff valve shall be upstream of any flexible connector used with the appliance.

(C) Suitable excess flow valves shall be installed in the container outlet line supplying liquid LP-gas to the building. A suitable excess flow valve shall be installed immediately downstream of each shutoff valve. Suitable excess flow valves shall be installed where piping size is reduced and shall be sized for the reduced size piping.

(D) Hydrostatic relief valves shall be installed in accordance with subsection (10)(m) of this section.

(E) The use of hose to carry liquid between the container and the building or at any point in the liquid line, except at the appliance connector, shall be prohibited.

(F) Where flexible connectors are necessary for appliance installation, such connectors shall be as short as practicable and shall comply with subsection (8)(b) or (9) of this section.

(G) Release of fuel when any section of piping or appliances is disconnected shall be minimized by either of the following methods:

(I) Using an approved automatic quick-closing coupling (a type closing in both directions when coupled in the fuel line), or

(II) Closing the valve nearest to the appliance and allowing the appliance to operate until the fuel in the line is consumed.

(III) Portable containers shall not be taken into buildings except as provided in subsection (6)(a) of this section.

(14) Transfer of liquids. The employer shall assure that:

(a) At least one attendant shall remain close to the transfer connection from the time the connections are first made until they are finally disconnected, during the transfer of the product.

(b) Containers shall be filled or used only upon authorization of the owner.

(c) Containers manufactured in accordance with specifications of 49 CFR Part 178 and authorized by 49 CFR Chapter 1 as a "single trip" or "nonrefillable container" shall not be refilled or reused in LP-gas service.

(d) Gas or liquid shall not be vented to the atmosphere to assist in transferring contents of one container to another, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (5)(d) and except that this shall not preclude the use of listed pump utilizing LP-gas in the vapor phase as a source of energy and venting such gas to the atmosphere at a rate not to exceed that from a No. 31 drill size opening and provided that such venting and liquid transfer shall be located not less than fifty feet from the nearest important building.

(e) Filling of fuel containers for industrial trucks or motor vehicles from industrial bulk storage containers shall be performed not less than ten feet from the nearest important masonry-walled building or not less than twenty-five feet from the nearest important building or other construction and, in any event, not less than twenty-five feet from any building opening.

(f) Filling of portable containers, containers mounted on skids, fuel containers on farm tractors, or similar applications, from storage containers used in domestic or commercial service, shall be performed not less than fifty feet from the nearest important building.

(g) The filling connection and the vent from the liquid level gages in containers, filled at point of installation, shall not be less than ten feet in any direction from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

(h) Fuel supply containers shall be gaged and charged only in the open air or in buildings especially provided for that purpose.

(i) The maximum vapor pressure of the product at 100°F which may be transferred into a container shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-47509(2) and 296-24-47511(3). (For DOT containers use DOT requirements.)

(j) Marketers and users shall exercise precaution to assure that only those gases for which the system is designed, examined, and listed, are employed in its operation, particularly with regard to pressures.

(k) Pumps or compressors shall be designed for use with LP-gas. When compressors are used they shall normally take suction from the vapor space of the container being filled and discharge to the vapor space of the container being emptied.

(l) Pumping systems, when equipped with a positive displacement pump, shall include a recirculating device which shall limit the differential pressure on the pump under normal operating conditions to the maximum differential pressure rating of the pump. The discharge of the pumping system shall be protected so that pressure does not exceed 350 p.s.i.g. If a recirculation system discharges into the supply tank and contains a manual shutoff valve, an adequate secondary safety recirculation system shall be incorporated which shall have no means of rendering it inoperative. Manual shutoff valves in recirculation systems shall be kept open except during an emergency or when repairs are being made to the system.

(m) When necessary, unloading piping or hoses shall be provided with suitable bleeder valves for relieving pressure before disconnection.

(n) Agricultural air moving equipment, including crop dryers, shall be shut down when supply containers are being filled unless the air intakes and sources of ignition on the equipment are located fifty feet or more from the container.

(o) Agricultural equipment employing open flames or equipment with integral containers, such as flame cultivators, weed burners, and, in addition, tractors, shall be shut down during refueling.

(15) Tank car or transport truck loading or unloading points and operations.

(a) The track of tank car siding shall be relatively level.

(b) A "tank car connected" sign, as covered by DOT rules, shall be installed at the active end or ends of the siding while the tank car is connected.

(c) While cars are on side track for loading or unloading, the wheels at both ends shall be blocked on the rails.

(d) The employer shall insure that an employee is in attendance at all times while the tank car, cars, or trucks are being loaded or unloaded.

(e) A backflow check valve, excess-flow valve, or a shutoff valve with means of remote closing, to protect against uncontrolled discharge of LP-gas from storage tank piping shall be installed close to the point where the liquid piping and hose or swing joint pipe is connected.

(f) Except as provided in (g) of this subsection, when the size (diameter) of the loading or unloading hoses and/or piping is reduced below the size of the tank car

or transport truck loading or unloading connections, the adaptors to which lines are attached shall be equipped with either a backflow check valve, a properly sized excess flow valve, or shutoff valve with means of remote closing, to protect against uncontrolled discharge from the tank car or transport truck.

(g) The requirement of (f) of this subsection shall not apply if the tank car or transport is equipped with a quick-closing internal valve that can be remotely closed.

(h) The tank car or transport truck loading or unloading point shall be located with due consideration to the following:

(i) Proximity to railroads and highway traffic.

(ii) The distance of such unloading or loading point from adjacent property.

(iii) With respect to buildings on installer's property.

(iv) Nature of occupancy.

(v) Topography.

(vi) Type of construction of buildings.

(vii) Number of tank cars or transport trucks that may be safely loaded or unloaded at one time.

(viii) Frequency of loading or unloading.

(i) Where practical, the distance of the unloading or loading point shall conform to the distances in subsection (6)(b) of this section.

(16) Instructions. Personnel performing installation, removal, operation, and maintenance work shall be properly trained in such function.

(17) Electrical equipment and other sources of ignition.

(a) Electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed (~~in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, for ordinary locations except that fixed electrical equipment in classified areas shall comply with subsection (18) of this section.

(b) Open flames or other sources of ignition shall not be permitted in vaporizer rooms (except those housing direct-fired vaporizers), pumphouses, container charging rooms or other similar locations. Direct-fired vaporizers shall not be permitted in pumphouses or container charging rooms.

Note: Liquefied petroleum gas storage containers do not require lightning protection. Since liquefied petroleum gas is contained in a closed system of piping and equipment, the system need not be electrically conductive or electrically bonded for protection against static electricity (see NFPA No. 77-1972-1973, Recommended Practice for Static Electricity).

(c) Open flames (except as provided for in (b) of this subsection), cutting or welding, portable electric tools, and extension lights capable of igniting LP-gas, shall not be permitted within classified areas specified in Table H-28 of this section unless the LP-gas facilities have been freed of all liquid and vapor, or special precautions observed under carefully controlled conditions.

(18) Fixed electrical equipment in classified areas. Fixed electrical equipment and wiring installed within classified areas shall comply with Table H-28 of this section and shall be installed (~~in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960~~) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. This provision does not apply to fixed electrical equipment at residential or commercial

installations of LP-gas systems or to systems covered by WAC 296-24-47511 or 296-24-47515.

(19) Liquid-level gaging device.

(a) Each container manufactured after December 31, 1965, and filled on a volumetric basis shall be equipped with a fixed liquid-level gage to indicate the maximum permitted filling level as provided in (e) of this subsection. Each container manufactured after December 31, 1969, shall have permanently attached to the container adjacent to the fixed level gage a marking showing the percentage full that will be shown by that gage. When a variable liquid-level gage is also provided, the fixed liquid-level gage will also serve as a means for checking the variable gage. These gages shall be used in charging containers as required in subsection (12) of this section.

(b) All variable gaging devices shall be arranged so that the maximum liquid level for butane, for a fifty-fifty mixture of butane and propane, and for propane, to which the container may be charged is readily determinable. The markings indicating the various liquid levels from empty to full shall be on the system nameplate or gaging device or part may be on the system nameplate and part on the gaging device. Dials of magnetic or rotary gages shall show whether they are for cylindrical or spherical containers and whether for aboveground or underground service. The dials of gages intended for use only on aboveground containers of over one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity shall be so marked.

(c) Gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere, such as the rotary tube, fixed tube, and slip tube, shall be designed so that the bleed valve maximum opening is not larger than a No. 54 drill size, unless provided with excess flow valve.

(d) Gaging devices shall have a design working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g.

(e) Length of tube or position of fixed liquid-level gage shall be designed to indicate the maximum level to which the container may be filled for the product contained. This level shall be based on the volume of the product at 40°F at its maximum permitted filling density for aboveground containers and at 50°F for underground containers. The employer shall calculate the filling point for which the fixed liquid level gage shall be designed according to the method in this subsection.

TABLE H-28

Part	Location	Extent of classified area ¹	Equipment shall be suitable for ((National Electrical Code,)) Class ((+)) I, Group D ²
A	Storage containers other than DOT cylinders.	Within 15 feet in all directions from connections, except connections otherwise covered in Table H-28.	Division 2.
B	Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading.	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.

Part	Location	Extent of classified area ¹	Equipment shall be suitable for ((National Electrical Code,)) Class ((+)) I, Group D ²
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade. (See Figure H-1.)	Division 2.
C	Gage vent openings other than those on DOT cylinders.	Within 5 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 2.
D	Relief valve discharge other than those on DOT cylinders.	Within direct path of discharge.	Division 1. NOTE—Fixed electrical equipment should preferably not be installed.
		Within 5 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from point of discharge except within the direct path of discharge.	Division 2.
E	Pumps, compressors, gas-air mixers and vaporizers other than direct fired.		
	Indoors without ventilation		Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition. Division 1.
			Within 15 feet of the exterior side of any exterior wall or roof that is not vaportight or within 15 feet of any exterior opening. Division 2.
	Indoors with adequate ventilation. ⁴		Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition. Division 2.

Part	Location	Extent of classified area ¹	Equipment shall be suitable for ((National Electrical Code,)) Class ((+)) I, Group D ²	Part	Location	Extent of classified area ¹	Equipment shall be suitable for ((National Electrical Code,)) Class ((+)) I, Group D ²
	Outdoors in open air at or abovegrade.	Within 15 feet in all directions from this equipment and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade. See Figure H-1.	Division 2.	H	Special buildings or rooms for storage of portable containers.	Entire room	Division 2.
				I	Pipelines and connections containing operational bleeds, drips, vents or drains.	Within 5 ft. in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.
F	Service station dispensing units.	Entire space within dispenser enclosure, and 18 inches horizontally from enclosure exterior up to an elevation 4 ft. above dispenser base. Entire pit or open space beneath dispenser.	Division 1.			Beyond 5 ft. from point of discharge, same as Part E of this table.	
		Up to 18 inches abovegrade within 20 ft. horizontally from any edge of enclosure.	Division 2.	J	Container filling: Indoors without ventilation. Indoors with adequate ventilation. ⁴	Entire room	Division 1.
		NOTE: For pits within this area, see Part F of this table.				Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.
G	Pits or trenches containing or located beneath LP-gas valves, pumps, compressors, regulators, and similar equipment.				Outdoors in open air	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.
	Without mechanical ventilation.	Entire pit or trench	Division 1.			Beyond 5 feet and entire room	Division 2.
		Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.			Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 2.
		Within 15 feet in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.	Division 2.			Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade (See Fig. H-1.)	Division 2.
	With adequate mechanical ventilation.	Entire pit or trench	Division 2.				
		Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.				
		Within 15 feet in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.	Division 2.				

¹The classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or solid vaportight partition.

²See chapter 296-46 WAC, and ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

³When classifying extent of hazardous area, consideration shall be given to possible variations in the spotting of tank cars and tank vehicles at the unloading points and the effect these variations of actual spotting point may have on the point of connection.

⁴Ventilation, either natural or mechanical, is considered adequate when the concentration of the gas in a gas-air mixture does not exceed twenty-five percent of the lower flammable limit under normal operating conditions.

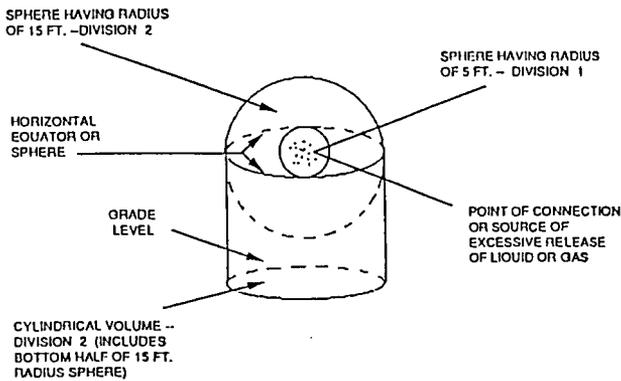


Figure H-1

Note: It is impossible to set out in a table the length of a fixed dip tube for various capacity tanks because of the varying tank diameters and lengths and because the tank may be installed either in a vertical or horizontal position. Knowing the maximum permitted filling volume in gallons, however, the length of the fixed tube can be determined by the use of a strapping table obtained from the container manufacturer. The length of the fixed tube should be such that when its lower end touches the surface of the liquid in the container, the contents of the container will be the maximum permitted volume as determined by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Water capacity (gals.) of container}^* \times \text{filling density}^{**}}{\text{Specific gravity of LP-gas}^* \times \text{volume correction factor}^{***} \times 100} = \frac{\text{Maximum volume of LP-gas}}{\text{Total water content of container in gallons.}}$$

*Measure at 60°F.

**From subsection (12)(a) of this section "filling densities."

***For aboveground containers the liquid temperature is assumed to be 40°F and for underground containers the liquid temperature is assumed to be 50°F. To correct the liquid volumes at these temperatures to 60°F the following factors shall be used.

(i) Formula for determining maximum volume of liquefied petroleum gas for which a fixed length of dip tube shall be set:

TABLE H-29
VOLUME CORRECTION FACTORS

Specific gravity	Aboveground	Underground
0.500	1.033	1.017
.510	1.031	1.016
.520	1.029	1.015
.530	1.028	1.014
.540	1.026	1.013
.550	1.025	1.013
.560	1.024	1.012
.570	1.023	1.011

Specific gravity	Aboveground	Underground
.580	1.021	1.011
.590	1.020	1.010

(ii) The maximum volume of LP-gas which can be placed in a container when determining the length of the dip tube expressed as a percentage of total water content of the container is calculated by the following formula.

(iii) The maximum weight of LP-gas which may be placed in a container for determining the length of a fixed dip tube is determined by multiplying the maximum volume of liquefied petroleum gas obtained by the formula in (e)(i) of this subsection by the pounds of liquefied petroleum gas in a gallon at 40°F for aboveground and at 50°F for underground containers. For example, typical pounds per gallon are specified below:

Example: Assume a one hundred-gallon total water capacity tank for aboveground storage of propane having a specific gravity of 0.510 of 60°F.

$$\frac{100 \text{ (gals.)} \times 42 \text{ (filling density from (12)(a) of this subsection)}}{0.510 \times 1.031 \text{ (correction factor from Table H-29)} \times 100} = \frac{4200}{52.6}$$

79.8 gallons propane, the maximum amount permitted to be placed in a 100-gallon total water capacity aboveground container equipped with a fixed dip tube.

$$\frac{\text{Maximum volume of LP-gas (from formula in (e)(i) of this subsection)} \times 100}{\text{Total water content of container in gallons.}} = \text{Maximum percent of LP-gas}$$

	Aboveground, pounds per gallon	Underground, pounds per gallon
Propane	4.37	4.31
N Butane	4.97	4.92

(f) Fixed liquid-level gages used on containers other than DOT containers shall be stamped on the exterior of the gage with the letters "DT" followed by the vertical distance (expressed in inches and carried out to one decimal place) from the top of container to the end of the dip tube or to the centerline of the gage when it is located at the maximum permitted filling level. For portable containers that may be filled in the horizontal and/or vertical position the letters "DT" shall be followed by "V" with the vertical distance from the top of the container to the end of the dip tube for vertical filling and with "H" followed by the proper distance for horizontal filling. For DOT containers the stamping shall be placed both on the exterior of the gage and on the container. On aboveground or cargo containers where the gages are

positioned at specific levels, the marking may be specified in percent of total tank contents and the marking shall be stamped on the container.

(g) Gage glasses of the columnar type shall be restricted to charging plants where the fuel is withdrawn in the liquid phase only. They shall be equipped with valves having metallic handwheels, with excess flow valves, and with extra-heavy glass adequately protected with a metal housing applied by the gage manufacturer. They shall be shielded against the direct rays of the sun. Gage glasses of the columnar type are prohibited on tank trucks, and on motor fuel tanks, and on containers used in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations.

(h) Gaging devices of the float, or equivalent type which do not require flow for their operation and having connections extending to a point outside the container do not have to be equipped with excess flow valves provided the piping and fittings are adequately designed to withstand the container pressure and are properly protected against physical damage and breakage.

(20) Requirements for appliances.

(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, new commercial and industrial gas consuming appliances shall be approved.

(b) Any appliance that was originally manufactured for operation with a gaseous fuel other than LP-gas and is in good condition may be used with LP-gas only after it is properly converted, adapted, and tested for performance with LP-gas before the appliance is placed in use.

(c) Unattended heaters used inside buildings for the purpose of animal or poultry production or care shall be equipped with an approved automatic device designed to shut off the flow of gas to the main burners, and pilot if used, in the event of flame extinguishment.

(d) All commercial, industrial, and agricultural appliances or equipment shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of these standards and in accordance with the following:

(i) Domestic and commercial appliances—NFPA 54-1969, Standard for the Installation of Gas Appliances and Gas Piping.

(ii) Industrial appliances—NFPA 54A-1969, Standard for the Installation of Gas Piping and Gas Equipment on Industrial Premises and Certain Other Premises.

(iii) Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines—NFPA 37-1970.

(iv) Standard for the Installation of Equipment for the Removal of Smoke and Grease-Laden Vapors from Commercial Cooking Equipment, NFPA 96-1970.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-51009 BASIC RULES. This section applies to all sections of this chapter which include WAC 296-24-510 in the section number unless otherwise noted.

(1) Approval of equipment and systems. Each appurtenance shall be approved in accordance with (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this subsection.

(a) It was installed before February 8, 1973 and was approved and tested, and installed in accordance with either the provisions of the American National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia, K61.1, or the Fertilizer Institute Standards for the Storage and Handling of Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia, M-1, in effect at the time of installation; or

(b) It is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled, or otherwise determined to be safe by a nationally recognized testing laboratory; or

(c) It is a type which no nationally recognized testing laboratory does, or will undertake to accept, certify, list, label, or determine to be safe; and such equipment is inspected or tested by any federal, state, municipal, or other local authority responsible for enforcing occupational safety provisions of a federal, state, municipal or other local law, code, or regulation pertaining to the storage, handling, transport, and use of anhydrous ammonia, and found to be in compliance with either the provisions of the American National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia, K61.1, or the Fertilizer Institute Standards for the Storage and Handling of Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia, M-1, in effect at the time of installation; or

(d) It is a custom-designed and custom-built unit, which no nationally recognized testing laboratory, or federal, state, municipal or local authority responsible for the enforcement of a federal, state, municipal, or local law, code or regulation pertaining to the storage, transportation and use of anhydrous ammonia is willing to undertake to accept, certify, list, label or determine to be safe, and the employer has on file a document attesting to its safe condition following the conduct of appropriate tests. The document shall be signed by a registered professional engineer or other person having special training or experience sufficient to permit him/her to form an opinion as to safety of the unit involved. The document shall set forth the test bases, test data and results, and also the qualifications of the certifying person.

(e) For the purposes of this section the word "listed" means that equipment is of a kind mentioned in a list which is published by a nationally recognized laboratory which makes periodic inspection of the production of such equipment, and states such equipment meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found safe for use in a specified manner. "Labeled" means there is attached to it a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory which makes periodic inspections of the production of such equipment, and whose labeling indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine safe use in a specified manner. "Certified" means it has been tested and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet nationally recognized standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner, or is of a kind whose production is periodically inspected by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and it bears a label, tag, or other record of certification.

(f) For purposes of this section, refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(2) Requirements for construction, original test and requalification of not-refrigerated containers.

(a) Containers used with systems covered in WAC 296-24-51011 and 296-24-51017 through 296-24-51021 shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the code except that construction under Table UW-12 at a basic joint efficiency of under eighty percent is not authorized.

Containers built according to the code do not have to comply with paragraphs UG-125 to UG-128, inclusive, and paragraphs UG-132 and UG-133 of the code.

(b) Containers exceeding thirty-six inches in diameter or two hundred fifty gallons water capacity shall be constructed to comply with one or more of the following:

(i) Containers shall be stress relieved after fabrication in accordance with the code, or

(ii) Cold-formed heads, when used, shall be stress relieved or,

(iii) Hot-formed heads shall be used.

(c) Welding to the shell, head, or any other part of the container subject to internal pressure shall be done in compliance with WAC 296-24-51005(5). Other welding is permitted only on saddle plates, lugs, or brackets attached to the container by the container manufacturer.

(d) Containers used with systems covered by subsection (3)(b)(iv) of this section shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the DOT specifications.

(e) The provisions of (a) of this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the continued use or reinstallation of containers constructed and maintained in accordance with the 1949, 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965 and 1968 editions of the Unfired Pressure Vessel Code of the ASME or any revisions thereof in effect at the time of fabrication.

(3) Markings on nonrefrigerated containers and systems other than DOT containers.

(a) System nameplates, when required, shall be permanently attached to the system so as to be readily accessible for inspection and shall include markings as prescribed in (b) of this subsection.

(b) Each container or system covered in WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021 shall be marked as specified in the following:

(i) With a marking identifying compliance with the rules of the code under which the container is constructed.

(ii) With a notation on the container and system nameplate when the system is designed for underground installation.

(iii) With the name and address of the supplier of the container or the trade name of the container and with the date of fabrication.

(iv) With the water capacity of the container in pounds at 60°F or gallons, United States standard.

(v) With the design pressure in pounds per square inch gage.

(vi) With the wall thickness of the shell and heads.

(vii) With marking indicating the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid anhydrous ammonia at temperatures between 20°F and 100°F except on containers provided with fixed maximum level indicators, such as fixed length dip tubes, or containers that are filled by weight. Markings shall be in increments of not more than 20°F.

(viii) With the outside surface area in square feet.

(ix) With minimum temperature in Fahrenheit for which the container is designed.

(x) Marking specified on container shall be on the container itself or on a nameplate permanently affixed thereto.

(c) All main operating valves on permanently installed containers having a capacity of over three thousand water gallons shall be identified to show whether the valve is in liquid or vapor service. The recommended method of identification may be legend or color code as specified in (c)(i) and (ii) of this subsection:

(i) Legend: The legend LIQUID (OR LIQUID VALVE), VAPOR (OR VAPOR VALVE), as appropriate, shall be placed on or within twelve inches of the valve by means of a stencil tag, or decal.

(ii) Color code: Liquid valves shall be painted orange and vapor valves shall be painted yellow. The legend ORANGE-LIQUID, YELLOW-VAPOR shall be displayed in one or more conspicuous places at each permanent storage location. The legend shall have letters at least two inches high and shall be placed against a contrasting background. This is in accordance with American National Standard A13.1 "Schemes for Identification of Piping Systems"—1956, Page 5.

(4) Marking refrigerated containers. (See WAC 296-24-51013(3). Marking refrigerated containers.)

(5) Location of containers.

(a) Consideration shall be given to the physiological effects of ammonia as well as to adjacent fire hazards in selecting the location for a storage container. Containers shall be located outside of buildings or in buildings or sections thereof especially approved for this purpose.

(b) Containers shall be located at least fifty feet from a dug well or other sources of potable water supply, unless the container is a part of a water treatment installation.

(c) The location of permanent storage containers shall be outside densely populated areas.

(d) Container locations shall comply with the following table:

Nominal Capacity of Container	Minimum Distances (feet) from Container to:			
	Line of Adjoining Property Which may be Built upon, Highways & Mainline of Railroad	Place of Public Assembly	Institution	Occupancy
Over 500 to 2,000	25	150	250	
Over 2,000 to 30,000	50	300	500	
Over 30,000 to 100,000	50	450	750	
Over 100,000	50	600	1,000	

(e) Storage areas shall be kept free of readily ignitable materials such as waste, weeds and long dry grass.

(6) Container appurtenances.

(a) All appurtenances shall be designed for not less than the maximum working pressure of that portion of the system on which they are installed. All appurtenances shall be fabricated from materials proved suitable for anhydrous ammonia service.

(b) All connections to containers except safety relief devices, gaging devices, or those fitted with a No. 54 drill size orifice shall have shutoff valves located as close to the container as practicable.

(c) Excess flow valves where required by these standards shall close automatically at the rated flows of vapor or liquid as specified by the manufacturer. The connections and line including valves and fittings being protected by an excess flow valve shall have a greater capacity than the rated flow of the excess flow valve.

(d) Liquid level gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere and which are so constructed that outward flow will not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening need not be equipped with excess flow valves.

(e) Openings from container or through fittings attached directly on container to which pressure gage connections are made need not be equipped with excess flow valves if such openings are not larger than No. 54 drill size.

(f) Excess flow and back pressure check valves where required by these standards shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside as close as practicable to where the line enters the container. In the latter case, installation shall be made in such manner that any undue stress beyond the excess flow or back pressure check valve will not cause breakage between the container and the valve.

(g) Excess flow valves shall be designed with a bypass, not to exceed a No. 60 drill size opening to allow equalization of pressures.

(h) Shutoff valves provided with an excess flow valve shall be designed for proper installation in a container connection so that the excess flow valve will close should the shutoff valve break.

(i) All excess flow valves shall be plainly and permanently marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer, the catalog number, and the rated capacity.

(7) Piping, tubing and fittings.

(a) All piping, tubing and fittings shall be made of material suitable for anhydrous ammonia service.

(b) All piping, tubing and fittings shall be designed for a pressure not less than the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected in service.

(c) All piping shall be well supported and provision shall be made for expansion and contraction. All refrigeration system piping shall conform to the Refrigeration Piping Code (ANSI B31.5 1966 addenda B31.1a-1968), a section of the American Standard Code for Pressure Piping, as it applies to ammonia.

(d) Piping used on nonrefrigerated systems shall be at least ASTM A-53-1969 Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal. Such pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 when joints are welded, or welded and flanged. Such pipe shall be at least Schedule 80 when joints are threaded. Brass, copper, or galvanized steel pipe or tubing shall not be used.

(e) All metal flexible connections for permanent installations shall have a minimum working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. (safety factor of 4). For temporary installations, hose meeting the requirement of subsection (8) of this section may be used.

(f) Cast iron fittings shall not be used but this shall not prohibit the use of fittings made specially for ammonia service of malleable or nodular iron such as Specification ASTM A47 or ASTM A395.

(g) Provisions shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring, vibration, and for settling.

(h) Adequate provisions shall be made to protect all exposed piping from physical damage that might result from moving machinery, the presence of automobiles or trucks, or any other undue strain that may be placed upon the piping.

(i) Joint compounds shall be resistant to ammonia.

(j) After assembly, all piping and tubing shall be tested and proved to be free from leaks at a pressure not less than the normal operating pressure of the system.

(8) Hose specification.

(a) Hose used in ammonia service and subject to container pressure shall conform to the joint Rubber Manufacturers Association and the Fertilizer Institute "Hose Specifications for Anhydrous Ammonia" (see Appendix B).

(b) Hose subject to container pressure shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 350 p.s.i.g. and a minimum burst pressure of 1750 p.s.i.g. Hose assemblies, when made up, shall be capable of withstanding a test pressure of 500 p.s.i.g.

(c) Hose and hose connections located on the low pressure side of flow control or pressure reducing valves on devices discharging to atmospheric pressure shall be designed for the maximum low side working pressure. All connections shall be designed, constructed, and installed so that there will be no leakage when connected.

(d) Where liquid transfer hose is not drained of liquid upon completion of transfer operations, such hose shall be equipped with an approved shutoff valve at the discharge end. Provision shall be made to prevent excessive hydrostatic pressure in the hose. (See subsection (9)(j) of this section.)

(e) On all hose one-half inch O.D. and larger, used for the transfer of anhydrous ammonia liquid or vapor, there shall be etched, cast, or impressed at five-foot intervals the following information:

"Anhydrous Ammonia"
xxx p.s.i.g. (Maximum working pressure)
Manufacturer's Name or Trademark
Year of Manufacture

(9) Safety relief devices.

(a) Every container used in systems covered by WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021 shall be provided with one or more safety relief valves of the spring-loaded or equivalent type. The discharge from safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container, upward and unobstructed to the atmosphere. All safety relief valve discharge openings shall have suitable raincaps that will allow free discharge of the vapor and prevent the entrance of water. Provision

shall be made for draining condensate which may accumulate. The rate of the discharge shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix A.

(b) Container safety relief valves shall be set to start-to-discharge as follows, with relations to the design pressure of the container.

Containers	Minimum	Maximum*
ASME U-68, U-69	110%	125%
ASME U-200, U-201	95%	100%
ASME 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, 1968 or 1971	95%	100%
API-ASME	95%	100%
U.S. Coast Guard (As required by USCG regulations)		
DOT (As required by DOT regulations)		

*Note: A relief valve manufacturer's tolerance of plus ten percent is permitted.

(c) Safety relief devices used in systems covered by WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021 shall be constructed to discharge at not less than the rates required in (a) of this subsection before the pressure is in excess of one hundred twenty percent (not including the ten percent tolerance referred to in (b) of this subsection) of the maximum permitted start-to-discharge pressure setting of the device.

(d) Safety relief valves shall be so arranged that the possibility of tampering will be minimized. If the pressure setting adjustment is external, the relief valves shall be provided with means for sealing the adjustment.

(e) Shutoff valves shall not be installed between the safety relief valves and the containers or systems described in WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021, except that a shutoff valve may be used where the arrangement of this valve is such as always to afford required capacity flow through the relief valves.

Note: The above exception is made to cover such cases as a three-way valve installed under two safety relief valves, each of which has the required rate of discharge and is so installed as to allow either of the safety relief valves to be closed off, but does not allow both safety valves to be closed off at the same time. Another exception to this may be where two separate relief valves are installed with individual shutoff valves. In this case, the two shutoff valve stems shall be mechanically interconnected in a manner which will allow full required flow of one safety relief valve at all times. Still another exception is a safety relief valve manifold which allows one valve of two, three, four or more to be closed off and the remaining valve or valves will provide not less than the rate of discharge shown on the manifold nameplate.

(f) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(g) Each safety relief valve used with systems described in WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021 shall be plainly and permanently marked as follows:

- (i) With the letters "AA" or the symbol "NH3."
- (ii) The pressure in pounds per square inch gage (p.s.i.g.) at which the valve is set to start-to-discharge.
- (iii) The rate of discharge of the valve in cubic feet per minute of air at 60°F and atmospheric pressure (14.7 p.s.i.a.).

(iv) The manufacturer's name and catalog number.

For example, a safety relief valve marked AA-250-4200 (air) would mean that this valve is suitable for use on an anhydrous ammonia container; that it is set to start-to-discharge at 250 p.s.i.g.; and that its rate of discharge (see subsection (8)(a) through (c) of this section) is four thousand two hundred cubic feet per minute of air.

(h) The flow capacity of the safety relief valve shall not be restricted by any connection to it on either the upstream or downstream side.

(i) The manufacturer or supplier of a safety relief valve manifold shall publish complete data showing the flow rating through the combined assembly of the manifold with safety relief valves installed. The manifold flow rating shall be determined by testing the manifold with all but one valve discharging. If one or more openings have restrictions not present in the remaining openings, the restricted opening or openings or those having the lowest flow shall be used to establish the flow rate marked on the manifold nameplate. The marking shall be similar to that required in (g) of this subsection for individual valves.

(j) A hydrostatic relief valve shall be installed between each pair of valves in the liquid ammonia piping or hose where liquid may be trapped so as to relieve into the atmosphere at a safe location.

(k) Discharge from safety relief devices shall not terminate in or beneath any building.

(10) Safety. See CGA Pamphlet G-2, TFI Operational Safety Manual M-2 and MCA Safety Data Sheet SD-8 (see Appendix C for availability).

(a) Personnel required to handle ammonia shall be trained in safe operating practices and the proper action to take in the event of emergencies. Personnel shall be instructed to use the equipment listed in (c) of this subsection in the event of an emergency. (Rev. 1-22-76)

(b) If a leak occurs in an ammonia system, the personnel trained for and designated to act in such emergencies shall:

- (i) See that persons not required to deal with an emergency are evacuated from the contaminated area.
- (ii) Put on a suitable gas mask.
- (iii) Wear gauntlet type plastic or rubber gloves and wear plastic or rubber suits in heavily contaminated atmospheres.

(iv) Shut off the appropriate valves.

(c) All storage systems shall have on hand, as a minimum, the following equipment for emergency and rescue purposes:

- * (i) One full face gas mask with anhydrous ammonia refill canisters.
- ** (ii) One pair of protective gloves.
- ** (iii) One pair of protective boots.
- ** (iv) One protective slicker and/or protective pants and jacket.
- (v) Easily accessible shower and/or at least fifty gallons of clean water in an open top container.
- (vi) Tight fitting vented goggles or one full face shield.

*An ammonia canister is effective for short periods of time in light concentrations of ammonia vapor, generally fifteen minutes in concentrations of three percent and will not protect breathing in

heavier concentrations. If ammonia vapors are detected when mask is applied the concentration is too high for safety. The life of a canister in service is controlled by the percentage of vapors to which it is exposed. Canisters must not be opened until ready for use and should be discarded after use. Unopened canisters may be guaranteed for as long as three years. All should be dated when received because of this limited life. In addition to this protection, an independently supplied air mask of the type used by fire departments may be used for severe emergencies.

**Gloves, boots, slickers, jackets and pants shall be made of rubber or other material impervious to ammonia.

(d) Where several persons are usually present, additional safety equipment may be desirable.

(e) Each tank motor vehicle transporting anhydrous ammonia, except farm applicator vehicles, shall carry a container of at least five gallons of water and shall be equipped with a full face gas mask, a pair of tight-fitting goggles or one full face shield. The driver shall be instructed in their use and the proper action to take to provide for his/her safety.

(f) If a leak occurs in transportation equipment and it is not practical to stop the leak, the driver should move the vehicle to an isolated location away from populated communities or heavily traveled highways.

(g) If liquid ammonia contacts the skin or eyes, the affected area should be promptly and thoroughly flushed with water. Do not use neutralizing solutions or ointments on affected areas. A physician shall treat all cases of eye exposure to liquid ammonia.

(11) Filling densities. (See WAC 296-24-51005(9).)

(a) The filling densities for nonrefrigerated containers shall not exceed the following:

	Aboveground	Underground
(i) Uninsulated	56%*	58%
(ii) Insulated	57%	
(iii) DOT containers shall be filled in accordance with DOT regulations.		

*This corresponds to 82% by volume at -28°F, 85% by volume at 5°F, 87.5% by volume at 30°F, and 90.6% by volume at 60°F.

(b) The filling density for refrigerated storage tanks temperature corresponding to the vapor pressure at the start-to-discharge pressure setting of the safety relief valve.

(c) If containers are to be filled according to liquid level by any gaging method other than a fixed length dip tube gage, each container should have a thermometer well so that the internal liquid temperature can be easily determined and the amount of liquid and vapor in the container corrected to a 60°F basis.

(12) Transfer of liquids.

(a) Anhydrous ammonia shall always be at a temperature suitable for the material of construction and design of the receiving containers. Ordinary steels are not suitable for refrigerated ammonia. See Appendix R of API Standard 620 "Recommended Rules for Design and Construction of Large Welded Low-Pressure Storage Tanks" for materials for low temperature service.

(b) At least one attendant shall supervise the transfer of liquids from the time the connections are first made until they are finally disconnected.

(c) Flammable gases or gases which will react with ammonia (such as air) shall not be used to unload tank cars or transport trucks.

(d) Containers shall be charged or used only upon authorization of the owner.

(e) Containers shall be gaged and charged only in the open atmosphere or in buildings approved for that purpose.

(f) Pumps used for transferring ammonia shall be recommended and labeled for ammonia service by the manufacturer.

(i) Pumps shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. working pressure.

(ii) Positive displacement pumps shall have installed, off the discharge port, a constant differential relief valve discharging into the suction port of the pump through a line of sufficient size to carry the full capacity of the pump at relief valve setting, which setting and installation shall be according to pump manufacturer's recommendations.

(iii) On the discharge side of the pump, before the relief valve line, there shall be installed a pressure gage graduated from 0 to 400 p.s.i.g.

(iv) Plant piping shall contain shutoff valves located as close as practical to pump connections.

(g) Compressors used for transferring or refrigerating ammonia shall be recommended and labeled for ammonia service by the manufacturer.

(i) Compressors, except those used for refrigeration, shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. working pressure. Crank cases of compressors not designed to withstand system pressure shall be protected with a suitable safety relief valve.

(ii) Plant piping shall contain shutoff valves located as close as practical to compressor connections.

(iii) A safety relief valve large enough to discharge the full capacity of the compressor shall be connected to the discharge before any shutoff valve.

(iv) Compressors shall have pressure gages at suction and discharge graduated to at least one and one-half times the maximum pressure that can be developed.

(v) Adequate means, such as drainable liquid trap, may be provided on the compressor suction to minimize the entry of liquid into the compressor.

(vi) Where necessary to prevent contamination, an oil separator shall be provided on the discharge side of the compressor.

(h) Loading and unloading systems shall be protected by suitable devices to prevent emptying of the storage container or the container being loaded or unloaded in the event of severance of the hose. Backflow check valves or properly sized excess flow valves shall be installed where necessary to provide such protection. In the event that such valves are not practical, remotely operated shutoff valves may be installed.

(i) Meters used for the measurement of liquid anhydrous ammonia shall be recommended and labeled for ammonia service by the manufacturer.

(i) Liquid meters shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g.

(ii) The metering system shall incorporate devices that will prevent the inadvertent measurement of vapor.

(13) Tank car unloading points and operations.

(a) Provisions for unloading tank cars shall conform to the regulations of the department of transportation.

(b) Unloading operations shall be performed by reliable persons properly instructed and made responsible for careful compliance with all applicable procedures.

(c) Caution signs shall be so placed on the track or car as to give necessary warning to persons approaching car from open end or ends of siding and shall be left up until after car is unloaded and disconnected from discharge connections. Signs shall be of metal or other suitable material, at least twelve by fifteen inches in size and bear the words "STOP—Tank car connected" or "STOP—Men at work" the word "STOP," being in letters at least four inches high and the other words in letters at least two inches high. The letters shall be white on a blue background.

(d) The track of a tank car siding shall be substantially level.

(e) Brakes shall be set and wheels blocked on all cars being unloaded.

(f) Tank cars of anhydrous ammonia shall be unloaded only at approved locations meeting the requirements of subsections (9)(c) and (12)(h) of this section.

(14) Liquid level gaging device.

(a) Each container except those filled by weight shall be equipped with an approved liquid level gaging device.

(b) All gaging devices shall be arranged so that the maximum liquid level to which the container is filled is readily determined. (See subsection (4)(b)(vii) of this section.)

(c) Gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere such as the rotary tube, fixed tube, and slip tube devices, shall be designed so that the maximum opening of the bleed valve is not larger than No. 54 drill size unless provided with an excess flow valve. (This requirement does not apply to farm vehicles used for the application of ammonia as covered in WAC 296-24-51021.)

(d) Gaging devices shall have a design pressure equal to or greater than the design pressure of the container on which they are installed.

(e) Fixed liquid level gages shall be so designed that the maximum volume of the container filled by liquid shall not exceed eighty-five percent of its water capacity. The coupling into which the fixed liquid level gage is threaded must be placed at the eighty-five percent level of the container. If located elsewhere, the dip tube of this gage must be installed in such a manner that it cannot be readily removed.

Note: This does not apply to refrigerated storage.

(f) Gage glasses of the columnar type shall be restricted to stationary storage installation. They shall be equipped with shutoff valves having metallic handwheels, with excess-flow valves, and with extra heavy glass adequately protected with a metal housing applied by the gage manufacturer. They shall be shielded against the direct rays of the sun.

(15) Painting of containers. Aboveground uninsulated containers should have a reflective surface maintained in

good condition. White is recommended for painted surfaces, but other light reflecting colors are acceptable.

(16) Electrical equipment and wiring.

(a) Electrical equipment and wiring for use in ammonia installations shall be general purpose or weather resistant as appropriate.

(b) Where concentrations of ammonia in air in excess of sixteen percent by volume are likely to be encountered, electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and be installed (~~(in accordance with National Electrical Code, NFPA 70 (ANSI-C1))~~) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, for Class I, Group D locations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 80-21, filed 11/13/80)

WAC 296-24-65501 PORTABLE POWERED TOOLS. (1) Portable circular saws.

(a) All portable, power-driven circular saws having a blade diameter greater than 2 in. shall be equipped with guards above and below the base plate or shoe. The upper guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to permit the base to be tilted for bevel cuts. The lower guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to allow proper retraction and contact with the work. When the tool is withdrawn from the work, the lower guard shall automatically and instantly return to covering position.

(b) (1)(a) of this section does not apply to circular saws used in the meat industry for meat cutting purposes.

(2) Switches and controls.

(a) All hand-held powered circular saws having a blade diameter greater than 2 inches, electric, hydraulic or pneumatic chain saws, and percussion tools without positive accessory holding means shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch or control that will shut off the power when the pressure is released. All hand-held gasoline powered chain saws shall be equipped with a constant pressure throttle control that will shut off the power to the saw chain when the pressure is released.

(b) All hand-held powered drills, tappers, fastener drivers, horizontal, vertical, and angle grinders with wheels greater than 2 inches in diameter, disc sanders with discs greater than 2 inches in diameter, belt sanders, reciprocating saws, saber, scroll, and jig saws with blade shanks greater than a nominal one-fourth inch, and other similarly operating powered tools shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch or control and may have a lock-on control provided that turnoff can be accomplished by a single motion of the same finger or fingers that turn it on.

(c) All other hand-held powered tools, such as, but not limited to, platen sanders, grinders with wheels 2 inches in diameter or less, disc sanders with discs 2 inches in diameter or less, routers, planers, laminate trimmers, nibblers, shears, saber, scroll, and jig saws with blade shanks a nominal one-fourth of an inch wide or less, may be equipped with either a positive "on-off" control, or other controls as described by (2)(a) and (b) of this section.

(i) Saber, scroll, and jig saws with nonstandard blade holders may use blades with shanks which are nonuniform in width, provided the narrowest portion of the blade shank is an integral part in mounting the blade.

(ii) Blade shank width shall be measured at the narrowest portion of the blade shank when saber, scroll, and jig saws have nonstandard blade holders.

(iii) "Nominal" in this section means +0.05 inch.

(d) The operating control on hand-held power tools shall be so located as to minimize the possibility of its accidental operation, if such accidental operation would constitute a hazard to employees.

(e) This paragraph does not apply to concrete vibrators, concrete breakers, powered tampers, jack hammers, rock drills, garden appliances, household and kitchen appliances, personal care appliances, medical or dental equipment, or to fixed machinery.

(3) Portable belt sanding machines. Belt sanding machines shall be provided with guards at each nip point where the sanding belt runs onto a pulley. These guards shall effectively prevent the hands or fingers of the operator from coming in contact with the nip points. The unused run of the sanding belt shall be guarded against accidental contact.

(4) Cracked saws. All cracked saws shall be removed from service.

(5) Grounding. Portable electric powered tools shall meet the electrical requirements of (~~WAC 296-24-950 and 296-24-955~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-67509 DUST HAZARDS FROM ABRASIVE BLASTING. (1) Dust sources. Abrasives and the surface coatings on the materials blasted are shattered and pulverized during blasting operations and the dust formed will contain particles of respirable size. The composition and toxicity of the dust from these sources shall be considered in making an evaluation of the potential health hazards.

(2) Types of abrasives. A large variety of solid materials may be used as abrasives, with qualities varying from hard deep-cutting to soft polishing. These include; (a) mineral grains, either synthetic or natural, (b) metallic shot or grit, generally of steel or chilled cast iron, and (c) organic abrasives, such as ground corncobs or walnut shells.

Silica sand is the most hazardous mineral abrasive commonly used and its use should be limited wherever possible.

The potential hazard from steel or iron dust is considered to be minimal.

Readily combustible organic abrasives may be pulverized fine enough to be capable of forming explosive mixtures with air.

(3) Types of coatings. A surface coating formed during the fabrication of a part, or a protective coating applied after fabrication, will be removed and dispersed as a dust by abrasive blasting. The type of coating should be known to make a proper evaluation of the potential hazard.

(a) Silica sand is frequently imbedded in the surface of castings and may be pulverized by blast cleaning.

(b) Coatings containing toxic metals will add to the potential seriousness of the dust exposures. Examples of such coatings are anti-fouling paints containing mercury, lead paints on structural steel, cadmium plating, and lead deposits on pistons of internal combustion engines.

(c) Plastic or resin coatings may be decomposed by the action of the abrasives to form irritating by-products.

(4) Wet abrasive blasting. Wet methods will tend to keep dust exposures minimal, but droplets dispersed and dried residues which become airborne may create potential exposures.

(5) Concentrations of contaminants. The concentration of respirable dust or fumes in the breathing zone of the abrasive-blasting operator or any other worker shall be kept below the levels recommended by chapter 296-62 WAC.

(6) Use of combustible abrasives. Organic abrasives which are combustible shall be used only in automatic systems because the fine dust produced presents a potential fire and explosion hazard.

(a) Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the construction of the equipment, including the exhaust system and all electric wiring shall conform to the requirements of American National Standard Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal or Conveying, Z 33.1-1961 (NFPA 91-1961; NBFU 91-1961), and (~~American National Standard National Electrical Code, C1-1968 (NFPA 70-1968)~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. The blast nozzle shall be bonded and grounded to prevent the buildup of static charges.

(b) Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the abrasive blasting enclosure, the ducts, and the dust collector shall be constructed with loose panels or explosion venting areas, located on sides away from any occupied area, to provide for pressure relief in case of explosion, following the principles set forth in the National Fire Protection Association Explosion Venting Guide, NFPA 68-1954.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-68211 ACETYLENE GENERATORS. (1) Approval and marking.

(a) Generators shall be of approved construction and shall be plainly marked with the maximum rate of acetylene in cubic feet per hour for which they are designed; the weight and size of carbide necessary for a single charge; the manufacturer's name and address; and the name or number of the type of generator.

(b) Carbide shall be of the size marked on the generator nameplate.

(2) Rating and pressure limitations.

(a) The total hourly output of a generator shall not exceed the rate for which it is approved and marked. Unless specifically approved for higher ratings, carbide-feed generators shall be rated at 1 cubic foot per hour per pound of carbide required for a single complete charge.

(b) Relief valves shall be regularly operated to insure proper functioning. Relief valves for generating chambers shall be set to open at a pressure not in excess of 15 p.s.i.g. Relief valves for hydraulic back pressure valves shall be set to open at a pressure not in excess of 20 p.s.i.g.

(c) Nonautomatic generators shall not be used for generating acetylene at pressures exceeding 1 p.s.i.g., and all water overflows shall be visible.

(3) Location. The space around the generator shall be ample for free, unobstructed operation and maintenance and shall permit ready adjustment and charging.

(4) Stationary acetylene generators (automatic and nonautomatic).

(a) The foundation shall be so arranged that the generator will be level and so that no excessive strain will be placed on the generator or its connections. Acetylene generators shall be grounded.

(b) Generators shall be placed where water will not freeze. The use of common salt (sodium chloride) or other corrosive chemicals for protection against freezing is not permitted. (For heating systems see WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(k).)

(c) Except when generators are prepared in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (7)(i), sources of ignition shall be prohibited in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms.

(d) Water shall not be supplied through a continuous connection to the generator except when the generator is provided with an adequate open overflow or automatic water shutoff which will effectively prevent overfilling of the generator. Where a noncontinuous connection is used, the supply line shall terminate at a point not less than 2 inches above the regularly provided opening for filling so that the water can be observed as it enters the generator.

(e) Unless otherwise specifically approved, generators shall not be fitted with continuous drain connections leading to sewers, but shall discharge through an open connection into a suitably vented outdoor receptacle or residue pit which may have such connections. An open connection for the sludge drawoff is desirable to enable the generator operator to observe leakage of generating water from the drain valve or sludge cock.

(f) Each generator shall be provided with a vent pipe of Schedule 40 galvanized iron or steel, except that outside of buildings, vent pipes larger than 4 inches in diameter may be not less than 14 gage galvanized tubing or sheet steel.

(g) The escape or relief pipe shall be rigidly installed without traps and so that any condensation will drain back to the generator.

(h) The escape or relief pipe shall be carried full size to a suitable point outside the building. It shall terminate in a hood or bend located at least 12 feet above the ground, preferably above the roof, and as far away as practicable from windows or other openings into buildings and as far away as practicable from sources of ignition such as flues or chimneys and tracks used by locomotives. Generating chamber relief pipes shall not be inter-connected but shall be separately led to the outside air. The hood or bend shall be so constructed that it will

not be obstructed by rain, snow, ice, insects, or birds. The outlet shall be at least 3 feet from combustible construction.

(i) Gas holders shall be constructed on the gasometer principle, the bell being suitably guided. The gas bell shall move freely without tendency to bind and shall have a clearance of at least 2 inches from the shell.

(j) The gas holder may be located in the generator room, in a separate room or out of doors. In order to prevent collapse of the gas bell or infiltration of air due to a vacuum caused by the compressor or booster pump or cooling of the gas, a compressor or booster cutoff shall be provided at a point 12 inches or more above the landing point of the bell. When the gas holder is located indoors, the room shall be ventilated in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(j) and heated and lighted in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(k) and (1).

(k) When the gas holder is not located within a heated building, gas holder seals shall be protected against freezing.

(l) Means shall be provided to stop the generator-feeding mechanism before the gas holder reaches the upper limit of its travel.

(m) When the gas holder is connected to only one generator, the gas capacity of the holder shall be not less than one-third of the hourly rating of the generator.

(n) If acetylene is used from the gas holder without increase in pressure at some points but with increase in pressure by a compressor or booster pump at other points, approved piping protective devices shall be installed in each supply line. The low-pressure protective device shall be located between the gas holder and the shop piping, and the medium-pressure protective device shall be located between the compressor or booster pump and the shop piping (see Figure Q-4). Approved protective equipment (designated P_F) is used to prevent: Backflow of oxygen into the fuel-gas supply system; passage of a flashback into the fuel-gas supply system; and excessive back pressure of oxygen in the fuel-gas supply system. The three functions of the protective equipment may be combined in one device or may be provided by separate devices.

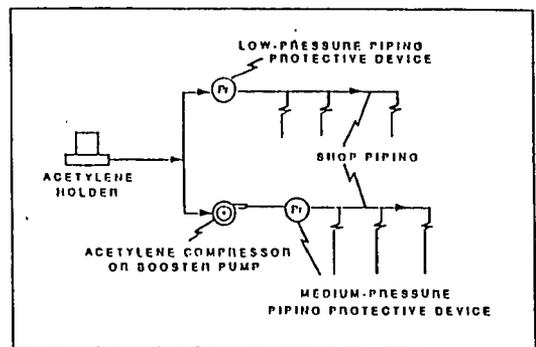


Figure Q-4

(o) The compressor or booster system shall be of an approved type.

(p) Wiring and electrical equipment in compressor or booster pump rooms or enclosures shall conform to the provisions of ~~((the National Electrical Code, Part 5, NFPA-1971, Article 501, (ANSI-C 1-1971)))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations.

(q) Compressors and booster pump equipment shall be located in well-ventilated areas away from open flames, electrical or mechanical sparks, or other ignition sources.

(r) Compressor or booster pumps shall be provided with pressure relief valves which will relieve pressure exceeding 15 p.s.i.g. to a safe outdoor location as provided in WAC 296-24-68211 (2)(b), or by returning the gas to the inlet side or to the gas supply source.

(s) Compressor or booster pump discharge outlets shall be provided with approved protective equipment. (See WAC 296-24-68211 (4)(e).)

(5) Portable acetylene generators.

(a) All portable generators shall be of a type approved for portable use.

(b) Portable generators shall not be used within 10 feet of combustible material other than the floor.

(c) Portable generators shall not be used in rooms of total volume less than 35 times the total gas-generating capacity per charge of all generators in the room. Generators shall not be used in rooms having a ceiling height of less than 10 feet. (To obtain the gas-generating capacity in cubic feet per charge, multiply the pounds of carbide per charge by 4.5.)

(d) Portable generators shall be protected against freezing. The use of salt or other corrosive chemical to prevent freezing is prohibited.

(e) Portable generators shall be cleaned and recharged and the air mixture blown off outside buildings.

(f) When charged with carbide, portable generators shall not be moved by crane or derrick.

(g) When not in use, portable generators shall not be stored in rooms in which open flames are used unless the generators contain no carbide and have been thoroughly purged of acetylene. Storage rooms shall be well ventilated.

(h) When portable acetylene generators are to be transported and operated on vehicles, they shall be securely anchored to the vehicles. If transported by truck, the motor shall be turned off during charging, cleaning, and generating periods.

(i) Portable generators shall be located at a safe distance from the welding position so that they will not be exposed to sparks, slag, or misdirection of the torch flame or overheating from hot materials or processes.

(6) Outside generator houses and inside generator rooms for stationary acetylene generators.

(a) No opening in any outside generator house shall be located within 5 feet of any opening in another building.

(b) Walls, floors and roofs of outside generator houses shall be of noncombustible construction.

(c) When a part of the generator house is to be used for the storage or manifolding of oxygen cylinders, the

space to be so occupied shall be separated from the generator carbide storage section by partition walls continuous from floor to roof or ceiling, of the type of construction stated in WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(h). Such separation walls shall be without openings and shall be joined to the floor, other walls and ceiling or roof in a manner to effect a permanent gas-tight joint.

(d) Exit doors shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency.

(e) Explosion venting for outside generator houses and inside generator rooms shall be provided in exterior walls or roofs. The venting areas shall be equal to not less than 1 square foot per 50 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light, noncombustible material preferably single-thickness, single-strength glass; lightly fastened hatch covers; lightly fastened swinging doors in exterior walls opening outward; lightly fastened walls or roof designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square foot.

(f) The installation of acetylene generators within buildings shall be restricted to buildings not exceeding one story in height: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this will not be construed as prohibiting such installations on the roof or top floor of a building exceeding such height.

(g) Generators installed inside buildings shall be enclosed in a separate room of ample size.

(h) The walls, partitions, floors, and ceilings of inside generator rooms shall be of noncombustible construction having a fire-resistance rating of at least 1 hour. The walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall of the room shall be an exterior wall.

(i) Openings from an inside generator room to other parts of the building shall be protected by a swinging type, self-closing fire door for a Class B opening and having a rating of at least 1 hour. Windows in partitions shall be wired glass and approved metal frames with fixed sash. Installation shall be in accordance with the Standard for the Installation of Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA 80-1970.

(j) Inside generator rooms or outside generator houses shall be well ventilated with vents located at floor and ceiling levels.

(k) Heating shall be by steam, hot water, enclosed electrically heated elements or other indirect means. Heating by flames or fires shall be prohibited in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms, or in any enclosure communicating with them.

(l) Generator houses or rooms shall have natural light during daylight hours. Where artificial lighting is necessary it shall be restricted to electric lamps installed in a fixed position. Unless specifically approved for use in atmospheres containing acetylene, such lamps shall be provided with enclosures of glass or other noncombustible material so designed and constructed as to prevent gas vapors from reaching the lamp or socket and to resist breakage. Rigid conduit with threaded connections shall be used.

(m) Lamps installed outside of wired-glass panels set in gas-tight frames in the exterior walls or roof of the generator house or room are acceptable.

(n) Electric switches, telephones, and all other electrical apparatus which may cause a spark, unless specifically approved for use inside acetylene generator rooms, shall be located outside the generator house or in a room or space separated from the generator room by a gas-tight partition, except that where the generator system is designed so that no carbide fill opening or other part of the generator is open to the generator house or room during the operation of the generator, and so that residue is carried in closed piping from the residue discharge valve to a point outside the generator house or room, electrical equipment in the generator house or room shall conform to the provisions of the (~~National Electrical Code, Part 5, NFPA-1971, Article 501, (ANSI C-1-1971))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations.

(7) Maintenance and operation.

(a) Unauthorized persons shall not be permitted in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms.

(b) Operating instructions shall be posted in a conspicuous place near the generator or kept in a suitable place available for ready reference.

(c) When recharging generators the order of operations specified in the instructions supplied by the manufacturer shall be followed.

(d) In the case of batch-type generators, when the charge of carbide is exhausted and before additional carbide is added, the generating chamber shall always be flushed out with water, renewing the water supply in accordance with the instruction card furnished by the manufacturer.

(e) The water-carbide residue mixture drained from the generator shall not be discharged into sewer pipes or stored in areas near open flames. Clear water from residue settling pits may be discharged into sewer pipes.

(f) The carbide added each time the generator is recharged shall be sufficient to refill the space provided for carbide without ramming the charge. Steel or other ferrous tools shall not be used in distributing the charge.

(g) Generator water chambers shall be kept filled to proper level at all times except while draining during the recharging operation.

(h) Whenever repairs are to be made or the generator is to be charged or carbide is to be removed, the water chamber shall be filled to the proper level.

(i) Previous to making repairs involving welding, soldering, or other hot work or other operations which produce a source of ignition, the carbide charge and feed mechanism shall be completely removed. All acetylene shall be expelled by completely flooding the generator shell with water and the generator shall be disconnected from the piping system. The generator shall be kept filled with water, if possible, or positioned to hold as much water as possible.

(j) Hot repairs shall not be made in a room where there are other generators unless all the generators and piping have been purged of acetylene. Hot repairs should preferably be made out of doors.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-68503 APPLICATION OF ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT.

Note: Assurance of consideration of safety in design is obtainable by choosing apparatus complying with the Requirements for Electric Arc-Welding Apparatus, NEMA EW-1-1962, National Electrical Manufacturers Association or the Safety Standard for Transformer-Type Arc-Welding Machines, ANSI C33.2-1956, Underwriters' Laboratories.

(1) Environmental conditions.

(a) Standard machines for arc welding service shall be designed and constructed to carry their rated load with rated temperature rises where the temperature of the cooling air does not exceed 40°C (104°F) and where the altitude does not exceed 3,300 feet, and shall be suitable for operation in atmospheres containing gases, dust, and light rays produced by the welding arc.

(b) Unusual service conditions may exist, and in such circumstances machines shall be especially designed to safely meet the requirements of the service. Chief among these conditions are exposure to:

- (i) Unusually corrosive fumes.
- (ii) Steam or excessive humidity.
- (iii) Excessive oil vapor.
- (iv) Flammable gases.
- (v) Abnormal vibration or shock.
- (vi) Excessive dust.
- (vii) Weather.
- (viii) Unusual seacoast or shipboard conditions.

(2) Voltage. Open circuit (no load) voltages of arc welding and cutting machines should be as low as possible consistent with satisfactory welding or cutting being done. The following limits shall not be exceeded:

- (a) Alternating-current machines.
 - (i) Manual arc welding and cutting—80 volts.
 - (ii) Automatic (machine or mechanized) arc welding and cutting—100 volts.
- (b) Direct-current machines.
 - (i) Manual arc welding and cutting—100 volts.
 - (ii) Automatic (machine or mechanized) arc welding and cutting—100 volts.

(c) When special welding and cutting processes require values of open circuit voltages higher than the above, means shall be provided to prevent the operator from making accidental contact with the high voltage by adequate insulation or other means.

Note: For a.c. welding under wet conditions or warm surroundings where perspiration is a factor, the use of reliable automatic controls for reducing no load voltage is recommended to reduce the shock hazard.

(3) Design.

(a) A controller integrally mounted in an electric motor driven welder shall have capacity for carrying rated motor current, shall be capable of making and interrupting stalled rotor current of the motor, and may serve as the running overcurrent device if provided with the number of over-current units as specified by (~~the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI C-1-1971))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. Starters with magnetic undervoltage release should be used with machines installed more than one to a circuit to prevent

circuit overload caused by simultaneously starting of several motors upon return of voltage.

(b) On all types of arc welding machines, control apparatus shall be enclosed except for the operating wheels, levers, or handles.

Note: Control handles and wheels should be large enough to be easily grasped by a gloved hand.

(c) Input power terminals, tap change devices and live metal parts connected to input circuits shall be completely enclosed and accessible only by means of tools.

(d) Terminals for welding leads should be protected from accidental electrical contact by employees or by metal objects i.e., vehicles, crane hooks, etc. Protection may be obtained by use of: Dead-front receptacles for plug connections; recessed openings with nonremovable hinged covers; heavy insulating sleeving or taping or other equivalent electrical and mechanical protection. If a welding lead terminal which is intended to be used exclusively for connection to the work is connected to the grounded enclosure, it must be done by a conductor at least two AWG sizes smaller than the grounding conductor and the terminal shall be marked to indicate that it is grounded.

(e) No connections for portable control devices such as push buttons to be carried by the operator shall be connected to an a.c. circuit of higher than 120 volts. Exposed metal parts of portable control devices operating on circuits above 50 volts shall be grounded by a grounding conductor in the control cable.

(f) Auto transformers or a.c. reactors shall not be used to draw welding current directly from any a.c. power source having a voltage exceeding 80 volts.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-68505 INSTALLATION OF ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT. (1) General. Installation including power supply shall be ~~((in accordance with))~~ according to the requirements of ~~((the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971)))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(2) Grounding.

(a) The frame or case of the welding machine (except engine-driven machines) shall be grounded under the conditions and according to the methods prescribed in ~~((National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971)))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(b) Conduits containing electrical conductors shall not be used for completing a work-lead circuit. Pipelines shall not be used as a permanent part of a work-lead circuit, but may be used during construction, extension or repair providing current is not carried through threaded joints, flanged bolted joints, or caulked joints and that special precautions are used to avoid sparking at connection of the work-lead cable.

(c) Chains, wire ropes, cranes, hoists, and elevators shall not be used to carry welding current.

(d) Where a structure, conveyor, or fixture is regularly employed as a welding current return circuit, joints shall be bonded or provided with adequate current collecting devices and appropriate periodic inspection

should be conducted to ascertain that no condition of electrolysis or shock, or fire hazard exists by virtue of such use.

(e) All ground connections shall be checked to determine that they are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current.

(3) Supply connections and conductors.

(a) A disconnecting switch or controller shall be provided at or near each welding machine which is not equipped with such a switch or controller mounted as an integral part of the machine. The switch shall be ~~((in accordance with the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971)))~~ according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. Overcurrent protection shall be provided as specified in ~~((the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971)))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. A disconnect switch with overload protection or equivalent disconnect and protection means, permitted by ~~((the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971)))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L shall be provided for each outlet intended for connection to a portable welding machine.

(b) For individual welding machines, the rated current-carrying capacity of the supply conductors shall be not less than the rated primary current of the welding machines.

(c) For groups of welding machines, the rated current-carrying capacity of conductors may be less than the sum of the rated primary currents of the welding machines supplied. The conductor rating shall be determined in each case according to the machine loading based on the use to be made of each welding machine and the allowance permissible in the event that all the welding machines supplied by the conductors will not be in use at the same time.

(d) In operations involving several welders on one structure, d.c. welding process requirements may require the use of both polarities; or supply circuit limitations for a.c. welding may require distribution of machines among the phases of the supply circuit. In such cases no load voltages between electrode holders will be 2 times normal in d.c. or 1, 1.4, 1.73, or 2 times normal on a.c. machines. Similar voltage differences will exist if both a.c. and d.c. welding are done on the same structure.

(i) All d.c. machines shall be connected with the same polarity.

(ii) All a.c. machines shall be connected to the same phase of the supply circuit and with the same instantaneous polarity.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-69001 GENERAL. (1) Installation. All equipment shall be installed by a qualified electrician in conformance with ~~((the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971)))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. There shall be a safety-type disconnecting switch or a circuit breaker or circuit interrupter to open each power circuit to the machine, conveniently located at or near the machine, so that the power can be shut off when the machine or its controls are to be serviced.

(2) Thermal protection. Ignitron tubes used in resistance welding equipment shall be equipped with a thermal protection switch.

(3) Personnel. Workmen designated to operate resistance welding equipment shall have been properly instructed and judged competent to operate such equipment.

(4) Guarding. Controls of all automatic or air and hydraulic clamps shall be arranged or guarded to prevent the operator from accidentally activating them.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-6, filed 3/1/76)

WAC 296-24-79507 CARE AND MAINTENANCE AND USE OF LADDERS. (1) General. To get maximum serviceability, safety, and to eliminate unnecessary damage of equipment, good safe practices in the use and care of ladder equipment shall be employed by the users.

The following rules and regulations are essential to the life of the equipment and the safety of the user.

(2) Care of ladders.

(a) Ladders, shall be handled with care and not subject to unnecessary dropping, jarring, or misuse. (They are designed for a specific purpose or use; therefore, any variation from this use constitutes a mishandling of the equipment.)

(b) Ladders shall be stored on racks designed to protect the ladder when not in use. The racks shall have sufficient supporting points to prevent any possibility of excessive sagging.

(c) Ladders transported on vehicles shall be properly supported. Supporting points shall be of a softer material, such as hardwood or rubber-covered iron pipe, to minimize the chafing and effects of road shock. (Tying the ladder to each support point will greatly reduce damage due to road shock.)

(d) Ladders shall be maintained in good usable condition at all times. Hardware fittings and accessories shall be checked frequently and kept in good working condition.

(e) Ropes or cables shall be inspected frequently and replaced if defective.

(f) Complete ladder inspection shall be periodical. If a ladder is involved in any of the following, immediate inspection is necessary:

(i) If ladders tip over, inspect ladder for side rails dents or bends, or excessively dented rungs; check all rung-to-side-rail connections; check hardware connections; check rivets for shear.

(ii) If ladders are exposed to excessive heat as in the case of fire, the ladder should be inspected visually for damage and tested for deflection and strength characteristics. In doubtful cases, refer to manufacturer.

(iii) If ladders are to be subjected to certain acids or alkali solutions, a protective coating such as asphalt and varnish should be applied to the equipment.

(iv) If ladders are exposed to oil and grease, equipment should be cleaned of oil, grease, or slippery materials. This can easily be done with a solvent or steam cleaning.

(g) Ladders having defects are to be marked and taken out of service until repaired by either maintenance department or the manufacturer.

(3) Use of ladders.

(a) Portable nonself-supporting ladders shall be erected at a pitch of 75 1/2 degrees for maximum balance and strength. (A simple rule for setting up a ladder at the proper angle is to place the base a distance from the vertical wall equal to one-fourth the working length of the ladder.)

Note: Portable ladders are designed as a one-man working ladder based on a 200-pound load.

(b) Workmen shall not ascend or descend ladders while carrying tools or materials which will interfere with the free use of both hands.

(c) The ladder base section must be placed with a secure footing. Safety shoes of good substantial design should be installed on all ladders. Where ladders with no safety shoes or spikes are used on hard, slick surfaces, a foot-ladder board should be employed.

(d) The top of the ladder must be placed with the two rails supported, unless equipped with a single support attachment. Such an attachment should be substantial and large enough to support the ladder under load.

(e) When ascending or descending, the climber must face the ladder.

(f) Ladders must not be tied or fastened together to provide longer sections. They must be equipped with the hardware fittings necessary if the manufacturer endorses extended uses.

(g) Ladders should not be used as a brace, skid, guy or gin pole, gangway, or for other uses than that for which they were intended, unless specifically recommended for use by the manufacturer.

(h) ~~((Users are cautioned to take proper safety measures when metal ladders are used in areas containing electric circuits to prevent short circuits or electrical shock. The ordinary precautions should be employed as would be used when using any other metal tool.)) See chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for work practices to be used when work is performed on or near electrical circuits.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-01, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90)

WAC 296-24-87011 POWERED PLATFORM INSTALLATIONS—AFFECTED PARTS OF BUILDINGS. (1) General requirements. The following requirements apply to affected parts of buildings which utilize working platforms for building maintenance.

(a) Structural supports, tie-downs, tie-in guides, anchoring devices and any affected parts of the building included in the installation shall be designed by or under the direction of a registered professional engineer experienced in such design;

(b) Exterior installations shall be capable of withstanding prevailing climatic conditions;

(c) The building installation shall provide safe access to, and egress from, the equipment and sufficient space to conduct necessary maintenance of the equipment;

(d) The affected parts of the building shall have the capability of sustaining all the loads imposed by the equipment; and

(e) The affected parts of the building shall be designed so as to allow the equipment to be used without exposing employees to a hazardous condition.

(2) Tie-in guides.

(a) The exterior of each building shall be provided with tie-in guides unless the conditions in (b) or (c) of this subsection are met.

Note: See Figure 1 in Appendix B of this section for a description of a typical continuous stabilization system utilizing tie-in guides.

(b) If angulated roping is employed, tie-in guides required in (a) of this subsection may be eliminated for not more than 75 feet (22.9 m) of the uppermost elevation of the building, if infeasible due to exterior building design, provided an angulation force of at least 10 pounds (44.4 n) is maintained under all conditions of loading.

(c) Tie-in guides required in (a) of this subsection may be eliminated if one of the guide systems in items (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subdivision is provided, or an equivalent.

(i) Intermittent stabilization system. The system shall keep the equipment in continuous contact with the building facade, and shall prevent sudden horizontal movement of the platform. The system may be used together with continuous positive building guide systems using tie-in guides on the same building, provided the requirements for each system are met.

(A) The maximum vertical interval between building anchors shall be 3 floors or 50 feet (15.3 m), whichever is less.

(B) Building anchors shall be located vertically so that attachment of the stabilizer ties will not cause the platform suspension ropes to angulate the platform horizontally across the face of the building. The anchors shall be positioned horizontally on the building face so as to be symmetrical about the platform suspension ropes.

(C) Building anchors shall be easily visible to employees and shall allow a stabilizer tie attachment for each of the platform suspension ropes at each vertical interval. If more than two suspension ropes are used on a platform, only the two building-side suspension ropes at the platform ends shall require a stabilizer attachment.

(D) Building anchors which extend beyond the face of the building shall be free of sharp edges or points. Where cables, suspension wire ropes and lifelines may be in contact with the building face, external building anchors shall not interfere with their handling or operation.

(E) The intermittent stabilization system building anchors and components shall be capable of sustaining without failure at least 4 times the maximum anticipated load applied or transmitted to the components and anchors. The minimum design wind load for each anchor shall be 300 (1334 n) pounds, if 2 anchors share the wind load.

(F) The building anchors and stabilizer ties shall be capable of sustaining anticipated horizontal and vertical loads from winds specified for roof storage design which may act on the platform and wire ropes if the platform

is stranded on a building face. If the building anchors have different spacing than the suspension wire rope or if the building requires different suspension spacings on one platform, one building anchor and stabilizer tie shall be capable of sustaining the wind loads.

Note: See Figure 2 in Appendix B of this section for a description of a typical intermittent stabilization system.

(ii) Button guide stabilization system.

(A) Guide buttons shall be coordinated with platform mounted equipment of WAC 296-24-87013 (5)(f).

(B) Guide buttons shall be located horizontally on the building face so as to allow engagement of each of the guide tracks mounted on the platform.

(C) Guide buttons shall be located in vertical rows on the building face for proper engagement of the guide tracks mounted on the platform.

(D) Two guide buttons shall engage each guide track at all times except for the initial engagement.

(E) Guide buttons which extend beyond the face of the building shall be free of sharp edges or points. Where cables, ropes and lifelines may be in contact with the building face, guide buttons shall not interfere with their handling or operation.

(F) Guide buttons, connections and seals shall be capable of sustaining without damage at least the weight of the platform, or provision shall be made in the guide tracks or guide track connectors to prevent the platform and its attachments from transmitting the weight of the platform to the guide buttons, connections and seals. In either case, the minimum design load shall be 300 pounds (1334 n) per building anchor.

Note: See WAC 296-24-87013 (5)(f) for relevant equipment provisions.

Note: See Figure 3 in Appendix B of this section for a description of a typical button guide stabilization system.

(iii) System utilizing angulated roping and building face rollers. The system shall keep the equipment in continuous contact with the building facade, and shall prevent sudden horizontal movement of the platform. This system is acceptable only where the suspended portion of the equipment in use does not exceed 130 feet (39.6 m) above a safe surface or ground level, and where the platform maintains no less than 10 pounds (44.4 n) angulation force on the building facade.

(d) Tie-in guides for building interiors (atriums) may be eliminated when a registered professional engineer determines that an alternative stabilization system, including systems in (c)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this subsection, or a platform tie-off at each work station will provide equivalent safety.

(3) Roof guarding.

(a) Employees working on roofs while performing building maintenance shall be protected by a perimeter guarding system which meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-75007(1).

(b) The perimeter guard shall not be more than 6 inches (152 mm) inboard of the inside face of a barrier, i.e. the parapet wall, or roof edge curb of the building being serviced; however, the perimeter guard location shall not exceed an 18 inch (457 mm) setback from the exterior building face.

(4) Equipment stops. Operational areas for trackless type equipment shall be provided with structural stops, such as curbs, to prevent equipment from traveling outside its intended travel areas and to prevent a crushing or shearing hazard.

(5) Maintenance access. Means shall be provided to traverse all carriages and their suspended equipment to a safe area for maintenance and storage.

(6) Elevated track.

(a) An elevated track system which is located 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a safe surface, and traversed by carriage supported equipment, shall be provided with a walkway and guardrail system; or

(b) The working platform shall be capable of being lowered, as part of its normal operation, to the lower safe surface for access and egress of the personnel and shall be provided with a safe means of access and egress to the lower safe surface.

(7) Tie-down anchors. Imbedded tie-down anchors, fasteners, and affected structures shall be resistant to corrosion.

(8) Cable stabilization.

(a) Hanging lifelines and all cables not in tension shall be stabilized at each 200 foot (61 m) interval of vertical travel of the working platform beyond an initial 200 foot (61 m) distance.

(b) Hanging cables, other than suspended wire ropes, which are in constant tension shall be stabilized when the vertical travel exceeds an initial 600 foot (183 m) distance, and at further intervals of 600 feet (183 m) or less.

(9) Emergency planning. A written emergency action plan shall be developed and implemented for each kind of working platform operation. This plan shall explain the emergency procedures which are to be followed in the event of a power failure, equipment failure or other emergencies which may be encountered. The plan shall also include that employees be informed about the building emergency escape routes, procedures and alarm systems before operating a platform. Upon initial assignment and whenever the plan is changed the employer shall review with each employee those parts of the plan which the employee must know to protect himself or herself in the event of an emergency.

(10) Building maintenance. Repairs or major maintenance of those building portions that provide primary support for the suspended equipment shall not affect the capability of the building to meet the requirements of this standard.

(11) Electrical requirements. The following electrical requirements apply to buildings which utilize working platforms for building maintenance.

(a) General building electrical installations shall comply with (~~WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-95615~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, unless otherwise specified in this section;

(b) Building electrical wiring shall be of such capacity that when full load is applied to the equipment power circuit not more than a five percent drop from building service vault voltage shall occur at any power circuit outlet used by equipment regulated by this section;

(c) The equipment power circuit shall be an independent electrical circuit that shall remain separate from all other equipment within or on the building, other than power circuits used for hand tools that will be used in conjunction with the equipment. If the building is provided with an emergency power system, the equipment power circuit may also be connected to this system;

(d) The power circuit shall be provided with a disconnect switch that can be locked in the "OFF" and "ON" positions. The switch shall be conveniently located with respect to the primary operating area of the equipment to allow the operators of the equipment access to the switch;

(e) The disconnect switch for the power circuit shall be locked in the "ON" position when the equipment is in use; and

(f) An effective two-way voice communication system shall be provided between the equipment operators and persons stationed within the building being serviced. The communications facility shall be operable and shall be manned at all times by persons stationed within the building whenever the platform is being used.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-6, filed 3/1/76)

WAC 296-24-88503 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Unless otherwise provided in this section, aerial devices (aerial lifts) acquired on or after July 1, 1975, shall be designed and constructed in conformance with the applicable requirements of the American National Standard for "Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms," ANSI A92.2-1969, including appendix. Aerial lifts acquired for use before July 1, 1975 which do not meet the requirements of ANSI A92.2-1969, may not be used after July 1, 1976, unless they shall have been modified so as to conform with the applicable design and construction requirements of ANSI A92.2-1969. Aerial devices include the following types of vehicle-mounted aerial devices used to elevate personnel and/or material to jobsites above ground:

- (a) Extensible boom platforms;
- (b) Aerial ladders;
- (c) Articulating boom platforms;
- (d) Vertical towers, and
- (e) A combination of any of the above.

(f) Aerial equipment may be made of metal, wood, fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), or other material; may be powered or manually operated; and are deemed to be aerial lifts whether or not they are capable of rotating about a substantially vertical axis.

(2) Aerial lifts may be "field modified" for uses other than those intended by the manufacturer, provided the modification has been certified in writing by the manufacturer or by any other equivalent entity, such as a nationally recognized testing laboratory, to be in conformity with all applicable provisions of ANSI A92.2-1969 and this section, and to be at least as safe as the equipment was before modification.

(3) The requirements of this section do not apply to firefighting equipment or electric line trucks used in the construction and maintenance of power distribution lines by telecommunications employees, line clearance tree

trimming employees, electric contractor employees and electric utility employees, except with the requirement that a vehicle be a stable support for the aerial device.

(4) ~~((When operating aerial lifts proximate to, under, over, by or near electric power lines, the requirements of subsection (4) shall apply:~~

~~(a) The following clearances shall be maintained:~~

~~(i) For lines rated at 50kV or less, the minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the aerial lift shall be at least 10 feet;~~

~~(ii) When the lines are rated in excess of 50kV, the minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the aerial lift shall be at least 10 feet plus 0.4 inch for each kilovolt in excess of 50kV, or twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet;~~

~~(iii) The requirements set forth in subdivision (4)(a) do not apply.~~

~~(A) Where the electric power transmission or distribution lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at the point of work, or where insulating barriers, not a part of or an attachment to the aerial lift, have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines.~~

~~(b) Proximity warning devices may be used, but not in lieu of meeting the requirements contained in this subsection:~~

~~(c) The owner of the lines or his authorized representative shall be notified and provided with all pertinent information before the commencement of operations near electric lines.~~

~~(d) Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line until the owner of the line or his authorized representative states that it is deenergized.) For operations near overhead electrical lines see chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-6, filed 3/1/76)

WAC 296-24-90003 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Application. These standards apply to the construction, maintenance, inspection, and operation of manlifts in relation to accident causing hazards. Manlifts covered by these standards consist of platforms or brackets and accompanying handholds mounted on, or attached to an endless belt, operating vertically in one direction only and being supported by, and driven through pulleys, at the top and bottom. These manlifts are intended for conveyance of persons only. It is not intended that these standards cover moving stairways, elevators with enclosed platforms ("Paternoster" elevators), gravity lifts, nor conveyors used only for conveying material. These standards apply to manlifts used to carry only personnel trained and authorized by the employer in their use.

(2) Exceptions for new and existing equipment. The purpose of these standards is to provide reasonable safety for life and limb.

(3) Design requirements. All new manlift installations and equipment installed after the effective date of these standards shall meet the design requirements of the "American National Safety Standard for Manlifts ANSI A90.1-1969," and the requirements of this section.

(4) Reference to other codes. The following codes are applicable to this section. Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus ANSI B15.1-1953 (R 1958) and ~~((WAC 296-24-150 through 296-24-20533; National Electrical Code, NFPA 70-1971, ANSI C1-1971 (Rev. of 1968) and WAC 296-45-590)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part C; chapter 296-24 WAC Part L;~~ Safety Code for Fixed Ladders, ANSI A14.3-1956 and Safety Requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toeboards, ANSI A12.1-1967 and ~~((WAC 296-24-735 through 296-24-85505)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part J-1.~~

(5) Floor openings.

(a) Allowable size. Floor openings for both the "up" and "down" runs shall be not less than 28 inches nor more than 36 inches in width for a 12-inch belt not less than 34 inches nor more than 38 inches for a 14-inch belt; and not less than 36 inches nor more than 40 inches for a 16-inch belt and shall extend not less than 24 inches, nor more than 28 inches from the face of the belt.

(b) Uniformity. All floor openings for a given manlift shall be uniform in size and shall be approximately circular, and each shall be located vertically above the opening below it.

(6) Landing.

(a) Vertical clearance. The clearance between the floor or mounting platform and the lower edge for the conical guard above it required by WAC 296-24-90003(7) shall not be less than 7 feet 6 inches. Where this clearance cannot be obtained no access to the manlift shall be provided and the manlift runway shall be enclosed where it passes through such floor.

(b) Clear landing space. The landing space adjacent to the floor openings shall be free from obstruction and kept clear at all times. This landing space shall be at least 2 feet in width from the edge of the floor opening used for mounting and dismounting.

(c) Lighting and landing. Adequate lighting not less than 5-foot candles, shall be provided at each floor landing at all times when the lift is in operation.

(d) Landing surface. The landing surfaces at the entrances and exits to the manlift shall be constructed and maintained as to provide safe footing at all times.

(e) Emergency landings. Where there is a travel of 50 feet or more between floor landings, one or more emergency landings shall be provided so that there will be a landing (either floor or emergency) for every 25 feet or less of manlift travel.

(i) Emergency landings shall be accessible from both the "up" and "down" rungs of the manlift and shall give access to the ladder required in WAC 296-24-90003(12).

(ii) Emergency landings shall be completely enclosed with a standard railing and toeboard.

(iii) Platforms constructed to give access to bucket elevators or other equipment for the purpose of inspection, lubrication, and repair may also serve as emergency landings under this rule. All such platforms will then be considered part of the emergency landing and shall be provided with standard railings and toeboards.

(7) Guards on underside of floor openings.

(a) Fixed type. On the ascending side of the manlift floor openings shall be provided with a bevel guard or cone meeting the following requirements:

(i) The cone shall make an angle of not less than 45° with the horizontal. An angle of 60° or greater shall be used where ceiling heights permit.

(ii) The lower edge of this guard shall extend at least 42 inches outward from any handhold on the belt. It shall not extend beyond the upper surface of the floor above.

(iii) The cone shall be made of not less than No. 18 U.S. gauge sheet steel or material of equivalent strength or stiffness. The lower edge shall be rolled to a minimum diameter of one-half inch and the interior shall be smooth with no rivets, bolts or screws protruding.

(b) Floating type. In lieu of the fixed guards specified in WAC 296-24-90003 (7)(a) a floating type safety cone may be used, such floating cones to be mounted on hinges at least 6 inches below the under side of the floor and so constructed as to actuate a limit switch should a force of 2 pounds be applied on the edge of the cone closest to the hinge. The depth of this floating cone need not exceed 12 inches.

(8) Protection of entrances and exits.

(a) Guardrail requirement. The entrances and exits at all floor landings affording access to the manlift shall be guarded by a maze (staggered railing) or a handrail equipped with self-closing gates.

(b) Construction. The rails shall be standard guardrails with toeboards meeting the provisions of the Safety Requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toeboards, ANSI A12.1-1967 and WAC 296-24-750 through 296-24-75011.

(c) Gates. Gates, if used, shall open outward and shall be self-closing. Corners of gates shall be rounded.

(d) Maze. Maze or staggered openings shall offer no direct passage between enclosure and outer floor space.

(e) Except where building layout prevents, entrances at all landings shall be in the same relative position.

(f) If located in buildings to which the public has access, such manlift or manlifts shall be located in an enclosure protected by self-closing spring-locked doors. Keys to such doors shall be limited to authorized personnel.

(9) Guards for openings.

(a) Construction. The floor opening at each landing shall be guarded on sides not used for entrance or exit by a standard railing and toeboard or by panels or wire mesh of not less than Number 10 U.S. gage, expanded metal of not less than Number 13 U.S. gage or sheet metal of equivalent strength.

(b) Guardrails in stairwells. When belt manlift is installed in a stairwell a standard guardrail shall be placed between the floor openings of the manlift and the stairways.

(c) Height and location. Such rails or guards shall be at least forty-two inches in height on the "up" running side and sixty-six inches on the "down" running side. If a guardrail is used the section of the guard above the rail may be of the construction specified in WAC 296-24-90003 (9)(a) or may consist of vertical or horizontal bars which will reject a ball six inches in diameter. Rails

or guards shall be located not more than one foot from the edge of the floor opening.

(d) Safeguards required. Expanded metal, sheet metal or wood guards must be installed to cover the area from the floor to seven feet above the floor on each exposed side of the belt manlift at each floor landing, so persons cannot place their hands in the area where the step rollers travel.

(10) Bottom arrangement.

(a) Bottom landing. At the bottom landing the clear area shall be not smaller than the area enclosed by the guardrails on the floors above, and any wall in front of the down-running side of the belt shall be not less than 48 inches from the face of the belt. This space shall not be encroached upon by stairs or ladders.

(b) Location of lower pulley. The lower (boot) pulley shall be installed so that it is supported by the lowest landing served. The sides of the pulley support shall be guarded to prevent contact with the pulley or the steps.

(c) Mounting platform. A mounting platform shall be provided in front or to one side of the uprun at the lowest landing, unless the floor level is such that the following requirement can be met: The floor or platform shall be at or above the point at which the upper surface of the ascending step completes its turn and assumes a horizontal position.

(d) Guardrails. To guard against persons walking under a descending step, the area on the downside of the manlift shall be guarded in accordance with WAC 296-24-90003(8). To guard against a person getting between the mounting platform and an ascending step, the area between the belt and the platform shall be protected by a guardrail.

(11) Top arrangements.

(a) Clearance from floor. A top clearance shall be provided of at least 11 feet above the top terminal landing. This clearance shall be maintained from a plane through each face of the belt to a vertical cylindrical plane having a diameter 2 feet greater than the diameter of the floor opening, extending upward from the top floor to the ceiling on the up-running side of the belt. No encroachment of structural or machine supporting members within this space will be permitted.

(b) Pulley clearance.

(i) There shall be a clearance of at least 5 feet between the center of the head pulley shaft and any ceiling obstruction.

(ii) The center of the head pulley shaft shall be not less than 6 feet above the top terminal landing.

(c) Emergency grab rail. An emergency grab bar or rail and platform shall be provided at the head pulley when the distance to the head pulley is over 6 feet above the top landing, otherwise only a grab bar or rail is to be provided to permit the rider to swing free should the emergency stops become inoperative.

(12) Emergency exit ladder. A fixed metal ladder accessible from both the "up" and "down" run of the manlift shall be provided for the entire travel of the manlift. Such ladder shall be in accordance with ANSI A14.3-1956, Safety Code for Fixed Ladders and WAC 296-24-810 through 296-24-81013.

(13) Superstructure bracing. Manlift rails shall be secured in such a manner as to avoid spreading, vibration, and misalignment.

(14) Illumination.

(a) General. Both runs of the manlift shall be illuminated at all times when the lift is in operation. An intensity of not less than 1-foot candle shall be maintained at all points. (However, see WAC 296-24-90003 (6)(c) for illumination requirements at landings.)

(b) Control of illumination. Lighting of manlift runways shall be by means of circuits permanently tied into the building circuits (no switches), or shall be controlled by switches at each landing. Where separate switches are provided at each landing, any switch shall turn on all lights necessary to illuminate the entire runway.

(15) Weather protection. The entire manlift and its driving mechanism shall be protected from the weather at all times.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74)

WAC 296-24-90005 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Machines, general.

(a) Brakes. Brakes provided for stopping and holding a manlift shall be inherently self-engaging, by requiring power or force from an external source to cause disengagement. The brake shall be electrically released, and shall be applied to the motor shaft for direct-connected units or to the input shaft for belt-driven units. The brake shall be capable of stopping and holding the manlift when the descending side is loaded with 250 lb on each step.

(b) Belt.

(i) The belts shall be of hard-woven canvas, rubber-coated canvas, leather, or other material meeting the strength requirements of WAC 296-24-90003(3) and having a co-efficient of friction such that when used in conjunction with an adequate tension device it will meet the brake test specified in WAC 296-24-90005 (1)(a).

(ii) The width of the belt shall be not less than 12 inches for a travel not exceeding 100 feet, not less than 14 inches for a travel greater than 100 feet but not exceeding 150 feet and 16 inches for a travel exceeding 150 feet.

(iii) A belt that has become torn while in use on a manlift shall not be spliced and put back in service.

(iv) Belt fastenings. Belts shall be fastened by a lapped splice or shall be butt spliced with a strap on the side of the belt away from the pulley. For lapped splices, the overlap of the belt at the splice shall be not less than three feet where the total travel of the manlift does not exceed one hundred feet and not less than four feet, if the travel exceeds one hundred feet.

Where butt splices are used the straps shall extend not less than three feet on one side of the butt for a travel not in excess of one hundred feet, and four feet for a travel in excess of one hundred feet.

For twelve inch belts, the joint shall be fastened with not less than twenty special elevator bolts, each of a minimum diameter of one-quarter inch. These bolts shall be arranged symmetrically in five rows so arranged

as to cover the area of the joint effectively. The minimum number of bolts for a belt width of fourteen inches shall be not less than twenty-three and for belt widths of sixteen inches, the number of bolts shall be not less than twenty-seven.

(v) Pulleys. Drive pulleys and idler (boot) pulleys shall have a diameter not less than given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Belt Construction	Minimum Strength (lb. per inch of width)	Minimum Pulley (diameter inches)
5 ply	1500	20
6 ply	1800	20
7 ply	2100	22

Note: Table No. 1 is included solely for the purpose of determining the minimum diameter of pulley required for the listed number of plies of belt construction.

[(vi) Pulley protection. The machine shall be so designed] and constructed as to catch and hold the driving pulley in event of shaft failure.

(2) Speed.

(a) Maximum speed. No manlift designed for a speed in excess of 80 feet per minute shall be installed.

(3) Platforms or steps.

(a) Minimum depth. Steps or platforms shall be not less than 12 inches nor more than 14 inches deep, measured from the belt to the edge of the step or platform.

(b) Width. The width of the step or platform shall be not less than the width of the belt to which it is attached.

(c) Distance between steps. The distance between steps shall be equally spaced and not less than 16 feet measured from the upper surface of one step to the upper surface of the next step above it.

(d) Angle of step. The surface of the step shall make approximately a right angle with the "up" and "down" run of the belt, and shall travel in the approximate horizontal position with the "up" and "down" run of the belt.

(e) Surfaces. The upper or working surfaces of the step shall be of a material having inherent nonslip characteristics (coefficient of friction not less than 0.5) or shall be covered completely by a nonslip tread securely fastened to it.

(f) Strength of step supports. When subjected to a load of 400 pounds applied at the approximate center of the step, step frames, or supports and their guides shall be of adequate strength to:

(i) Prevent the disengagement of any step roller.

(ii) Prevent any appreciable misalignment.

(iii) Prevent any visible deformation of the steps or its support.

(g) Prohibition of steps without handholds. No steps shall be provided unless there is a corresponding handhold above or below it meeting the requirements of WAC 296-24-90005(4). If a step is removed for repairs or permanently, the handholds immediately above and

below it shall be removed before the lift is again placed in service.

(4) Handholds.

(a) Location. Handholds attached to the belt shall be provided and installed so that they are not less than 4 feet nor more than 4 feet 8 inches above the step tread. These shall be so located as to be available on the both "up" and "down" run of the belt.

(b) Size. The grab surface of the handhold shall be not less than 4 1/2 inches in width, not less than 3 inches in depth, and shall provide 2 inches of clearance from the belt. Fastenings for handholds shall be located not less than 1 inch from the edge of the belt.

(c) Strength. The handhold shall be capable of withstanding, without damage, a load of 300 pounds applied parallel to the run of the belt.

(d) Prohibition of handhold without steps. No handhold shall be provided without a corresponding step. If a handhold is removed permanently or temporarily, the corresponding step and handhold for the opposite direction of travel shall also be removed before the lift is again placed in service.

(e) Type. All handholds shall be of the closed type.

(5) Up limit stops.

(a) Requirements. Two separate automatic stop devices shall be provided to cut off the power and apply the brake when a loaded step passes the upper terminal landing. One of these shall consist of a split-rail switch mechanically operated by the step roller and located not more than 6 inches above the top terminal landing. The second automatic stop device may consist of any of the following:

(i) Any split-rail switch placed 6 inches above and on the side opposite the first limit switch.

(ii) An electronic device.

(iii) A switch actuated by a lever, rod, or plate, the latter to be placed on the "up" side of the head pulley so as to just clear a passing step.

(b) Emergency stop switch, treadle type in pit on down side. An emergency stop treadle switch shall be placed in the area below the lowest landing on the "down" side. This switch must stop the mechanism if a person should fail to get off at the lowest landing and be ejected from the step as it approaches its position to travel around the boot pulley.

(c) Manual reset location. After the manlift has been stopped by a stop device it shall be necessary to reset the automatic stop manually. The device shall be so located that a person resetting it shall have a clear view of both the "up" and "down" runs of the manlift. It shall not be possible to reset the device from any step or platform.

(d) Cut-off point. The initial limit stop device shall function so that the manlift will be stopped before the loaded step has reached a point of 24 inches above the top terminal landing.

(e) Electrical requirements.

(i) Where such switches open the main motor circuit directly they shall be of the multipole type.

(ii) Where electronic devices are used they shall be so designed and installed that failure will result in shutting off the power to the driving motor.

(iii) Where flammable vapors or dusts may be present all electrical installations shall be ~~((in accordance with the National Electric Code, NFPA 70-1971; ANSI C-1-1971 (Rev. of 1968), requirements for such locations))~~ according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(iv) Unless of the oil-immersed type controller contacts carrying the main motor current shall be copper to carbon or equal, except where the circuit is broken at two or more points simultaneously.

(6) Emergency stop.

(a) General. An emergency stop means shall be provided.

(b) Location. This stop means shall be within easy reach of the ascending and descending runs of the belt.

(c) Operation. This stop means shall be so connected with the control lever or operating mechanism that it will cut off the power and apply the brake when pulled in the direction of travel.

(d) Rope. If rope is used, it shall be not less than three-eighths inch in diameter. Wire rope, unless marlin-covered, shall not be used.

(7) Instruction and warning signs.

(a) Instruction signs at landings or belts. Signs of conspicuous and easily read style giving instructions for the use of the manlift shall be posted at each landing or stenciled on the belt.

(i) Such signs shall be of letters not less than 1 inch in height and of a color having high contrast with the surface on which it is stenciled or painted (white or yellow on black or black on white or gray).

(ii) The instructions shall read approximately as follows:

Face the belt.

Use the handholds.

To stop-pull rope.

(b) Top floor warning sign and light. (i) At the top floor an illuminated sign shall be displayed bearing the following wording:

"TOP FLOOR-GET OFF"

Signs shall be in block letters not less than 2 inches in height. This sign shall be located within easy view of an ascending passenger and not more than 2 feet above the top terminal landing.

(ii) In addition to the sign required by WAC 296-24-90005(7), a red warning light of not less than 40-watt rating shall be provided immediately below the upper landing terminal and so located as to shine in the passenger's face.

(c) Bottom of manlift warning signs, light and buzzer.

(i) Sign or light. A sign or light warning the passenger he is approaching the bottom landing shall be posted above bottom landing in a conspicuous place. Sign or light to be similar in size to top warning light and sign noted above.

(ii) An electric buzzer. An electric buzzer shall be installed five feet above the bottom landing on the down side to warn the rider that he is approaching the bottom landing and the buzzer shall be activated automatically by the weight of a load on a step.

(d) Visitor warning. A conspicuous sign have the following legend—AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY—shall be displayed at each landing. The sign shall be of block letters not less than 2 inches in height and shall be of a color offering high contrast with the background color.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-95601 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO WAC 296-24-956 THROUGH ((296-24-95615)) 296-24-985. Unless the context indicates otherwise, words used in this section shall have the meaning given.

(1) Acceptable. An installation or equipment is acceptable to the director of labor and industries, and approved within the meaning of this section:

(a) If it is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled, or otherwise determined to be safe by a nationally recognized testing laboratory; or

(b) With respect to an installation or equipment of a kind which no nationally recognized testing laboratory accepts, certifies, lists, labels, or determines to be safe, if it is inspected or tested by another federal agency, or by a state, municipal, or other local authority responsible for enforcing occupational safety provisions of the National Electrical Code, and found in compliance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code as applied in this section; or

(c) With respect to custom-made equipment or related installations which are designed, fabricated for, and intended for use by a particular customer, if it is determined to be safe for its intended use by its manufacturer on the basis of test data which the employer keeps and makes available for inspection to the director and his authorized representatives. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(2) Accepted. An installation is "accepted" if it has been inspected and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to conform to specified plans or to procedures of applicable codes.

(3) Accessible. (As applied to wiring methods.) Capable of being removed or exposed without damaging the building structure of finish, or not permanently closed in by the structure or finish of the building. (See "concealed" and "exposed.")

(4) Accessible. (As applied to equipment.) Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means. (See "readily accessible.")

(5) Ampacity. Current-carrying capacity of electric conductors expressed in amperes.

(6) Appliances. Utilization equipment, generally other than industrial, normally built in standardized sizes or types, which is installed or connected as a unit to perform one or more functions such as clothes washing, air conditioning, food mixing, deep frying, etc.

(7) Approved. Acceptable to the authority enforcing this section. The authority enforcing this section is the

director of labor and industries. The definition of "acceptable" indicates what is acceptable to the director and therefore approved within the meaning of this section.

(8) Approved for the purpose. Approved for a specific purpose, environment, or application described in a particular standard requirement.

Suitability of equipment or materials for a specific purpose, environment or application may be determined by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation as part of its listing and labeling program. (See "labeled" or "listed.")

(9) Armored cable. Type AC armored cable is a fabricated assembly of insulated conductors in a flexible metallic enclosure.

(10) Askarel. A generic term for a group of nonflammable synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons used as electrical insulating media. Askarels of various compositional types are used. Under arcing conditions the gases produced, while consisting predominantly of noncombustible hydrogen chloride, can include varying amounts of combustible gases depending upon the askarel type.

(11) Attachment plug (plug cap) (cap). A device which, by insertion in a receptacle, establishes connection between the conductors of the attached flexible cord and the conductors connected permanently to the receptacle.

(12) Automatic. Self-acting, operating by its own mechanism when actuated by some impersonal influence, as, for example, a change in current strength, pressure, temperature, or mechanical configuration.

(13) Bare conductor, see "conductor."

(14) Bonding. The permanent joining of metallic parts to form an electrically conductive path which will assure electrical continuity and the capacity to conduct safely any current likely to be imposed.

(15) Bonding jumper. A reliable conductor to assure the required electrical conductivity between metal parts required to be electrically connected.

(16) Branch circuit. The circuit conductors between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the outlet(s).

(17) Building. A structure which stands alone or which is cut off from adjoining structures by fire walls with all openings therein protected by approved fire doors.

(18) Cabinet. An enclosure designed either for surface or flush mounting, and provided with a frame, mat, or trim in which a swinging door or doors are or may be hung.

(19) Cable tray system. A cable tray system is a unit or assembly of units or sections, and associated fittings, made of metal or other noncombustible materials forming a rigid structural system used to support cables. Cable tray systems include ladders, troughs, channels, solid bottom trays, and other similar structures.

(20) Cablebus. Cablebus is an approved assembly of insulated conductors with fittings and conductor terminations in a completely enclosed, ventilated, protective metal housing.

(21) Center pivot irrigation machine. A center pivot irrigation machine is a multimotored irrigation machine which revolves around a central pivot and employs alignment switches or similar devices to control individual motors.

(22) Certified. Equipment is "certified" if it (a) has been tested and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet nationally recognized standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner, or (b) is of a kind whose production is periodically inspected by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and (c) it bears a label, tag, or other record of certification.

(23) Circuit breaker.

(a) (600 volts nominal, or less.) A device designed to open and close a circuit by nonautomatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined over-current without injury to itself when properly applied within its rating.

(b) (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A switching device capable of making, carrying, and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions, and also making, carrying for a specified time, and breaking currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions, such as those of short circuit.

(24) Class I locations. Class I locations are those in which flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures. Class I locations include the following:

(a) Class I, Division 1. A Class I, Division 1 location is a location:

(i) In which hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors may exist under normal operating conditions; or

(ii) In which hazardous concentrations of such gases or vapors may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage; or

(iii) In which breakdown or faulty operation of equipment or processes might release hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors, and might also cause simultaneous failure of electric equipment.

Note: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred from one container to another; interiors of spray booths and areas in the vicinity of spraying and painting operations where volatile flammable solvents are used; locations containing open tanks or vats of volatile flammable liquids; drying rooms or compartments for the evaporation of flammable solvents; locations containing fat and oil extraction equipment using volatile flammable solvents; portions of cleaning and dyeing plants where flammable liquids are used; gas generator rooms and other portions of gas manufacturing plants where flammable gas may escape; inadequately ventilated pump rooms for flammable gas or for volatile flammable liquids; the interiors of refrigerators and freezers in which volatile flammable materials are stored in open, lightly stoppered, or easily ruptured containers; and all other locations where ignitable concentrations of flammable vapors or gases are likely to occur in the course of normal operations.

(b) Class I, Division 2. A Class I, Division 2 location is a location:

(i) In which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed, or used, but in which the hazardous liquids, vapors, or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from

which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems, or in case of abnormal operation of equipment; or

(ii) In which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, and which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operations of the ventilating equipment; or

(iii) That is adjacent to a Class I, Division 1 location, and to which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

Note: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used, but which would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operating condition. The quantity of flammable material that might escape in case of accident, the adequacy of ventilating equipment, the total area involved, and the record of the industry or business with respect to explosions or fires are all factors that merit consideration in determining the classification and extent of each location.

Piping without valves, checks, meters, and similar devices would not ordinarily introduce a hazardous condition even though used for flammable liquids or gases. Locations used for the storage of flammable liquids or a liquefied or compressed gases in sealed containers would not normally be considered hazardous unless also subject to other hazardous conditions.

Electrical conduits and their associated enclosures separated from process fluids by a single seal or barrier are classed as a Division 2 location if the outside of the conduit and enclosures is a nonhazardous location.

(25) Class II locations. Class II locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust. Class II locations include the following:

(a) Class II, Division 1. A Class II, Division 1 location is a location:

(i) In which combustible dust is or may be in suspension in the air under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosives or ignitable mixtures; or

(ii) Where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause such explosive or ignitable mixtures to be produced, and might also provide a source of ignition through simultaneous failure of electric equipment, operation of protection devices, or from other causes; or

(iii) In which combustible dusts of an electrically conductive nature may be present.

Note: This classification may include areas of grain handling and processing plants, starch plants, sugar-pulverizing plants, malting plants, hay-grinding plants, coal pulverizing plants, areas where metal dusts and powders are produced or processed, and other similar locations which contain dust producing machinery and equipment (except where the equipment is dust-tight or vented to the outside). These areas would have combustible dust in the air, under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures. Combustible dusts which are electrically nonconductive include dusts produced in the handling and processing of grain and grain products, pulverized sugar and cocoa, dried egg and milk powders, pulverized spices, starch and pastes, potato and woodflour, oil meal from beans and seed, dried hay, and other

organic materials which may produce combustible dusts when processed or handled. Dusts containing magnesium or aluminum are particularly hazardous and the use of extreme caution is necessary to avoid ignition and explosion.

(b) Class II, Division 2. A Class II, Division 2 location is a location in which:

(i) Combustible dust will not normally be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures; and dust accumulations are normally insufficient to interfere with the normal operation of electrical equipment or other apparatus; or

(ii) Dust may be in suspension in the air as a result of infrequent malfunctioning of handling or processing equipment, and dust accumulations resulting therefrom may be ignitable by abnormal operation or failure of electrical equipment or other apparatus.

Note: This classification includes locations where dangerous concentrations of suspended dust would not be likely but where dust accumulations might form on or in the vicinity of electric equipment. These areas may contain equipment from which appreciable quantities of dust would escape under abnormal operating conditions or be adjacent to a Class II Division 1 location, as described above, into which an explosive or ignitable concentration of dust may be put into suspension under abnormal operating conditions.

(26) Class III locations. Class III locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitable fibers or flyings but in which such fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitable mixtures. Class III locations include the following:

(a) Class III, Division 1. A Class III, Division 1 location is a location in which easily ignitable fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used.

Note: Such locations usually include some parts of rayon, cotton, and other textile mills; combustible fiber manufacturing and processing plants; cotton gins and cottonseed mills; flax-processing plants; clothing manufacturing plants; woodworking plants, and establishments; and industries involving similar hazardous processes or conditions.

Easily ignitable fibers and flyings include rayon, cotton (including cotton linters and cotton waste), sisal or henequen, istle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fiber, oakum, baled waste kapok, Spanish moss, excelsior, and other materials of similar nature.

(b) Class III, Division 2. A Class III, Division 2 location is a location in which easily ignitable fibers are stored or handled, except in process of manufacture.

(27) Collector ring. A collector ring is an assembly of slip rings for transferring electrical energy from a stationary to a rotating member.

(28) Concealed. Rendered inaccessible by the structure or finish of the building. Wires in concealed raceways are considered concealed, even though they may become accessible by withdrawing them. (See "accessible. (As applied to wiring methods.")")

(29) Conductor.

(a) Bare. A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever.

(b) Covered. A conductor encased within material of composition or thickness that is not recognized as electrical insulation.

(c) Insulated. A conductor encased within material of composition and thickness that is recognized as electrical insulation.

(30) Conduit body. A separate portion of a conduit or tubing system that provides access through a removable cover(s) to the interior of the system at a junction of two or more sections of the system or at a terminal point of the system. Boxes such as FS and FD or larger cast or sheet metal boxes are not classified as conduit bodies.

(31) Controller. A device or group of devices that serves to govern, in some predetermined manner, the electric power delivered to the apparatus to which it is connected.

(32) Cooking unit, counter-mounted. A cooking appliance designed for mounting in or on a counter and consisting of one or more heating elements, internal wiring, and built-in or separately mountable controls. (See "oven, wall-mounted.")

(33) Covered conductor. See "conductor."

(34) Cutout. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) An assembly of a fuse support with either a fuseholder, fuse carrier, or disconnecting blade. The fuseholder or fuse carrier may include a conducting element (fuse link), or may act as the disconnecting blade by the inclusion of a nonfusible member.

(35) Cutout box. An enclosure designed for surface mounting and having swinging doors or covers secured directly to and telescoping with the walls of the box proper. (See "cabinet.")

(36) Damp location. See "location."

(37) Dead front. Without live parts exposed to a person on the operating side of the equipment.

(38) Device. A unit of an electrical system which is intended to carry but not utilize electric energy.

(39) Dielectric heating. Dielectric heating is the heating of a nominally insulating material due to its own dielectric losses when the materials is placed in a varying electric field.

(40) Disconnecting means. A device, or group of devices, or other means by which the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply.

(41) Disconnecting (or isolating) switch. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A mechanical switching device used for isolating a circuit or equipment from a source of power.

(42) Dry location. See "location."

(43) Electric sign. A fixed, stationary, or portable self-contained, electrically illuminated utilization equipment with words or symbols designed to convey information or attract attention.

(44) Enclosed. Surrounded by a case, housing, fence or walls which will prevent persons from accidentally contacting energized parts.

(45) Enclosure. The case or housing of apparatus, or the fence or walls surrounding an installation to prevent personnel from accidentally contacting energized parts, or to protect the equipment from physical damage.

(46) Equipment. A general term including material, fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and the like, used as a part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation.

(47) Equipment grounding conductor. See "grounding conductor, equipment."

(48) Explosion-proof apparatus. Apparatus enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor which may occur within it and of preventing the ignition of a specified gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flashes, or explosion of the gas or vapor within, and which operates at such an external temperature that it will not ignite a surrounding flammable atmosphere.

(49) Exposed. (As applied to live parts.) Capable of being inadvertently touched or approached nearer than a safe distance by a person. It is applied to parts not suitably guarded, isolated, or insulated. (See "accessible" and "concealed.")

(50) Exposed. (As applied to wiring methods.) On or attached to the surface or behind panels designed to allow access. (See "accessible. (As applied to wiring methods.)")

(51) Exposed. (For the purpose of WAC 296-24-95615(5), communications systems.) Where the circuit is in such a position that in case of failure of supports or insulation, contact with another circuit may result.

(52) Externally operable. Capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts.

(53) Feeder. All circuit conductors between the service equipment, or the generator switchboard of an isolated plant, and the final branch-circuit overcurrent device.

(54) Fitting. An accessory such as a locknut, bushing, or other part of a wiring system that is intended primarily to perform a mechanical rather than an electrical function.

(55) Fuse. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) An overcurrent protective device with a circuit opening fusible part that is heated and severed by the passage of overcurrent through it. A fuse comprises all the parts that form a unit capable of performing the prescribed functions. It may or may not be the complete device necessary to connect it into an electrical circuit.

(56) Ground. A conducting connection, whether intentional or accidental, between an electrical circuit or equipment and the earth, or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.

(57) Grounded. Connected to earth or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.

(58) Grounded, effectively. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) Permanently connected to earth through a ground connection of sufficiently low impedance and having sufficient ampacity that ground fault current which may occur cannot build up to voltages dangerous to personnel.

(59) Grounded conductor. A system or circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded.

(60) Grounding conductor. A conductor used to connect equipment or the grounded circuit of a wiring system to a grounding electrode or electrodes.

(61) Grounding conductor, equipment. The conductor used to connect the noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment, raceways, and other enclosures to the system grounded conductor and/or the grounding electrode conductor at the service equipment or at the source of a separately derived system.

(62) Grounding electrode conductor. The conductor used to connect the grounding electrode to the equipment grounding conductor and/or to the grounded conductor of the circuit at the service equipment or at the source of a separately derived system.

(63) Ground-fault circuit-interrupter. A device whose function is to interrupt the electric circuit to the load when a fault current to ground exceeds some predetermined value that is less than that required to operate the overcurrent protective device of the supply circuit.

(64) Guarded. Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected by means of suitable covers, casings, barriers, rails, screens, mats, or platforms to remove the likelihood of approach to a point of danger or contact by persons or objects.

(65) Health care facilities. Buildings or portions of buildings and mobile homes that contain, but are not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, extended care facilities, clinics, and medical and dental offices, whether fixed or mobile.

(66) Heating equipment. For the purposes of WAC 296-24-95611(7), the term "heating equipment" includes any equipment used for heating purposes if heat is generated by induction or dielectric methods.

(67) Hoistway. Any shaftway, hatchway, well hole, or other vertical opening or space in which an elevator or dumbwaiter is designed to operate.

(68) Identified. Identified, as used in reference to a conductor or its terminal, means that such conductor or terminal can be readily recognized as grounded.

(69) Induction heating. Induction heating is the heating of a nominally conductive material due to its own I^2R losses when the material is placed in a varying electromagnetic field.

(70) Insulated conductor. See "conductor."

(71) Interrupter switch. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A switch capable of making, carrying, and interrupting specified currents.

(72) Irrigation machine. An irrigation machine is an electrically driven or controlled machine, with one or more motors, not hand portable, and used primarily to transport and distribute water for agricultural purposes.

(73) Isolated. Not readily accessible to persons unless special means for access are used.

(74) Isolated power system. A system comprising an isolating transformer or its equivalent, a line isolation monitor, and its ungrounded circuit conductors.

(75) Labeled. Equipment is "labeled" if there is attached to it a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory which, (a) makes periodic inspections of the production of such equipment, and (b) whose labeling indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine safe use in a specified manner.

(76) Lighting outlet. An outlet intended for the direct connection of a lampholder, a lighting fixture, or a pendant cord terminating in a lampholder.

(77) Line-clearance tree trimming. The pruning, trimming, repairing, maintaining, removing, or clearing of trees or cutting of brush that is within 10 feet of electric supply lines and equipment.

(78) Listed. Equipment is "listed" if it is of a kind mentioned in a list which, (a) is published by a nationally recognized laboratory which makes periodic inspection of the production of such equipment, and (b) states such equipment meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found safe for use in a specified manner.

((78)) (79) Location.

(a) Damp location. Partially protected locations under canopies, marquees, roofed open porches, and like locations, and interior locations subject to moderate degrees of moisture, such as some basements, some barns, and some cold-storage warehouses.

(b) Dry location. A location not normally subject to dampness or wetness. A location classified as dry may be temporarily subject to dampness or wetness, as in the case of a building under construction.

(c) Wet location. Installations underground or in concrete slabs or masonry in direct contact with the earth, and locations subject to saturation with water or other liquids, such as vehicle-washing areas, and locations exposed to weather and unprotected.

((79)) (80) Medium voltage cable. Type MV medium voltage cable is a single or multiconductor solid dielectric insulated cable rated 2000 volts or higher.

((80)) (81) Metal-clad cable. Type MC cable is a factory assembly of one or more conductors, each individually insulated and enclosed in a metallic sheath of interlocking tape, or a smooth or corrugated tube.

((81)) (82) Mineral-insulated metal-sheathed cable. Type MI mineral-insulated metal-sheathed cable is a factory assembly of one or more conductors insulated with a highly compressed refractory mineral insulation and enclosed in a liquidtight and gastight continuous copper sheath.

((82)) (83) Mobile x-ray. X-ray equipment mounted on a permanent base with wheels and/or casters for moving while completely assembled.

((83)) (84) Nonmetallic-sheathed cable. Nonmetallic-sheathed cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors having an outer sheath of moisture resistant, flame-retardant, nonmetallic material. Nonmetallic sheathed cable is manufactured in the following types:

(a) Type NM. The overall covering has a flame-retardant and moisture-resistant finish.

(b) Type NMC. The overall covering is flame-retardant, moisture-resistant, fungus-resistant, and corrosion-resistant.

((84)) (85) Oil (filled) cutout. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A cutout in which all or part of the fuse support and its fuse link or disconnecting blade are mounted in oil with complete immersion of the contacts and the fusible portion of the conducting element (fuse link), so that arc interruption by severing of the fuse link or by opening of the contacts will occur under oil.

((85)) (86) Open wiring on insulators. Open wiring on insulators is an exposed wiring method using cleats, knobs, tubes, and flexible tubing for the protection and support of single insulated conductors run in or on buildings, and not concealed by the building structure.

((86)) (87) Outlet. A point on the wiring system at which current is taken to supply utilization equipment.

((87)) (88) Outline lighting. An arrangement of incandescent lamps or electric discharge tubing to outline or call attention to certain features such as the shape of a building or the decoration of a window.

((88)) (89) Oven, wall-mounted. An oven for cooking purposes designed for mounting in or on a wall or other surface and consisting of one or more heating elements, internal wiring, and built-in or separately mountable controls. (See "cooking unit, counter-mounted.")

((89)) (90) Overcurrent. Any current in excess of the rated current of equipment or the ampacity of a conductor. It may result from overload (see definition), short circuit, or ground fault. A current in excess of rating may be accommodated by certain equipment and conductors for a given set of conditions. Hence the rules for overcurrent protection are specific for particular situations.

((90)) (91) Overload. Operation of equipment in excess of normal, full load rating, or of a conductor in excess of rated ampacity which, when it persists for a sufficient length of time, would cause damage or dangerous overheating. A fault, such as a short circuit or ground fault, is not an overload. (See "overcurrent.")

((91)) (92) Panelboard. A single panel or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel; including buses, automatic overcurrent devices, and with or without switches for the control of light, heat, or power circuits; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall or partition and accessible only from the front. (See "switchboard.")

((92)) (93) Permanently installed decorative fountains and reflection pools. Those that are constructed in the ground, on the ground, or in a building in such a manner that the pool cannot be readily disassembled for storage and are served by electrical circuits of any nature. These units are primarily constructed for their aesthetic value and not intended for swimming or wading.

((93)) (94) Permanently installed swimming pools, wading and therapeutic pools. Those that are constructed in the ground, on the ground, or in a building in such a manner that the pool cannot be readily disassembled for storage whether or not served by electrical circuits of any nature.

((94)) (95) Portable x-ray. X-ray equipment designed to be hand-carried.

((95)) (96) Power and control tray cable. Type TC power and control tray cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors, with or without associated bare or covered grounding conductors under a nonmetallic sheath, approved for installation in cable trays, in raceways, or where supported by a messenger wire.

((96)) (97) Power fuse. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) See "fuse."

((97)) (98) Power-limited tray cable. Type PLTC nonmetallic-sheathed power limited tray cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors under a nonmetallic jacket.

~~((+98))~~ (99) Power outlet. An enclosed assembly which may include receptacles, circuit breakers, fuseholders, fused switches, buses and watt-hour meter mounting means; intended to supply and control power to mobile homes, recreational vehicles or boats, or to serve as a means for distributing power required to operate mobile or temporarily installed equipment.

~~((+99))~~ (100) Premises wiring system. That interior and exterior wiring, including power, lighting, control, and signal circuit wiring together with all of its associated hardware, fittings, and wiring devices, both permanently and temporarily installed, which extends from the load end of the service drop, or load end of the service lateral conductors to the outlet(s). Such wiring does not include wiring internal to appliances, fixtures, motors, controllers, motor control centers, and similar equipment.

~~((+100))~~ (101) Qualified person. One familiar with the construction and operation of the equipment and the hazards involved.

Note 1: Whether an employee is considered to be a "qualified person" will depend upon various circumstances in the workplace. It is possible and, in fact, likely for an individual to be considered "qualified" with regard to certain equipment in the workplace, but "unqualified" as to other equipment. (See WAC 296-24-970 for training requirements that specifically apply to qualified persons.)

Note 2: An employee who is undergoing on-the-job training and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform duties safely at his or her level of training and who is under the direct supervision of a qualified person is considered to be a qualified person for the performance of those duties.

~~((+101))~~ (102) Raceway. A channel designed expressly for holding wires, cables, or busbars, with additional functions as permitted in this subpart. Raceways may be of metal or insulating material, and the term includes rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, flexible metallic tubing, flexible metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, underfloor raceways, cellular concrete floor raceways, cellular metal floor raceways, surface raceways, wireways, and busways.

~~((+102))~~ (103) Readily accessible. Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections, without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc. (See "accessible.")

~~((+103))~~ (104) Receptacle. A receptacle is a contact device installed at the outlet for the connection of a single attachment plug. A single receptacle is a single contact device with no other contact device on the same yoke. A multiple receptacle is a single device containing two or more receptacles.

~~((+104))~~ (105) Receptacle outlet. An outlet where one or more receptacles are installed.

~~((+105))~~ (106) Remote-control circuit. Any electric circuit that controls any other circuit through a relay or an equivalent device.

~~((+106))~~ (107) Sealable equipment. Equipment enclosed in a case or cabinet that is provided with a means of sealing or locking so that live parts cannot be made accessible without opening the enclosure. The equipment

may or may not be operable without opening the enclosure.

~~((+107))~~ (108) Separately derived system. A premises wiring system whose power is derived from generator, transformer, or converter winding and has no direct electrical connection, including a solidly connected grounded circuit conductor, to supply conductors originating in another system.

~~((+108))~~ (109) Service. The conductors and equipment for delivering energy from the electricity supply system to the wiring system of the premises served.

~~((+109))~~ (110) Service cable. Service conductors made up in the form of a cable.

~~((+110))~~ (111) Service conductors. The supply conductors that extend from the street main or from transformers to the service equipment of the premises supplied.

~~((+111))~~ (112) Service drop. The overhead service conductors from the last pole or other aerial support to and including the splices, if any, connecting to the service-entrance conductors at the building or other structure.

~~((+112))~~ (113) Service-entrance cable. Service-entrance cable is a single conductor or multiconductor assembly provided with or without an overall covering, primarily used for services and of the following types:

(a) Type SE, having a flame-retardant, moisture-resistant covering, but not required to have inherent protection against mechanical abuse.

(b) Type USE, recognized for underground use, having a moisture-resistant covering, but not required to have a flame-retardant covering or inherent protection against mechanical abuse. Single-conductor cables having an insulation specifically approved for the purpose do not require an outer covering.

~~((+113))~~ (114) Service-entrance conductors, overhead system. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and a point usually outside the building, clear of building walls, where joined by tap or splice to the service drop.

~~((+114))~~ (115) Service entrance conductors, underground system. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and the point of connection to the service lateral. Where service equipment is located outside the building walls, there may be no service-entrance conductors, or they may be entirely outside the building.

~~((+115))~~ (116) Service equipment. The necessary equipment, usually consisting of a circuit breaker or switch and fuses, and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of supply conductors to a building or other structure, or an otherwise defined area, and intended to constitute the main control and means of cut-off of the supply.

~~((+116))~~ (117) Service raceway. The raceway that encloses the service-entrance conductors.

~~((+117))~~ (118) Shielded nonmetallic-sheathed cable. Type SNM, shielded nonmetallic-sheathed cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors in an extruded core of moisture-resistant, flame-resistant nonmetallic material, covered with an overlapping spiral

metal tape and wire shield and jacketed with an extruded moisture-resistant, flame-resistant, oil-resistant, corrosion-resistant, fungus-resistant, and sunlight-resistant nonmetallic material.

((+18)) (119) Show window. Any window used or designed to be used for the display of goods or advertising material, whether it is fully or partly enclosed or entirely open at the rear and whether or not it has a platform raised higher than the street floor level.

((+19)) (120) Sign. See "electric sign."

((+20)) (121) Signaling circuit. Any electric circuit that energizes signaling equipment.

((+21)) (122) Special permission. The written consent of the authority having jurisdiction.

((+22)) (123) Storable swimming or wading pool. A pool with a maximum dimension of fifteen feet and a maximum wall height of three feet and is so constructed that it may be readily disassembled for storage and re-assembled to its original integrity.

((+23)) (124) Switchboard. A large single panel, frame, or assembly of panels which have switches, buses, instruments, overcurrent and other protective devices mounted on the face or back or both. Switchboards are generally accessible from the rear as well as from the front and are not intended to be installed in cabinets. (See "panelboard.")

((+24)) (125) Switches.

(a) General-use switch. A switch intended for use in general distribution and branch circuits. It is rated in amperes, and it is capable of interrupting its rated current at its rated voltage.

(b) General-use snap switch. A form of general-use switch so constructed that it can be installed in flush device boxes or on outlet box covers, or otherwise used in conjunction with wiring systems recognized by this subpart.

(c) Isolating switch. A switch intended for isolating an electric circuit from the source of power. It has no interrupting rating, and it is intended to be operated only after the circuit has been opened by some other means.

(d) Motor-circuit switch. A switch, rated in horsepower, capable of interrupting the maximum operating overload current of a motor of the same horsepower rating as the switch at the rated voltage.

((+25)) (126) Switching devices. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) Devices designed to close and/or open one or more electric circuits. Included in this category are circuit breakers, cutouts, disconnecting (or isolating) switches, disconnecting means, interrupter switches, and oil (filled) cutouts.

((+26)) (127) Transportable x-ray. X-ray equipment installed in a vehicle or that may readily be disassembled for transport in a vehicle.

((+27)) (128) Utilization equipment. Utilization equipment means equipment which utilizes electric energy for mechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, or similar useful purpose.

((+28)) (129) Utilization system. A utilization system is a system which provides electric power and light for employee workplaces, and includes the premises wiring system and utilization equipment.

((+29)) (130) Ventilated. Provided with a means to permit circulation of air sufficient to remove an excess of heat, fumes, or vapors.

((+30)) (131) Volatile flammable liquid. A flammable liquid having a flash point below 38 degrees C (100 degrees F) or whose temperature is above its flash point.

((+31)) (132) Voltage (of a circuit). The greatest root-mean-square (effective) difference of potential between any two conductors of the circuit concerned.

((+32)) (133) Voltage, nominal. A nominal value assigned to a circuit or system for the purpose of conveniently designating its voltage class (as 120/240, 480Y/277, 600, etc.). The actual voltage at which a circuit operates can vary from the nominal within a range that permits satisfactory operation of equipment.

((+33)) (134) Voltage to ground. For grounded circuits, the voltage between the given conductor and that point or conductor of the circuit that is grounded; for undergrounded circuits, the greatest voltage between the given conductor and any other conductor of the circuit.

((+34)) (135) Watertight. So constructed that moisture will not enter the enclosure.

((+35)) (136) Weatherproof. So constructed or protected that exposure to the weather will not interfere with successful operation. Rainproof, raintight, or watertight equipment can fulfill the requirements for weatherproof where varying weather conditions other than wetness, such as snow, ice, dust, or temperature extremes, are not a factor.

((+36)) (137) Wet location. See "location."

((+37)) (138) Wireways. Wireways are sheet-metal troughs with hinged or removable covers for housing and protecting electric wires and cable and in which conductors are laid in place after the wireway has been installed as a complete system.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 87-24, filed 11/30/87)

WAC 296-24-95603 ELECTRIC UTILIZATION SYSTEMS. (1) Scope.

(a) Covered. The provisions of WAC 296-24-95603 through ((296-24-95617)) 296-24-985 cover electrical installations and utilization equipment installed or used within or on buildings, structures, and other premises including:

- (i) Yards;
- (ii) Carnivals;
- (iii) Parking and other lots;
- (iv) Mobile homes;
- (v) Recreational vehicles;

(vi) Industrial substations under 750 volts. Chapter 296-44 WAC, Safety standards—Electrical Construction Code, shall apply to industrial substations of 750 volts or more;

(vii) Conductors that connect the installations to a supply of electricity; and

(viii) Other outside conductors on the premises.

(b) Not covered. The provisions of WAC 296-24-95603 through ((296-24-95617)) 296-24-985 do not cover:

(i) Installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles.

(ii) Installations underground in mines.

(iii) Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock or installations used exclusively for signaling and communication purposes.

(iv) Installations of communication equipment under the exclusive control of communication utilities, located outdoors or in building spaces used exclusively for such installations.

(v) Installations under the exclusive control of electric utilities for the purpose of communication or metering; or for the generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy located in buildings used exclusively by utilities for such purposes or located outdoors on property owned or leased by the utility or on public highways, streets, roads, etc., or outdoors by established rights on private property.

(2) Extent of application.

(a) The requirements contained in the sections listed below shall apply to all electrical installations and utilization equipment, regardless of when they were designed or installed:

Sections:

WAC 296-24-95605(2) _____	Examination, installation, and use of equipment.
" " (3) _____	Splices.
" " (4) _____	Arcing parts.
" " (5) _____	Marking.
" " (6) _____	Identification of disconnecting means.
" " (7)(b) _____	Guarding of live parts.
WAC 296-24-95607 (5)(a)(i) _____	Protection of conductors and equipment.
" " (5)(a)(iv) _____	Location in or on premises.
" " (5)(a)(v) _____	Arcing or suddenly moving parts.
" " (6)(a)(ii) _____	2-Wire DC systems to be grounded.
" " (6)(a)(iii) and (iv) _____	AC systems to be grounded.
" " (6)(a)(v) _____	AC systems 50 to 1000 volts not required to be grounded.
" " (6)(c) _____	Grounding connections.
" " (6)(d) _____	Grounding path.
WAC 296-24-95607 (6)(e)(iv)(A) through (D) _____	Fixed equipment required to be grounded.
" " (6)(e)(v) _____	Grounding of equipment connected by cord and plug.
" " (6)(e)(vi) _____	Grounding or nonelectrical equipment.
" " (6)(f)(i) _____	Methods of grounding fixed equipment.
WAC 296-24-95609 (7)(a)(i) and (ii) _____	Flexible cords and cables, uses.
" " (7)(a)(iii) _____	Flexible cords and cables prohibited.
" " (7)(b)(ii) _____	Flexible cords and cables, splices.
" " (7)(b)(iii) _____	Pull at joints and terminals of flexible cords and cables.

Sections:

WAC 296-24-95613 _____ Hazardous (classified) locations.

(b) Every electric utilization system and all utilization equipment installed after March 15, 1972, and every major replacement, modification, repair, or rehabilitation, after March 15, 1972, of any part of any electric utilization system or utilization equipment installed before March 15, 1972, shall comply with the provisions of WAC 296-24-956 through ~~((296-24-95617))~~ 296-24-985.

Note: "Major replacements, modifications, repairs, or rehabilitations" include work similar to that involved when a new building or facility is built, a new wing is added, or an entire floor is renovated.

(c) The following provisions apply to electric utilization systems and utilization equipment installed after April 16, 1981:

WAC 296-24-95605 (8)(d)(i) and (ii) _____	Entrance and access to work space (over 600 volts).
WAC 296-24-95607 (5)(a)(vi)(B) _____	Circuit breakers operated vertically.
" " (5)(a)(vi)(C) _____	Circuit breakers used as switches.
" " (6)(g)(ii) _____	Grounding of systems of 1000 volts or more supplying portable or mobile equipment.
WAC 296-24-95609 (10)(f)(ii)(B) _____	Switching series capacitors over 600 volts.
WAC 296-24-95611 (3)(b) _____	Warning signs for elevators and escalators.
" " (9) _____	Electrically controlled irrigation machines.
" " (10)(e) _____	Ground-fault circuit interrupters for fountains.
WAC 296-24-95615 (1)(a)(ii) _____	Physical protection of conductors over 600 volts.
" " (3)(b) _____	Marking of Class 2 and Class 3 power supplies.
" " (4) _____	Fire protective signaling circuits.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 87-24, filed 11/30/87)

WAC 296-24-95607 WIRING DESIGN AND PROTECTION. (1) Use and identification of grounded and grounding conductors.

(a) Identification of conductors. A conductor used as a grounded conductor shall be identifiable and distinguishable from all other conductors. A conductor used as an equipment grounding conductor shall be identifiable and distinguishable from all other conductors.

(b) Polarity of connections. No grounded conductor may be attached to any terminal or lead so as to reverse designated polarity.

(c) Use of grounding terminals and devices. A grounding terminal or grounding-type device on a receptacle, cord connector, or attachment plug may not be used for purposes other than grounding.

(2) ~~((Branch circuits:~~

~~(a) Ground-fault protection for personnel on construction sites. The employer shall use either ground-~~

~~fault circuit interrupters as specified in item (a)(i) of this subsection or an assured equipment grounding conductor program as specified in item (a)(ii) of this subsection, to protect employees on construction sites. These requirements are in addition to any other requirements for equipment grounding conductors.~~

~~(i) Ground-fault circuit interrupters. All 120-volt, single-phase, 15-ampere and 20-ampere receptacle outlets on construction sites, which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure and which are in use by employees, shall have approved ground-fault circuit interrupters for personnel protection. Receptacles on a two-wire, single-phase portable or vehicle-mounted generator rated not more than 5 kW, where the circuit conductors of the generator are insulated from the generator frame and all other grounded surfaces, need not be protected with ground-fault circuit interrupters.~~

~~(ii) Assured equipment grounding conductor program. The employer shall establish and implement an assured equipment grounding conductor program on construction sites covering all cord sets, receptacles which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure, and equipment connected by cord and plug, which are available for use or used by employees. This program shall comply with the following minimum requirements:~~

~~(A) A written description of the program, including the specific procedures adopted by the employer, shall be available at the jobsite for inspection and copying by the director and any affected employee.~~

~~(B) The employer shall designate one or more competent persons (as defined in WAC 296-24-012) to implement the program.~~

~~(C) Each cord set, attachment cap, plug and receptacle of cord sets, and any equipment connected by cord and plug, except cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage, shall be visually inspected before each day's use for external defects, such as deformed or missing pins or insulation damage, and for indication of possible internal damage. Equipment found damaged or defective may not be used until repaired.~~

~~(D) The following tests shall be performed on all cord sets, receptacles which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure, and cord-connected and plug-connected equipment required to be grounded:~~

~~(I) All equipment grounding conductors shall be tested for continuity and shall be electrically continuous.~~

~~(H) Each receptacle and attachment cap or plug shall be tested for correct attachment of the equipment grounding conductor. The equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to its proper terminal.~~

~~(E) All required tests shall be performed:~~

~~(I) Before first use;~~

~~(H) Before equipment is returned to service following any repairs;~~

~~(HH) Before equipment is used after any incident which can be reasonably suspected to have caused damage (for example, when a cord set is run over); and~~

~~(IV) At intervals not to exceed 3 months, except that cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage shall be tested at intervals not exceeding 6 months.~~

~~(F) The employer may not make available or permit the use by employees of any equipment which has not met the requirements of this item (a)(ii) of this subsection.~~

~~(G) Tests performed as required in this section shall be recorded. This test record shall identify each receptacle, cord set, and cord-connected and plug-connected equipment that passed the test, and shall indicate the last date it was tested or the interval for which it was tested. This record shall be kept by means of logs, color coding, or other effective means, and shall be maintained until replaced by a more current record. The record shall be made available on the jobsite for inspection by the director and any affected employee.~~

~~(b)) Outlet devices. Outlet devices shall have an ampere rating not less than the load to be served.~~

~~(3) Outside conductors, 600 volts, nominal, or less. Subdivisions (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subsection apply to branch circuit, feeder, and service conductors rated 600 volts, nominal, or less and run outdoors as open conductors. Subdivision (e) of this subsection applies to lamps installed under such conductors.~~

~~(a) Conductors on poles. Conductors supported on poles shall provide a horizontal climbing space not less than the following:~~

~~(i) Power conductors below communication conductors—30 inches.~~

~~(ii) Power conductors alone or above communication conductors: 300 volts or less—24 inches; more than 300 volts—30 inches.~~

~~(iii) Communication conductors below power conductors with power conductors 300 volts or less—24 inches; more than 300 volts—30 inches.~~

~~(b) Clearance from ground. Open conductors shall conform to the following minimum clearances:~~

~~(i) 10 feet—above finished grade, sidewalks, or from any platform or projection from which they might be reached.~~

~~(ii) 12 feet—over areas subject to vehicular traffic other than truck traffic.~~

~~(iii) 15 feet—over areas other than those specified in item (b)(iv) of this subsection that are subject to truck traffic.~~

~~(iv) 18 feet—over public streets, alleys, roads, and driveways.~~

~~(c) Clearance from building openings. Conductors shall have a clearance of at least 3 feet from windows, doors, porches, fire escapes, or similar locations. Conductors run above the top level of a window are considered to be out of reach from that window and, therefore, do not have to be 3 feet away.~~

~~(d) Clearance over roofs. Conductors shall have a clearance of not less than 8 feet from the highest point of roofs over which they pass, except that:~~

~~(i) Where the voltage between conductors is 300 volts or less and the roof has a slope of not less than 4 inches in 12, the clearance from the roofs shall be at least 3 feet; or~~

(ii) Where the voltage between conductors is 300 volts or less and the conductors do not pass over more than 4 feet of the overhang portion of the roof and they are terminated at a through-the-roof raceway or approved support, the clearance from the roofs shall be at least 18 inches.

(e) Location of outdoor lamps. Lamps for outdoor lighting shall be located below all live conductors, transformers, or other electric equipment, unless such equipment is controlled by a disconnecting means that can be locked in the open position or unless adequate clearances or other safeguards are provided for relamping operations.

(4) Services.

(a) Disconnecting means.

(i) General. Means shall be provided to disconnect all conductors in a building or other structure from the service-entrance conductors. The disconnecting means shall plainly indicate whether it is in the open or closed position and shall be installed at a readily accessible location nearest the point of entrance of the service-entrance conductors.

(ii) Simultaneous opening of poles. Each service disconnecting means shall simultaneously disconnect all ungrounded conductors.

(b) Services over 600 volts, nominal. The following additional requirements apply to services over 600 volts, nominal.

(i) Guarding. Service-entrance conductors installed as open wires shall be guarded to make them accessible only to qualified persons.

(ii) Warning signs. Signs warning of high voltage shall be posted where other than qualified employees might come in contact with live parts.

(5) Overcurrent protection.

(a) 600 volts, nominal, or less. The following requirements apply to overcurrent protection of circuits rated 600 volts, nominal, or less.

(i) Protection of conductors and equipment. Conductors and equipment shall be protected from overcurrent in accordance with their ability to safely conduct current.

(ii) Grounded conductors. Except for motor running overload protection, overcurrent devices may not interrupt the continuity of the grounded conductor unless all conductors of the circuit are opened simultaneously.

(iii) Disconnection of fuses and thermal cutouts. Except for service fuses, all cartridge fuses which are accessible to other than qualified persons and all fuses and thermal cutouts on circuits over 150 volts to ground shall be provided with disconnecting means. This disconnecting means shall be installed so that the fuse or thermal cutout can be disconnected from its supply without disrupting service to equipment and circuits unrelated to those protected by the overcurrent device.

(iv) Location in or on premises. Overcurrent devices shall be readily accessible to each employee or authorized building management personnel. These overcurrent devices may not be located where they will be exposed to physical damage nor in the vicinity of easily ignitable material.

(v) Arcing or suddenly moving parts. Fuses and circuit breakers shall be so located or shielded that employees will not be burned or otherwise injured by their operation.

(vi) Circuit breakers.

(A) Circuit breakers shall clearly indicate whether they are in the open (off) or closed (on) position.

(B) Where circuit breaker handles on switchboards are operated vertically rather than horizontally or rotationally, the up position of the handle shall be the closed (on) position. (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)

(C) If used as switches in 120-volt, fluorescent lighting circuits, circuit breakers shall be approved for the purpose and marked "SWD." (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)

(b) Over 600 volts, nominal. Feeders and branch circuits over 600 volts, nominal, shall have short-circuit protection.

(6) Grounding. Subdivisions (a) through (g) of this subsection contain grounding requirements for systems, circuits, and equipment.

(a) Systems to be grounded. The following systems which supply premises wiring shall be grounded:

(i) All 3-wire DC systems shall have their neutral conductor grounded.

(ii) Two-wire DC systems operating at over 50 volts through 300 volts between conductors shall be grounded unless:

(A) They supply only industrial equipment in limited areas and are equipped with a ground detector; or

(B) They are rectifier-derived from an AC system complying with items (a)(iii), (a)(iv), and (a)(v) of this subsection; or

(C) They are fire-protective signaling circuits having a maximum current of 0.030 amperes.

(iii) AC circuits of less than 50 volts shall be grounded if they are installed as overhead conductors outside of buildings or if they are supplied by transformers and the transformer primary supply system is ungrounded or exceeds 150 volts to ground.

(iv) AC systems of 50 volts to 1000 volts shall be grounded under any of the following conditions, unless exempted by item (a)(v) of this subsection:

(A) If the system can be so grounded that the maximum voltage to ground on the ungrounded conductors does not exceed 150 volts;

(B) If the system is nominally rated 480Y/277 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire in which the neutral is used as a circuit conductor;

(C) If the system is nominally rated 240/120 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire in which the midpoint of one phase is used as a circuit conductor; or

(D) If a service conductor is uninsulated.

(v) AC systems of 50 volts to 1000 volts are not required to be grounded under any of the following conditions:

(A) If the system is used exclusively to supply industrial electric furnaces for melting, refining, tempering, and the like.

(B) If the system is separately derived and is used exclusively for rectifiers supplying only adjustable speed industrial drives.

(C) If the system is separately derived and is supplied by a transformer that has a primary voltage rating less than 1000 volts, provided all of the following conditions are met:

(I) The system is used exclusively for control circuits;
 (II) The conditions of maintenance and supervision assure that only qualified persons will service the installation;

(III) Continuity of control power is required; and
 (IV) Ground detectors are installed on the control system.

(D) If the system is an isolated power system that supplies circuits in health care facilities.

(b) Conductors to be grounded. For AC premises wiring systems the identified conductor shall be grounded.

(c) Grounding connections.

(i) For a grounded system, a grounding electrode conductor shall be used to connect both the equipment grounding conductor and the grounded circuit conductor to the grounding electrode. Both the equipment grounding conductor and the grounding electrode conductor shall be connected to the grounded circuit conductor on the supply side of the service disconnecting means, or on the supply side of the system disconnecting means or overcurrent devices if the system is separately derived.

(ii) For an ungrounded service-supplied system, the equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to the grounding electrode conductor at the service equipment. For an ungrounded separately derived system, the equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to the grounding electrode conductor at, or ahead of, the system disconnecting means or overcurrent devices.

(iii) On extensions of existing branch circuits which do not have an equipment grounding conductor, grounding-type receptacles may be grounded to a grounded cold water pipe near the equipment.

(d) Grounding path. The path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures shall be permanent and continuous.

(e) Supports, enclosures, and equipment to be grounded.

(i) Supports and enclosures for conductors. Metal cable trays, metal raceways, and metal enclosures for conductors shall be grounded, except that:

(A) Metal enclosures such as sleeves that are used to protect cable assemblies from physical damage need not be grounded; or

(B) Metal enclosures for conductors added to existing installations of open wire, knob-and-tube wiring, and nonmetallic-sheathed cable need not be grounded if all of the following conditions are met:

(I) Runs are less than 25 feet;

(II) Enclosures are free from probable contact with ground, grounded metal, metal laths, or other conductive materials; and

(III) Enclosures are guarded against employee contact.

(ii) Service equipment enclosures. Metal enclosures for service equipment shall be grounded.

(iii) Frames of ranges and clothes dryers. Frames of electric ranges, wall-mounted ovens, counter-mounted

cooking units, clothes dryers, and metal outlet or junction boxes which are part of the circuit for these appliances shall be grounded.

(iv) Fixed equipment. Exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment which may become energized shall be grounded under any of the following conditions:

(A) If within 8 feet vertically or 5 feet horizontally of ground or grounded metal objects and subject to employee contact.

(B) If located in a wet or damp location and not isolated.

(C) If in electrical contact with metal.

(D) If in a hazardous (classified) location.

(E) If supplied by a metal-clad, metal-sheathed, or grounded metal raceway wiring method.

(F) If equipment operates with any terminal at over 150 volts to the ground; however, the following need not be grounded:

(I) Enclosures for switches or circuit breakers used for other than service equipment and accessible to qualified persons only;

(II) Metal frames of electrically heated appliances which are permanently and effectively insulated from ground; and

(III) The cases of distribution apparatus such as transformers and capacitors mounted on wooden poles at a height exceeding 8 feet above ground or grade level.

(v) Equipment connected by cord and plug. Under any of the conditions described in subitems (e)(v)(A) through (e)(v)(C) of this subsection, exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of cord-connected and plug-connected equipment which may become energized shall be grounded.

(A) If in hazardous (classified) locations (see WAC 296-24-95613).

(B) If operated at over 150 volts to ground, except for guarded motors and metal frames of electrically heated appliances if the appliance frames are permanently and effectively insulated from ground.

(C) If the equipment is of the following types:

(I) Refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners;

(II) Clothes-washing, clothes-drying and dishwashing machines, sump pumps, and electrical aquarium equipment;

(III) Hand-held motor-operated tools;

(IV) Motor-operated appliances of the following types: Hedge clippers, lawn mowers, snow blowers, and wet scrubbers;

(V) Cord-connected and plug-connected appliances used in damp or wet locations or by employees standing on the ground or on metal floors or working inside of metal tanks or boilers;

(VI) Portable and mobile x-ray and associated equipment;

(VII) Tools likely to be used in wet and conductive locations; and

(VIII) Portable hand lamps. Tools likely to be used in wet and conductive locations need not be grounded if

supplied through an isolating transformer with an ungrounded secondary of not over 50 volts. Listed or labeled portable tools and appliances protected by an approved system of double insulation, or its equivalent, need not be grounded. If such a system is employed, the equipment shall be distinctively marked to indicate that the tool or appliance utilizes an approved system of double insulation.

(vi) Nonelectrical equipment. The metal parts of the following nonelectrical equipment shall be grounded: Frames and tracks of electrically operated cranes; frames of nonelectrically driven elevator cars to which electric conductors are attached; hand operated metal shifting ropes or cables of electric elevators, and metal partitions, grill work, and similar metal enclosures around equipment of over 750 volts between conductors.

(f) Methods of grounding fixed equipment.

(i) Noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment, if required to be grounded by this section, shall be grounded by an equipment grounding conductor which is contained within the same raceway, cable, or cord, or runs with or encloses the circuit conductors. For DC circuits only, the equipment grounding conductor may be run separately from the circuit conductors.

(ii) Electric equipment is considered to be effectively grounded if it is secured to, and in electrical contact with, a metal rack or structure that is provided for its support and the metal rack or structure is grounded by the method specified for the noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment in item (f)(i) of this subsection. For installations made before May 30, 1982, only, electric equipment is also considered to be effectively grounded if it is secured to, and in metallic contact with, the grounded structural metal frame of a building. Metal car frames supported by metal hoisting cables attached to or running over metal sheaves or drums of grounded elevator machines are also considered to be effectively grounded.

(g) Grounding of systems and circuits of 1000 volts and over (high voltage).

(i) General. If high voltage systems are grounded, they shall comply with all applicable provisions of subdivisions (a) through (f) of this subsection as supplemented and modified by the subdivision (g) of this subsection.

(ii) Grounding of systems supplying portable or mobile equipment. (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).) Systems supplying portable or mobile high voltage equipment, other than substations installed on a temporary basis, shall comply with the following:

(A) Portable and mobile high voltage equipment shall be supplied from a system having its neutral grounded through an impedance. If a delta-connected high voltage system is used to supply the equipment, a system neutral shall be derived.

(B) Exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of portable and mobile equipment shall be connected by an equipment grounding conductor to the point at which the system neutral impedance is grounded.

(C) Ground-fault detection and relaying shall be provided to automatically deenergize any high voltage system component which has developed a ground fault. The

continuity of the equipment grounding conductor shall be continuously monitored so as to deenergize automatically the high voltage feeder to the portable equipment upon loss of continuity of the equipment grounding conductor.

(D) The grounding electrode to which the portable or mobile equipment system neutral impedance is connected shall be isolated from and separated in the ground by at least 20 feet from any other system or equipment grounding electrode, and there shall be no direct connection between the grounding electrodes, such as buried pipe, fence, etc.

(iii) Grounding of equipment. All noncurrent-carrying metal parts of portable equipment and fixed equipment including their associated fences, housings, enclosures, and supporting structures shall be grounded. However, equipment which is guarded by location and isolated from ground need not be grounded. Additionally, pole-mounted distribution apparatus at a height exceeding 8 feet above ground or grade level need not be grounded.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-10, filed 3/30/82)

~~WAC 296-24-95617 ((EFFECTIVE DATE)) RE-SERVED. ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-95617 shall become effective sixty days after filing with the code reviser.))~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-22, filed 6/11/82)

~~WAC 296-24-960 ((PROXIMITY TO OVER-HEAD POWER LINES)) WORKING ON OR NEAR EXPOSED ENERGIZED PARTS. (1) Application. This section applies to work performed on exposed live parts (involving either direct contact or contact by means of tools or materials) or near enough to them for employees to be exposed to any hazard they present.~~

~~(2) Work on energized equipment. Only qualified persons shall work on electric circuit parts or equipment that have not been deenergized under the procedures of WAC 296-24-975(2). Such persons shall be capable of working safely on energized circuits and shall be familiar with the proper use of special precautionary techniques, personal protective equipment, insulating and shielding materials, and insulated tools.~~

~~(3) General requirements - high voltage lines.~~

~~(a) Minimum clearance.~~

~~(i) No work shall be performed, no material shall be piled, stored or otherwise handled, no scaffolding, commercial signs, or structures shall be erected or dismantled, nor any tools, machinery or equipment operated within the specified minimum distances from any energized high voltage electrical conductor capable of energizing the material or equipment; except where the electrical distribution and transmission lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at point of work, or where insulating barriers not a part of or an attachment to the equipment have been erected, to prevent physical contact with the lines, equipment shall be operated~~

proximate to, under, over, by, or near powerlines only in accordance with the following:

(ii) For lines rated 50 kv. or below, minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the equipment or load shall be 10 feet.

(iii) For lines rated over 50 kv. minimum, clearance between the lines and any part of the equipment or load shall be 10 feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kv. over 50 kv., or twice the length of the line insulator but never less than 10 feet.

(b) Overhead electric lines. Where overhead electric conductors are encountered in proximity to a work area, the employer shall be responsible for:

(i) Ascertaining the voltage and minimum clearance distance required, and

(ii) Maintaining the minimum clearance distance, and

(iii) Ensuring that the requirements of subsection (1) of this section are complied with.

(c) Not covered: Employees working under chapters 296-32 and 296-45 WAC.

~~((2))~~ (4) Low voltage lines. When work is being carried out in proximity to energized electrical service conductors operating at 750 volts or less, such work shall be performed in a manner to prevent contact by any worker with the energized conductors.

(5) Overhead lines. If work is to be performed near overhead lines, the lines shall be deenergized and grounded, or other protective measures shall be provided before work is started. If the lines are to be deenergized, arrangements shall be made with the person or organization that operates or controls the electric circuits involved to deenergize and ground them. If protective measures, such as guarding, isolating, or insulating, these precautions shall prevent employees from contacting such lines directly with any part of their body or indirectly through conductive materials, tools, or equipment.

(6) Unqualified persons. When an unqualified person is working in an elevated position, or on the ground, near overhead lines, the location shall be such that the person and the longest conductive object he or she may contact cannot come closer to any unguarded, energized overhead line than the following distances:

(a) For voltages to ground 50kV or below—10 ft.;

(b) For voltages to ground over 50kV—10 ft. plus 0.4 inch for every 1 kV over 50 kV.

(7) Qualified persons. When a qualified person is working in the vicinity of overhead lines, whether in an elevated position or on the ground, the person shall not approach or take any conductive object without an approved insulating handle closer to exposed energized parts than shown in subsections (3) and (4) of this section unless:

(a) The person is insulated from the energized part (gloves, with sleeves if necessary, rated for the voltage involved are considered to be insulation of the person from the energized part on which work is performed); or

(b) The energized part is insulated both from all other conductive objects at a different potential and from the person; or

(c) The person is insulated from all conductive objects at a potential different from that of the energized part.

(8) Vehicular and mechanical equipment.

(a) Any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines shall be operated so that a clearance of 10 ft. is maintained. If the voltage is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 0.4 inch for every 1kV over that voltage. However, under any of the following conditions, the clearance may be reduced:

(i) If the vehicle is in transit with its structure lowered, the clearance may be reduced to 4 ft. If the voltage is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 0.4 inch for every 1kV over that voltage.

(ii) If insulating barriers are installed to prevent contact with the lines, and if the barriers are rated for the voltage of the line being guarded and are not a part of or an attachment to the vehicle or its raised structure, the clearance may be reduced to a distance within the designed working dimensions of the insulating barrier.

(b) If the equipment is an aerial lift insulated for the voltage involved, and if the work is performed by a qualified person, the clearance (between the uninsulated portion of the aerial lift and the power line) may be reduced to the distance given in subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(c) Employees standing on the ground shall not contact the vehicle or mechanical equipment or any of its attachments, unless:

(i) The employee is using protective equipment rated for the voltage; or

(ii) The equipment is located so that no uninsulated part of its structure (that portion of the structure that provides a conductive path to employees on the ground) can come closer to the line than permitted in this section.

(d) If any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines is intentionally grounded, employees working on the ground near the point of grounding shall not stand at the grounding location whenever there is a possibility of overhead line contact. Additional precautions, such as the use of barricades or insulation, shall be taken to protect employees from hazardous ground potentials, depending on earth resistivity and fault currents, which can develop within the first few feet or more outward from the grounding point.

(9) Illumination.

(a) Employees shall not enter spaces containing exposed energized parts, unless illumination is provided that enables the employees to perform the work safely.

(b) Where lack of illumination or an obstruction precludes observation of the work to be performed, employees shall not perform tasks near exposed energized parts. Employees shall not reach blindly into areas which may contain energized parts.

(10) Confined or enclosed work spaces. When an employee works in a confined or enclosed space (such as a manhole or vault) that contains exposed energized parts, the employer shall provide, and the employee shall use, protective shields, protective barriers, or insulating materials as necessary to avoid inadvertent contact with these parts. Doors, hinged panels, and the like shall be

secured to prevent their swinging into an employee and causing the employee to contact exposed energized parts.

(11) Conductive materials and equipment. Conductive materials and equipment that are in contact with any part of an employee's body shall be handled in a manner that will prevent them from contacting exposed energized conductors or circuit parts. If an employee must handle long dimensional conductive objects (such as ducts and pipes) in areas with exposed live parts, the employer shall institute work practices (such as the use of insulation, guarding, and material handling techniques) which will minimize the hazard.

(12) Portable ladders. Portable ladders shall have nonconductive siderails if they are used where the employee or the ladder could contact exposed energized parts.

(13) Conductive apparel. Conductive articles of jewelry and clothing (such as watch bands, bracelets, rings, key chains, necklaces, metalized aprons, cloth with conductive thread, or metal headgear) shall not be worn if they might contact exposed energized parts.

(14) Housekeeping duties.

(a) Where live parts present an electrical contact hazard, employees shall not perform housekeeping duties at such close distances to the parts that there is a possibility of contact, unless adequate safeguards (such as insulating equipment or barriers) are provided.

(b) Electrically conductive cleaning materials (including conductive solids such as steel wool, metalized cloth, and silicon carbide, as well as conductive liquid solutions) shall not be used in proximity to energized parts unless procedures are followed which will prevent electrical contact.

(15) Interlocks. Only a qualified person following the requirements of this section may defeat an electrical safety interlock, and then only temporarily while he or she is working on the equipment. The interlock system shall be returned to its operable condition when this work is completed.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-24-965 SAFETY-RELATED WORK PRACTICES. (1) Scope. Covered work by both qualified and unqualified persons. The provisions of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 cover electrical safety-related work practices for both qualified persons (those who have training in avoiding the electrical hazards of working on or near exposed energized parts) and unqualified persons (those with little or no such training) working on, near, or with the following installations:

(a) Premises wiring. Installations of electric conductors and equipment within or on buildings or other structures, and on other premises such as yards, carnival, parking, and other lots, and industrial substations;

(b) Wiring for connection to supply. Installations of conductors that connect to the supply of electricity;

(c) Other wiring. Installations of other outside conductors on the premises; and

(d) Optical fiber cable. Installations of optical fiber cable where such installations are made along with electric conductors.

Note: See WAC 296-24-95601 for the definition of "qualified person." See WAC 296-24-970 for training requirements that apply to qualified and unqualified persons.

(2) Other covered work by unqualified persons. The provisions of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 also cover work performed by unqualified persons on, near, or with the installations listed in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) Excluded work by qualified persons. The provisions of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 do not apply to work performed by qualified persons on or directly associated with the following installations:

(a) Generation, transmission, and distribution installations. Installations for the generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy (including communication and metering) located in buildings used for such purposes or located outdoors.

Note 1: Work on or directly associated with installations of utilization equipment used for purposes other than generating, transmitting, or distributing electric energy (such as installations which are in office buildings, warehouses, garages, machine shops, or recreational buildings, or other utilization installations which are not an integral part of a generating installation, substation, or control center) is covered under subsection (1)(a) of this section.

Note 2: Work on or directly associated with generation, transmission, or distribution installations includes:

1. Work performed directly on such installations, such as repairing overhead or underground distribution lines or repairing a feed-water pump for the boiler in a generating plant.
2. Work directly associated with such installations, such as line-clearance tree trimming and replacing utility poles.
3. Work on electric utilization circuits in a generating plant provided that:
 - a. Such circuits are commingled with installations of power generation equipment or circuits; and
 - b. The generation equipment or circuits present greater electrical hazards than those posed by the utilization equipment or circuits (such as exposure to higher voltages or lack of overcurrent protection).

(b) Communications installations. Installations of communication equipment to the extent that the work is covered under chapter 296-32 WAC.

(c) Installations in vehicles. Installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles.

(d) Railway installations. Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock or installations of railways used exclusively for signaling and communication purposes.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-24-970 TRAINING. (1) Scope. The training requirements contained in this section apply to employees who face a risk of electric shock that is not reduced to a safe level by the electrical installation requirements of WAC 296-24-95605 through 296-24-95615.

Note: Employees in occupations listed in Table S-4 face such a risk and are required to be trained. Other employees who also may reasonably be expected to face a comparable risk of injury due to electric shock or other electrical hazards must also be trained.

(2) Content of training.

(a) Practices addressed in this standard. Employees shall be trained in and familiar with the safety-related work practices required by WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 that pertain to their respective job assignments.

(b) Additional requirements for unqualified persons. Employees who are covered by subsection (1) of this section but who are not qualified persons shall also be trained in and familiar with any electrically related safety practices not specifically addressed by WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 but which are necessary for their safety.

(c) Additional requirements for qualified persons. Qualified persons (i.e., those permitted to work on or near exposed energized parts) shall, at a minimum, be trained in and familiar with the following:

(i) The skills and techniques necessary to distinguish exposed live parts from other parts of electric equipment;

(ii) The skills and techniques necessary to determine the nominal voltage of exposed live parts; and

(iii) The clearance distances specified in WAC 296-24-960 and the corresponding voltages to which the qualified person will be exposed.

Note 1: For the purposes of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 a person must have the training required by (c) of this subsection in order to be considered a qualified person.

Note 2: Qualified persons whose work on energized equipment involves either direct contact or contact by means of tools or materials must also have the training needed to meet WAC 296-24-960.

(3) Type of training. The training required by this section shall be of the classroom or on-the-job type. The degree of training provided shall be determined by the risk to the employee.

TABLE S-4.—TYPICAL OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYEES FACING A HIGHER THAN NORMAL RISK OF ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT

Occupation
Blue collar supervisors. ¹
Electrical and electronic engineers. ¹
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers. ¹
Electrical and electronic technicians. ¹
Electricians.
Industrial machine operators. ¹
Material handling equipment operators. ¹
Mechanics and repairers. ¹
Painters. ¹
Riggers and roustabouts. ¹
Stationary engineers. ¹
Welders.

¹ Workers in these groups do not need to be trained if their work or the work of those they supervise does not bring them or the employees they supervise close enough to exposed parts of electric circuits operating at 50 volts or more to ground for a hazard to exist.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-24-975 SELECTION AND USE OF WORK PRACTICES. (1) General. Safety-related work practices shall be employed to prevent electric shock or

other injuries resulting from either direct or indirect electrical contacts, when work is performed near or on equipment or circuits which are or may be energized. The specific safety-related work practices shall be consistent with the nature and extent of the associated electrical hazards.

(a) Deenergized parts. Live parts to which an employee may be exposed shall be deenergized before the employee works on or near them, unless the employer can demonstrate that deenergizing introduces additional or increased hazards or is infeasible due to equipment design or operational limitations. Live parts that operate at less than 50 volts to ground need not be deenergized if there will be no increased exposure to electrical burns or to explosion due to electric arcs.

Note 1: Examples of increased or additional hazards include interruption of life support equipment, deactivation of emergency alarm systems, shutdown of hazardous location ventilation equipment, or removal of illumination for an area.

Note 2: Examples of work that may be performed on or near energized circuit parts because of infeasibility due to equipment design or operational limitations include testing of electric circuits that can only be performed with the circuit energized and work on circuits that form an integral part of a continuous industrial process in a chemical plant that would otherwise need to be completely shut down in order to permit work on one circuit or piece of equipment.

Note 3: Work on or near deenergized parts is covered by subsection (2) of this section.

(b) Energized parts. If the exposed live parts are not deenergized (i.e., for reasons of increased or additional hazards or infeasibility), other safety-related work practices shall be used to protect employees who may be exposed to the electrical hazards involved. Such work practices shall protect employees against contact with energized circuit parts directly with any part of their body or indirectly through some other conductive object. The work practices that are used shall be suitable for the conditions under which the work is to be performed and for the voltage level of the exposed electric conductors or circuit parts. Specific work practice requirements are detailed in WAC 296-24-960.

(2) Working on or near exposed deenergized parts.

(a) Application. This subsection applies to work on exposed deenergized parts or near enough to them to expose the employee to any electrical hazard they present. Conductors and parts of electric equipment that have been deenergized but have not been locked out or tagged according to this subsection shall be treated as energized parts, and WAC 296-24-960 applies to work on or near them.

(b) Lockout and tagging. While any employee is exposed to contact with parts of fixed electric equipment or circuits which have been deenergized, the circuits energizing the parts shall be locked out or tagged or both according to the requirements of this section. The requirements shall be followed in the order in which they are presented (i.e., (b)(i) of this subsection first, then (b)(ii) of this subsection.

Note 1: As used in this section, fixed equipment refers to equipment fastened in place or connected by permanent wiring methods.

Note 2: Lockout and tagging procedures that comply with chapter 296-24 WAC Part A-4 will also be deemed to comply with (b) of this subsection provided that:

1. The procedures address the electrical safety hazards covered by this subpart; and
2. The procedures also incorporate the requirements of (b)(iii)(D) and (b)(iv)(B) of this subsection.

(i) Procedures. The employer shall maintain a written copy of the procedures outlined in (b) of this subsection and shall make it available for inspection by employees and by the director and his or her authorized representatives.

Note: The written procedures may be in the form of a copy of subsection (2) of this section.

(ii) Deenergizing equipment.

(A) Safe procedures for deenergizing circuits and equipment shall be determined before circuits or equipment are deenergized.

(B) The circuits and equipment to be worked on shall be disconnected from all electric energy sources. Control circuit devices, such as push buttons, selector switches, and interlocks, shall not be used as the sole means for deenergizing circuits or equipment. Interlocks for electric equipment shall not be used as a substitute for lockout and tagging procedures.

(C) Stored electric energy which might endanger personnel shall be released. Capacitors shall be discharged and high capacitance elements shall be short-circuited and grounded, if the stored electric energy might endanger personnel.

Note: If the capacitors or associated equipment are handled in meeting this requirement, they shall be treated as energized.

(D) Stored nonelectrical energy in devices that could reenergize electric circuit parts shall be blocked or relieved to the extent that the circuit parts could not be accidentally energized by the device.

(iii) Application of locks and tags.

(A) A lock and a tag shall be placed on each disconnecting means used to deenergize circuits and equipment on which work is to be performed, except as provided in subitems (C) and (E) of this item. The lock shall be attached to prevent persons from operating the disconnecting means unless they resort to undue force or the use of tools.

(B) Each tag shall contain a statement prohibiting unauthorized operation of the disconnecting means and removal of the tag.

(C) If a lock cannot be applied, or if the employer can demonstrate that tagging procedures will provide a level of safety equivalent to that obtained by the use of a lock, a tag may be used without a lock.

(D) A tag used without a lock, as permitted by subitem (C) of this item, shall be supplemented by at least one additional safety measure that provides a level of safety equivalent to that obtained by the use of a lock. Examples of additional safety measures include the removal of an isolating circuit element, blocking of a controlling switch, or opening of an extra disconnecting device.

(E) A lock may be placed without a tag only under the following conditions:

(I) Only one circuit or piece of equipment is deenergized; and

(II) The lockout period does not extend beyond the work shift; and

(III) Employees exposed to the hazards associated with reenergizing the circuit or equipment are familiar with this procedure.

(iv) Verification of deenergized condition. The requirements of this paragraph shall be met before any circuits or equipment can be considered and worked as deenergized.

(A) A qualified person shall operate the equipment operating controls or otherwise verify that the equipment cannot be restarted.

(B) A qualified person shall use test equipment to test the circuit elements and electrical parts of equipment to which employees will be exposed and shall verify that the circuit elements and equipment parts are deenergized. The test shall also determine if any energized condition exists as a result of inadvertently induced voltage or unrelated voltage backfeed even though specific parts of the circuit have been deenergized and presumed to be safe. If the circuit to be tested is over 600 volts, nominal, the test equipment shall be checked for proper operation immediately before and immediately after this test.

(v) Reenergizing equipment. These requirements shall be met, in the order given, before circuits or equipment are reenergized, even temporarily.

(A) A qualified person shall conduct tests and visual inspections, as necessary, to verify that all tools, electrical jumpers, shorts, grounds, and other such devices have been removed, so that the circuits and equipment can be safely energized.

(B) Employees exposed to the hazards associated with reenergizing the circuit or equipment shall be warned to stay clear of circuits and equipment.

(C) Each lock and tag shall be removed by the employee who applied it or under his or her direct supervision. However, if this employee is absent from the workplace, then the lock or tag may be removed by a qualified person designated to perform this task provided that:

(I) The employer ensures that the employee who applied the lock or tag is not available at the workplace; and

(II) The employer ensures that the employee is aware that the lock or tag has been removed before he or she resumes work at that workplace.

(D) There shall be a visual determination that all employees are clear of the circuits and equipment.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-24-980 SAFEGUARDS FOR PERSONNEL PROTECTION. (1) Use of protective equipment.

(a) Personal protective equipment.

(i) Employees working in areas where there are potential electrical hazards shall be provided with, and shall use, electrical protective equipment that is appropriate for the specific parts of the body to be protected and for the work to be performed.

Note: Personal protective equipment requirements are contained in chapter 296-24 WAC Part A-2.

(ii) Protective equipment shall be maintained in a safe, reliable condition and shall be periodically inspected or tested, as required by chapter 296-24 WAC Part A-2.

(iii) If the insulating capability of protective equipment may be subject to damage during use, the insulating material shall be protected. (For example, an outer covering of leather is sometimes used for the protection of rubber insulating material.)

(iv) Employees shall wear nonconductive head protection wherever there is a danger of head injury from electric shock or burns due to contact with exposed energized parts.

(v) Employees shall wear protective equipment for the eyes or face wherever there is danger of injury to the eyes or face from electric arcs or flashes or from flying objects resulting from electrical explosion.

(b) General protective equipment and tools.

(i) When working near exposed energized conductors or circuit parts, each employee shall use insulated tools or handling equipment if the tools or handling equipment might make contact with such conductors or parts. If the insulating capability of insulated tools or handling equipment is subject to damage, the insulating material shall be protected.

(A) Fuse handling equipment, insulated for the circuit voltage, shall be used to remove or install fuses when the fuse terminals are energized.

(B) Ropes and handlines used near exposed energized parts shall be nonconductive.

(ii) Protective shields, protective barriers, or insulating materials shall be used to protect each employee from shock, burns, or other electrically related injuries while that employee is working near exposed energized parts which might be accidentally contacted or where dangerous electric heating or arcing might occur. When normally enclosed live parts are exposed for maintenance or repair, they shall be guarded to protect unqualified persons from contact with the live parts.

(2) Alerting techniques. The following alerting techniques shall be used to warn and protect employees from hazards which could cause injury due to electric shock, burns, or failure of electric equipment parts:

(a) Safety signs and tags. Safety signs, safety symbols, or accident prevention tags shall be used where necessary to warn employees about electrical hazards which may endanger them, as required by chapter 296-24 WAC Part B-2.

(b) Barricades. Barricades shall be used in conjunction with safety signs where it is necessary to prevent or limit employee access to work areas exposing employees to uninsulated energized conductors or circuit parts. Conductive barricades may not be used where they might cause an electrical contact hazard.

(c) Attendants. If signs and barricades do not provide sufficient warning and protection from electrical hazards, an attendant shall be stationed to warn and protect employees.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-24-985 USE OF EQUIPMENT. (1) Portable electric equipment. This section applies to the use of cord- and plug-connected equipment, including flexible cord sets (extension cords).

(a) Handling. Portable equipment shall be handled in a manner which will not cause damage. Flexible electric cords connected to equipment shall not be used for raising or lowering the equipment. Flexible cords shall not be fastened with staples or otherwise hung in such a fashion as could damage the outer jacket or insulation.

(b) Visual inspection.

(i) Portable cord- and plug-connected equipment and flexible cord sets (extension cords) shall be visually inspected before use on any shift for external defects (such as loose parts, deformed and missing pins, or damage to outer jacket or insulation) and for evidence of possible internal damage (such as pinched or crushed outer jacket). Cord- and plug-connected equipment and flexible cord sets (extension cords) which remain connected once they are put in place and are not exposed to damage need not be visually inspected until they are relocated.

(ii) If there is a defect or evidence of damage that might expose an employee to injury, the defective or damaged item shall be removed from service, and no employee shall use it until repairs and tests necessary to render the equipment safe have been made.

(iii) When an attachment plug is to be connected to a receptacle (including any on a cord set), the relationship of the plug and receptacle contacts shall first be checked to ensure they are of proper mating configurations.

(c) Grounding-type equipment.

(i) A flexible cord used with grounding-type equipment shall contain an equipment grounding conductor.

(ii) Attachment plugs and receptacles shall not be connected or altered in a manner which would prevent proper continuity of the equipment grounding conductor at the point where plugs are attached to receptacles. Additionally, these devices shall not be altered to allow the grounding pole of a plug to be inserted into slots intended for connection to the current-carrying conductors.

(iii) Adapters which interrupt the continuity of the equipment grounding connection shall not be used.

(d) Conductive work locations. Portable electric equipment and flexible cords used in highly conductive work locations (such as those inundated with water or other conductive liquids), or in job locations where employees are likely to contact water or conductive liquids, shall be approved for those locations.

(e) Connecting attachment plugs.

(i) Employees' hands shall not be wet when plugging and unplugging flexible cords and cord- and plug-connected equipment, if energized equipment is involved.

(ii) Energized plug and receptacle connections shall be handled only with insulating protective equipment if the condition of the connection could provide a conducting path to the employee's hand (if, for example, a cord connector is wet from being immersed in water).

(iii) Locking-type connectors shall be properly secured after connection.

(2) Electric power and lighting circuits.

(a) Routine opening and closing of circuits. Load rated switches, circuit breakers, or other devices specifically designed as disconnecting means shall be used for the opening, reversing, or closing of circuits under load conditions. Cable connectors not of the load-break type, fuses, terminal lugs, and cable splice connections shall not be used for such purposes, except in an emergency.

(b) Reclosing circuits after protective device operation. After a circuit is deenergized by a circuit protective device, the circuit shall not be manually reenergized until it has been determined that the equipment and circuit can be safely energized. The repetitive manual reclosing of circuit breakers or reenergizing circuits through replaced fuses is prohibited.

Note: When it can be determined from the design of the circuit and the overcurrent devices involved that the automatic operation of a device was caused by an overload rather than a fault condition, no examination of the circuit or connected equipment is needed before the circuit is reenergized.

(c) Overcurrent protection modification. Overcurrent protection of circuits and conductors shall not be modified, even on a temporary basis, beyond that allowed by chapter 296-24 WAC Part L the installation safety requirements for overcurrent protection.

(3) Test instruments and equipment.

(a) Use. Only qualified persons shall perform testing work on electric circuits or equipment.

(b) Visual inspection. Test instruments and equipment and all associated test leads, cables, power cords, probes, and connectors shall be visually inspected for external defects and damage before the equipment is used. If there is a defect or evidence of damage that might expose an employee to injury, the defective or damaged item shall be removed from service, and no employee shall use it until necessary repairs and tests to render the equipment safe have been made.

(c) Rating of equipment. Test instruments and equipment and their accessories shall be rated for the circuits and equipment to which they will be connected and shall be designed for the environment in which they will be used.

(4) Occasional use of flammable or ignitable materials. Where flammable materials are present only occasionally, electric equipment capable of igniting them shall not be used, unless measures are taken to prevent hazardous conditions from developing. Such materials include, but are not limited to: Flammable gases, vapors, or liquids; combustible dust; and ignitable fibers or flyings.

Note: Electrical installation requirements for locations where flammable materials are present on a regular basis are contained in WAC 296-24-95613.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-27-020 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Act" means the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1973, chapter 49.17 RCW, as now or hereafter amended.

(2) The definitions and interpretations included in RCW 49.17.020 shall be applicable to such terms when

used in this chapter, unless a different interpretation is clearly required by the context.

(3) "Recordable occupational injuries or illnesses of employees" means any occupational injury or illness of employees which result in:

(a) Occupational fatalities, regardless of the length of time between injury and death, or the length of the illness preceding the time of death (no recording is required for fatalities occurring after a termination of employment, except when recording may otherwise be required by a specific industrial safety and health standard adopted pursuant to the act); or

(b) Lost workday cases, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays (see subsection (7) of this section); or

(c) Occupational illnesses, or nonfatal cases without lost workdays which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, or require medical treatment (other than first aid) or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

(4) "Medical treatment" means and includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

(5) "First-aid treatment" means any one-time treatment, and any follow-up visit or visits for the purpose of observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters and so forth which do not ordinarily require professional medical care, the extent of treatment that could be expected to be given by a person trained in basic first-aid using supplies from a first-aid kit. Such one-time treatment and follow-up visit or visits for the purpose of observation are considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. Tests, such as x-rays, shall not be confused with treatment.

(6) "Hospitalization" means to be sent to; to go to; or be admitted to a hospital or an equivalent medical facility and receive medical treatment beyond what would be generally classified as first-aid treatment.

(7) "Lost workdays":

(a) "Lost workdays - days away from work" means the number of days (consecutive or not) after the day of injury or illness which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of "lost workdays - days away from work," should not include the day of the injury, or the day the illness occurred, or any days which the employee was not scheduled to work; e.g. Saturday, Sunday, or holidays.

(b) "Lost workdays - days of restricted activity" means the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of the injury or illness:

(i) The employee was assigned to a temporary job; or

(ii) The employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or

(iii) The employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all the duties normally assigned to that job.

The number of "lost workdays – days of restricted activity" should not include the day of the injury or the day the illness occurred, or any other days which the employee was not scheduled to work; e.g. Saturday, Sunday, or holidays, etc.

(8) "Establishment" means:

(a) A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: A factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theater, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.) Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as contract construction activities operated from the same physical location as a lumber yard, each activity shall be treated as a separate establishment.

(b) For firms engaged in activities such as agriculture, construction, transportation, communications, electric, gas or sanitary services, which may be physically disbursed, "establishment" means a place to which employees report each day.

(c) For employees who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, and who are generally not supervised in their daily work, such as travelling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., "establishment" means the location from which they are paid, or the base from which employees operate to carry out their activities.

(9) Establishments classified in standard industrial classification codes (SIC) 52 through 89.

(a) Establishments whose primary activity constitutes retail trade; finance, insurance, real estate and services are classified in SIC's 52 through 89.

(b) Retail trades are classified as SIC's 52 through 59 and for the most part include establishments engaged in selling merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption. Some of the retail trades are: Automotive dealers, apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and eating and drinking places.

(c) Finance, insurance and real estate are classified as SIC's 60 through 67 and include establishments which are engaged in banking, credit other than banking, security dealings, insurance, and real estate.

(d) Services are classified as SIC's 70 through 89 and include establishments which provide a variety of services for individuals, businesses, government agencies, and other organizations. Some of the service industries are: Personal and business services, in addition to legal, education, social, and cultural; and membership organizations.

(e) The primary activity of an establishment is determined as follows: For finance, insurance, real estate, and services establishments, the value of receipts or revenue for services rendered by an establishment determines its primary activity. In establishments with diversified activities, the activities determined to account for the largest share of production, sales or revenue will identify the primary activity. In some instances these criteria will not

adequately represent the relative economic importance of each of the varied activities. In such cases, employment or payroll should be used in place of the normal basis for determining the primary activity.

(10) "WISHERS" means Washington industrial safety and health evaluation and reporting system.

(11) "WISHA poster" means the Job safety and health protection poster – form F416-081-000.

(12) "Occupational illness" means such illness as arises naturally and approximately out of employment under the provisions of the act.

Note: Examples of occupational illnesses appear on the instruction page of Form OSHA No. 200.

~~((+2))~~ (13) "Occupational" means industrial and industrial means occupational.

~~((+3))~~ (14) "OSHA" means occupational safety and health administration.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-48, filed 1/12/87)

WAC 296-27-16001 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of these inspection rules:

(1) "Department" shall mean the department of labor and industries.

(2) "De minimus violation" is a violation of a standard, where such violation, has no direct relationship to safety or health.

(3) "General violation" is a violation where any accident or occupational illness resulting from such violation probably would not cause death or serious physical harm but which would have a direct or immediate relationship to the safety and health of employees.

(4) "Nonabatement violation" exists when any employer fails to correct a violation(s) for which they have been cited, by the set abatement date.

(5) "Imminent danger violation" is any violation(s) resulting from conditions or practices in any place of employment, which are such that a danger exists which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm, immediately or before such danger can be eliminated through the enforcement procedures otherwise provided by the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act.

(6) "Industrial insurance ((modification)) experience factor" is based on a comparison of the actual incurred losses to the expected losses for the oldest three of the four fiscal years preceding the effective date of premium rates.

(a) ~~((A modification))~~ An experience factor greater than 1.0000 indicates that an employer's actual incurred losses are greater than expected.

(b) ~~((A modification))~~ An experience factor of less than 1.0000 indicates that an employer's actual incurred losses are less than expected.

(c) New firms and some firms qualifying for transition rating adjustments are assigned a base ~~((modification))~~ experience factor of 1.0000. Self-insured employers will be assigned a modification factor of less than 1.0000.

~~((+3))~~ (7) "Industry" shall mean a group of businesses classified by standard industrial classification

(SIC) code according to the type of activity in which they are engaged.

(8) "Repeat violation" includes any violation of a standard or order when a violation has previously been cited to the same employer when it identifies the same type of hazard.

(9) "Serious violation" shall be deemed to exist in a workplace if there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result from a condition which exists, or from one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes which have been adopted or are in use in such workplace, unless the employer did not, and could not with the exercise of reasonable diligence, know of the presence of the violation.

(10) "Willful violation" is one involving a voluntary action, done either with an intentional disregard of, or plain indifference to, the requirements of the applicable Washington Administrative Code (WAC) rule(s).

Note: When management has knowledge that resistance to a specific WAC rule or rules exists within its work force, which results in a serious or imminent danger violation, and management fails to institute efforts to overcome that resistance, which are effective in practice, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that such failure constitutes voluntary action. This presumption may be rebutted by the employer's demonstration of good faith efforts to overcome resistance to the specific WAC rule or rules.

~~((4))~~ (11) "WISHA" shall mean the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act.

~~((5))~~ (12) "Working hours" shall mean those times that an employer assigns an employee or employees to work at the work place.

~~((6))~~ (13) "Work place," "work site," and "job site" may be used interchangeably in the text of this chapter and shall mean any plant, yard, premises, room, or other place where an employee or employees are employed for the performance of labor or service over which the employer has the right of access or control. Work place shall include temporary labor camps.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-48, filed 1/12/87)

WAC 296-27-16007 CITATIONS, PENALTY ASSESSMENTS AND NOTICES OF VIOLATIONS.

(1) The inspector shall record the violations observed on a compliance worksheet.

(2) The compliance worksheet, the photographs, and sample tests, will be used to prepare:

- (a) A citation; and
- (b) A proposed penalty assessment; and
- (c) A notice of violation.

(3) The citation and the proposed penalty assessment will be sent to the employer. The citation and notice will set an abatement date for each violation. This is the date by which the employer must correct the violation.

(4) The inspector may give a notice of violation at the end of inspection with the employers consent instead of the department issuing a citation and notice. The notice of violation sets short abatement dates and is issued only for general violations and contains no penalties. The notice of violation, shall be given to the highest available

management official or designated company representative at the work place or sent to the employer.

(5) For a period of three years following the issuance of a final order which cites any violation of a safety standard, order of RCW 49.17.060, the department may issue a citation for a repeat violation. A repeat violation may incur a penalty based solely upon the repeat nature of the violation, without regard to the seriousness of the hazard being cited.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-04, filed 5/11/88)

WAC 296-45-65026 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GROUNDING. (1) Purpose.

(a) Reduce the potential voltage differences across the worker: The primary function of personal protective grounds is to provide maximum safety for personnel while they are working on de-energized lines or equipment. This will be accomplished by making provisions which will reduce the potential voltage differences at the worksite (voltage across the worker) to a safe value in case the equipment or line being worked on is accidentally energized from any possible source.

(b) Protect from induced voltage: The secondary function is also to protect against induced voltage from adjacent parallel energized lines.

(c) Insure adequate operation of protective devices: The third function is to make the protective devices (relays and circuit breakers or fuses) disconnect the energizing source within a given time/current relationship.

(2) Application.

(a) Deenergized line: When an energized line over seven hundred fifty volts is removed from service to be worked on, the line shall be treated as though it is energized until the line is cleared, tagged, tested, and grounded.

(b) Communication conductors: Bare wire communication conductors on power poles and structures are subject to these rules as energized lines and voltages in excess of seven hundred fifty volts unless protected by insulating materials.

(c) New construction: The grounding rule is advisory, rather than compulsory, when work is being done on new construction that is known to be deenergized and it is not possible to energize the line.

(d) Minimum distance from ungrounded conductors: The minimum distance shown in Table 1 of WAC 296-45-65027(14) shall be maintained from ungrounded conductors at the work location. The ground may be omitted if the making of a ground is impractical, or the conditions resulting therefrom are more hazardous than working on the lines or equipment without grounding. However, all work must be done in accordance with this chapter as if the line or equipment is energized.

(3) Grounding equipment.

(a) Availability: Grounding equipment shall be available for use when work is being done on deenergized lines or equipment.

(b) Approved capacity: Grounding equipment shall be of approved current carrying capacity capable of accommodating the maximum fault current to which the line or equipment could be subjected.

(c) Approved connector: Grounding shall be made with an approved connector capable of conducting the available fault current.

(d) Approved ferrules and grounding clamps: Grounding jumpers shall have approved ferrules and grounding clamps that provide mechanical support for jumper cables independent of the electrical connection.

(e) Minimum conductance: A ground lead shall have a minimum conductance of #2 AWG copper.

(4) Testing prior to installation of ground. Before grounds are installed, the deenergized line or equipment shall be tested for voltage by the following approved methods:

(a) Tester testing: Approved testers (audio and/or visual) may be used; however, they shall be tested immediately before and after use to verify that the tester is in good working condition.

(b) Hot line tool testing: A deenergized line may be buzzed or tested, to insure that it is deenergized, using an approved hot line tool with a substantial piece of metal on the end.

(5) Attaching and removing ground(s).

(a) Inspection before use: Grounding equipment shall be given a visual inspection and all mechanical connections shall be checked for tightness before each use.

(b) Ground surface cleaning: The surface to which the ground is to be attached shall be clean before the grounding clamp is installed; otherwise, a self-cleaning clamp shall be used.

(c) Ground attachment procedure: When attaching ground(s), the ground end shall be firmly attached first to a reliable ground and then the other end shall be attached to the line or equipment by means of approved hot line tools.

(d) Ground removal procedure: No ground shall be removed until all employees are clear of the temporary grounded lines or equipment. In those instances where the specific line or equipment that has been previously energized at 750 volts or more is being taken out of service or moved to another location, and it has been identified, isolated, tested and grounded, and the safe distances provided in Table 1 are maintained or barriers are installed to protect against contact with energized sources, and it is no longer possible to energize the line or equipment from any source, the grounds may be removed and the line or equipment may be removed from service or moved to another location. When removing the grounding set, it shall be disconnected from the line or equipment first with an approved hot line tool and lowered to a point below all energized conductors before the ground end is disconnected.

(6) Selection of ground location. Attached grounds: Ground(s) attached to each conductor being worked on are adequate when connected in a manner that will reduce the potential voltage difference across the worksite to a safe level. See examples: Figures A, B, and C.

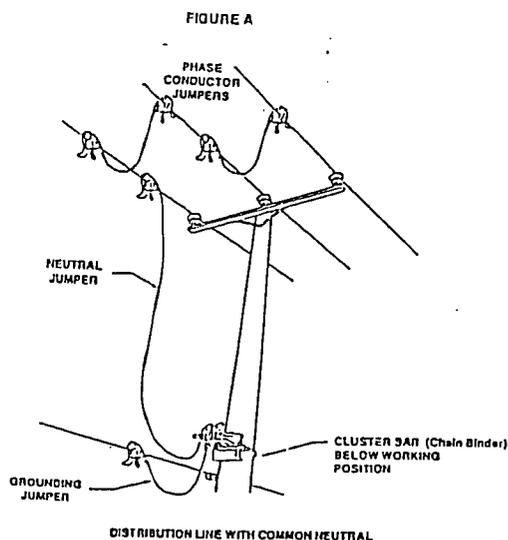
(7) Testing without ground(s): Ground(s) may be temporarily removed when necessary for testing purposes. During a test procedure, with ground(s) removed, care shall be exercised.

(8) Conductor separation: In cases where the conductor separation at any pole or structure is so great as to make it impractical to apply shorts on all conductors, and where only one conductor is to be worked on, only that conductor which is to be worked on needs to be grounded.

(9) Ground personnel: In cases where ground rods or pole grounds are utilized for personal protective grounding, personnel working on the ground should maintain sufficient distance from such equipment or utilize other approved procedures designed to prevent "touch-and-step potential" hazards.

Note: Touch potential hazards refers to the difference in voltage measured between the grounding equipment and a worker in contact with the grounding equipment at the time it is accidentally energized. Step potential hazards refers to the difference in voltage measured between the feet of the worker standing or walking in an electrical field created by high voltage being brought to earth.

EXAMPLE OF INSTALLATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GROUNDS ON OVERHEAD LINES



(4) The provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:

- (a) Fully automated bulk coal handling facilities contiguous to electrical power generating plants.
- (b) Facilities subject to the regulations of the office of pipeline safety regulation of the materials transportation bureau, department of transportation, to the extent such regulations apply.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-02, filed 1/17/86)

WAC 296-56-60237 SPRAY PAINTING. (1) Scope. This section covers painting operations connected with maintenance of structures, equipment and gear at the marine terminal and of transient equipment serviced at the terminal. It does not apply to overall painting of terminal structures under construction, major repair or rebuilding of terminal structures, or portable spraying apparatus not used regularly in the same location.

(2) Definitions.

(a) "Spraying area" means any area where flammable vapors, mists or combustible residues, dusts or deposits may be present due to paint spraying operations.

(b) "Spray booth" means an enclosure containing a flammable or combustible spraying operation and confining and limiting the escape of paint, vapor and residue by means of a powered exhaust system.

(c) "Approved" means, for the purpose of this section, that the equipment has been approved for the specified use by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(3) Spray painting requirements for indoor and outdoor spraying areas and booths.

(a) Shut-off valves, containers or piping with attached hoses or flexible connections shall have shut-off valves closed at the connection when not in use.

(b) Pumps used to transfer paint supplies shall have automatic pressure-relieving devices.

(c) Hoses and couplings shall be inspected before use. Hoses showing deterioration, leakage or weakness in the carcass or at the couplings shall be removed from service.

(d)(i) No open flame or spark-producing equipment shall be within ~~((twenty))~~ 20 feet ~~((6 m))~~ of a spraying area unless it is separated from the spraying area by a fire-retardant partition.

(ii) Hot surfaces shall not be located in spraying areas.

(iii) Whenever combustible residues may accumulate on electrical installations, wiring shall be in rigid conduit or in boxes containing no taps, splices or connections.

(iv) Portable electric lights shall not be used during spraying operations. Lights used during cleaning or repairing operations shall be approved for the location in which they are used.

(e) When flammable or combustible liquids are being transferred between containers, both containers shall be bonded and grounded.

(f)(i) Spraying shall be performed only in designated spray booths or spraying areas.

(ii) Spraying areas shall be kept as free from combustible residue accumulations as practical.

(iii) Residue scrapings, debris, rags, and waste shall be removed from the spraying area as they accumulate.

(g) Spraying with organic peroxides and other dual-component coatings shall only be conducted in sprinkler-equipped spray booths.

(h) Only the quantity of flammable or combustible liquids required for the operation shall be allowed in the spraying area, and in no case shall the amount exceed a one-day supply.

(i) Smoking shall be prohibited and "No Smoking" signs shall be posted in spraying and paint storage areas.

(4) Additional requirements for spraying areas and spray booths.

(a) Distribution or baffle plates shall be of noncombustible material and shall be removable or accessible for cleaning. They shall not be located in exhaust ducts.

(b) Any discarded filter shall be removed from the work area or placed in water.

(c) Filters shall not be used when the material being sprayed is highly susceptible to spontaneous heating and ignition.

(d) Filters shall be noncombustible or of an approved type. The same filter shall not be used when spraying with different coating materials if the combination of materials may spontaneously ignite.

(e) Spraying areas shall be mechanically ventilated for removal of flammable and combustible vapor and mist.

(f) Mechanical ventilation shall be in operation during spraying operations and long enough thereafter to thoroughly exhaust hazardous vapor concentrations.

(g) Rotating fan elements shall be nonsparking or the casing shall consist of or be lined with nonsparking material.

(h) Piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids to the spraying booth or area shall be made of metal and be both electrically bonded and grounded.

(i) Air exhausted from spray operations shall not contaminate makeup air or other ventilation intakes. Exhausted air shall not be recirculated unless it is first cleaned of any hazardous contaminants.

(j) Original closed containers, approved portable tanks, approved safety cans or a piping system shall be used to bring flammable or combustible liquids into spraying areas.

(k) If flammable or combustible liquids are supplied to spray nozzles by positive displacement pumps, the pump discharge line shall have a relief valve discharging either to a pump section or detached location, or the line shall be equipped with a device to stop the prime mover when discharge pressure exceeds the system's safe operating pressure.

(l) Wiring, motors and equipment in a spray booth shall be of approved explosion-proof type for Class I, Group D locations and conform with the requirements of ~~((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 1, Hazardous Locations. Wiring, motors and equipment within ~~((twenty))~~ 20 feet ~~((6 m))~~ of any interior spraying area and not separated by vapor-tight partitions shall not produce sparks during operation and shall conform to the requirements of ~~((WAC 296-24-956 through~~

~~296-24-960~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2, Hazardous Locations.

(m) Outside electrical lights within ~~((ten))~~ 10 feet ~~((3-m))~~ of spraying areas and not separated from the areas by partitions shall be enclosed and protected from damage.

(5) Additional requirements for spray booths.

(a) Spray booths shall be substantially constructed of noncombustible material and have smooth interior surfaces. Spray booth floors shall be covered with noncombustible material. As an aid to cleaning, paper may be used to cover the floor during painting operations if it is removed after the painting is completed.

(b) Spray booths shall be separated from other operations by at least ~~((three))~~ 3 feet ~~((0.91-m))~~ or by fire-retardant partitions or walls.

(c) A space of at least ~~((three))~~ 3 feet ~~((0.91-m))~~ on all sides of the spray booth shall be maintained free of storage or combustible materials.

(d) Metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts, pipings airless high-pressure spray guns and conductive objects being sprayed shall be grounded.

(e) Electric motors driving exhaust fans shall not be located inside booths or ducts.

(f) Belts shall not enter ducts or booths unless the belts are completely enclosed.

(g) Exhaust ducts shall be made of steel, shall have sufficient access doors to permit cleaning, and shall have a minimum clearance of ~~((eighteen))~~ 18 inches ~~((0.46 m))~~ from combustible materials. Any installed dampers shall be fully opened when the ventilating system is operating.

(h) Spray booths shall not be alternately used to spray different types of coating materials if the combination of the materials may spontaneously ignite unless deposits of the first material are removed from the booth and from exhaust ducts before spraying of the second material begins.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-19, filed 7/27/81)

WAC 296-62-07105 DEFINITIONS. (1) Abrasive-blasting respirator. See "respirator." A respirator designed to protect the wearer against inhalation of abrasive material and against impact and abrasion from rebounding abrasive material.

(2) Accepted. Reviewed and listed as satisfactory for a specified use by the director or his or her designee.

(3) Aerodynamic diameter. The diameter of a unit density sphere having the same settling velocity as the particle in question of whatever shape and density.

(4) Aerosol. A system consisting of particles, solid or liquid, suspended in air.

(5) Air-line respirator. See "respirator."

(6) Air-purifying respirator. See "respirator."

(7) Air-regulating valve. An adjustable valve used to regulate, but which cannot completely shut off the air-flow to the facepiece, helmet, hood, or suit of an air-line respirator.

(8) Air-supply device. A hand- or motor-operated blower for the hose mask, or a compressor or other source of respirable air for the air-line respirator.

(9) Approved. Tested and listed as satisfactory by the Bureau of Mines (BM) of the U.S. Department of Interior, or jointly by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA) of the U.S. Department of Interior and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or jointly by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor and NIOSH under the provisions of Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 11.

(10) Bioassay. A determination of the concentration of a substance in a human body by an analysis of urine, feces, blood, bone, or tissue.

(11) Breathing tube. A tube through which air or oxygen flows to the facepiece, mouthpiece, helmet, hood, or suit.

(12) Canister (air-purifying). A container with a filter, sorbent, or catalyst, or any combination thereof, which removes specific contaminants from the air drawn through it.

(13) Canister (oxygen-generating). A container filled with a chemical which generates oxygen by chemical reaction.

(14) Carcinogen. A substance known to produce cancer in some individuals following a latent period (for example: Asbestos, Chromates, radioactive particulates).

(15) Cartridge (air-purifying). A small canister.

(16) Catalyst. In respirator use, a substance which converts a toxic gas (or vapor) into a less-toxic gas (or vapor).

(17) Ceiling concentration. The concentration of an airborne substance that shall not be exceeded.

(18) Chemical-cartridge respirator. See respirator.

(19) Confined space. See WAC 296-62-14501(1).

(20) Contaminant. A harmful, irritating, or nuisance material that is foreign to the normal atmosphere.

(21) Corrective lens. A lens ground to the wearer's individual corrective prescription to permit normal visual acuity.

(22) Demand. A type of self-contained breathing apparatus or type of air-line respirator which functions due to the negative pressure created by inhalation (i.e., air flow into the facepiece on "demand").

(23) Detachable coupling. A device which permits the respirator wearer, without using hand tools, to detach the air-supply line from that part of the respirator worn on the person.

(24) Dust. See WAC 296-62-07001(1).

(25) Emergency respirator use. Wearing a respirator when a hazardous atmosphere suddenly occurs that requires immediate use of a respirator either for escape from the hazardous atmosphere or for entry into the hazardous atmosphere.

(26) Exhalation valve. A device that allows exhaled air to leave a respirator and prevents outside air from entering through the valve.

(27) Eyepiece. A gas-tight, transparent window(s) in a full facepiece, helmet, hood, or suit, through which the wearer may see.

(28) Facepiece. That portion of a respirator that covers the wearer's nose and mouth in quarter-mask (above the chin) or half-mask (under the chin) facepiece or

that covers the nose, mouth, and eyes in a full facepiece. It is designed to make a gas-tight or particle-tight fit with the face and includes the headbands, exhalation valve(s), and connections for an air-purifying device or respirable gas source, or both.

(29) Face shield. A device worn in front of the eyes and a portion of, or all of, the face, whose predominant function is protection of the eyes and the face.

(30) Fibrosis-producing dust. Dust which, when inhaled, deposited, and retained in the lungs, may produce findings of fibrotic growth that may cause pulmonary disease.

(31) Filter. A media component used in respirators to remove solid or liquid particles from the inspired air.

(32) Filter respirator. See respirator.

(33) Fog. A mist of sufficient concentration to perceptibly obscure vision.

(34) Full facepiece. See facepiece.

(35) Fume. See WAC 296-62-07001(2).

(36) Gas. An aeriform fluid which is in the gaseous state at ordinary temperature and pressure.

(37) Gas mask. See respirator.

(38) Goggle. A device, with contour-shaped eyecups with glass or plastic lenses, worn over eyes and held in place by a headband or other suitable means for the protection of the eyes and eye sockets.

(39) Half-mask facepiece. See facepiece.

(40) Hazardous atmosphere. Any atmosphere, either immediately or not immediately dangerous to life or health, which is oxygen deficient or which contains a toxic or disease-producing contaminant.

(41) Head harness. That part of a facepiece assembly which secures the facepiece to the wearer.

(42) Helmet. That portion of a respirator which shields the eyes, face, neck, and other parts of the head.

(43) High-efficiency filter. A filter which removes from air 99.97% or more of monodisperse dioctyl phthalate (DOP) particles having a mean particle diameter of 0.3 micrometer.

(44) Hood. That portion of a respirator which completely covers the head, neck, and portions of the shoulders.

(45) Hose mask. See respirator.

(46) Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). Any atmosphere that poses an immediate hazard to life or produces immediate irreversible debilitating effects on health.

(47) Inhalation valve. A device that allows respirable air to enter a respirator and prevents exhaled air from leaving the respirator through the valve.

(48) Irrespirable. Unfit for breathing.

(49) Maximum use limit of filter, cartridge, or canister. The maximum concentration of a contaminant for which an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister is approved for use.

(50) Mist. See WAC 296-62-07001(4).

(51) Mouthpiece. That portion of a respirator which is held in the wearer's mouth and is connected to an air-purifying device or respirable gas source, or both. It is designed to make a gas-tight or particle-tight fit with the mouth.

(52) MPCa. Maximum permissible airborne concentration. These concentrations are set by the National Committee on Radiation Protection. They are recommended maximum average concentrations of radionuclides to which a worker may be exposed, assuming that he works 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, and 50 weeks a year.

(53) Negative pressure respirator. A respirator in which the air pressure inside the respiratory-inlet covering is positive during exhalation in relation to the air pressure of the outside atmosphere and negative during inhalation in relation to the air pressure of the outside atmosphere.

(54) Nonroutine respirator use. Wearing a respirator when carrying out a special task that occurs infrequently.

(55) Nose clamp. A device used with a respirator equipped with a mouthpiece that closes the nostrils of the wearer (sometimes called a nose clip).

(56) Not immediately dangerous to life or health. Any hazardous atmosphere which may produce physical discomfort immediately, chronic poisoning after repeated exposure, or acute adverse physiological symptoms after prolonged exposure.

(57) Odor threshold limit. The lowest concentration of a contaminant in air that can be detected by the olfactory sense.

(58) Oxygen deficiency - immediately dangerous to life or health. An atmosphere which causes an oxygen partial pressure of 100 millimeters of mercury column or less in the freshly inspired air in the upper portion of the lungs which is saturated with water vapor.

(59) Oxygen deficiency - not immediately dangerous to life or health. An atmosphere having an oxygen concentration below the minimum legal requirement of ~~((+8.0))~~ 19.5% by volume for respirable air at sea-level conditions, but above that which is immediately dangerous to life or health.

(60) Particulate matter. A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in air, such as: Dust, fog, fume, mist, smoke, or spray. Particulate matter suspended in air is commonly known as an aerosol.

(61) Permissible exposure limit (PEL). The legally established time-weighted average (TWA) concentration or ceiling concentration of a contaminant that shall not be exceeded.

(62) Pneumoconiosis-producing dust. Dust which, when inhaled, deposited, and retained in the lungs, may produce signs, symptoms, and findings of pulmonary disease.

(63) Positive-pressure respirator. A respirator in which the air pressure inside the respiratory-inlet covering is positive in relation to the air pressure of the outside atmosphere during exhalation and inhalation.

(64) Powered air-purifying respirator. See respirator.

(65) Pressure demand. Similar to a demand type respirator but so designed to maintain positive pressure in the facepiece at all times.

(66) Protection factor. The ratio of the ambient concentration of an airborne substance to the concentration of the substance inside the respirator at the breathing zone of the wearer. The protection factor is a measure of

the degree of protection provided by a respirator to the wearer. As used herein, a protection factor is synonymous with the fit factor assigned to a respirator facepiece by the use of qualitative and quantitative fitting tests.

(67) Rescue respirator use. Wearing a respirator for entry into a hazardous atmosphere to rescue a person(s) in the hazardous atmosphere.

(68) Resistance. Opposition to the flow of air, as through a canister, cartridge, particulate filter, orifice, valve, or hose.

(69) Respirable. Suitable for breathing.

(70) Respirator. A device designed to protect the wearer from the inhalation of harmful atmospheres.

(71) Respiratory-inlet covering. That portion of a respirator which connects the wearer's respiratory tract to an air-purifying device or respirable gas source, or both. It may be a facepiece, helmet, hood, suit, or mouthpiece/nose clamp.

(72) Routine respirator use. Wearing a respirator as a normal procedure when carrying out a regular and frequently repeated task.

(73) Sanitization. The removal of dirt and the inhibiting of the action of agents that cause infection or disease.

(74) Self-contained breathing apparatus. See respirator.

(75) Service life. The period of time that a respirator provides adequate protection to the wearer - for example, the period of time that an air-purifying device is effective for removing a harmful substance from inspired air.

(76) Smoke. A system which includes the products of combustion, pyrolysis, or chemical reaction of substances in the form of visible and invisible solid and liquid particles and gaseous products in air. Smoke is usually of sufficient concentration to perceptibly obscure vision.

(77) Sorbent. A material which is contained in cartridge or canister and which removes toxic gases and vapors from the inhaled air.

(78) Spray. A liquid, mechanically produced particle with sizes generally in the visible or macroscopic range.

(79) Supplied-air respirator. See respirator.

(80) Supplied-air suit. A suit that is impermeable to most particulate and gaseous contaminants and that is provided with an adequate supply of respirable air.

(81) Time-weighted average (TWA). The average concentration of a contaminant in air during a specific time period.

(82) Valve (air or oxygen). A device which controls the pressure, direction, or rate of flow of air or oxygen.

(83) Vapor. The gaseous state of a substance that is solid or liquid at ordinary temperature and pressure.

(84) Welding helmet. A device designed to provide protection for the eyes and face against intense radiant energy and molten metal splatter encountered in the welding and cutting of metals.

(85) Window indicator. A device on a cartridge or canister that visually denotes the service life of the cartridge or canister.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-20, filed 7/27/81)

WAC 296-62-100 OXYGEN DEFICIENT ATMOSPHERES. (1) Definition. A lack of sufficient oxygen is deemed to exist if the atmosphere at sea level has less than ~~((+8%))~~ 19.5% oxygen by volume or has a partial pressure of oxygen of ~~((+35))~~ 148 millimeters of mercury (mm. Hg) or less. This may deviate when working at higher elevations and should be determined for an individual location. Factors such as acclimatization, physical conditions of the persons involved, etc., must be considered for such circumstances and conditions.

(2) Entering areas with possible oxygen deficient atmospheres. ~~((Workmen))~~ Workers entering any area where a lack of sufficient oxygen is probable shall be supplied with and shall use approved equipment (for specific requirements see applicable provisions of chapter 296-62 WAC) capable of providing safe respirable air, or prior to entry and at all times when ~~((workmen))~~ workers are in such areas a sufficient supply of safe, respirable air shall be provided. All workers so exposed shall be under constant observation. If the oxygen content is unknown or may change during occupation, tests shall be required prior to and during occupation of questionable areas.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-20, filed 7/27/81)

WAC 296-62-11021 OPEN SURFACE TANKS. (1) General.

(a) This section applies to all operations involving the immersion of materials in liquids, or in the vapors of such liquids, for the purpose of cleaning or altering the surface or adding to or imparting a finish thereto or changing the character of the materials, and their subsequent removal from the liquid or vapor, draining, and drying. These operations include washing, electroplating, anodizing, pickling, quenching, dyeing, dipping, tanning, dressing, bleaching, degreasing, alkaline cleaning, stripping, rinsing, digesting, and other similar operations.

(b) Except where specific construction specifications are prescribed in this section, hoods, ducts, elbows, fans, blowers, and all other exhaust system parts, components, and supports thereof shall be so constructed as to meet conditions of service and to facilitate maintenance and shall conform in construction to the specifications contained in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960.

(2) Classification of open-surface tank operations.

(a) Open-surface tank operations shall be classified into 16 classes, numbered A-1 to D-4, inclusive.

(b) Determination of class. Class is determined by two factors, hazard potential designated by a letter from A to D, inclusive, and rate of gas, vapor, or mist evolution designated by a number from 1 to 4, inclusive (for example, B.3).

(c) Hazard potential is an index, on a scale of from A to D, inclusive, of the severity of the hazard associated with the substance contained in the tank because of the

toxic, flammable, or explosive nature of the vapor, gas, or mist produced therefrom. The toxic hazard is determined from the concentration, measured in parts by volume of a gas or vapor, per million parts by volume of contaminated air (ppm), or in milligrams of mist per cubic meter of air (mg/m³), below which ill effects are unlikely to occur to the exposed worker. The concentrations shall be those in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07515.

(d) The relative fire or explosion hazard is measured in degrees Fahrenheit in terms of the closed-cup flash point of the substance in the tank. Detailed information on the prevention of fire hazards in dip tanks may be found in Dip Tanks Containing Flammable or Combustible Liquids, NFPA No. 34-1966, National Fire Protection Association. Where the tank contains a mixture of liquids, other than organic solvents, whose effects are additive, the hygienic standard of the most toxic component (for example, the one having the lowest ppm or mg/m³) shall be used, except where such substance constitutes an insignificantly small fraction of the mixture. For mixtures of organic solvents, their combined effect, rather than that of either individually, shall determine the hazard potential. In the absence of information to the contrary, the effects shall be considered as additive. If the sum of the ratios of the airborne concentration of that contaminant exceeds unity, the toxic concentration shall be considered to have been exceeded. (See Note A of (2)(e) of this section.)

(e) Hazard potential shall be determined from Table 16, with the value indicating greater hazard being used. When the hazardous material may be either a vapor with a permissible exposure limit in ppm or a mist with a TLV in mg/m³, the TLV indicating the greater hazard shall be used (for example, A takes precedence over B or C; B over C; C over D).

Note A:

$$\frac{c_1}{PEL} + \frac{c_2}{PEL} + \frac{c_3}{PEL} + \dots + \frac{c_N}{PEL} > 1$$

where:

c = Concentration measured at the operation in ppm.

TABLE 16
DETERMINATION OF HAZARD POTENTIAL

Hazard potential	Toxicity Group		
	Gas or vapor (ppm)	Mist (mg/m ³)	Flash point (in degrees F.)
A.....	0 - 10	0 - 0.1
B.....	11 - 100	0.11 - 1.0	Under 100
C.....	101 - 500	1.1 - 10	100-200
D.....	Over 500	Over 10	Over 200

(f) Rate of gas, vapor, or mist evolution is a numerical index, on a scale of from 1 to 4, inclusive, both of the relative capacity of the tank to produce gas, vapor, or mist and of the relative energy with which it is projected or carried upwards from the tank. Rate is evaluated in terms of;

(i) The temperature of the liquid in the tank in degrees Fahrenheit;

(ii) The number of degrees Fahrenheit that this temperature is below the boiling point of the liquid in degrees Fahrenheit;

(iii) The relative evaporation of the liquid in still air at room temperature in an arbitrary scale—fast, medium, slow, or nil; and

(iv) The extent that the tank gases or produces mist in an arbitrary scale—high, medium, low, and nil. (See Table 17, Note 2.) Gassing depends upon electrochemical or mechanical processes, the effects of which have to be individually evaluated for each installation (see Table 17, Note 3).

(g) Rate of evolution shall be determined from Table 17. When evaporation and gassing yield different rates, the lowest numerical value shall be used.

TABLE 17
DETERMINATION OF RATE OF GAS, VAPOR, OR MIST EVOLUTION¹

Rate	Liquid temperature, °F	Degrees below boiling point	evaporation ²	Relative Gassing ³
1	Over 200	0-20	Fast.....	High
2	150-200	21-50	Medium	Medium
3	94-149	51-100	Slow	Low
4	Under 94	Over 100	Nil	Nil

Note 1. In certain classes of equipment, specifically vapor degreasers, an internal condenser or vapor level thermostat is used to prevent the vapor from leaving the tank during normal operations. In such cases, rate of vapor evolution from the tank into the workroom is not dependent upon the factors listed in the table, but rather upon abnormalities of operating procedure, such as carry out of vapors from excessively fast action, dragout of liquid by entrainment in parts, contamination of solvent by water and other materials, or improper heat balance. When operating procedure is excellent, effective rate of evolution may be taken as 4. When operating procedures are average, the effective rate of evolution may be taken as 3. When operation is poor, a rate of 2 or 1 is indicated, depending upon observed conditions.

Note 2. Relative evaporation rate is determined according to the methods described by A. K. Doolittle in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, vol. 27, p. 1169, (3) where time for 100— percent evaporation is as follows: Fast: 0-3 hours; Medium: 3-12 hours; Slow: 12-50 hours; Nil: more than 50 hours.

Note 3. Gassing means the formation by chemical or electrochemical action of minute bubbles of gas under the surface of the liquid in the tank and is generally limited to aqueous solutions.

(3) Ventilation. Where ventilation is used to control potential exposures to workers as defined in (2)(c) of this section, it shall be adequate to reduce the concentration of the air contaminant to the degree that a hazard to the worker does not exist. Methods of ventilation are discussed in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960.

(4) Control requirements.

(a) Control velocities shall conform to Table 18 in all cases where the flow of air past the breathing or working zone of the operator and into the hoods is undisturbed by local environmental conditions, such as open windows, wall fans, unit heaters, or moving machinery.

- (b) All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which;
 - (i) Project over the entire tank;
 - (ii) Are fixed in position in such a location that the head of the workman, in all his normal operating positions while working at the tank, is in front of all hood openings; and
 - (iii) Are completely enclosed on at least two sides, shall be considered to be exhausted through an enclosing hood.
 - (iv) The quantity of air in cubic feet per minute necessary to be exhausted through an enclosing hood shall be not less than the product of the control velocity times the net area of all openings in the enclosure through which air can flow into the hood.

TABLE 18
CONTROL VELOCITIES IN FEET PER MINUTE (F.P.M.) FOR UNDISTURBED LOCATIONS

Class (See Sub-paragraph (2) and Tables 16 and 17)	Enclosing hood (See Subparagraph (4)(ii))		Lateral exhaust ¹ (See Sub-Paragraph (4)(iii))	Canopy hood ² (See Sub-paragraph (4)(iv))	
	One open side	Two open sides		Three open sides	Four open sides
A-1 and A-2	100	150	150	Do not use	Do not use
A-3 (Note ²), B-1, B-2, and C-1	75	100	100	125	175
B-3, C-2, and D-1 (Note ³)	65	90	75	100	150
A-4 (Note ²), C-3, and D-2 (Note ³)	50	75	50	75	125
B-4, C-4, D-3 (Note ³), and D-4	General room ventilation required.				

¹See Table 19 for computation of ventilation rate.
²Do not use canopy hood for Hazard Potential A processes.
³Where complete control of hot water is desired, design as next highest class.

(c) All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which do not project over the entire tank, and in which the direction of air movement into the hood or hoods is substantially horizontal, shall be considered to be laterally exhausted. The quantity of air in cubic feet per minute necessary to be laterally exhausted per square foot of tank area in order to maintain the required control velocity shall be determined from Table 19 for all variations in ratio of tank width (W) to tank length (L). The total quantity of air in cubic feet per minute required to be exhausted per tank shall be not less than the product of the area of tank surface times the cubic feet per minute per square foot of tank area, determined from Table 19.

(i) For lateral exhaust hoods over 42 inches wide, or where it is desirable to reduce the amount of air removed from the workroom, air supply slots or orifices

shall be provided along the side or the center of the tank opposite from the exhaust slots. The design of such systems shall meet the following criteria:

- (A) The supply air volume plus the entrained air shall not exceed 50 percent of the exhaust volume.
- (B) The velocity of the supply airstream as it reaches the effective control area of the exhaust slot shall be less than the effective velocity over the exhaust slot area.
- (C) The vertical height of the receiving exhaust hood, including any baffle, shall not be less than one-quarter the width of the tank.
- (D) The supply airstream shall not be allowed to impinge on obstructions between it and the exhaust slot in such a manner as to significantly interfere with the performance of the exhaust hood.

TABLE 19
MINIMUM VENTILATION RATE IN CUBIC FEET OF AIR PER MINUTE PER SQUARE FOOT OF TANK AREA FOR LATERAL EXHAUST

Required minimum control velocity, f.p.m. (from Table)	C.f.m. per sq. ft. to maintain required minimum velocities at following ratios (tank width (W)/tank length (L)). ^{1,3}				
	0.0-0.09	0.1-0.24	0.25-0.49	0.5-0.99	1.0-2.0
Hood along one side or two parallel sides of tank when one hood is against a wall or baffle. ² Also for a manifold along tank centerline. ³					
50	50	60	75	90	100
75	75	90	110	130	150
100	100	125	150	175	200
150	150	190	225	260	300
Hood along one side or two parallel sides of free standing tank not against wall or baffle.					
50	75	90	100	110	125
75	110	130	150	170	190
100	150	175	200	225	250
150	225	260	300	340	375

¹It is not practicable to ventilate across the long dimension of a tank whose ratio W/L exceeds 2.0.

It is understandable to do so when W/L exceeds 1.0. For circular tanks with lateral exhaust along up the circumference use W/L = 1.0 for over one-half the circumference use W/L = 0.5.

²Baffle is a vertical plate the same length as the tank, and with the top of the plate as high as the tank is wide. If the exhaust hood is on the side of a tank against a building wall or close to it, it is perfectly baffled.

³Use W/L as tank width in computing when manifold is along centerline, or when hoods are used on two parallel sides of a tank.

Tank Width (W) means the effective width over which the hood must pull air to operate (for example, where the hood face is not back from the edge of the tank, this set back must be added in measuring tank width). The surface area of tanks can frequently be reduced and better control obtained (particularly on conveyorized systems) by using covers extending from the upper edges of the slots toward the center of the tank.

(E) Since most failure of push-pull systems result from excessive supply air volumes and pressures, methods of measuring and adjusting the supply air shall be provided. When satisfactory control has been achieved, the adjustable features of the hood shall be fixed so that they will not be altered.

(d) All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which project over the entire tank, and which do not conform to the definition of enclosing hoods, shall be considered to be overhead canopy hoods. The quantity of air in cubic feet per minute necessary to be exhausted through a canopy hood shall be not less than the product of the control velocity times the net area of all openings between the bottom edges of the hood and the top edges of the tank.

(e) The rate of vapor evolution (including steam or products of combustion) from the process shall be estimated. If the rate of vapor evolution is equal to or greater than 10 percent of the calculated exhaust volume required, the exhaust volume shall be increased in equal amount.

(5) Spray cleaning and degreasing. Wherever spraying or other mechanical means are used to disperse a liquid above an open-surface tank, control must be provided for the airborne spray. Such operations shall be enclosed as completely as possible. The inward air velocity into the enclosure shall be sufficient to prevent the discharge of spray into the workroom. Mechanical baffles may be used to help prevent the discharge of spray. Spray painting operations are covered in WAC 296-62-11019.

(6) Control means other than ventilation. Tank covers, foams, beads, chips, or other materials floating on the tank surface so as to confine gases, mists, or vapors to the area under the cover or to the foam, bead, or chip layer; or surface tension depressive agents added to the liquid in the tank to minimize mist formation, or any combination thereof, may all be used as gas, mist, or vapor control means for open-surface tank operations, provided that they effectively reduce the concentrations of hazardous materials in the vicinity of the worker below the limits set in accordance with (2) of this section.

(7) System design.

(a) The equipment for exhausting air shall have sufficient capacity to produce the flow of air required in each of the hoods and openings of the system.

(b) The capacity required in (7)(a) of this section shall be obtained when the airflow producing equipment is operating against the following pressure losses, the sum of which is the static pressure:

(i) Entrance losses into the hood.

(ii) Resistance to airflow in branch pipe including bends and transformations.

(iii) Entrance loss into the main pipe.

(iv) Resistance to airflow in main pipe including bends and transformations.

(v) Resistance of mechanical equipment; that is, filters, washers, condensers, absorbers, etc., plus their entrance and exit losses.

(vi) Resistance in outlet duct and discharge stack.

(c) Two or more operations shall not be connected to the same exhaust system where either one or the combination of the substances removed may constitute a fire, explosion, or chemical reaction hazard in the duct system. Traps or other devices shall be provided to insure that condensate in ducts does not drain back into any tank.

(d) The exhaust system, consisting of hoods, ducts, air mover, and discharge outlet shall be designed in accordance with American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960, or the manual, Industrial Ventilation, published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Airflow and pressure loss data provided by the manufacturer of any air cleaning device shall be included in the design calculations.

(8) Operation.

(a) The required airflow shall be maintained at all times during which gas, mist, or vapor is emitted from the tank, and at all times the tank, the draining, or the drying area is in operation or use. When the system is first installed, the airflow from each hood shall be measured by means of a pitot traverse in the exhaust duct and corrective action taken if the flow is less than that required. When the proper flow is obtained, the hood static pressure shall be measured and recorded. At intervals of not more than 3 months operation, or after a prolonged shutdown period, the hoods and duct system shall be inspected for evidence of corrosion or damage. In any case where the airflow is found to be less than required, it shall be increased to the required value. (Information on airflow and static pressure measurement and calculations may be found in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960, or in the manual, Industrial Ventilation, published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.)

(b) The exhaust system shall discharge to the outer air in such a manner that the possibility of its effluent entering any building is at a minimum. Recirculation shall only be through a device for contaminant removal which will prevent the creation of a health hazard in the room or area to which the air is recirculated.

(c) A volume of outside air in the range of 90 percent to 110 percent of the exhaust volume shall be provided to each room having exhaust hoods. The outside air supply shall enter the workroom in such a manner as not to be detrimental to any exhaust hood. The airflow of the makeup air system shall be measured on installation. Periodically, thereafter, the airflow should be remeasured, and corrective action shall be taken when the airflow is below that required. The makeup air shall be uncontaminated.

(9) Personal protection.

(a) All employees working in and around open surface tank operations must be instructed as to the hazards of their respective jobs, and in the personal protection and first aid procedures applicable to these hazards.

(b) All persons required to work in such a manner that their feet may become wet shall be provided with rubber or other impervious boots or shoes, rubbers, or wooden-soled shoes sufficient to keep feet dry.

(c) All persons required to handle work wet with a liquid other than water shall be provided with gloves impervious to such a liquid and of a length sufficient to prevent entrance of liquid into the tops of the gloves. The interior of gloves shall be kept free from corrosive or irritating contaminants.

(d) All persons required to work in such a manner that their clothing may become wet shall be provided with such aprons, coats, jackets, sleeves, or other garments made of rubber, or of other materials impervious to liquids other than water, as are required to keep their clothing dry. Aprons shall extend well below the top of boots to prevent liquid splashing into the boots. Provision of dry, clean, cotton clothing along with rubber shoes or short boots and an apron impervious to liquids other than water shall be considered a satisfactory substitute where small parts are cleaned, plated, or acid dipped in open tanks and rapid work is required.

(e) Whenever there is a danger of splashing, for example, when additions are made manually to the tanks, or when acids and chemicals are removed from the tanks, the employees so engaged shall be required to wear either tight-fitting chemical goggles or an effective face shield. (See WAC 296-24-078.)

(f) When, during emergencies as described in (11)(e) of this section, workers must be in areas where concentrations of air contaminants are greater than the limit set by (2)(c) of this section, or oxygen concentrations are less than (~~(18 percent)~~) 19.5%, they shall be required to wear respirators adequate to reduce their exposure to a level below these limits, or to provide adequate oxygen. Such respirators shall also be provided in marked, quickly accessible storage compartments built for the purpose, when there exists the possibility of accidental release of hazardous concentrations of air contaminants. Respirators shall meet the applicable provisions of chapter 296-62 WAC and shall be selected by a competent industrial hygienist or other technically qualified source. Respirators shall be used in accordance with the applicable provisions of chapter 296-62 WAC, and persons who may require them shall be trained in their use.

(g) Near each tank containing a liquid which may burn, irritate, or otherwise be harmful to the skin if splashed upon the worker's body, there shall be a supply of clean cold water. The water pipe (carrying a pressure not exceeding 25 pounds) shall be provided with a quick opening valve and at least 48 inches of hose not smaller than three-fourths inch, so that no time may be lost in washing off liquids from the skin or clothing. Alternatively, deluge showers and eye flushes shall be provided in cases where harmful chemicals may be splashed on parts of the body.

(h) Operators with sores, burns, or other skin lesions requiring medical treatment shall not be allowed to work at their regular operations until so authorized by a physician. Any small skin abrasions, cuts, rash, or open sores which are found or reported shall be treated by a properly designated person so that chance of exposures to the chemicals are removed. Workers exposed to chromic acids shall have a periodic examination made of the nostrils and other parts of the body, to detect incipient ulceration.

(i) Sufficient washing facilities, including soap, individual towels, and hot water, shall be provided for all persons required to use or handle any liquids which may burn, irritate, or otherwise be harmful to the skin, on the basis of at least one basin (or its equivalent) with a hot

water faucet for every 10 employees. (See WAC 296-24-12009.)

(j) Locker space or equivalent clothing storage facilities shall be provided to prevent contamination of street clothing.

(k) First aid facilities specific to the hazards of the operations conducted shall be readily available.

(10) Special precautions for cyanide. Dikes or other arrangements shall be provided to prevent the possibility of intermixing of cyanide and acid in the event of tank rupture.

(11) Inspection, maintenance, and installation.

(a) Floors and platforms around tanks shall be prevented from becoming slippery both by original type of construction and by frequent flushing. They shall be firm, sound, and of the design and construction to minimize the possibility of tripping.

(b) Before cleaning the interior of any tank, the contents shall be drained off, and the cleanout doors shall be opened where provided. All pockets in tanks or pits, where it is possible for hazardous vapors to collect, shall be ventilated and cleared of such vapors.

(c) Tanks which have been drained to permit employees to enter for the purposes of cleaning, inspection, or maintenance may contain atmospheres which are hazardous to life or health, through the presence of flammable or toxic air contaminants, or through the absence of sufficient oxygen. Before employees shall be permitted to enter any such tank, appropriate tests of the atmosphere shall be made to determine if the limits set by (2)(c) of this section are exceeded, or if the oxygen concentration is less than (~~(18 percent)~~) 19.5%.

(d) If the tests made in accordance with (11)(c) of this section indicate that the atmosphere in the tank is unsafe, before any employee is permitted to enter the tank, the tank shall be ventilated until the hazardous atmosphere is removed, and ventilation shall be continued so as to prevent the occurrence of a hazardous atmosphere as long as an employee is in the tank.

(e) If, in emergencies, such as rescue work, it is necessary to enter a tank which may contain a hazardous atmosphere, suitable respirators, such as self-contained breathing apparatus; hose mask with blower, if there is a possibility of oxygen deficiency; or a gas mask, selected and operated in accordance with (9)(f) of this section, shall be used. If a contaminant in the tank can cause dermatitis, or be absorbed through the skin, the employee entering the tank shall also wear protective clothing. At least one trained standby employee, with suitable respirator, shall be present in the nearest uncontaminated area. The standby employee must be able to communicate with the employee in the tank and be well able to haul him out of the tank with a lifeline if necessary.

(f) Maintenance work requiring welding or open flame, where toxic metal fumes such as cadmium, chromium, or lead may be evolved, shall be done only with sufficient local exhaust ventilation to prevent the creation of a health hazard, or be done with respirators selected and used in accordance with (9)(f) of this section. Welding, or the use of open flames near any solvent cleaning equipment shall be permitted only after such

equipment has first been thoroughly cleared of solvents and vapors.

(12) Vapor degreasing tanks.

(a) In any vapor degreasing tank equipped with a condenser and vapor level thermostat, the condenser or thermostat shall keep the level of vapors below the top edge of the tank by a distance at least equal to one-half the tank width, or at least 36 inches, whichever is shorter.

(b) Where gas is used as a fuel for heating vapor degreasing tanks, the combustion chamber shall be of tight construction, except for such openings as the exhaust flue, and those that are necessary for supplying air for combustion. Flues shall be of corrosion-resistant construction and shall extend to the outer air. If mechanical exhaust is used on this flue, a draft diverter shall be used. Special precautions must be taken to prevent solvent fumes from entering the combustion air of this or any other heater when chlorinated or fluorinated hydrocarbon solvents (for example, trichloroethylene; Freon) are used.

(c) Heating elements shall be so designed and maintained that their surface temperature will not cause the solvent or mixture to decompose, break down, or be converted into an excessive quantity of vapor.

(d) Tanks or machines of more than 4 square feet of vapor area, used for solvent cleaning or vapor degreasing, shall be equipped with suitable cleanout or sludge doors located near the bottom of each tank or still. These doors shall be so designed and gasketed that there will be no leakage of solvent when they are closed.

(13) Scope.

(a) This paragraph applies to all operations involving the immersion of materials in liquids, or in the vapors of such liquids, for the purpose of cleaning or altering their surfaces, or adding or imparting a finish thereto, or changing the character of the materials, and their subsequent removal from the liquids or vapors, draining, and drying. Such operations include washing, electroplating, anodizing, pickling, quenching, dyeing, dipping, tanning, dressing, bleaching, degreasing, alkaline cleaning, stripping, rinsing, digesting, and other similar operations, but do not include molten materials handling operations, or surface coating operations.

(b) "Molten materials handling operations" means all operations, other than welding, burning, and soldering operations, involving the use, melting, smelting, or pouring of metals, alloys, salts, or other similar substances in the molten state. Such operations also include heat treating baths, descaling baths, die casting stereotyping, galvanizing, tinning, and similar operations.

(c) "Surface coating operations" means all operations involving the application of protective, decorative, adhesive, or strengthening coating or impregnation to one or more surfaces, or into the interstices of any object or material, by means of spraying, spreading, flowing, brushing, roll coating, pouring, cementing, or similar means; and any subsequent draining or drying operations, excluding open-tank operations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 80-14, filed 8/8/80)

WAC 296-62-14501 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Confined space" means any space having a limited means of egress which is subject to the accumulation of toxic or flammable contaminants or an oxygen deficient atmosphere. Confined spaces include but are not limited to storage tanks, process vessels, bins, boilers, ventilation or exhaust ducts, sewers, underground utility vaults, tunnels, pipelines and open top spaces more than 4 feet in depth, such as pits, tubes, vaults and vessels.

(2) Toxic atmospheres are atmospheres having concentrations of airborne chemicals in excess of permissible exposure limits as defined in WAC 296-62-07517 through 296-62-07517.

(3) Chemical contact agents are defined in WAC 296-62-07003.

(4) Oxygen deficient atmospheres are deemed to exist if the atmosphere at sea level has less than ~~((+8))~~ 19.5% oxygen by volume or has a partial pressure of ~~((+35))~~ 148 millimeters of mercury or less. This may deviate when working at higher altitudes and should be determined for an individual location. Factors such as acclimatization, physical condition of persons involved, etc., must be considered for such circumstances and conditions.

(5) Flammable atmospheres are atmospheres in excess of 20% of the lower explosive limit. These are usually toxic as well as flammable.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-3, filed 5/7/73)

WAC 296-62-14511 OXYGEN DEFICIENCY OR EXCESS. (1) All employees required to enter into confined spaces shall be instructed as to the nature of the hazards involved, the necessary precautions to be taken and in the use of protective and emergency equipment required. The employer shall comply with any specific regulations that apply to work in dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

(2) Atmospheres having an oxygen content less than ~~((+8))~~ 19.5% oxygen at sea level (this may deviate at higher elevations) shall not be entered without approved respiratory protective equipment which will provide an adequate supply of breathing air.

(3) In the event that the air may be diluted by an unknown gas, the atmosphere shall be considered highly toxic and/or flammable.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-3, filed 5/7/73)

WAC 296-62-14519 REMOVAL OF FLAMMABLE OR TOXIC MATERIAL. (1) Remove all possible liquid product, sludge or residue if present by draining, pumping or washing as applicable. Dispose of solid, liquid or gaseous materials in a manner which will not cause air or water pollution, a fire hazard or endanger ~~((workmen))~~ workers or equipment.

(2) Vent any pressure as required.

(3) Isolate tank or confined space from all potential sources of hazardous materials by one of the following:

(a) Remove a valve, spool piece, or expansion joint and cap open ends. Tag line.

(b) Insert a blank in the line and tag it.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-1, filed 1/15/82)

WAC 296-62-14525 ENTRY INTO CONFINED SPACE. After initial cleaning, vapor freeing, and evaluation of the atmosphere, the confined space may be entered to complete cleaning, repair or other work.

(1) Respiratory protective equipment shall be used when indicated.

(2) An observer capable of maintaining communication at all times shall be located outside the confined space. He/she shall have respiratory protection available when indicated.

(3) If the possibility of a highly toxic or flammable atmosphere, or oxygen deficiency exists or can develop, workers shall wear safety harness with lifeline attached and a means of rescue shall be provided.

(4) Fire extinguishing equipment shall be immediately available when indicated.

(5) Ventilation shall be maintained at all times when employees are in confined spaces except when the atmosphere has been purposely inerted to provide safer working conditions. All work shall stop and the area shall be evacuated if ventilation fails.

(6) All tools and equipment shall be available as required.

(7) Emergency lighting shall be available as required.

(8) The area shall be evacuated if any indication of ill effects such as dizziness, irritation or excessive odors are noted.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-11, filed 7/6/88)

WAC 296-62-07113 SELECTION OF RESPIRATORS. (1) General considerations. Proper selection of respirators shall be made in accordance with the classification, capabilities, and limitations listed in tables I through IV of this section. Additional guidance may be obtained by referring to American National Standard Practices for Respiratory Protection Z88.2 - 1980.

(2) Respirator protection factor (PF). Respirators shall be selected according to the characteristics of the hazards involved, the capabilities and limitations of the respirators, and the ability of each respirator wearer to obtain a satisfactory fit with a respirator. Taking into account the capabilities and limitations of respirators and the results of respirator-fitting tests, a table of respirator protection factors has been prepared (see Table V). A respirator protection factor is a measure of the degree of protection provided by a respirator to a wearer. Multiplying either (a) the permissible time-weighted average concentration or the permissible ceiling concentration, whichever is applicable, for a toxic substance, or (b) the maximum permissible airborne concentration for a radionuclide by a protection factor assigned to a respirator gives the maximum concentration of the hazardous

substance in which the respirator can be used. Limitations of filters, cartridges, and canisters also shall be considered (see Table V).

(3) Respirator-fitting tests. A qualitative or quantitative respirator-fitting test shall be used to determine the ability of each individual respirator wearer to obtain a satisfactory fit with a negative-pressure respirator. The results of qualitative or quantitative respirator fitting-tests shall be used to select specific types, makes, and models of negative-pressure respirators for use by individual respirator wearers. A respirator-fitting test shall be carried out for each wearer of a negative-pressure respirator equipped with a facepiece. Respirator-fitting tests shall not be required for positive-pressure respirators or for mouthpiece respirators.

(a) Qualitative respirator-fitting test - A person wearing a respirator is exposed to an irritant smoke, an odorous vapor, or other suitable test agent. An air-purifying respirator must be equipped with an air-purifying element(s) which effectively removes the test agent from inspired air. If the respirator wearer is unable to detect penetration of the test agent into the respirator, the respirator wearer has achieved a satisfactory fit with the respirator.

(b) Quantitative respirator-fitting test - A person wears a respirator in a test atmosphere containing a test agent in the form of an aerosol, vapor, or gas. Instrumentation, which samples the test atmosphere and the air inside the respiratory-inlet covering of the respirator, is used to measure quantitatively the penetration of the test agent into the respiratory-inlet covering.

(c) When carrying out a qualitative or quantitative respirator-fitting test, the respirator wearer shall carry out a series of exercises which simulate work movements.

(d) When carrying out respirator-fitting tests, it shall be an acceptable procedure to make the following modifications to respirators provided that such modifications do not affect the seal of the respirators to wearers.

(i) When carrying out a qualitative or quantitative respirator-fitting test which uses an aerosol as the test agent, it shall be acceptable procedure to equip an air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency filter.

(ii) When carrying out a qualitative or quantitative respirator-fitting test which uses a vapor or gas as the test agent, it shall be acceptable procedure to equip an air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge or canister which removes the vapor or gas from air.

(iii) When carrying out a quantitative respirator-fitting test, it shall be acceptable procedure to attach a sampling probe to the respirator which is connected by flexible tubing to an instrument which measures the penetration of the test agent into the respirator.

(e) If a qualitative respirator-fitting test has been used in respirator selection, a person shall be allowed to use only the specific make(s) and model(s) of respirator(s) for which the person obtained a satisfactory fit, and the respirator protection factor listed under

"qualitative test" in Table V shall apply. Under no circumstances shall a person be allowed to use any respirator for which the results of the qualitative respirator fitting test indicate that the person is unable to obtain a satisfactory fit.

(f) If a quantitative respirator-fitting test has been used in selecting a respirator, the test results shall be used to assign a respirator protection factor to each person for each specific make and model of respirator tested. The assigned respirator protection factor shall be applied when the person wears the specific respirator in a hazardous atmosphere, but it shall not exceed the respirator protection factor listed under "quantitative test" in table V for the particular type of respirator.

(4) Respirator-fitting test records. Records of respirator-fitting tests shall be kept for at least the duration of employment. These records shall include the following information:

- (a) Type of respirator-fitting test used;
 - (b) Specific make and model of respirator tested;
 - (c) Name of person tested;
 - (d) Name of test operator;
 - (e) Date of test;
 - (f) Results of respirator-fitting tests;
 - (i) Success or failure of person to obtain satisfactory fit if a qualitative respirator-fitting test was carried out.
 - (ii) Respirator protection factor based upon test results if a quantitative respirator-fitting test was carried out.
- (5) Face dimensions and facepiece sizes. The wide range of face dimensions may require more than a single size of respirator facepiece to provide a proper fit to all respirator users. Therefore, respirator facepieces of more than one size should be available in any respirator-selection program involving respirators equipped with facepieces.

Table 1
Classification of Respiratory Hazards According to Their Biological Effect

Oxygen Deficiency	Gas and Vapor Contaminants	Particulate Contaminants (Dust, fog, fume, mist, smoke, and spray)
<p>Minimum legal requirements: 18.0% by volume for respirable air at sea-level conditions. (See Note 1.)</p> <p>Occurrences: Confined or unventilated cellars, wells, mines, ship holds, tanks, burning buildings, and enclosures containing inert atmospheres.</p> <p>Atmospheric oxygen content (percent by volume) versus expected conditions:</p> <p>20.9%: Oxygen content of normal air at sea-level conditions.</p> <p>Oxygen Volume Percent at Sea Level</p>	<p>Asphyxiants: Interfere with utilization of oxygen in the body.</p> <p>Simple asphyxiants: Physiologically inert substances that dilute oxygen in the air (for example: nitrogen, hydrogen, helium, methane). See Oxygen Deficiency, Column 1.</p> <p>Chemical asphyxiants: Low concentrations interfere with supply or utilization of oxygen in the body (for example: carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen, and nitriles).</p> <p>Irritants: Corrosive in action. May cause irritation and inflammation of parts of the respiratory system (also skin and eyes) and pulmonary edema (for example: ammonia hydrogen chloride, formaldehyde, sulfur dioxide, chlorine, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, phosgene, and arsenic trichloride).</p> <p>Anesthetics: Causes loss of feeling and sensation with unconsciousness and death possible (for example: nitrous oxide, hydrocarbons, and ethers). Some anesthetics injure body organs (for example: carbon tetrachloride (liver and kidneys), chloroform (liver and heart), benzene (bone marrow), and carbon disulfide (nervous system)).</p> <p>Sensitizers: Cause increased probability of physiological reactions (for example: isocyanates, epoxy resin systems).</p> <p>Systemic poisons: Damage organs and systems in the body (for example: mercury (nervous system and various organs), phosphorus (bone), hydrogen sulfide (respiratory paralysis), and arsine (red blood cells and liver)).</p> <p>Carcinogens: produce cancer in some individuals after a latent period (for example: vinyl chloride, benzene).</p>	<p>Relatively inert: May cause discomfort and minor irritation, but generally without injury at reasonable concentrations (for example: marble, gypsum).</p> <p>Pulmonary-fibrosis-producing: produce nodulation and fibrosis in the lung, possibly leading to complications (for example: quartz, asbestos).</p> <p>Carcinogens: Produce cancer in some individuals after latent period (for example: asbestos, chromates, radioactive particulates).</p> <p>Chemical irritants: Produce irritation, inflammation, and ulceration in the upper respiratory tract (for example: acidic mists, alkalis).</p> <p>Systemic poisons: Produce pathologic reactions in various systems of the body (for example: lead, manganese, cadmium).</p> <p>Allergy-producing: Produce reactions such as itching, sneezing, and asthma (for example: pollens, spices, and animal fur).</p> <p>Febrile-reaction-producing: Produce chills followed by fever (for example: fumes of zinc and copper).</p>
<p>Physiological Effects</p> <p>16% - 12%: Loss of peripheral vision, increased breathing volume, accelerated heartbeat, impaired attention and thinking, impaired coordination.</p> <p>12% - 10%: Very faulty judgement, very poor muscular coordination, muscular exertion causes fatigue that may cause permanent heart damage, intermittent respiration.</p> <p>10% - 6%: Nausea, vomiting, inability to perform vigorous movement, unconsciousness followed by death.</p> <p>Less than 6%: Spasmodic breathing, convulsive movements, death in minutes.</p>	<p>Combination of Gas, Vapor, and Particulate Contaminants</p> <p>Combinations of contaminants may occur simultaneously in the atmosphere. Contaminants may be entirely different substances (dusts and gases from blasting) or the particulate and vapor forms of the same substance. Synergistic effects (joint action of two or more agents that results in an effect which is greater than the sum of their individual effects) may occur. Such effects may require extraordinary protective measures.</p>	

NOTE 1: See definition in MAC 296-62-07105 for "oxygen deficiency - not immediately dangerous to life or health" and "oxygen deficiency - immediately dangerous to life or health."

Table 1
Classification of Respiratory Hazards According to Their Biological Effect

Oxygen Deficiency	Gas and Vapor Contaminants	Particulate Contaminants (Dust, fog, fume, mist, smoke, and spray)
<p>Minimum legal requirements: 19.5% by volume for respirable air at sea-level conditions. (See Note 1.)</p> <p>Occurrence: Confined or unventilated cellars, wells, mines, ship holds, tanks, burning buildings, and enclosures containing inert atmospheres.</p> <p>Atmospheric oxygen content (percent by volume) versus expected conditions:</p> <p>20.9%: Oxygen content of normal air at sea-level conditions.</p> <p>Oxygen Volume Percent at Sea Level</p> <p>Physiological Effects</p> <p>16%-12% Loss of peripheral vision, increased breathing volume, accelerated heartbeat, impaired attention and thinking, impaired coordination.</p> <p>12%-10% Very faulty judgement, very poor muscular coordination, muscular exertion causes fatigue that may cause permanent heart damage, intermittent respiration.</p> <p>10%-6% Nausea, vomiting, inability to perform vigorous movement, unconsciousness followed by death.</p> <p>Less than 6% Spasmodic breathing, convulsive movements, death in minutes.</p>	<p>Asphyxiants: Interfere with utilization of oxygen in the body.</p> <p>Simple asphyxiants: Physiologically inert substances that dilute oxygen in the air (for example: nitrogen, hydrogen, helium, methane). See Oxygen Deficiency, Column 1.</p> <p>Chemical asphyxiants: Low concentrations interfere with supply or utilization of oxygen in the body (for example: carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen, and nitriles).</p> <p>Irritants: Corrosive in action. May cause irritation and inflammation of parts of the respiratory system (also skin and eyes) and pulmonary edema (for example: ammonia hydrogen chloride, formaldehyde, sulfur dioxide, chlorine, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, phosgene, and arsenic trichloride).</p> <p>Anesthetics: Causes loss of feeling and sensation with unconsciousness and death possible (for example: nitrous oxide, hydrocarbons, and ethers). Some anesthetics injure body organs (for example: Carbon tetrachloride [liver and kidneys], chloroform [liver and heart], benzene [bone marrow], and carbon disulfide [nervous system]).</p> <p>Sensitizers: Cause increased probability of physiological reactions (for example: isocyanates, epoxy resin systems).</p> <p>Systemic poisons: Damage organs and systems in the body (for example: mercury [nervous system and various organs], phosphorus [bone], hydrogen sulfide [respiratory paralysis], and arsine [red blood cells and liver]).</p> <p>Carcinogens: produce cancer in some individuals after a latent period (for example: vinyl chloride, benzene).</p>	<p>Relatively inert: May cause discomfort and minor irritation, but generally without injury at reasonable concentrations (for example: marble, gypsum).</p> <p>Pulmonary-fibrosis-producing: produce nodulation and fibrosis in the lung, possibly leading to complications (for example: quartz, asbestos).</p> <p>Carcinogens: Produce cancer in some individuals after latent period (for example: asbestos, chromates, radioactive particulates).</p> <p>Chemical irritants: Produce irritation, inflammation, and ulceration in the upper respiratory tract (for example: acidic mists, alkalies).</p> <p>Systemic poisons: Produce pathologic reactions in various systems of the body (for example: lead, manganese, cadmium).</p> <p>Allergy-producing: Produce reactions such as itching, sneezing, and asthma (for example: pollens, spices, and animal fur).</p> <p>Febrile-reaction-producing: Produce chills followed by fever (for example: fumes of zinc and copper).</p>
<p>Combination of Gas, Vapor, and Particulate Contaminants</p> <p>Combinations of contaminants may occur simultaneously in the atmosphere. Contaminants may be entirely different substances (dusts and gases from blasting) or the particulate and vapor forms of the same substance. Synergistic effects (joint action of two or more agents that results in an effect which is greater than the sum of their individual effects) may occur. Such effects may require extraordinary protective measures.</p>		

NOTE 1: See definition in WAC 296-02-07105 for "oxygen deficiency - not immediately dangerous to life or health" and "oxygen deficiency - immediately dangerous to life or health."

Table 2
Classification of Respiratory Hazards According to Their Properties Which Influence Respirator Selection

Gas and Vapor Contaminants	Particulate Contaminants
<p>Inert: Substances that do not react with other substances under most conditions, but create a respiratory hazard by displacing air and producing oxygen deficiency (for example: helium, neon, argon).</p> <p>Acidic: Substances that are acids or that react with water to produce an acid. In water, they produce positively charged hydrogen ions (H^+) and a pH of less than 7. They taste sour, and many are corrosive to tissues (for example: hydrogen chloride, sulfur dioxide, fluorine, nitrogen dioxide, acetic acid, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and hydrogen cyanide).</p> <p>Alkaline: Substances that are alkalis or that react with water to produce an alkali. In water, they result in the production of negatively charged hydroxyl ions (OH^-) and a pH greater than 7. They taste bitter, and many are corrosive to tissues (for example: ammonia, amines, phosphine, arsine, and stibine).</p> <p>Organic: The components of carbon. Examples are saturated hydrocarbons (methane, ethane, butane) unsaturated hydrocarbons (ethylene, acetylene) alcohols (methyl ether, ethyl ether) aldehydes (formaldehyde), ketones (methyl ketone), organic acids (formic acid, acetic acid), halides (chloroform, carbon tetrachloride), amides (formamide, acetamide), nitriles (acetonitrile), isocyanates (toluene diisocyanate), amines (methylamine), epoxies (epoxyethane, propylene oxide), and aromatics (benzene, toluene, xylene).</p> <p>Organometallic: Compounds in which metals are chemically bonded to organic groups (for example: ethyl silicate, tetraethyl lead, and organic phosphate).</p> <p>Hydrides: Compounds in which hydrogen is chemically bonded to metals and certain other elements (for example: diborane and tetraborane).</p>	<p>Particles are produced by mechanical means by disintegration processes such as grinding, crushing, drilling, blasting, and spraying; or by physicochemical reactions such as combustion, vaporization, distillation, sublimation, calcination, and condensation. Particles are classified as follows:</p> <p>Dust: A solid, mechanically produced particle with sizes varying from submicroscopic to visible or macroscopic.</p> <p>Spray: A liquid, mechanically produced particle with sizes generally in the visible or macroscopic range.</p> <p>Fume: A solid condensation particle of extremely small particle size, generally less than one micrometer in diameter.</p> <p>Mist: A liquid condensation particle with sizes ranging from submicroscopic to visible or macroscopic.</p> <p>Fog: A mist of sufficient concentration to perceptibly obscure vision.</p> <p>Smoke: A system which includes the products of combustion, pyrolysis, or chemical reaction of substances in the form of visible and invisible solid and liquid particles and gaseous products in air. Smoke is usually of sufficient concentration to perceptibly obscure vision.</p>

Table 3
Classification and Description of Respirators by Mode of Operation

Air-Supplying Respirators	Air-Purifying Respirators
<p>A respirable atmosphere independent of the ambient air is supplied to the wearer.</p>	<p>Ambient air, prior to being inhaled, is passed through a filter, cartridge, or canister which removes particles, vapors, gases, or a combination of these contaminants. The breathing action of the wearer operates the nonpowered type of respirator. The powered type contains a blower - stationary or carried by the wearer - which passes ambient air through an air-purifying component and then supplies purified air to the respirator-inlet covering. The nonpowered type is equipped with a facepiece or mouthpiece and nose clamp. The powered type is equipped with a facepiece, helmet, hood, or suit.</p>
<p>Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) A supply of air, oxygen, or oxygen-generated material is carried by the wearer. Normally equipped with full facepiece, but may be equipped with a quarter-mask facepiece, half-mask facepiece, helmet, hood or mouthpiece and nose clamp.</p> <p>(1) Closed-Circuit SCBA (oxygen only, negative pressure or positive pressure).</p> <p>(a) Compressed liquid oxygen type. Equipped with a facepiece or mouthpiece and nose clamp. High-pressure oxygen from a gas cylinder passes through a high-pressure reducing valve, and in some designs, through a low-pressure admission valve to a breathing bag or container. Liquid oxygen is converted to low-pressure gaseous oxygen and delivered to the breathing bag. The wearer inhales from the bag, through a corrugated tube connected to a mouthpiece or facepiece and a one-way check valve. Exhaled air passes through another check valve and tube into a container of carbon-dioxide removing chemical and reenters the breathing bag. Make-up oxygen enters the bag continuously or as the bag deflates sufficiently to actuate an admission valve. A pressure-relief system is provided, and a manual bypass and saliva trap may be provided depending upon the design.</p> <p>(b) Oxygen-generating type. Equipped with a facepiece or mouthpiece and nose clamp. Water vapor in the exhaled breath reacts with chemical in the canister to release oxygen to the breathing bag. The wearer inhales from the bag through a corrugated tube and one-way check valve at the facepiece.</p>	<p>Supplied-Air Respirators (1) Hose Mask Equipped with a facepiece, breathing tube, rugged safety harness, and large-diameter heavy-duty non-kinking air-supply hose. The breathing tube and air-supply hose are securely attached to the harness. The facepiece is equipped with an exhalation valve. The harness has provision for attaching a safety line.</p> <p>(a) Hose mask with blower. Air is supplied by a motor-driven or hand-operated blower. The wearer can continue to inhale through the hose if the blower fails. Up to 300 feet (91 meters) of hose length is permissible.</p> <p>(b) Hose mask without blower. The wearer provides motivating force to pull air through the hose. The hose inlet is anchored and fitted with a funnel or like object covered with a fine mesh screen to prevent entrance of coarse particulate matter. Up to 75 feet (23 meters) of hose length is permissible.</p> <p>(2) Air-Line Respirator Respirable air is supplied through a small-diameter hose from a compressor or compressed-air cylinder(s). The hose is attached to the wearer by a belt or other suitable means and can be detached rapidly in an emergency. A flow-control valve or orifice is provided to govern the rate of air flow to the wearer. Exhaled air passes to the ambient atmosphere through a valve(s) or opening(s) in the enclosure (facepiece, helmet, hood, or suit). Up to 300 feet (91 meters) of hose length is permissible.</p> <p>Vapor-and Gas-Removing Respirators Equipped with cartridge(s) or canister(s) to remove a single vapor or gas (for example: chlorine gas), a single class of vapors or gases (for example: organic vapors), or a combination of two or more classes of vapors or gases (for example: organic vapors and acidic gases) from air.</p> <p>Particulate-Removing Respirators Equipped with filter(s) to remove a single type of particulate matter (for example: dust) or a combination of two or more types of particulate matter (for example: dust and fume) from air. Filter may be a replaceable part or a permanent part of the respirator. Filter may be of the single-use or the reusable type.</p> <p>Combination Particulate- and Vapor-and Gas-Removing Respirators Equipped with cartridge(s) or canister(s) to remove particulate matter, vapors and gases from air. The filter may be a permanent part or a replaceable part of a cartridge or canister.</p>

Continued

Table 3
Classification and Description of Respirators by Mode of Operation (Continued)

Atmosphere-Supplying Respirators	Air-Purifying Respirators
<p>Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) (Continued) Exhaled air passes through a second check valve/breathing tube assembly into the canister. The oxygen-release rate is governed by the volume of exhaled air. Carbon dioxide in the exhaled breath is removed by the canister fill.</p> <p>(2) Open-Circuit (SCBA) (compressed air, compressed oxygen, liquid air, liquid oxygen). A bypass system is provided in case of regulator failure except on escape-type units.</p> <p>(a) Demand-type.^c Equipped with a facepiece or mouthpiece and nose clamp. The demand valve permits oxygen or air flow only during inhalation. Exhaled breath passes to ambient atmosphere through a valve(s) in the facepiece.</p> <p>(b) Pressure-demand type.^d Equipped with a facepiece only. Positive pressure is maintained in the facepiece. The apparatus may have provision for the wearer to select the demand or pressure-demand mode of operation, in which case the demand mode should be used only when donning or removing the apparatus.</p>	<p>Supplied-Air Respirators (Continued)</p> <p>(a) Continuous-flow class. Equipped with a facepiece, hood, helmet, or suit. At least 115 liters (four cubic feet) of air per minute to tight-fitting facepieces and 170 liters (six cubic feet) of air per minute to loose fitting helmets, hoods and suits is required. Air is supplied to a suit through a system of internal tubes to the head, trunk and extremities through valves located in appropriate parts of the suit.</p> <p>(b) Demand type.^c Equipped with a facepiece only. The demand valve permits flow of air only during inhalation.</p> <p>(c) Pressure-demand type.^d Equipped with a facepiece only. A positive pressure is maintained in the facepiece.</p>
<p>Combination Air-Line Respirators with Auxiliary Self-Contained Air Supply Includes an air-line respirator with an auxiliary self-contained air supply. To escape from a hazardous atmosphere in the event the primary air supply fails to operate, the wearer switches to the auxiliary self-contained air supply. Devices approved for both entry into and escape from dangerous atmospheres have a low-pressure warning alarm and contain at least a 15-minute self-contained air supply.</p>	
<p>Combination Atmosphere-Supplying and Air-Purifying Respirators</p>	
<p>Provide the wearer with the option of using either of two different modes of operation: (1) an atmosphere-supplying respirator with an auxiliary air-purifying attachment which provides protection in the event the air supply fails or (2) an air-purifying respirator with an auxiliary self-contained air supply which is used when the atmosphere may exceed safe conditions for use of an air-purifying respirator.</p>	
<p>^aDevice produces negative pressure in respiratory-inlet covering during inhalation.</p>	
<p>^bDevice produces positive pressure in respiratory-inlet covering during both inhalation and exhalation.</p>	
<p>^cEquipped with a demand valve that is activated on initiation of inhalation and permits the flow of breathing atmosphere to the facepiece. On exhalation, pressure in the facepiece becomes positive and the demand valve is deactivated.</p>	
<p>^dA positive pressure is maintained in the facepiece by a spring-loaded or balanced regulator and exhalation valve.</p>	

Table 4
Capabilities and Limitations of Respirators

Atmosphere-Supplying Respirators	Air-Purifying Respirators
<p>(See WAC 296-62-07111 for specifications on respirable atmospheres.) Atmospheric-supplying respirators provide protection against oxygen deficiency and toxic atmospheres. The breathing atmosphere is independent of ambient atmospheric conditions.</p>	<p>General limitations: Air-purifying respirators do not protect against oxygen-deficient atmospheres nor against skin irritation by, or sorption through the skin of, airborne contaminants.</p>
<p>General limitations: Except for some air-line suits, no protection is provided against skin irritation by materials such as ammonia and hydrogen chloride, or against sorption of materials such as hydrogen cyanide, trichloro, or organic phosphate pesticides through the skin. Facepieces present special problems to individuals required to wear prescription lenses. Use of atmosphere-supplying respirators in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health is limited to specific devices under specified conditions (see Table 5.)</p>	<p>The maximum contaminant concentration against which an air-purifying respirator will protect is determined by the design efficiency and capacity of the cartridge, canister, or filter and the facepiece-to-face seal on the user. For gases and vapors, the maximum concentration for which the air-purifying element is designed is specified by the manufacturer or is listed on labels of cartridges and canisters.</p>
<p>Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)</p>	<p>Nonpowered air-purifying respirators will not provide the maximum design protection specified unless the facepiece or mouthpiece/nose clamp is carefully fitted to the wearer's face to prevent inward leakage (WAC 296-62-07115(4)). The time period over which protection is provided is dependent on canister, cartridge, or filter type; concentration of contaminant; humidity levels in the ambient atmosphere; and the wearer's respiratory rate.</p>
<p>The wearer carries his own breathing atmosphere.</p>	<p>The proper type of canister, cartridge, or filter must be selected for the particular atmosphere and conditions. Nonpowered air-purifying respirators may cause discomfort due to a noticeable resistance to inhalation. This problem is minimized in powered respirators. Respirator facepieces present special problems to individuals required to wear prescription lenses. These devices do have the advantage of being small, light, and simple in operation.</p>
<p>Limitations: The period over which the device will provide protection is limited by the amount of air or oxygen in the apparatus, the ambient atmospheric pressure (service life of open-circuit devices is cut in half by a doubling of the atmospheric pressure), and the type of work being performed. Some SCBA devices have a short service life (less than 15 minutes) and are suitable only for escape (self-rescue) from an irrespirable atmosphere.</p>	<p>Use of air-purifying respirators in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health is limited to specific devices under specified conditions (See Table 5).</p>
<p>Chief limitations of SCBA devices are their weight or bulk, or both, limited service life, and the training required for their maintenance and safe use.</p>	<p>Vapor and Gas-Removing Respirators Limitations: No protection is provided against particulate contaminants. A rise in canister or cartridge temperature indicates that a gas or vapor is being removed from the inspired air. An uncomfortably high temperature indicates a high concentration of gas or vapor and requires an immediate return to fresh air.</p>
<p>(1) Closed-Circuit SCBA The closed-circuit operation conserves oxygen and permits longer service life at reduced weight.</p>	<p>Particulate-Removing Respirators Limitations: Protection against non-volatile particles only. No protection against gases and vapors. Not for use in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health unless the device is a powered-type respirator with escape provisions (see Table 5).</p>
<p>Supplied-Air Respirators</p>	<p>Continued</p>
<p>The respirable air supply is not limited to the quantity the individual can carry, and the devices are lightweight and simple.</p>	
<p>Limitations: Limited to use in atmospheres from which the wearer can escape unharmed without the aid of the respirator.</p>	
<p>The wearer is restricted in movement by the hose and must return to a respirable atmosphere by retracing his route of entry. The hose is subject to being severed or pinched off.</p>	
<p>(1) Hose Mask. The hose inlet or blower must be located and secured in a respirable atmosphere.</p>	
<p>(a) Hose mask with blower. If the blower fails, the unit still provides protection, although a negative pressure exists in the facepiece during inhalation.</p>	
<p>(b) Hose mask without blower. Maximum hose length may restrict application of device.</p>	

Table 4
Capabilities and Limitations of Respirators (Continued)

Atmosphere-Supplying Respirators		Air-Purifying Respirators	
Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (Cont.)	Supplied-Air Respirators (Cont.)	Vapor and Gas-Removing Respirators (Cont.)	Particulate-Removing Respirators (Cont.)
<p>The negative-pressure type produces a negative pressure in the respiratory-inlet covering during inhalation, and this may permit inward leakage of contaminants; whereas the positive-pressure type always maintains a positive pressure in the respiratory-inlet covering and is less apt to permit inward leakage of contaminants.</p> <p>(2) Open Circuit SCBA. The demand type produces a negative pressure in the respiratory-inlet covering during inhalation, whereas the pressure-demand type maintains a positive pressure in the respiratory-inlet covering during inhalation and is less apt to permit inward leakage of contaminants.</p>	<p>(2) Air-Line Respirator (Continuous Flow, Demand and Pressure-Demand Types). The demand type produces a negative pressure in the facemask on inhalation, whereas continuous-flow and pressure-demand types maintain a positive-pressure in the respirator-inlet covering and are less apt to permit inward leakage of contaminants.</p> <p>Air-line suits may protect against atmospheres that irritate the skin or that may be absorbed through the unbroken skin.</p> <p>Limitations: Air-line respirators provide no protection if the air supply fails. Some contaminants, such as tritium, may penetrate the material of an air-line suit and limit its effectiveness.</p> <p>Other contaminants, such as fluorine, may react chemically with the material of an air-line suit and damage it.</p>	<p>Use should be avoided in atmospheres where the contaminant(s) lack sufficient warning properties (that is, odor, taste, or irritation at a concentration in air at or above the permissible exposure limit). (Vapor- and gas-removing respirators are not approved for contaminants that lack adequate warning properties.)</p> <p>Not for use in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health unless the device is a powered-type respirator with escape provisions (see table 5).</p> <p>(1) Full Facemask Respirator. Provides protection against eye irritation in addition to respiratory protection.</p> <p>(2) Quarter-Mask and Half-Mask Facemask Respirator. A fabric covering (facelet) available from some manufacturers shall not be used.</p> <p>(3) Mouthpiece Respirator. Shall be used only for escape application. Mouth breathing prevents detection of contaminant by odor. Nose clamp must be securely in place to prevent nasal breathing.</p> <p>A small lightweight device that can be donned quickly.</p>	<p>(1) Full Facemask Respirator. Provides protection against eye irritation in addition to respiratory protection.</p> <p>(2) Quarter-Mask and Half-Mask Facepiece Respirator. A fabric covering (facelet) available from some manufacturers shall not be used unless approved for use with respirator.</p> <p>(3) Mouthpiece Respirator. Shall be used only for escape applications. Mouth breathing prevents detection of contaminant by odor. Nose clamp must be securely in place to prevent nasal breathing.</p> <p>A small, lightweight device that can be donned quickly.</p>
<p>Combination Airline Respirators with Auxiliary SC Air Supply</p> <p>The auxiliary self-contained air supply on this type of device allows the wearer to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. This device with auxiliary self-contained air supply is approved for escape and may be used for entry when it contains at least 15-minute auxiliary self-contained air supply. (See table 5).</p>			
<p>Combination Particulate-and-Vapor-and Gas-Removing Respirators</p> <p>The advantages and disadvantages of the component sections of the combination respirator as described above apply.</p>			
<p>Combination Atmosphere-Supplying and Air-Purifying Respirators</p> <p>The advantages and disadvantages, expressed above, of the mode of operation being used will govern. The mode with the greater limitations (air-purifying mode) will mainly determine the overall capabilities and limitations of the respirator, since the wearer may for some reason fail to change the mode of operation even though conditions would require such a change.</p>			

Table 3
RESPIRATOR PROTECTION FACTORS^a

Type of Respirator	Permitted for Use in Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere	Permitted for Use in Immediately-Dangerous-to-Life-or-Health Atmosphere ^f	Qualitative Test	Quantitative Test
Particulate-filter, quarter-mask or half-mask facepiece ^{b,c}	No	No	10	As measured on each person with maximum of 100.
Vapor- or gas-removing, quarter-mask or half-mask facepiece ^c	No	No	10, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas, whichever is less.	As measured on each person with maximum of 100, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas ^j , whichever is less.
Combination particulate-filter and vapor- or gas-removing, quarter-mask or half-mask facepiece ^c	No	No	10, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas, whichever is less.	As measured on each person with maximum of 100, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas ^j , whichever is less.
Particulate-filter, full facepiece ^b	No	No	100	As measured on each person with maximum of 100 if dust, fume, or mist filter is used or maximum of 1,000 if high-efficiency filter is used.
Vapor- or gas-removing, full facepiece	No	No	100, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas, whichever is less.	As measured on each person with maximum of 1,000 or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas ^j , whichever is less.
Combination particulate-filter and vapor- or gas-removing, full facepiece ^b	No	No	100, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas, whichever is less.	As measured on each person with maximum of 100 if dust, fume, or mist filter is used and maximum of 1,000 if high-efficiency filter is used, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas ^j , whichever is less.
Powered particulate-filter, any respiratory-inlet covering ^{b,c,d}	No	No (yes, if escape provisions are provided ^d)	N/A No tests are required due to positive-pressure operation of respirator. The maximum protection factor is 100 if dust, fume, or mist filter is used and 1,000 if high-efficiency filter is used.	N/A
Powered vapor- or gas-removing, or respiratory-inlet covering ^{c,d}	No	No (yes, if escape provisions are provided ^d)	N/A No tests are required due to positive-pressure operation of respirator. The maximum protection factor is 1,000 or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas ^j , whichever is less.	N/A
Powered combination particulate-filter and vapor- or gas-removing, any respiratory-inlet covering ^{b,c,d}	No	No (yes, if escape provisions are provided ^d)	N/A No tests are required due to positive-pressure operation of respirator. The maximum protection factor is 100 if dust, fume, or mist filter is used and 1,000 if high-efficiency filter is used, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas ^j , whichever is less.	N/A
Air-line, demand, quarter-mask or half-mask facepiece, with or without escape provisions ^{c,e}	Yes ^f	No	10	As measured on each person, but limited to the use of the respirator in concentrations of contaminants below the immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values.

(Continued)

Table 5
RESPIRATOR PROTECTION FACTORS^a
(Continued)

Type of Respirator	Permitted for Use in Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere	Permitted for Use in Immediately-Dangerous-to-Life-or-Health Atmosphere ^f	Qualitative Test	Quantitative Test
Air-line, demand, full facemask, with or without escape provisions ^g	Yes ^f	No	100	As measured on each person, but limited to the use of the respirator in concentrations of contaminants below the immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values.
Air-line, continuous-flow or pressure-demand type, any facemask without escape provisions ^c	Yes ^f	No	N/A	N/A
Air-line, continuous-flow or pressure-demand type, any facemask with escape provisions ^{c, g}	Yes ^g	Yes	N/A	No tests are required due to positive-pressure operation of respirator. The protection factor provided by the respirator is limited to the use of the respirator in concentrations of contaminants below the immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values.
Air-line, continuous flow, helmet, hood, or suit, without escape provisions	Yes ^f	No	N/A	N/A
Air-line continuous flow, helmet, hood, or suit, with escape provisions ^g	Yes ^g	No	N/A	No tests are required due to positive-pressure operation of respirator. The maximum protection factor is 10,000 plus ^h .
Hose mask, with or without blower, full facemask	Yes ^f	No	10	As measured on each person, but limited to the use of the respirator in concentrations of contaminants below the immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values.
Self-contained breathing apparatus, demand-type open-circuit, or negative-pressure-type closed-circuit, quarter-mask or half-mask facemask ^c	Yes ^f	No	10	As measured on each person, but limited to the use of the respirator in concentrations of contaminants below the immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values.
Self-contained breathing apparatus, demand-type open-circuit or negative-pressure-type closed-circuit, full facemask or mouthpiece/nose clamp ^c	Yes (Yes if respirator is used for mine rescue and mine recovery operations.)	No (Yes if respirator is used for mine rescue and mine recovery operations.)	100	As measured on each person, but limited to the use of the respirator in concentrations of contaminants below the immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values, except when the respirator is used for mine rescue and mine recovery operations.

Table 5
RESPIRATOR PROTECTION FACTORS^a
(Continued)

Type of Respirator	Permitted for Use in Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere	Permitted for Use in Immediately-Dangerous-to-Life-or-Health Atmosphere ^f	Qualitative Test	Quantitative Test
Self-contained breathing apparatus, pressure-demand type open-circuit or positive-pressure type closed-circuit, quarter-mask or half-mask facepiece, full facepiece, or mouthpiece/nose clamp ^c	Yes ^g	Yes	N/A No tests are required due to positive-pressure operation of respirator. The maximum protection factor is 10,000 plus ^h .	N/A
Combination respirators	The type and mode of operation having the lowest respirator protection factor shall be applied to the Combination Respirator not listed.			

N/A/ means not applicable since a respirator-fitting test is not carried out.

^aA respirator protection factor is a measure of the degree of protection provided by a respirator to a respirator wearer. Multiplying the permissible time-weighted average concentration or the permissible ceiling concentration, whichever is applicable, for a toxic substance, or the maximum permissible airborne concentration for a radionuclide, by a protection factor assigned to a respirator gives the maximum concentration of the hazardous substance for which the respirator can be used. Limitations of filters, cartridges, and canisters used in air-purifying respirators shall be considered in determining protection factors.

^bWhen the respirator is used for protection against airborne particulate matter having a permissible time-weighted average concentration less than 0.05 milligram particulate matter per cubic meter of air or less than 2 million particles per cubic foot of air, or for protection against airborne radionuclide particulate matter, the respirator shall be equipped with a high-efficiency filter(s).

^cIf the air contaminant causes eye irritation, the wearer of a respirator equipped with a quarter-mask or half-mask facepiece or mouthpiece and nose clamp shall be permitted to use a protective goggle or to use a respirator equipped with a full facepiece.

^dIf the powered air-purifying respirator is equipped with a facepiece, the escape provision means that the wearer is able to breathe through the filter, cartridge, or a canister and through the pump. If the powered air-purifying respirator is equipped with a helmet, hood, or suit, the escape provision shall be an auxiliary self-contained supply of respirable air.

^eThe escape provision shall be an auxiliary self-contained supply of respirable air.

^fFor definition of "oxygen deficiency - not immediately dangerous to life or health" see WAC 296-62-07105.

^gFor definition of "oxygen deficiency - immediately dangerous to life or health" see WAC 296-62-07105.

^hThe protection factor measurement exceeds the limit of sensitivity of the test apparatus. Therefore, the respirator has been classified for use in atmospheres having unknown concentrations of contaminants.

ⁱThe service life of a vapor-or-gas removing cartridge canister depends on the specific vapor or gas, the concentration of the vapor or gas in air, the temperature and humidity of the air, the type and quantity of the sorbent in the cartridge or canister, and the activity of the respirator wearer. Cartridges and canisters may provide only very short service lives for certain vapors and gases. Vapor/gas service life testing is recommended to ensure that cartridges and canisters provide adequate service lives. Reference should be made to published reports which give vapor/gas life data for cartridges and canisters.

^jVapor-and-gas removing respirators are not approved for contaminants that lack adequate warning properties of odor, irritation, or taste at concentrations in air at or above the permissible exposure limits.

NOTE: Respirator protection factors for air-purifying-type respirators equipped with a mouthpiece/nose clamp form of respirator-inlet covering are not given, since such respirators are approved only for escape purposes.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-04, filed 5/11/88)

WAC 296-62-07344 APPENDIX B—SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR DBCP.

(1) Physical and chemical data.

(a) Substance identification.

(i) Synonyms: 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane; DBCP, Fumazone; Nema^{_____}; Nemagon; Nemaset; BBC 12; OS 1879. DBCP is also included in agricultural pesticides and fumigants which include the phrase "Nema^{_____}" in their name.

(ii) Formula: C₃H₅Br₂Cl.

(iii) Molecular weight: 236.

(b) Physical data:

(i) Boiling point (760 mm HG): 195C (383F)

(ii) Specific gravity (water = 1): 2.093.

(iii) Vapor density (air = 1 at boiling point of DBCP): Data not available.

(iv) Melting point: 6C (43F).

(v) Vapor pressure at 20C (68F): 0.8 mm HG

(vi) Solubility in water: 1000 ppm.

(vii) Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): very much less than 1.

(c) Appearance and odor: Dense yellow or amber liquid with a pungent odor at high concentrations. Any detectable odor of DBCP indicates overexposure.

(2) Fire explosion and reactivity hazard data.

(a) Fire.

(i) Flash point: 170F (77C)

(ii) Autoignition temperature: Data not available.

(iii) Flammable limits in air, percent by volume: Data not available.

(iv) Extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

(v) Special fire-fighting procedures: Do not use a solid stream of water since a stream will scatter and spread the fire. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to a fire.

(vi) Unusual fire and explosion hazards: None known.

(vii) For purposes of complying with the requirements of WAC 296-24-330, liquid DBCP is classified as a Class III A combustible liquid.

(viii) For the purpose of complying with ((WAC 296-24-95613)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, the classification of hazardous locations as described in article 500 of the National Electrical Code for DBCP shall be Class I, Group D.

(ix) For the purpose of compliance with WAC 296-24-592, DBCP is classified as a Class B fire hazard.

(x) For the purpose of compliance with WAC 296-24-230, locations classified as hazardous locations due to the presence of DBCP shall be Class I, Group D.

(xi) Sources of ignition are prohibited where DBCP presents a fire or explosion hazard.

(b) Reactivity.

(i) Conditions contributing to instability: None known.

(ii) Incompatibilities: Reacts with chemically active metals, such as aluminum, magnesium and tin alloys.

(iii) Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic gases and vapors (such as HBr, HCl and carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire involving DBCP.

(iv) Special precautions: DBCP will attack some rubber materials and coatings.

(3) Spill, leak and disposal procedures.

(a) If DBCP is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken:

(i) The area should be evacuated at once and re-entered only after thorough ventilation.

(ii) Ventilate area of spill or leak.

(iii) If in liquid form, collect for reclamation or absorb in paper, vermiculite, dry sand, earth or similar material.

(iv) If in solid form, collect spilled material in the most convenient and safe manner for reclamation or for disposal.

(b) Persons not wearing protective equipment must be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until cleanup has been completed.

(c) Waste disposal methods:

(i) For small quantities of liquid DBCP, absorb on paper towels, remove to a safe place (such as a fume hood) and burn the paper. Large quantities can be reclaimed or collected and atomized in a suitable combustion chamber equipped with an appropriate effluent gas cleaning device. If liquid DBCP is absorbed in vermiculite, dry sand, earth or similar material and placed in sealed containers it may be disposed of in a state-approved sanitary landfill.

(ii) If in solid form, for small quantities, place on paper towels, remove to a safe place (such as a fume hood) and burn. Large quantities may be reclaimed. However, if this is not practical, dissolve in a flammable solvent (such as alcohol) and atomize in a suitable combustion chamber equipped with an appropriate effluent gas cleaning device. DBCP in solid form may also be disposed in a state-approved sanitary landfill.

(4) Monitoring and measurement procedures.

(a) Exposure above the permissible exposure limit.

(i) Eight hour exposure evaluation: Measurements taken for the purpose of determining employee exposure under this section are best taken so that the average eight-hour exposure may be determined from a single eight-hour sample or two four-hour samples. Air samples should be taken in the employee's breathing zone (air that would most nearly represent that inhaled by the employee).

(ii) Monitoring techniques: The sampling and analysis under this section may be performed by collecting the

DBCP vapor on petroleum based charcoal absorption tubes with subsequent chemical analyses. The method of measurement chosen should determine the concentration of airborne DBCP at the permissible exposure limit to an accuracy of plus or minus twenty-five percent. If charcoal tubes are used, a total volume of ten liters should be collected at a flow rate of 50 cc per minute for each tube. Analyze the resultant samples as you would samples of halogenated solvent.

(b) Since many of the duties relating to employee protection are dependent on the results of monitoring and measuring procedures, employers should assure that the evaluation of employee exposures is performed by a competent industrial hygienist or other technically qualified person.

(5) Protective clothing. Employees should be required to wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact with DBCP. Because DBCP is absorbed through the skin, it is important to prevent skin contact with both liquid and solid forms of DBCP. Protective clothing should include impermeable coveralls or similar fullbody work clothing, gloves, headcoverings, and workshoes or shoe coverings. Standard rubber and neoprene gloves do not offer adequate protection and should not be relied upon to keep DBCP off the skin. DBCP should never be allowed to remain on the skin. Clothing and shoes should not be allowed to become contaminated with the material; and if they do, they should be promptly removed and not worn again until completely free of the material. Any protective clothing which has developed leaks or is otherwise found to be defective should be repaired or replaced. Employees should also be required to wear splashproof safety goggles where there is any possibility of DBCP contacting the eyes.

(6) Housekeeping and hygiene facilities.

(a) The workplace must be kept clean, orderly and in a sanitary condition.

(b) Dry sweeping and the use of compressed air is unsafe for the cleaning of floors and other surfaces where DBCP dust or liquids are found. To minimize the contamination of air with dust, vacuuming with either portable or permanent systems must be used. If a portable unit is selected, the exhaust must be attached to the general workplace exhaust ventilation system, or collected within the vacuum unit equipped with high efficiency filters or other appropriate means of contamination removal and not used for other purposes. Units used to collect DBCP must be labeled.

(c) Adequate washing facilities with hot and cold water must be provided, and maintained in a sanitary condition. Suitable cleansing agents should also be provided to assure the effective removal of DBCP from the skin.

(d) Change or dressing rooms with individual clothes storage facilities must be provided to prevent the contamination of street clothes with DBCP. Because of the hazardous nature of DBCP, contaminated protective clothing must be stored in closed containers for cleaning or disposal.

(7) Miscellaneous precautions.

(a) Store DBCP in tightly closed containers in a cool, well ventilated area.

(b) Use of supplied-air suits or other impervious clothing (such as acid suits) may be necessary to prevent skin contact with DBCP. Supplied-air suits should be selected, used, and maintained under the supervision of persons knowledgeable in the limitations and potential life-endangering characteristics of supplied-air suits.

(c) The use of air-conditioned suits may be necessary in warmer climates.

(d) Advise employees of all areas and operations where exposure to DBCP could occur.

(8) Common operations. Common operations in which exposure to DBCP is likely to occur are: during its production; and during its formulation into pesticides and fumigants.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-11, filed 7/6/88)

WAC 296-62-07385 APPENDIX B—SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR ETHYLENE OXIDE (NONMANDATORY). (1) Physical and chemical data:

(a) Substance identification:

(i) Synonyms: Dihydrooxirene, dimethylene oxide, EO, 1,2-epoxyethane, EtO, ETO, oxacyclopropane, oxane, oxidoethane, alpha/beta-oxidoethane, oxiran, oxirane.

(ii) Formula: (C₂H₄O).

(iii) Molecular weight: 44.06.

(b) Physical data:

(i) Boiling point (760 mm Hg): 10.70°C (51.3°F);

(ii) Specific gravity (water = 1): 0.87 (at 20°C or 68°F);

(iii) Vapor density (air = 1): 1.49;

(iv) Vapor pressure (at 20°C): 1,095 mm Hg;

(v) Solubility in water: Complete;

(vi) Appearance and odor: Colorless liquid; gas at temperature above 10.7°F or 51.3°C with ether-like odor above 700 ppm.

(2) Fire, explosion, and reactivity hazard data:

(a) Fire:

(i) Flash point; Less than 0°F (open cup);

(ii) Stability: Decomposes violently at temperatures above 800°F;

(iii) Flammable limits in air, percent by volume: Lower: 3, Upper: 100;

(iv) Extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide for small fires, polymer or alcohol foams for large fires;

(v) Special fire fighting procedures: Dilution of ethylene oxide with 23 volumes of water renders it non-flammable;

(vi) Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Vapors of EtO will burn without the presence of air or other oxidizers. EtO vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and be ignited by open flames or sparks at locations remote from the site at which EtO is being used.

(vii) For purposes of compliance with the requirements of WAC 296-24-330, EtO is classified as a flammable gas. For example, 7,500 ppm, approximately one-fourth of the lower flammable limit, would be considered to pose a potential fire and explosion hazard.

(viii) For purposes of compliance with WAC 296-24-585, EtO is classified as a Class B fire hazard.

(ix) For purpose of compliance with (~~WAC 296-24-956~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, locations classified as hazardous due to the presence of EtO shall be Class I.

(b) Reactivity:

(i) Conditions contributing to instability: EtO will polymerize violently if contaminated with aqueous alkalis, amines, mineral acids, metal chlorides, or metal oxides. Violent decomposition will also occur at temperatures above 800°F;

(ii) Incompatibilities: Alkalines and acids;

(iii) Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

(3) Spill, leak, and disposal procedures:

(a) If EtO is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken:

(i) Remove all ignition sources.

(ii) The area should be evacuated at once and re-entered only after the area has been thoroughly ventilated and washed down with water.

(b) Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until cleanup has been completed.

(c) Waste disposal method: Waste material should be disposed of in a manner that is not hazardous to employees or to the general population. In selecting the method of waste disposal, applicable local, State, and Federal regulations should be consulted.

(4) Monitoring and Measurement Procedures:

(a) Exposure above the permissible exposure limit:

(i) Eight-hour exposure evaluation: Measurements taken for the purpose of determining employee exposure under this section are best taken with consecutive samples covering the full shift. Air samples should be taken in the employee's breathing zone (air that would most nearly represent that inhaled by the employee.)

(ii) Monitoring techniques: The sampling and analysis under this section may be performed by collection of the EtO vapor on charcoal adsorption tubes or other composition adsorption tubes, with subsequent chemical analysis. Sampling and analysis may also be performed by instruments such as real time continuous monitoring systems, portable direct reading instruments, or passive dosimeters as long as measurements taken using these methods accurately evaluate the concentration of EtO in employees' breathing zones.

(iii) Appendix D describes the validated method of sampling and analysis which has been tested by OSHA for use with EtO. Other available methods are also described in Appendix D. The employer has the obligation of selecting a monitoring method which meets the accuracy and precision requirements of the standard under his/her unique field conditions. The standard requires that the method of monitoring should be accurate, to a 95 percent confidence level, to plus or minus 25 percent for concentrations of EtO at 1 ppm, and to plus or minus 35 percent for concentrations at 0.5 ppm. In addition to the method described in Appendix D, there are numerous other methods available for monitoring for EtO in the workplace. Details on these other methods have been

submitted by various companies to the rulemaking record, and are available at the OSHA Docket Office.

(b) Since many of the duties relating to employee exposure are dependent on the results of measurement procedures, employers should assure that the evaluation of employee exposures is performed by a technically qualified person.

(5) Protective clothing and equipment:

(a) Employees should be provided with and be required to wear appropriate protective clothing wherever there is significant potential for skin contact with liquid EtO or EtO-containing solutions. Protective clothing shall include impermeable coveralls or similar full-body work clothing, gloves, and head coverings, as appropriate to protect areas of the body which may come in contact with liquid EtO or EtO-containing solutions.

(b) Employers should ascertain that the protective garments are impermeable to EtO. Permeable clothing, including items made of rubber, and leather shoes should not be allowed to become contaminated with liquid EtO. If permeable clothing does become contaminated, it should be immediately removed, while the employer is under an emergency deluge shower. If leather footwear or other leather garments become wet from EtO they should be discarded and not be worn again, because leather absorbs EtO and holds it against the skin.

(c) Any protective clothing that has been damaged or is otherwise found to be defective should be repaired or replaced. Clean protective clothing should be provided to the employee as necessary to assure employee protection. Whenever impermeable clothing becomes wet with liquid EtO, it should be washed down with water before being removed by the employee. Employees are also required to wear splashproof safety goggles where there is any possibility of EtO contacting the eyes.

(6) Miscellaneous precautions:

(a) Store EtO in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area and take all necessary precautions to avoid any explosion hazard.

(b) Nonsparking tools must be used to open and close metal containers. These containers must be effectively grounded and bonded.

(c) Do not incinerate EtO cartridges, tanks or other containers.

(d) Employers should advise employees of all areas and operations where exposure to EtO occurs.

(7) Common operations:

Common operations in which exposure to EtO is likely to occur include the following: (a) Manufacture of EtO, (b) surfactants, (c) ethanalamines, (d) glycol ethers, (e) specialty chemicals, and (f) use as a sterilant in the hospital, health product and spice industries.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-20, filed 7/27/81)

WAC 296-62-11015 ABRASIVE BLASTING. (1) Definitions.

(a) "Abrasive" means a solid substance used in an abrasive blasting operation.

(b) "Abrasive-blasting respirator" means a continuous flow air-line respirator constructed so that it will

cover the wearer's head, neck, and shoulders to protect him from rebounding abrasive.

(c) "Blast cleaning barrel" means a complete enclosure which rotates on an axis, or which has an internal moving tread to tumble the parts, in order to expose various surfaces of the parts to the action of an automatic blast spray.

(d) "Blast cleaning room" means a complete enclosure in which blasting operations are performed and where the operator works inside of the room to operate the blasting nozzle and direct the flow of the abrasive material.

(e) "Blasting cabinet" means an enclosure where the operator stands outside and operates the blasting nozzle through an opening or openings in the enclosure.

(f) "Clean air" means air of such purity that it will not cause harm or discomfort to an individual if it is inhaled for extended periods of time.

(g) "Dust collector" means a device or combination of devices for separating dust from the air handled by an exhaust ventilation system.

(h) "Exhaust ventilation system" means a system for removing contaminated air from a space, comprising two or more of the following elements (i) enclosure or hood, (ii) duct work, (iii) dust collecting equipment, (iv) exhauster, and (v) discharge stack.

(i) "Particulate-filter respirator" means an air purifying respirator, commonly referred to as a dust or a fume respirator, which removes most of the dust or fume from the air passing through the device.

(j) "Respirable dust" means airborne dust in sizes capable of passing through the upper respiratory system to reach the lower lung passages.

(k) "Rotary blast cleaning table" means an enclosure where the pieces to be cleaned are positioned on a rotating table and are passed automatically through a series of blast sprays.

(l) "Abrasive blasting" means the forcible application of an abrasive to a surface by pneumatic pressure, hydraulic pressure, or centrifugal force.

(2) Dust hazards from abrasive blasting.

(a) Abrasives and the surface coatings on the materials blasted are shattered and pulverized during blasting operations and the dust formed will contain particles of respirable size. The composition and toxicity of the dust from these sources shall be considered in making an evaluation of the potential health hazards.

(b) The concentration of respirable dust or fume in the breathing zone of the abrasive-blasting operator or any other worker shall be kept below the levels specified in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07515.

(c) Organic abrasives which are combustible shall be used only in automatic systems. Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the construction of the equipment, including the exhaust system and all electric wiring shall conform to the requirements of American National Standard Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal or Conveying, Z33.1-1961 (NFPA 91-1961), and (~~American National Standard Electrical Code, C1-1968 (NFPA 70-1968))~~) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

The blast nozzle shall be bonded and grounded to prevent the build-up of static charges. Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the abrasive blasting enclosure, the ducts, and the dust collector shall be constructed with loose panels or explosion venting areas, located on sides away from any occupied area, to provide for pressure relief in case of explosion, following the principles set forth in the National Fire Protection Association Explosion Venting Guide, NFPA 68-1954.

(3) Blast-cleaning enclosures.

(a) Blast-cleaning enclosures shall be exhaust ventilated in such a way that a continuous inward flow of air will be maintained at all openings in the enclosure, during the blasting operation.

(i) All air inlets and access openings shall be baffled or so arranged that by the combination of inward air flow and baffling the escape of abrasive or dust particles into an adjacent work area will be minimized and visible spurts of dust will not be observed.

(ii) The rate of exhaust shall be sufficient to provide prompt clearance of the dust-laden air within the enclosure after the cessation of blasting.

(iii) Before the enclosure is opened, the blast shall be turned off and the exhaust system shall be run for a sufficient period of time to remove the dusty air within the enclosure.

(iv) Safety glass protected by screening shall be used in observation windows, where hard deep-cutting abrasives are used.

(v) Slit abrasive-resistant baffles shall be installed in multiple sets at all small access openings where dust might escape, and shall be inspected regularly and replaced when needed.

(A) Doors shall be flanged and tight when closed.

(B) Doors on blast-cleaning rooms shall be operable from both inside and outside, except that where there is a small operator access door, the large work access door may be closed or opened from the outside only.

(4) Exhaust ventilation systems.

(a) The construction, installation, inspection, and maintenance of exhaust systems shall conform to the principles and requirements set forth in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960, and ANSI Z33.1-1961.

(i) When dust leaks are noted, repairs shall be made as soon as possible.

(ii) The static pressure drop at the exhaust ducts leading from the equipment shall be checked when the installation is completed and periodically thereafter to assure continued satisfactory operation. Whenever an appreciable change in the pressure drop indicates a partial blockage, the system shall be cleaned and returned to normal operating condition.

(b) In installations where the abrasive is recirculated, the exhaust ventilation system for the blasting enclosure shall not be relied upon for the removal of fines from the spent abrasive instead of an abrasive separator. An abrasive separator shall be provided for the purpose.

(c) The air exhausted from blast-cleaning equipment shall be discharged through dust collecting equipment. Dust collectors shall be set up so that the accumulated

dust can be emptied and removed without contaminating other working areas.

(5) Personal protective equipment. See applicable provisions of chapters 296-24 and 296-62 WAC.

(a) Abrasive-blasting respirators shall be worn by all abrasive-blasting operators:

(i) When working inside of blast-cleaning rooms, or

(ii) When using silica sand in manual blasting operations where the nozzle and blast are not physically separated from the operator in an exhaust ventilated enclosure, or

(iii) Where concentrations of toxic dust dispersed by the abrasive-blasting may exceed the limits set in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07515 and the nozzle and blast are not physically separated from the operator in an exhaust-ventilated enclosure.

(b) Particulate filter respirators, commonly referred to as dust-filter respirators, properly fitted, may be used for short, intermittent, or occasional dust exposures such as cleanup, dumping of dust collectors, or unloading shipments of sand at a receiving point, when it is not feasible to control the dust by enclosure, exhaust ventilation, or other means. Respirators used shall be approved for protection against the specific type of dust encountered.

(i) Dust-filter respirators may be used to protect the operator of outside abrasive-blasting operations where nonsilica abrasives are used on materials having low toxicities.

(ii) Dust-filter respirators shall not be used for continuous protection where silica sand is used as the blasting abrasive, or toxic materials are blasted.

(c) A respiratory protection program as defined and described in applicable provisions of chapters 296-24 and 296-62 WAC, shall be established wherever it is necessary to use respiratory protective equipment.

(d) Refer to applicable provisions of chapter 296-24 WAC for operators personal protective equipment.

(6) Operational procedures and general safety. Dust shall not be permitted to accumulate on the floor or on ledges outside of an abrasive-blasting enclosure, and dust spills shall be cleaned up promptly. Aisles and walkways shall be kept clear of steel shot or similar abrasive which may create a slipping hazard.

(7) Scope. This paragraph applies to all operations where an abrasive is forcibly applied to a surface by pneumatic or hydraulic pressure, or by centrifugal force. It does not apply to steam blasting, or steam cleaning, or hydraulic cleaning methods where work is done without the aid of abrasives.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-19, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83)

WAC 296-62-14515 ELECTRICAL HAZARDS.

(1) Electrical circuits in the confined area which may present a hazard shall be disconnected, locked out and tagged in accordance with WAC 296-62-14513(1)(a). All temporary lights shall be protected against damage and cords shall be heavy duty and kept clear of working spaces and walkways. Only low voltage, battery operated, or ground fault protected equipment shall be used on water-sides of boilers or when electrically conductive liquids are involved.

(2) Electric supply circuits, lighting, portable tools, and other equipment used where potentially hazardous concentrations of flammable vapors, gases or dusts are present or may develop shall conform to ~~((the current National Electric Code requirements))~~ chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(3) Portable electric tools shall be grounded or isolation transformers, ground fault interrupters or double insulated tools shall be required.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-62-07355 ((SCOPE AND APPLICATION)) ETHYLENE OXIDE. Scope and application.

(1) WAC 296-62-07355 through 296-62-07389 applies to all occupational exposures to ethylene oxide (EtO), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 75-21-8, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) WAC 296-62-07355 through 296-62-07389 does not apply to the processing, use, or handling of products containing EtO where objective data are reasonably relied upon that demonstrate that the product is not capable of releasing EtO in airborne concentrations at or above the action level, and may not reasonably be foreseen to release EtO in excess of the excursion limit, under the expected conditions of processing, use, or handling that will cause the greatest possible release.

(3) Where products containing EtO are exempted under subsection (2) of this section, the employer shall maintain records of the objective data supporting that exemption and the basis for the employer's reliance on the data, as provided in WAC 296-62-07375(1).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-14, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90)

WAC 296-62-300 SCOPE, APPLICATION, AND DEFINITIONS. (1) Scope. This section covers ~~((the following operations, unless the employer can demonstrate that the operation does not involve employee exposure or the reasonable possibility for employee exposure to safety or health hazards))~~ employers who have employees who work in the following operations:

(a) Clean-up operations required by a governmental body, whether federal, state, local, or other involving hazardous substances that are conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites (including, but not limited to, the EPA's National Priority Site List (NPL), state priority site lists, sites recommended for the EPA NPL, and initial investigations of government identified sites which are conducted before the presence or absence of hazardous substances has been ascertained);

(b) Corrective actions involving clean-up operations at sites covered by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);

(c) Voluntary clean-up operations at sites recognized by federal, state, local, or other governmental bodies as uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;

(d) Operations involving hazardous wastes that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities regulated by 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265 pursuant

to RCRA; or by agencies under agreement with U.S.E.P.A. to implement RCRA regulations; and

(e) Emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances without regard to the location of the hazard.

(2) Application.

(a) All requirements of this chapter and chapters 296-24 and 296-155 WAC apply pursuant to their terms to hazardous waste and emergency response operations whether covered by this part or not. If there is a conflict or overlap, the provision more protective of employee safety and health shall apply.

(b) Hazardous substance clean-up operations within the scope of subsection (1)(a), (b), and (c) of this section must comply with all sections (WAC 296-62-300 through 296-62-3145) except WAC 296-62-3140, 296-62-3110 (4) and (5), and 296-62-3112.

(c) Operations within the scope of subsection (1)(d) of this section must comply only with the requirements of WAC 296-62-3140 ~~((and 296-62-3110 (4) and (5)))~~.

Notes and Exceptions: (i) All provisions of WAC 296-62-3140 cover any treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) operation regulated by 40 CFR parts 264 and 265 or by state law authorized under RCRA, and required to have a permit or interim status from EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 270.1 or from a state agency pursuant to RCRA.

(ii) Employers who are not required to have a permit or interim status because they are conditionally exempt small quantity generators under 40 CFR 261.5 or are generators who qualify under 40 CFR 262.34 for exemptions from regulation under 40 CFR parts 264, 265, and 270 ("excepted employers") are not covered by WAC 296-62-3140 (1) through (7). Excepted employers who are required by the EPA or state agency to have their employees engage in emergency response or who direct their employees to engage in emergency response are covered by WAC 296-62-3140(8), and cannot be exempted by WAC 296-62-3140 (8)(a). Excepted employers who are not required to have employees engage in emergency response, who direct their employees to evacuate in the case of such emergencies and who meet the requirements of WAC 296-62-3140 (8)(a) are exempt from the balance of WAC 296-62-3140(8).

(iii) If an area is used primarily for treatment, storage or disposal, any emergency response operations in that area shall comply with WAC 296-62-3140(8). In other areas not used primarily for treatment, storage or disposal, any emergency response operations shall comply with WAC ~~((296-62-3140(9)))~~ 296-62-3112. Compliance with the requirements of WAC ~~((296-62-3140(9)))~~ 296-62-3112 shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of WAC 296-62-3140(8).

(d) Emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of hazardous substances which are not covered by subsection (1)(a) through (d) of this section must only comply with the requirements of WAC 296-62-3112.

(3) Definitions.

(a) "Buddy system" means a system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed

by at least one other employee in the work group. The purpose of the buddy system is to provide rapid assistance to employees in the event of an emergency.

(b) "Clean-up operation" means an operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared-up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment.

(c) "Contamination reduction zone" means the buffer between the exclusion zone and the outermost clean zone.

(d) "Decontamination" means the removal of hazardous substances from employees and their equipment to the extent necessary to preclude the occurrence of foreseeable adverse health effects.

(e) "Emergency response" or "responding to emergencies" means a response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders (i.e., mutual aid groups, local fire departments, etc.) to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance. Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances where the substance can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees in the immediate release area or by maintenance personnel are not considered to be emergency responses within the scope of this standard. Responses to release of hazardous substances where there is no potential safety or health hazard (i.e., fire, explosion, or chemical exposure) are not considered to be emergency responses.

(f) "Exclusion zone" means the innermost zone at a site where contamination does occur.

(g) "Facility" means (i) any building structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly-owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or (ii) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any water-borne vessel.

(h) "Hazardous materials response (HAZMAT) team" means an organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work, to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. The team members perform responses to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of control or stabilization of the incident. A HAZMAT team is not a fire brigade nor is a typical fire brigade a HAZMAT team. A HAZMAT team, however, may be a separate component of a fire brigade or fire department.

(i) "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated or listed under (i)(i) through (iv) of this subsection, exposure to which results or may result in adverse effects on the health or safety of employees:

(i) Any substance defined under section 101(14) of CERCLA;

(ii) Any biological agent and other disease-causing agent which after release into the environment and upon

exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in such persons or their offspring;

(iii) Any substance listed by the United States Department of Transportation as hazardous materials under WAC 480-12-195; and

(iv) Hazardous waste as herein defined.

(j) "Hazardous waste" means:

((†)) A waste or combination of wastes as defined in ((WAC 173-303-040, or

(ii) ~~Those substances defined in WAC 480-12-195~~) (m) of this subsection.

(k) "Hazardous waste operation" means any operation conducted within the scope of this standard.

(l) "Hazardous waste site" or "site" means any facility or location within the scope of this standard at which hazardous waste operations take place.

(m) "Health hazard" means a chemical, mixture of chemicals, or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. It also includes stress due to temperature extremes. Further definition of the terms used above can be found in Appendix A to WAC 296-62-054 through 296-62-05427.

(n) "IDLH" or "immediately dangerous to life or health" means any atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive, or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.

(o) "Oxygen deficiency" means that concentration of oxygen by volume below which atmosphere supplying respiratory protection must be provided. It exists in atmospheres where the percentage of oxygen by volume is less than 19.5 percent oxygen.

(p) "Permissible exposure limit" means the exposure, inhalation, or dermal permissible limit specified in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07515.

(q) "Published exposure level" means the exposure limits published in "NIOSH Recommendations for Occupational Health Standards" dated 1986 incorporated by reference, or if none is specified, the exposure limits published in the standards specified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in their publication "Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1988-89" dated 1988 incorporated by reference.

(r) "Post emergency response" means that portion of an emergency response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and

clean-up of the site has begun. If post emergency response is performed by an employer's own employees who were part of the initial emergency response, it is considered to be part of the initial response and not post emergency response. However, if a group of an employer's own employees, separate from the group providing initial response, performs the clean-up operation, then the separate group of employees would be considered to be performing post-emergency response and subject to WAC 296-62-3112(11).

(s) "Qualified person" means a person with specific training, knowledge, and experience in the area for which the person has responsibility and the authority to control.

(t) "Site safety and health supervisor (or official)" means the individual located on a hazardous waste site who is responsible to the employer and has the authority and knowledge necessary to implement the site safety and health plan and verify compliance with applicable safety and health requirements.

(u) "Site work zones" means an exclusion zone, contamination reduction zone, and a clean zone established at a hazardous waste site before clean-up work begins to prevent or reduce the movement of contaminants from the site to uncontaminated areas and to control public, employee, and equipment exposure to hazardous substances.

(i) The exclusion zone is the innermost of the zones and is where contamination does occur. The contamination reduction zone is the zone between the exclusion zone and the clean zone and serves as a transition and buffer between the contaminated and clean zone to further reduce the physical transfer of contaminating substances to the public, employees, and equipment. The clean zone is the outermost of the zones and is a non-contaminated or clean area. The level of contamination in these zones is not defined and some designated exclusion zones can have very little contamination directly affecting employees.

(ii) The contaminated reduction corridors are the designated areas within the contaminated reduction zone for the decontamination of personnel and equipment.

(v) "Small quantity generator" means a generator of hazardous wastes who in any calendar month generates no more than 1000 kilograms (2205 pounds) of hazardous waste in that month.

(w) "Uncontrolled hazardous waste site" means an area identified as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site by a governmental body, whether federal, state, local, or other where an accumulation of hazardous ((waste)) substances creates a threat to the health and safety of individuals or the environment or both. Some sites are found on public lands, such as those created by former municipal, county, or state landfills where illegal or poorly managed waste disposal has taken place. Other sites are found on private property, often belonging to generators or former generators of hazardous substance waste. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to, surface impoundments, landfills, dumps, and tank or drum farms. Normal operations at TSD sites are not covered by this definition.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-14, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90)

WAC 296-62-3040 TRAINING. (1) General.

(a) All employees working on site (such as but not limited to equipment operators, general laborers, and others) exposed to hazardous substances, health hazards, or safety hazards, and their supervisors and management responsible for the site, shall receive training meeting the requirements of this subsection before they are permitted to engage in hazardous waste operations that could expose them to hazardous substances, safety, or health hazards, and they shall review training as specified in this subsection.

(b) Employees shall not be permitted to participate in or supervise field activities until they have been trained to a level required by their job function and responsibility.

(2) Elements to be covered. The training shall thoroughly cover the following:

(a) Names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health;

(b) Safety, health, and other hazards present on the site;

(c) Use of personal protective equipment;

(d) Work practices by which the employee can minimize risks from hazards;

(e) Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on the site;

(f) Medical surveillance requirements including recognition of symptoms and signs which might indicate overexposure to hazards; and

(g) The contents of items (vii) through (x) of the site safety and health plan set forth in WAC 296-62-3010 (4)(b).

(3) Initial training. General site workers (such as equipment operators, general laborers, and supervisory personnel) engaged in hazardous substance removal or other activities which expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances and health hazards shall receive the following required training:

(a) General site workers required to wear Level A or Level B personal protective equipment because of the types of hazards to which they are exposed or have the potential for being exposed are required to have 80 hours of training and a minimum of three days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.

(b) General site workers required to wear Level C or D personal protective equipment, equipment operators or transport vehicle operators, are required to have 40 hours of training and a minimum of three days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.

(c) General site workers on site only occasionally for specific limited tasks, and supervisors not working in the two inner zones are required to have 24 hours of training. For example, certain Environmental Protection Agency, and department of ecology employees, labor and industries inspectors and other short-term monitoring and surveying personnel would be required to only

have 24 hours of training if they are on-site only occasionally for a specific limited task and are unlikely to be exposed over permissible exposure levels and published exposure limits. A minimum of one day actual field experience under direct supervision is also required.

(d) Workers regularly on site who work in areas which have been monitored and fully characterized indicating that exposures are under permissible exposure limits and published exposure limits where respirators are not necessary, and the characterization indicates that there are no health hazards or the possibility of an emergency developing, shall receive a minimum of 24 hours of instruction off the site and the minimum of one day actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.

(e) Workers with 24 hours of training who are covered by (c) and (d) of this subsection, and who become general site workers or who are required to wear respirators, shall have the additional 16 hours and two days of training necessary to total the training specified in (b) of this subsection.

(4) Management and supervisor training. On-site management and supervisors directly responsible for, or who supervise employees engaged in, hazardous waste operations shall receive the same initial training as listed in ~~((a*))~~ subsection (3) of this ~~((subsection))~~ section, and three days of supervised field experience and at least eight additional hours of specialized training at the time of job assignment on such topics as, but not limited to, the employer's safety and health program and the associated employee training program, personal protective equipment program, spill containment program, and health hazard monitoring procedure and techniques.

(5) Law enforcement at illicit drug labs.

Exception: WISHA did not intend application of the 80 hour training requirement to law enforcement personnel required to enter illicit drug labs, secure the premise, and obtain necessary evidence for law enforcement purposes. Attendance at a specific 40 hours course, such as that presented by the criminal justice training commission, is acceptable.

Note: If cleanup activities are conducted by law enforcement personnel, then appropriate hazardous waste cleanup training would be required.

(6) Training course content.

(a) 40 and 80 hour hazardous waste cleanup courses. As a minimum, the training course content for the 40 hour and 80 hour training program shall include the following topics:

(i) Overview of the applicable sections of Part P of chapter 296-62 WAC and the elements of an employer's effective occupational safety and health program.

(ii) Effect of chemical exposure to hazardous substances (i.e., toxicity, carcinogens, irritants, sensitizers, etc.).

(iii) Effects of biological and radiological exposures.

(iv) Fire and explosion hazards (i.e., flammable and combustible liquids, reactive materials).

(v) General safety hazards, including electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, walking-working surface hazards and those hazards associated with hot and cold temperature extremes.

(vi) Confined space, tank, and vault hazards and entry procedures.

(vii) Names of personnel and alternates, where appropriate, responsible for site safety and health at the site.

(viii) Specific safety, health, and other hazards that are to be addressed at a site and in the site safety and health plan.

(ix) Use of personal protective equipment and the implementation of the personal protective equipment program.

(x) Work practices that will minimize employee risk from site hazards.

(xi) Safe use of engineering controls and equipment and any new relevant technology or procedure.

(xii) Content of the medical surveillance program and requirements, including the recognition of signs and symptoms of overexposure to hazardous substances.

(xiii) The contents of an effective site safety and health plan.

(xiv) Use of monitoring equipment with "hands-on" experience and the implementation of the employee and site monitoring program.

(xv) Implementation and use of the information program.

(xvi) Drum and container handling procedures and the elements of a spill containment program.

(xvii) Selection and use of material handling equipment.

(xviii) Methods for assessment of risk and handling of radioactive wastes.

(xix) Methods for handling shock-sensitive wastes.

(xx) Laboratory waste pack handling procedures.

(xxi) Container sampling procedures and safeguards.

(xxii) Safe preparation procedures for shipping and transport of containers.

(xxiii) Decontamination program and procedures.

(xxiv) Emergency response plan and procedures including first aid.

(xxv) Safe site illumination levels.

(xxvi) Site sanitation procedures and equipment for employee needs.

(xxvii) Review of the applicable appendices to Part P of chapter 296-62 WAC.

(xxviii) Overview and explanation of WISHA's hazard communication standard Part C of chapter 296-62 WAC.

(xxix) Sources of reference, additional information and efficient use of relevant manuals and hazard coding systems.

(xxx) Principles of toxicology and biological monitoring.

(xxxi) Rights and responsibilities of employees and employers under WISHA and CERCLA.

(xxxii) "Hands-on" field exercises and demonstrations.

(b) 24-hour hazardous waste cleanup course. As a minimum, the 24-hour training course required in WAC 296-62-3040 (3)(c) and (d) for employees engaged in occasional visits to uncontrolled hazardous waste sites shall include the following topics where they are applicable to the job function to be performed:

(i) Overview of applicable sections of Part P of chapter 296-62 WAC and the elements of the employer's effective occupational safety and health program.

(ii) Employee rights and responsibilities under WISHA and CERCLA.

(iii) Overview of relevant chemical exposures to hazardous substances (i.e., toxics, carcinogens, irritants, sensitizers, etc.).

(iv) Overview of the principles of toxicology and biological monitoring.

(v) Use of monitoring equipment with hands-on practice and an overview of a site monitoring program.

(vi) Overview of site hazards including fire and explosion, confined spaces, oxygen deficiency, electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, walking-working surface hazards.

(vii) The contents of an effective site safety and health plan.

(viii) Use of personal protective equipment and the implementation of the personal protective equipment program.

(ix) Work practices that will minimize employee risk from site hazards.

(x) Site simulations with "hands-on" exercises and practice.

(xi) Emergency response planning and response including first aid.

(xii) Content of the medical surveillance program and requirements, including the recognition of signs and symptoms of overexposure to hazardous substances.

(xiii) Decontamination programs and procedures.

(xiv) Safe use of engineering controls and equipment.

(xv) Sources of references and efficient use of relevant manuals and knowledge of hazard coding systems.

(c) 16-hour supplemental training for hazardous waste sites. As a minimum, employees who have received 24 hours of training for hazardous waste site operations shall receive training in the following topics before they are allowed to work as general site workers or if they are required to wear respirators:

(i) Relevant chemical exposures to hazardous substances beyond that previously covered.

(ii) Site hazards including fire and explosion, confined spaces, oxygen deficiency, electrical, powered equipment, and walking-working surfaces beyond that previously covered.

(iii) Names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health at the site, where appropriate.

(iv) Use of monitoring equipment and the implementation of the employee and the site monitoring program beyond that previously covered.

(v) Implementation and use of the informational program.

(vi) Drum and container handling procedures and the elements of a spill containment program.

(vii) Selection and use of material handling equipment.

(viii) Methods for assessment of risk and handling of radioactive wastes.

(ix) Methods for handling shock-sensitive wastes.

(x) Laboratory waste pack handling procedures.

(xi) Container sampling procedures and safeguards.

(xii) Safe preparation procedures for shipping and transport of containers.

(xiii) Decontamination program and procedures.

(xiv) Safety site illumination levels.

(xv) Site sanitation procedures and equipment.

(xvi) Review of the applicable appendices to Part P of chapter 296-62 WAC.

(xvii) Overview and explanation of WISHA's Hazard communication standard Part C of chapter 296-62 WAC.

(xviii) Sources of reference and additional information.

(d) Additional 8 hours of training for supervisors and managers. Supervisors and managers shall receive an additional eight hours of training in the following subjects:

(i) Management of hazardous wastes and their disposal.

(ii) Federal, state, and local agencies to be contacted in the event of a release of hazardous substances.

(iii) Management of emergency procedures in the event of a release of hazardous substances.

(7) Qualifications for trainers. Trainers shall be qualified to instruct employees about the subject matter that is being presented in training. Such trainers shall have satisfactorily completed a training program for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach, or they shall have the academic credentials and instructional experience necessary for teaching the subjects. Instructors shall demonstrate competent instructional skills and knowledge of the applicable subject matter.

(8) Training certification. Employees and supervisors that have received and successfully completed the training and field experience specified in subsections (1) through (4) of this section shall be certified by their instructor or the head instructor and trained supervisor as having successfully completed the necessary training. A written certificate shall be given to each person so certified. Any person who has not been so certified or who does not meet the requirements of subsection (11) of this section shall be prohibited from engaging in hazardous waste operations.

(9) Emergency response. Employees who are engaged in responding to hazardous emergency situations at hazardous waste clean-up sites that may expose them to hazardous substances shall be trained in how to respond to expected emergencies.

(10) Refresher training. Employees specified in subsection (1) of this section, and managers specified in subsection (4) of this section, shall receive eight hours of refresher training annually on the items specified in subsections (2) and/or (4) of this section, any critique of incidents that have occurred in the past year that can serve as training examples of related work, and other relevant topics.

(11) Equivalent training. Employers who can show by documentation or certification that an employee's work experience and/or training has resulted in training equivalent to that training required in subsections (1) through (4) of this section shall not be required to provide the initial training requirements of those sections to such employees and shall provide a copy of the certification or documentation to the employee upon request. However, certified employees or employees with equivalent training new to a site shall receive appropriate, site

specific training before site entry and have appropriate supervised field experience at the new site. Equivalent training includes any academic training or the training that existing employees might have already received from actual hazardous waste site work experience. The 80 hours of instruction required can be fulfilled as follows:

(a) Instruction can include a combination of presently available 40 hour training sessions and other related classes or training including additional supervised on-the-job training as long as material covered includes elements required in the training section WAC 296-62-3040(2) of the regulations. A single 80 hour training session is also acceptable.

(b) Previously attended courses including eight-hour refresher courses apply toward the 80 hour requirement and need not be repeated.

(c) Documentation of previous experience and training by qualified trainers is required of employers and must be available to inspectors for review.

(d) When calculating hours of training, WISHA assumes a "normal" work day to be eight hours with sufficient time for lunch and other breaks.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-14, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90)

WAC 296-62-3140 CERTAIN OPERATIONS CONDUCTED UNDER THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976 (RCRA). Employers conducting operations at treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities specified in WAC 296-62-300 ~~((3)(c))~~ (1)(d) shall provide and implement the programs specified in this section. See the "Notes and Exceptions" of WAC 296-62-300 (2)(c) for employers not covered.

(1) Safety and health program. The employer shall develop and implement a written safety and health program for employees involved in hazardous waste operations that shall be available for inspection by employees, their representatives and WISHA personnel. The program shall be designed to identify, evaluate and control safety and health hazards in their facilities for the purpose of employee protection, to provide for emergency response meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3110 and to address as appropriate site analysis, engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous waste handling procedures and uses of new technologies.

(2) Hazard communication program. The employer shall implement a hazard communication program meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-054 through 296-62-05427 as part of the employer's safety and health program.

Note: The exemption for hazardous waste provided in WAC 296-62-054 is applicable to this section.

(3) Medical surveillance program. The employer shall develop and implement a medical surveillance program meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3050.

(4) Decontamination program. The employer shall develop and implement a decontamination procedure meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3100.

(5) New technology programs. The employer shall develop and implement procedures meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3138 for introducing new and innovative equipment into the workplace.

(6) Material handling program. Where employees will be handling drums or containers, the employer shall develop and implement procedures meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3090 (1)(b) through (h) and (k), as well as WAC 296-62-3090 (3) and (8), prior to starting such work.

(7) Training program.

(a) New employees. The employer shall develop and implement a training program, which is part of the employer's safety and health program, for employees exposed to health hazards or hazardous substances at TSD operations to enable the employees to perform their assigned duties and functions in a safe and healthful manner so as not to endanger themselves or other employees. The initial training shall be for 24 hours and refresher training shall be for eight hours annually. Employees who have received the initial training required by this section shall be given a written certificate attesting that they have successfully completed the necessary training.

(b) Current employees. Employers who can show by an employee's previous work experience and/or training that the employee has had training equivalent to the initial training required by this section, shall be considered as meeting the initial training requirements of this section as to that employee. Equivalent training includes the training that existing employees might have already received from actual site work experience. Current employees shall receive eight hours of refresher training annually.

(c) Trainers. Trainers who teach initial training shall have satisfactorily completed a training course for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach or they shall have the academic credentials and instruction experience necessary to demonstrate a good command of the subject matter of the courses and competent instructional skills.

(8) Emergency response program.

(a) Emergency response plan. An emergency response plan shall be developed and implemented by all employers. Such plans need not duplicate any of the subjects fully addressed in the employer's contingency planning required by permits, such as those issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the contingency plan is made part of the emergency response plan. The emergency response plan shall be a written portion of the employer's safety and health program required in this section. Employers who will evacuate their employees from the worksite location when an emergency occurs and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling the emergency are exempt from the requirements of WAC 296-62-3140 ~~((4))~~ (8) if they provide an emergency action plan complying with WAC 296-24-567.

(b) Elements of an emergency response plan. The employer shall develop an emergency response plan for emergencies which shall address, as a minimum, the following areas to the extent that they are not addressed in any specific program required in this section:

(i) Preemergency planning and coordination with outside parties.

(ii) Personnel roles, lines of authority, and communication.

(iii) Emergency recognition and prevention.

(iv) Safe distances and places of refuge.

(v) Site security and control.

(vi) Evacuation routes and procedures.

(vii) Decontamination procedures.

(viii) Emergency medical treatment and first aid.

(ix) Emergency alerting and response procedures.

(x) Critique of response and follow-up.

(xi) PPE and emergency equipment.

(c) Training.

(i) Training for emergency response employees shall be completed before they are called upon to perform in real emergencies. Such training shall include the elements of the emergency response plan, standard operating procedures the employer has established for the job, the personal protective equipment to be worn, and procedures for handling emergency incidents.

Exception #1: An employer need not train all employees to the degree specified if the employer divides the workforce in a manner such that a sufficient number of employees who have responsibility to control emergencies have the training specified, and all other employees, who may first respond to an emergency incident, have sufficient awareness training to recognize that an emergency response situation exists and that they are instructed in that case to summon the fully trained employees and not attempt to control activities for which they are not trained.

Exception #2: An employer need not train all employees to the degree specified if arrangements have been made in advance for an outside fully trained emergency response team to respond in a reasonable period and all employees, who may come to the incident first, have sufficient awareness training to recognize that an emergency response situation exists and they have been instructed to call the designated outside fully trained emergency response team for assistance.

(ii) Employee members of TSD facility emergency response organizations shall be trained to a level of competence in the recognition of health and safety hazards to protect themselves and other employees. This would include training in the methods used to minimize the risk from safety and health hazards; in the safe use of control equipment; in the selection and use of appropriate personal protective equipment; in the safe operating procedures to be used at the incident scene; in the techniques of coordination with other employees to minimize risks; in the appropriate response to over exposure from health hazards or injury to themselves and other employees; and in the recognition of subsequent symptoms which may result from over exposures.

(iii) The employer shall certify that each covered employee has attended and successfully completed the training required in this subsection, or shall certify the employee's competency at least yearly. The method used to demonstrate competency for certification of training shall be recorded and maintained by the employer.

(d) Procedures for handling emergency incidents.

(i) In addition to the elements for the emergency response plan required in (b) of this subsection, the following elements shall be included for emergency response plans to the extent that they do not repeat any information already contained in the emergency response plan:

(A) Site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions.

(B) Procedures for reporting incidents to local, state, and federal governmental agencies.

(ii) The emergency response plan shall be compatible and integrated with the disaster, fire, and/or emergency response plans of local, state, and federal agencies.

(iii) The emergency response plan shall be rehearsed regularly as part of the overall training program for site operations.

(iv) The site emergency response plan shall be reviewed periodically and, as necessary, be amended to keep it current with new or changing site conditions or information.

(v) An employee alarm system shall be installed in accordance with WAC 296-24-631 to notify employees of an emergency situation; to stop work activities if necessary; to lower background noise in order to speed communication; and to begin emergency procedures.

(vi) Based upon the information available at time of the emergency, the employer shall evaluate the incident and the site response capabilities and proceed with the appropriate steps to implement the site emergency response plan.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-14, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90)

WAC 296-62-3160 APPENDIX A—PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TEST METHODS.

This appendix sets forth the nonmandatory examples of tests which may be used to evaluate compliance with WAC 296-62-3060. Other tests and other challenge agents may be used to evaluate compliance.

(1) Totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit pressure test.

(a) Scope.

(i) This practice measures the ability of a gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit material, seams, and closures to maintain a fixed positive pressure. The results of this practice allow the gas tight integrity of a total-encapsulating chemical protective suit to be evaluated.

(ii) Resistance of the suit materials to permeation, penetration, and degradation by specific hazardous substances is not determined by this test method.

(b) ((Description)) Definition of terms.

(i) "Totally-encapsulated chemical protective suit (TECP suit)" means a full body garment which is constructed of protective clothing materials; covers the wearer's torso, head, arms, and legs; may cover the wearer's hands and feet with tightly attached gloves and boots; completely encloses the wearer and respirator by itself or in combination with the wearer's gloves and boots.

(ii) "Protective clothing material" means any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing

for the purpose of isolating parts of the body from direct contact with a potentially hazardous liquid or gaseous chemicals.

(iii) "Gas tight" means for the purpose of this test method the limited flow of a gas under pressure from the inside of a TECP suit to atmosphere at a prescribed pressure and time interval.

(c) Summary of test method. The TECP suit is visually inspected and modified for the test. The test apparatus is attached to the suit to permit inflation to the pretest suit expansion pressure for removal of suit wrinkles and creases. The pressure is lowered to the test pressure and monitored for three minutes. If the pressure drop is excessive, the TECP suit fails the test and is removed from service. The test is repeated after leak location and repair.

(d) Required supplies.

(i) Source of compressed air.

(ii) Test apparatus for suit testing including a pressure measurement device with a sensitivity of at least 1/4 inch water gauge.

(iii) Vent valve closure plugs or sealing tape.

~~((vii))~~ (iv) Soapy water solution and soft brush.

(v) Stop watch or appropriate timing device.

(e) Safety precautions. Care shall be taken to provide the correct pressure safety devices required for the source of compressed air used.

(f) Test procedure. Prior to each test, the tester shall perform a visual inspection of the suit. Check the suit for seam integrity by visually examining the seams and gently pulling on the seams. Ensure that all air supply lines, fittings, visor, zippers, and valves are secure and show no signs of deterioration.

(i) Seal off the vent valves along with any other normal inlet or exhaust points (such as umbilical air line fittings or facepiece opening) with tape or other appropriate means (caps, plugs, fixture, etc.). Care should be exercised in the sealing process not to damage any of the suit components.

(ii) Close all closure assemblies.

(iii) Prepare the suit for inflation by providing an improvised connection point on the suit for connecting an airline. Attach the pressure test apparatus to the suit to permit suit inflation from a compressed air source equipped with a pressure indicating regulator. The leak tightness of the pressure test apparatus should be tested before and after each test by closing off the end of the tubing attached to the suit and assuring a pressure of three inches water gauge for three minutes can be maintained. If a component is removed for the test, that component shall be replaced and a second test conducted with another component removed to permit a complete test of the ensemble.

(iv) The pretest expansion pressure (A) and the suit test pressure (B) shall be supplied by the suit manufacturer, but in no case shall they be less than (A) = 3 inches water gauge and (B) = 2 inches water gauge. The ending suit pressure (C) shall be no less than eighty percent of the test pressure (B); i.e., the pressure drop shall not exceed twenty percent of the test pressure (B).

(v) Inflate the suit until the pressure inside is equal to pressure (A), the pretest expansion suit pressure. Allow

at least one minute to fill out the wrinkles in the suit. Release sufficient air to reduce the suit pressure to pressure (B), the suit test pressure. Begin timing. At the end of three minutes, record the suit pressure as pressure (C), the ending suit pressure. The difference between the suit test pressure and the ending suit test pressure (B)-(C) shall be defined as the suit pressure drop.

(vi) If the suit pressure drop is more than twenty percent of the suit test pressure (B) during the three minute test period, the suit fails the test and shall be removed from service.

(g) Retest procedure.

(i) If the suit fails the test check for leaks by inflating the suit to pressure (A) and brushing or wiping the entire suit (including seams, closures, lens gaskets, glove-to-sleeve joints, etc.) with a mild soap and water solution. Observe the suit for the formation of soap bubbles, which is an indication of a leak. Repair all identified leaks.

(ii) Retest the TECP suit as outlined in (f) of this subsection.

(h) Report. Each TECP suit tested by this practice shall have the following information recorded.

(i) Unique identification number, identifying brand name, date of purchase, material of construction, and unique fit features; e.g., special breathing apparatus.

(ii) The actual values for test pressures (A), (B), and (C) shall be recorded along with the specific observation times. If the ending pressure (C) is less than eighty percent of the test pressure (B), the suit shall be identified as failing the test. When possible, the specific leak location shall be identified in the test records. Retest pressure data shall be recorded as an additional test.

(iii) The source of the test apparatus used shall be identified and the sensitivity of the pressure gauge shall be recorded.

(iv) Records shall be kept for each pressure test even if repairs are being made at the test location.

Caution. Visually inspect all parts of the suit to be sure they are positioned correctly and secured tightly before putting the suit back into service. Special care should be taken to examine each exhaust valve to make sure it is not blocked. Care should also be exercised to assure that the inside and outside of the suit is completely dry before it is put into storage.

(2) Totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit qualitative leak test.

(a) Scope.

(i) This practice semi-qualitatively tests gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit integrity by detecting inward leakage of ammonia vapor. Since no modifications are made to the suit to carry out this test, the results from this practice provide a realistic test for the integrity of the entire suit.

(ii) Resistance of the suit materials to permeation, penetration, and degradation is not determined by this test method. ASTM test methods are available to test suit materials for those characteristics and the tests are usually conducted by the manufacturers of the suits.

(b) Definition of terms.

(i) "Totally-encapsulated chemical protective suit (TECP suit)" means a full body garment which is constructed of protective clothing materials; covers the wearer's torso, head, arms, and legs; may cover the wearer's hands and feet with tightly attached gloves and boots; completely encloses the wearer and respirator by itself or in combination with the wearer's gloves and boots.

(ii) "Protective clothing material" means any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the body from direct contact with a potentially hazardous liquid or gaseous chemicals.

(iii) "Gas tight" means for the purpose of this test method the limited flow of a gas under pressure from the inside of a TECP suit to atmosphere at a prescribed pressure and time interval.

(iv) "Intrusion coefficient." A number expressing the level of protection provided by a gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit. The intrusion coefficient is calculated by dividing the test room challenge agent concentration by the concentration of challenge agent found inside the suit. The accuracy of the intrusion coefficient is dependent on the challenge agent monitoring methods. The larger the intrusion coefficient, the greater the protection provided by the TECP suit.

(c) Summary of recommended practice. The volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution (ammonia hydroxide, NH_4OH) required to generate the test atmosphere is determined using the directions outlined in WAC 296-62-3190 (2)(f)(i). The suit is donned by a person wearing the appropriate respiratory equipment (either a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or a supplied air respirator) and worn inside the enclosed test room. The concentrated aqueous ammonia solution is taken by the suited individual into the test room and poured into an open plastic pan. A two-minute evaporation period is observed before the test room concentration is measured using a high range ammonia length of stain detector tube. When the ammonia reaches a concentration of between 1000 and 1200 ppm, the suited individual starts a standardized exercise protocol to stress and flex the suit. After this protocol is completed the test room concentration is measured again. The suited individual exits the test room and his stand-by person measures the ammonia concentration inside the suit using a low range ammonia length of stain detector tube or other more sensitive ammonia detector. A stand-by person is required to observe the test individual during the test procedure, aid the person in donning and doffing the TECP suit and monitor the suit interior. The intrusion coefficient of the suit can be calculated by dividing the average test area concentration by the interior suit concentration. A colorimetric indicator strip of bromophenol blue is placed on the inside of the suit facepiece lens so that the suited individual is able to detect a color change and know if the suit has a significant leak. If a color change is observed the individual should leave the test room immediately.

(d) Required supplies.

(i) A supply of concentrated ((ammonia)) aqueous ammonium hydroxide, 58% by weight.

(ii) A supply of bromophenol/blue indicating paper, sensitive to 5-10 ppm ammonia or greater over a two-minute period of exposure [pH 3.0 (yellow) to pH 4.6 (blue)].

(iii) A supply of high range (0.5-10 volume percent) and low range (5-700 ppm) detector tubes for ammonia and the corresponding sampling pump. More sensitive ammonia detectors can be substituted for the low range detector tubes to improve the sensitivity of this practice.

(iv) A shallow plastic pan (PVC) at least 12":14":1" and a half pint plastic container (PVC) with tightly closing lid.

(v) A graduated cylinder or other volumetric measuring device of at least fifty milliliters in volume with an accuracy of at least ± 1 milliliters.

(e) Safety precautions.

(i) Concentrated aqueous ammonium hydroxide, NH_4OH is a corrosive volatile liquid requiring eye, skin, and respiratory protection. The person conducting the test shall review the MSDS for aqueous ammonia.

(ii) Since the established permissible exposure limit for ammonia is 35 ppm as a 15 minute ((PEL)) STEL, only persons wearing a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or a supplied air respirator shall be in the chamber. Normally only the person wearing the total-encapsulating suit will be inside the chamber. A stand-by person shall have a self-contained breathing apparatus, or a positive pressure supplied air respirator available to enter the test area should the suited individual need assistance.

(iii) A method to monitor the suited individual must be used during this test. Visual contact is the simplest but other methods using communication devices are acceptable.

(iv) The test room shall be large enough to allow the exercise protocol to be carried out and then to be ventilated to allow for easy exhaust of the ammonia test atmosphere after the test(s) are completed.

(v) Individuals shall be medically screened for the use of respiratory protection and checked for allergies to ammonia before participating in this test procedure.

(f) Test procedure.

(i) Measure the test area to the nearest foot and calculate its volume in cubic feet. Multiply the test area volume by 0.2 milliliters of concentrated aqueous ammonia per cubic foot of test area volume to determine the approximate volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia required to generate 1000 ppm in the test area.

(A) Measure this volume from the supply of concentrated ammonia and place it into a closed plastic container.

(B) Place the container, several high range ammonia detector tubes and the pump in the clean test pan and locate it near the test area entry door so that the suited individual has easy access to these supplies.

(ii) In a noncontaminated atmosphere, open a presealed ammonia indicator strip and fasten one end of the strip to the inside of the suit face shield lens where it can be seen by the wearer. Moisten the indicator strip with distilled water. Care shall be taken not to contaminate the detector part of the indicator paper by touching it. A small piece of masking tape or equivalent should be

used to attach the indicator strip to the interior of the suit face shield.

(iii) If problems are encountered with this method of attachment the indicator strip can be attached to the outside of the respirator facepiece being used during the test.

(iv) Don the respiratory protective device normally used with the suit, and then don the TECP suit to be tested. Check to be sure all openings which are intended to be sealed (zippers, gloves, etc.) are completely sealed. DO NOT, however, plug off any venting valves.

(v) Step into the enclosed test room such as a closet, bathroom, or test booth, equipped with an exhaust fan. No air should be exhausted from the chamber during the test because this will dilute the ammonia challenge concentrations.

(vi) Open the container with the premeasured volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia within the enclosed test room, and pour the liquid into the empty plastic test pan. Wait two minutes to allow for adequate volatilization of the concentrated aqueous ammonia. A small mixing fan can be used near the evaporation pan to increase the evaporation rate of the ammonia solution.

(vii) After two minutes a determination of the ammonia concentration within the chamber should be made using the high range colorimetric detector tube. A concentration of 1000 ppm ammonia or greater shall be generated before the exercises are started.

(viii) To test the integrity of the suit the following four minute exercise protocol should be followed:

(A) Raising the arms above the head with at least fifteen raising motions completed in one minute.

(B) Walking in place for one minute with at least fifteen raising motions of each leg in a one-minute period.

(C) Touching the toes with at least ten complete motions of the arms from above the head to touching of the toes in a one-minute period.

(D) Knee bends with at least ten complete standing and squatting motions in a one-minute period.

(ix) If at any time during the test the colorimetric indicating paper should change colors the test should be stopped and (f)(x) and (xi) of this subsection initiated.

(x) After completion of the test exercise, the test area concentration should be measured again using the high range colorimetric detector tube.

(xi) Exit the test area.

(xii) The opening created by the suit zipper or other appropriate suit penetration should be used to determine the ammonia concentration in the suit with the low range length of stain detector tube or other ammonia monitor. The internal TECP suit air should be sampled far enough from the enclosed test area to prevent a false ammonia reading.

(xiii) After completion of the measurement of the suit interior ammonia concentration the test is concluded and the suit is doffed and the respirator removed.

(xiv) The ventilating fan for the test room should be turned on and allowed to run for enough time to remove the ammonia gas. The fan shall be vented to the outside of the building.

(xv) Any detectable ammonia in the suit interior (5 ppm ammonia (NH₃) or more for the length of stain

detector tube) indicates the suit failed the test. When other ammonia detectors are used, a lower level of detection is possible and it should be specified as the pass/fail criteria.

(xvi) By following this test method an intrusion coefficient of approximately two hundred or more can be measured with the suit in a completely operational condition. If the intrusion coefficient is 200 or more, then the suit is suitable for emergency response and field use.

(g) Retest procedures.

(i) If the suit fails this test, check for leaks by following the pressure test in test (A) above.

(ii) Retest the TECP suit as outlined in the test procedure in (f) of this subsection.

(h) Report.

(i) Each gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit tested by this practice shall have the following information recorded.

(A) Unique identification number, identifying brand name, date of purchase, material of construction, and unique suit features; e.g., special breathing apparatus.

(B) General description of test room used for test.

(C) Brand name and purchase date of ammonia detector strips and color change data.

(D) Brand name, sampling range, and expiration date of the length of stain ammonia detector tubes. The brand name and model of the sampling pump should also be recorded. If another type of ammonia detector is used, it should be identified along with its minimum detection limit for ammonia.

(E) Actual test results shall list the two test area concentrations, their average, the interior suit concentration, and the calculated intrusion coefficient. Retest data shall be recorded as an additional test.

(ii) The evaluation of the data shall be specified as "suit passed" or "suit failed" and the date of the test. Any detectable ammonia (5 ppm or greater for the length of stain detector tube) in the suit interior indicates the suit fails this test. When other ammonia detectors are used, a lower level of detection is possible and it should be specified as the pass/fail criteria.

Caution. Visually inspect all parts of the suit to be sure they are positioned correctly and secured tightly before putting the suit back into service. Special care should be taken to examine each exhaust valve to make sure it is not blocked.

Care should also be exercised to assure that the inside and outside of the suit is completely dry before it is put into storage.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-10, filed 8/13/90, effective 9/24/90)

WAC 296-62-07521 LEAD. (1) Scope and application.

(a) This section applies to all occupational exposure to lead, except as provided in subdivision (1)(b).

(b) This section does not apply to the construction industry or to agricultural operations covered by chapter 296-306 WAC.

(2) Definitions as applicable to this part.

(a) "Action level" – employee exposure, without regard to the use of respirators, to an airborne concentration of lead of thirty micrograms per cubic meter of air ($30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) averaged over an eight-hour period.

(b) "Director" – the director of the department of labor and industries.

(c) "Lead" – metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excluded from this definition are all other organic lead compounds.

(3) General requirements.

(a) Employers will assess the hazards of lead in the work place and provide information to the employees about the hazards of the lead exposures to which they may be exposed.

(b) Information provided shall include:

(i) Exposure monitoring (including employee notification);

(ii) Written compliance programs;

(iii) Respiratory protection programs;

(iv) Personnel protective equipment and housekeeping;

(v) Medical surveillance and examinations;

(vi) Training requirements;

(vii) Recordkeeping requirements.

(4) Permissible exposure limit (PEL).

(a) The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to lead at concentrations greater than fifty micrograms per cubic meter of air ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) averaged over an eight-hour period.

(b) If an employee is exposed to lead for more than eight hours in any work day, the permissible exposure limit, as a time weighted average (TWA) for that day, shall be reduced according to the following formula:

$$\text{Maximum permissible limit (in } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3) = 400 \div \text{hours worked in the day.}$$

(c) When respirators are used to supplement engineering and work practice controls to comply with the PEL and all the requirements of subsection ~~((6))~~ (7) have been met, employee exposure, for the purpose of determining whether the employer has complied with the PEL, may be considered to be at the level provided by the protection factor of the respirator for those periods the respirator is worn. Those periods may be averaged with exposure levels during periods when respirators are not worn to determine the employee's daily TWA exposure.

~~((4))~~ (5) Exposure monitoring.

(a) General.

(i) For the purposes of subsection ~~((4))~~ (5), employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

(ii) With the exception of monitoring under subdivision ~~((4))~~ (5)(c), the employer shall collect full shift (for at least seven continuous hours) personal samples including at least one sample for each shift for each job classification in each work area.

(iii) Full shift personal samples shall be representative of the monitored employee's regular, daily exposure to lead.

(b) Initial determination. Each employer who has a workplace or work operation covered by this standard

shall determine if any employee may be exposed to lead at or above the action level.

(c) Basis of initial determination.

(i) The employer shall monitor employee exposures and shall base initial determinations on the employee exposure monitoring results and any of the following, relevant considerations:

(A) Any information, observations, or calculations which would indicate employee exposure to lead;

(B) Any previous measurements of airborne lead; and

(C) Any employee complaints of symptoms which may be attributable to exposure to lead.

(ii) Monitoring for the initial determination may be limited to a representative sample of the exposed employees who the employer reasonably believes are exposed to the greatest airborne concentrations of lead in the workplace.

(iii) Measurements of airborne lead made in the preceding twelve months may be used to satisfy the requirement to monitor under item ~~((4))~~ (5)(c)(i) if the sampling and analytical methods used meet the accuracy and confidence levels of subdivision ~~((4))~~ (5)(i) of this section.

(d) Positive initial determination and initial monitoring.

(i) Where a determination conducted under subdivision ~~((4))~~ (5)(b) and ~~((4))~~ (5)(c) of this section shows the possibility of any employee exposure at or above the action level, the employer shall conduct monitoring which is representative of the exposure for each employee in the workplace who is exposed to lead.

(ii) Measurements of airborne lead made in the preceding twelve months may be used to satisfy this requirement if the sampling and analytical methods used meet the accuracy and confidence levels of subdivision ~~((4))~~ (5)(i) of this section.

(e) Negative initial determination. Where a determination, conducted under subdivisions ~~((4))~~ (5)(b) and ~~((4))~~ (5)(c) of this section is made that no employee is exposed to airborne concentrations of lead at or above the action level, the employer shall make a written record of such determination. The record shall include at least the information specified in subdivision ~~((4))~~ (5)(c) of this section and shall also include the date of determination, location within the worksite, and the name and social security number of each employee monitored.

(f) Frequency.

(i) If the initial monitoring reveals employee exposure to be below the action level the measurements need not be repeated except as otherwise provided in subdivision ~~((4))~~ (5)(g) of this section.

(ii) If the initial determination or subsequent monitoring reveals employee exposure to be at or above the action level but below the permissible exposure limit the employer shall repeat monitoring in accordance with this subsection at least every six months. The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven days apart, are below the action level at which time the employer may discontinue monitoring for that employee

except as otherwise provided in subdivision ((4)) (5)(g) of this section.

(iii) If the initial monitoring reveals that employee exposure is above the permissible exposure limit the employer shall repeat monitoring quarterly. The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven days apart, are below the PEL but at or above the action level at which time the employer shall repeat monitoring for that employee at the frequency specified in item ((4)) (5)(f)(ii), except as otherwise provided in subdivision ((4)) (5)(g) of this section.

(g) Additional monitoring. Whenever there has been a production, process, control or personnel change which may result in new or additional exposure to lead, or whenever the employer has any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposures to lead, additional monitoring in accordance with this subsection shall be conducted.

(h) Employee notification.

(i) Within five working days after the receipt of monitoring results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the results which represent that employee's exposure.

(ii) Whenever the results indicate that the representative employee exposure, without regard to respirators, exceeds the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall include in the written notice a statement that the permissible exposure limit was exceeded and a description of the corrective action taken or to be taken to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit.

(i) Accuracy of measurement. The employer shall use a method of monitoring and analysis which has an accuracy (to a confidence level of ninety-five percent) of not less than plus or minus twenty percent for airborne concentrations of lead equal to or greater than 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

((5)) (6) Methods of compliance.

(a) Engineering and work practice controls.

(i) Where any employee is exposed to lead above the permissible exposure limit for more than thirty days per year, the employer shall implement engineering and work practice controls (including administrative controls) to reduce and maintain employee exposure to lead in accordance with the implementation schedule in Table I below, except to the extent that the employer can demonstrate that such controls are not feasible. Whenever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest feasible level and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of subsection ((6)) (7) of this section.

(ii) Where any employee is exposed to lead above the permissible exposure limit, but for thirty days or less per year, the employer shall implement engineering controls to reduce exposures to 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, but thereafter may implement any combination of engineering, work practice (including administrative controls), and respiratory controls to reduce and maintain employee exposure to lead to or below 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

TABLE I
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Industry ¹	Compliance Dates ²		
	200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Primary lead production ..	(³)	² June 29, 1984.....	² June 29, 1991.
Secondary lead production	(³)	² June 29, 1984.....	² June 29, 1986.
Lead-acid battery manufacturing	(³)	² June 29, 1983....	² June 29, 1986.
Automobile manufacture/solder grinding	(³)	N/A	² June 29, 1986.
Electronics, gray iron foundries, ink manufacture, paints and coatings manufacture, wall paper manufacture, can manufacture, and printing	(³)	N/A	² June 29, 1982.
Brass and bronze ingot manufacture, lead chemical manufacture, and secondary copper smelting	(³)	N/A	⁴ 5 years.
Nonferrous foundries	(³)	N/A	^{4,5} 5 years.
All other industries	(³)	N/A	⁴ 2 1/2 years.

Note: ¹Includes ancillary activities located on the same worksite.
²This date is calculated by counting, from June 29, 1981, (the date when the United States Supreme Court denied certiorari and lifted the stay on the implementation of paragraph ((5)) (6)(a)), the number of years specified for the particular industry in the original lead standard for compliance with the given airborne exposure level. The denial of certiorari followed a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit finding compliance with paragraph ((5)) (6)(a) to be feasible for the relevant industries.
³On effective date. This continues an obligation from WAC 296-62-07515 Table I which had been in effect since 1973.
⁴Expressed as the number of years from the date on which the court lifts the stay on the implementation of paragraph ((5)) (6)(a) for the particular industry.
⁵Large nonferrous foundries (20 or more employees) are required to achieve 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ by means of engineering and work practice controls. Small nonferrous foundries (fewer than 20 employees), however, are only required to achieve 75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ by such controls. All foundries are required to comply within five years.

(b) Respiratory protection. Where engineering and work practice controls do not reduce employee exposure to or below the 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ permissible exposure limit, the employer shall supplement these controls with respirators in accordance with subsection ((6)) (7).

(c) Compliance program.

(i) Each employer shall establish and implement a written compliance program to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, and interim levels if applicable, solely by means of engineering and work practice controls in accordance with the implementation schedule in subdivision ((5)) (6)(a).

(ii) Written plans for these compliance programs shall include at least the following:

(A) A description of each operation in which lead is emitted; e.g., machinery used, material processed, controls in place, crew size, employee job responsibilities, operating procedures and maintenance practices;

(B) A description of the specific means that will be employed to achieve compliance, including engineering plans and studies used to determine methods selected for controlling exposure to lead;

(C) A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible exposure limit;

(D) Air monitoring data which documents the source of lead emissions;

(E) A detailed schedule for implementation of the program, including documentation such as copies of purchase orders for equipment, construction contracts, etc.;

(F) A work practice program which includes items required under subsections ~~((7))~~ (8), ~~((8))~~ (9) and ~~((9))~~ (10) of this regulation;

(G) An administrative control schedule required by subdivision ~~((5))~~ (6)(f), if applicable; and

(H) Other relevant information.

(iii) Written programs shall be submitted upon request to the director, and shall be available at the work-site for examination and copying by the director, any affected employee or authorized employee representatives.

(iv) Written programs shall be revised and updated at least every six months to reflect the current status of the program.

(d) Bypass of interim level. Where an employer's compliance plan provides for a reduction of employee exposures to or below the PEL solely by means of engineering and work practice controls in accordance with the implementation schedule in Table I, and the employer has determined that compliance with the 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ interim level would divert resources to the extent that it clearly precludes compliance, otherwise attainable, with the PEL by the required time, the employer may proceed with the plan to comply with the PEL in lieu of compliance with the interim level if:

(i) The compliance plan clearly documents the basis of the determination;

(ii) The employer takes all feasible steps to provide maximum protection for employees until the PEL is met; and

(iii) The employer notifies the director in writing within ten working days of the completion or revision of the compliance plan reflecting the determination.

(e) Mechanical ventilation.

(i) When ventilation is used to control exposure, measurements which demonstrate the effectiveness of the system in controlling exposure, such as capture velocity, duct velocity, or static pressure shall be made at least every three months. Measurements of the system's effectiveness in controlling exposure shall be made within five days of any change in production, process, or control which might result in a change in employee exposure to lead.

(ii) Recirculation of air. If air from exhaust ventilation is recirculated into the workplace, the employer shall assure that (A) the system has a high efficiency filter with reliable back-up filter; and (B) controls to monitor the concentration of lead in the return air and to bypass the recirculation system automatically if it fails are installed, operating, and maintained.

(f) Administrative controls. If administrative controls are used as a means of reducing employees TWA exposure to lead, the employer shall establish and implement a job rotation schedule which includes:

(i) Name or identification number of each affected employee;

(ii) Duration and exposure levels at each job or work station where each affected employee is located; and

(iii) Any other information which may be useful in assessing the reliability of administrative controls to reduce exposure to lead.

~~((6))~~ (7) Respiratory protection.

(a) General. Where the use of respirators is required under this section, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, and assure the use of respirators which comply with the requirements of this subsection. Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances:

(i) During the time period necessary to install or implement engineering or work practice controls, except that after the dates for compliance with the interim levels in Table I, no employer shall require an employee to wear a negative pressure respirator longer than 4.4 hours per day;

(ii) In work situations in which engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit; and

(iii) Whenever an employee requests a respirator.

(b) Respirator selection.

(i) Where respirators are required under this section the employer shall select the appropriate respirator or combination of respirators from Table II.

TABLE II
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR LEAD AEROSOLS

Airborne Concentration of Lead or Condition of Use	Required Respirator ¹
Not in excess of 0.5 mg/m ³ (10X PEL).	Half-mask, air-purifying respirator equipped with high efficiency filters. ³
Not in excess of 2.5 mg/m ³ (50X PEL).	Full facepiece, air-purifying respirator with high efficiency filters. ³
Not in excess of 50 mg/m ³ (1000X PEL).	(1) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with high efficiency filters ³ ; or (2) Half-mask supplied air respirator operated in positive-pressure mode. ²
Not in excess of 100 mg/m ³ (2000X PEL).	Supplied-air respirators with full facepiece, hood, helmet, or suit, operated in positive pressure mode.
Greater than 100 mg/m ³ , unknown concentration or fire fighting.	Full facepiece, self-contained breathing apparatus operated in positive-pressure mode.

Note: ¹Respirators specified for high concentrations can be used at lower concentrations of lead.

²Full facepiece is required if the lead aerosols cause eye or skin irritation at the use concentrations.

³A high efficiency particulate filter means 99.97 percent efficient against 0.3 micron size particles.

(ii) The employer shall provide a powered, air-purifying respirator in lieu of the respirator specified, in Table II whenever:

(A) An employee chooses to use this type of respirator; and

(B) This respirator will provide adequate protection to the employee.

(iii) The employer shall select respirators from among those approved for protection against lead dust, fume, and mist by the Mine Safety and Health Administration

and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

(c) Respirator usage.

(i) The employer shall assure that the respirator issued to the employee exhibits minimum facepiece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly.

(ii) Employers shall perform either quantitative or qualitative face fit tests at the time of initial fitting and at least every six months thereafter for each employee wearing negative pressure respirators. The qualitative fit tests may be used only for testing the fit of half-mask respirators where they are permitted to be worn, and shall be conducted in accordance with Appendix D. The tests shall be used to select facepieces that provide the required protection as prescribed in Table II.

(iii) If an employee exhibits difficulty in breathing during the fitting test or during use, the employer shall make available to the employee an examination in accordance with subitem ~~((7))~~ (11)(c)(i)(C) of this section to determine whether the employee can wear a respirator while performing the required duty.

(d) Respirator program.

(i) The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with WAC 296-62-071.

(ii) The employer shall permit each employee who uses a filter respirator to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected and shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.

(iii) Employees who wear respirators shall be permitted to leave work areas to wash their face and respirator facepiece whenever necessary to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

~~((7))~~ (8) Protective work clothing and equipment.

(a) Provision and use. If an employee is exposed to lead above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators or where the possibility of skin or eye irritation exists, the employer shall provide at no cost to the employee and assure that the employee uses appropriate protective work clothing and equipment such as, but not limited to:

(i) Coveralls or similar full-body work clothing;

(ii) Gloves, hats, and shoes or disposable shoe covers; and

(iii) Face shields, vented goggles, or other appropriate protective equipment which complies with WAC 296-24-078.

(b) Cleaning and replacement.

(i) The employer shall provide the protective clothing required in subdivision ~~((7))~~ (8)(a) of this section in a clean and dry condition at least weekly, and daily to employees whose exposure levels without regard to a respirator are over $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of lead as an eight-hour TWA.

(ii) The employer shall provide for the cleaning, laundering, or disposal of protective clothing and equipment required by subdivision ~~((7))~~ (8)(a) of this section.

(iii) The employer shall repair or replace required protective clothing and equipment as needed to maintain their effectiveness.

(iv) The employer shall assure that all protective clothing is removed at the completion of a work shift only in change rooms provided for that purpose as prescribed in subdivision ~~((9))~~ (10)(b) of this section.

(v) The employer shall assure that contaminated protective clothing which is to be cleaned, laundered, or disposed of, is placed in a closed container in the change-room which prevents dispersion of lead outside the container.

(vi) The employer shall inform in writing any person who cleans or launders protective clothing or equipment of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to lead.

(vii) The employer shall assure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by subdivision ~~((7))~~ (8)(b)(v) are labeled as follows:

CAUTION: CLOTHING CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF LEAD CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

(viii) The employer shall prohibit the removal of lead from protective clothing or equipment by blowing, shaking, or any other means which disperses lead into the air.

~~((8))~~ (9) Housekeeping.

(a) Surfaces. All surfaces shall be maintained as free as practicable of accumulations of lead.

(b) Cleaning floors.

(i) Floors and other surfaces where lead accumulates may not be cleaned by the use of compressed air.

(ii) Shoveling, dry or wet sweeping, and brushing may be used only where vacuuming or other equally effective methods have been tried and found not to be effective.

(c) Vacuuming(~~(-)~~) . Where vacuuming methods are selected, the vacuums shall be used and emptied in a manner which minimizes the reentry of lead into the workplace.

~~((9))~~ (10) Hygiene facilities and practices.

(a) The employer shall assure that in areas where employees are exposed to lead above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators, food or beverage is not present or consumed, tobacco products are not present or used, and cosmetics are not applied, except in change rooms, lunchrooms, and showers required under subdivision ~~((9))~~ (10)(b) through ~~((9))~~ (10)(d) of this section.

(b) Change rooms.

(i) The employer shall provide clean change rooms for employees who work in areas where their airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators.

(ii) The employer shall assure that change rooms are equipped with separate storage facilities for protective work clothing and equipment and for street clothes which prevent cross-contamination.

(c) Showers.

(i) The employer shall assure that employees who work in areas where their airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators, shower at the end of the work shift.

(ii) The employer shall provide shower facilities in accordance with WAC 296-24-12009.

(iii) The employer shall assure that employees who are required to shower pursuant to item ~~((9))~~ (10)(c)(i) do not leave the workplace wearing any clothing or equipment worn during the work shift.

(d) Lunchrooms.

(i) The employer shall provide lunchroom facilities for employees who work in areas where their airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators.

(ii) The employer shall assure that lunchroom facilities have a temperature controlled, positive pressure, filtered air supply, and are readily accessible to employees.

(iii) The employer shall assure that employees who work in areas where their airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL without regard to the use of a respirator wash their hands and face prior to eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.

(iv) The employer shall assure that employees do not enter lunchroom facilities with protective work clothing or equipment unless surface lead dust has been removed by vacuuming, downdraft booth, or other cleaning method.

(e) Lavatories. The employer shall provide an adequate number of lavatory facilities which comply with WAC 296-24-12009 (1) and (2).

~~((10))~~ (11) Medical surveillance.

(a) General.

(i) The employer shall institute a medical surveillance program for all employees who are or may be exposed above the action level for more than thirty days per year.

(ii) The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician.

(iii) The employer shall provide the required medical surveillance including multiple physician review under item ~~((10))~~ (11)(c)(iii) without cost to employees and at a reasonable time and place.

(b) Biological monitoring.

(i) Blood lead and ZPP level sampling and analysis. The employer shall make available biological monitoring in the form of blood sampling and analysis for lead and zinc protoporphyrin levels to each employee covered under item ~~((10))~~ (11)(a)(i) of this section on the following schedule:

(A) At least every six months to each employee covered under item ~~((10))~~ (11)(a)(i) of this section;

(B) At least every two months for each employee whose last blood sampling and analysis indicated a blood lead level at or above 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ g}$ of whole blood. This frequency shall continue until two consecutive blood samples and analyses indicate a blood lead level below 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ g}$ of whole blood; and

(C) At least monthly during the removal period of each employee removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead level.

(ii) Follow-up blood sampling tests. Whenever the results of a blood lead level test indicate that an employee's blood lead level exceeds the numerical criterion for medical removal under item ~~((11))~~ (12)(a)(i), the employer shall provide a second (follow-up) blood

sampling test within two weeks after the employer receives the results of the first blood sampling test.

(iii) Accuracy of blood lead level sampling and analysis. Blood lead level sampling and analysis provided pursuant to this section shall have an accuracy (to a confidence level of ninety-five percent) within plus or minus fifteen percent or 6 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ ml}$, whichever is greater, and shall be conducted by a laboratory licensed by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare or which has received a satisfactory grade in blood lead proficiency testing from CDC in the prior twelve months.

(iv) Employee notification. Within five working days after the receipt of biological monitoring results, the employer shall notify in writing each employee whose blood lead level exceeds 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ g}$: (A) of that employee's blood lead level and (B) that the standard requires temporary medical removal with medical removal protection benefits when an employee's blood lead level exceeds the numerical criterion for medical removal under item ~~((11))~~ (12)(a)(i) of this section.

(c) Medical examinations and consultations.

(i) Frequency. The employer shall make available medical examinations and consultations to each employee covered under item ~~((10))~~ (11)(a)(i) of this section on the following schedule:

(A) At least annually for each employee for whom a blood sampling test conducted at any time during the preceding twelve months indicated a blood lead level at or above 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ g}$;

(B) Prior to assignment for each employee being assigned for the first time to an area in which airborne concentrations of lead are at or above the action level;

(C) As soon as possible, upon notification by an employee either that the employee has developed signs or symptoms commonly associated with lead intoxication, that the employee desires medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to lead on the employee's ability to procreate a healthy child, or that the employee has demonstrated difficulty in breathing during a respirator fitting test or during use; and

(D) As medically appropriate for each employee either removed from exposure to lead due to a risk of sustaining material impairment to health, or otherwise limited pursuant to a final medical determination.

(ii) Content. Medical examinations made available pursuant to subitems ~~((10))~~ (11)(c)(i)(A) through (B) of this section shall include the following elements:

(A) A detailed work history and a medical history, with particular attention to past lead exposure (occupational and nonoccupational), personal habits (smoking, hygiene), and past gastrointestinal, hematologic, renal, cardiovascular, reproductive and neurological problems;

(B) A thorough physical examination, with particular attention to teeth, gums, hematologic, gastrointestinal, renal, cardiovascular, and neurological systems. Pulmonary status should be evaluated if respiratory protection will be used;

(C) A blood pressure measurement;

(D) A blood sample and analysis which determines:

(I) Blood lead level;

(II) Hemoglobin and hematocrit determinations, red cell indices, and examination of peripheral smear morphology;

(III) Zinc protoporphyrin;

(IV) Blood urea nitrogen; and

(V) Serum creatinine;

(E) A routine urinalysis with microscopic examination; and

(F) Any laboratory or other test which the examining physician deems necessary by sound medical practice.

The content of medical examinations made available pursuant to subitems ~~((10))~~ (11)(c)(i)(C) through (D) of this section shall be determined by an examining physician and, if requested by an employee, shall include pregnancy testing or laboratory evaluation of male fertility.

(iii) Multiple physician review mechanism.

(A) If the employer selects the initial physician who conducts any medical examination or consultation provided to an employee under this section, the employee may designate a second physician:

(I) To review any findings, determinations or recommendations of the initial physician; and

(II) To conduct such examinations, consultations, and laboratory tests as the second physician deems necessary to facilitate this review.

(B) The employer shall promptly notify an employee of the right to seek a second medical opinion after each occasion that an initial physician conducts a medical examination or consultation pursuant to this section. The employer may condition its participation in, and payment for, the multiple physician review mechanism upon the employee doing the following within fifteen days after receipt of the foregoing notification, or receipt of the initial physician's written opinion, whichever is later:

(I) The employee informing the employer that he or she intends to seek a second medical opinion, and

(II) The employee initiating steps to make an appointment with a second physician.

(C) If the findings, determinations or recommendations of the second physician differ from those of the initial physician, then the employer and the employee shall assure that efforts are made for the two physicians to resolve any disagreement.

(D) If the two physicians have been unable to quickly resolve their disagreement, then the employer and the employee through their respective physicians shall designate a third physician:

(I) To review any findings, determinations or recommendations of the prior physicians; and

(II) To conduct such examinations, consultations, laboratory tests and discussions with the prior physicians as the third physician deems necessary to resolve the disagreement of the prior physicians.

(E) The employer shall act consistent with the findings, determinations and recommendations of the third physician, unless the employer and the employee reach an agreement which is otherwise consistent with the recommendations of at least one of the three physicians.

(iv) Information provided to examining and consulting physicians.

(A) The employer shall provide an initial physician conducting a medical examination or consultation under this section with the following information:

(I) A copy of this regulation for lead including all appendices;

(II) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(III) The employee's exposure level or anticipated exposure level to lead and to any other toxic substance (if applicable);

(IV) A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used;

(V) Prior blood lead determinations; and

(VI) All prior written medical opinions concerning the employee in the employer's possession or control.

(B) The employer shall provide the foregoing information to a second or third physician conducting a medical examination or consultation under this section upon request either by the second or third physician, or by the employee.

(v) Written medical opinions.

(A) The employer shall obtain and furnish the employee with a copy of a written medical opinion from each examining or consulting physician which contains the following information:

(I) The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical condition which would place the employee at increased risk of material impairment of the employee's health from exposure to lead;

(II) Any recommended special protective measures to be provided to the employee, or limitations to be placed upon the employee's exposure to lead;

(III) Any recommended limitation upon the employee's use of respirators, including a determination of whether the employee can wear a powered air purifying respirator if a physician determines that the employee cannot wear a negative pressure respirator; and

(IV) The results of the blood lead determinations.

(B) The employer shall instruct each examining and consulting physician to:

(I) Not reveal either in the written opinion, or in any other means of communication with the employer, findings, including laboratory results, or diagnoses unrelated to an employee's occupational exposure to lead; and

(II) Advise the employee of any medical condition, occupational or nonoccupational, which dictates further medical examination or treatment.

(vi) Alternate physician determination mechanisms. The employer and an employee or authorized employee representative may agree upon the use of any expeditious alternate physician determination mechanism in lieu of the multiple physician review mechanism provided by this subsection so long as the alternate mechanism otherwise satisfies the requirements contained in this subsection.

(d) Chelation.

(i) The employer shall assure that any person whom he retains, employs, supervises or controls does not engage in prophylactic chelation of any employee at any time.

(ii) If therapeutic or diagnostic chelation is to be performed by any person in item ~~((10))~~ (11)(d)(i), the

employer shall assure that it be done under the supervision of a licensed physician in a clinical setting with thorough and appropriate medical monitoring and that the employee is notified in writing prior to its occurrence.

~~((H))~~ (12) Medical removal protection.

(a) Temporary medical removal and return of an employee.

(i) Temporary removal due to elevated blood lead levels.

(A) First year of the standard. During the first year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having a daily eight hour TWA exposure to lead at or above $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on each occasion that a periodic and a follow-up blood sampling test conducted pursuant to this section indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or above $80 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ of whole blood;

(B) Second year of the standard. During the second year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having a daily eight hour TWA exposure to lead at or above $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on each occasion that a periodic and a follow-up blood sampling test conducted pursuant to this section indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or above $70 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ of whole blood;

(C) Third year of the standard, and thereafter. Beginning with the third year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to lead at or above the action level on each occasion that a periodic and a follow-up blood sampling test conducted pursuant to this section indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or above $60 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ of whole blood; and

(D) Fifth year of the standard, and thereafter. Beginning with the fifth year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to lead at or above the action level on each occasion that the average of the last three blood sampling tests conducted pursuant to this section (or the average of all blood sampling tests conducted over the previous six months, whichever is longer) indicates that the employee's blood lead level is at or above $50 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ of whole blood; provided, however, that an employee need not be removed if the last blood sampling test indicates a blood lead level at or below $40 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ of whole blood.

(ii) Temporary removal due to a final medical determination.

(A) The employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to lead at or above the action level on each occasion that a final medical determination results in a medical finding, determination, or opinion that the employee has a detected medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to lead.

(B) For the purposes of this section, the phrase "final medical determination" shall mean the outcome of the multiple physician review mechanism or alternate medical determination mechanism used pursuant to the medical surveillance provisions of this section.

(C) Where a final medical determination results in any recommended special protective measures for an employee, or limitations on an employee's exposure to lead, the employer shall implement and act consistent with the recommendation.

(iii) Return of the employee to former job status.

(A) The employer shall return an employee to his or her former job status:

(I) For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above $80 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$, when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or below $60 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ of whole blood;

(II) For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above $70 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$, when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or below $50 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ of whole blood;

(III) For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above $60 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$, or due to an average blood lead level at or above $50 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$, when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or below $40 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ of whole blood;

(IV) For an employee removed due to a final medical determination, when a subsequent final medical determination results in a medical finding, determination, or opinion that the employee no longer has a detected medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to lead.

(B) For the purposes of this section, the requirement that an employer return an employee to his or her former job status is not intended to expand upon or restrict any rights an employee has or would have had, absent temporary medical removal, to a specific job classification or position under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

(iv) Removal of other employee special protective measure or limitations. The employer shall remove any limitations placed on an employee or end any special protective measures provided to an employee pursuant to a final medical determination when a subsequent final medical determination indicates that the limitations or special protective measures are no longer necessary.

(v) Employer options pending a final medical determination. Where the multiple physician review mechanism, or alternate medical determination mechanism used pursuant to the medical surveillance provisions of this section, has not yet resulted in a final medical determination with respect to an employee, the employer shall act as follows:

(A) Removal. The employer may remove the employee from exposure to lead, provide special protective measures to the employee, or place limitations upon the employee, consistent with the medical findings, determinations, or recommendations of any of the physicians who have reviewed the employee's health status.

(B) Return. The employer may return the employee to his or her former job status, end any special protective measures provided to the employee, and remove any limitations placed upon the employee, consistent with the medical findings, determinations, or recommendations of

any of the physicians who have reviewed the employee's health status, with two exceptions. If:

(I) The initial removal, special protection, or limitation of the employee resulted from a final medical determination which differed from the findings, determinations, or recommendations of the initial physician; or

(II) The employee has been on removal status for the preceding eighteen months due to an elevated blood lead level, then the employer shall await a final medical determination.

(b) Medical removal protection benefits.

(i) Provision of medical removal protection benefits. The employer shall provide to an employee up to eighteen months of medical removal protection benefits on each occasion that an employee is removed from exposure to lead or otherwise limited pursuant to this section.

(ii) Definition of medical removal protection benefits. For the purposes of this section, the requirement that an employer provide medical removal protection benefits means that the employer shall maintain the earnings, seniority and other employment rights and benefits of an employee as though the employee had not been removed from normal exposure to lead or otherwise limited.

(iii) Follow-up medical surveillance during the period of employee removal or limitation. During the period of time that an employee is removed from normal exposure to lead or otherwise limited, the employer may condition the provision of medical removal protection benefits upon the employee's participation in follow-up medical surveillance made available pursuant to this section.

(iv) Workers' compensation claims. If a removed employee files a claim for workers' compensation payments for a lead-related disability, then the employer shall continue to provide medical removal protection benefits pending disposition of the claim. To the extent that an award is made to the employee for earnings lost during the period of removal, the employer's medical removal protection obligation shall be reduced by such amount. The employer shall receive no credit for workers' compensation payments received by the employee for treatment related expenses.

(v) Other credits. The employer's obligation to provide medical removal protection benefits to a removed employee shall be reduced to the extent that the employee receives compensation for earnings lost during the period of removal either from a publicly or employer-funded compensation program, or receives income from employment with another employer made possible by virtue of the employee's removal.

(vi) Employees whose blood lead levels do not adequately decline within eighteen months of removal. The employer shall take the following measures with respect to any employee removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead level whose blood lead level has not declined within the past eighteen months of removal so that the employee has been returned to his or her former job status:

(A) The employer shall make available to the employee a medical examination pursuant to this section to obtain a final medical determination with respect to the employee;

(B) The employer shall assure that the final medical determination obtained indicates whether or not the employee may be returned to his or her former job status, and if not, what steps should be taken to protect the employee's health;

(C) Where the final medical determination has not yet been obtained, or once obtained indicates that the employee may not yet be returned to his or her former job status, the employer shall continue to provide medical removal protection benefits to the employee until either the employee is returned to former job status, or a final medical determination is made that the employee is incapable of ever safely returning to his or her former job status.

(D) Where the employer acts pursuant to a final medical determination which permits the return of the employee to his or her former job status despite what would otherwise be an unacceptable blood lead level, later questions concerning removing the employee again shall be decided by a final medical determination. The employer need not automatically remove such an employee pursuant to the blood lead level removal criteria provided by this section.

(vii) Voluntary removal or restriction of an employee. Where an employer, although not required by this section to do so, removes an employee from exposure to lead or otherwise places limitations on an employee due to the effects of lead exposure on the employee's medical condition, the employer shall provide medical removal protection benefits to the employee equal to that required by item ~~((11))~~ (12)(b)(i) of this section.

~~((12))~~ (13) Employee information and training.

(a) Training program.

(i) Each employer who has a workplace in which there is a potential exposure to airborne lead at any level shall inform employees of the content of Appendices A and B of this regulation.

(ii) The employer shall institute a training program for and assure the participation of all employees who are subject to exposure to lead at or above the action level or for whom the possibility of skin or eye irritation exists.

(iii) The employer shall provide initial training by one hundred eighty days from the effective date for those employees covered by item ~~((12))~~ (13)(a)(ii) on the standard's effective date and prior to the time of initial job assignment for those employees subsequently covered by this subsection.

(iv) The training program shall be repeated at least annually for each employee.

(v) The employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following:

(A) The content of this standard and its appendices;

(B) The specific nature of the operations which could result in exposure to lead above the action level;

(C) The purpose, proper selection, fitting, use, and limitations of respirators;

(D) The purpose and a description of the medical surveillance program, and the medical removal protection program including information concerning the adverse health effects associated with excessive exposure to lead (with particular attention to the adverse reproductive effects on both males and females);

(E) The engineering controls and work practices associated with the employee's job assignment;

(F) The contents of any compliance plan in effect; and

(G) Instructions to employees that chelating agents should not routinely be used to remove lead from their bodies and should not be used at all except under the direction of a licensed physician.

(b) Access to information and training materials.

(i) The employer shall make readily available to all affected employees a copy of this standard and its appendices.

(ii) The employer shall provide, upon request, all materials relating to the employee information and training program to the director.

(iii) In addition to the information required by item ~~((12))~~ (13)(a)(v), the employer shall include as part of the training program, and shall distribute to employees, any materials pertaining to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the regulations issued pursuant to the act, and this lead standard, which are made available to the employer by the director.

~~((13))~~ (14) Signs.

(a) General.

(i) The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this subsection.

(ii) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this subsection which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign.

(b) Signs.

(i) The employer shall post the following warning signs in each work area where the PEL is exceeded:

WARNING
LEAD WORK AREA
POISON
NO SMOKING OR EATING

(ii) The employer shall assure that signs required by this subsection are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.

~~((14))~~ (15) Recordkeeping.

(a) Exposure monitoring.

(i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all monitoring required in subsection ~~((4))~~ (5) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) The date(s), number, duration, location and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the sampling procedure used to determine representative employee exposure where applicable;

(B) A description of the sampling and analytical methods used and evidence of their accuracy;

(C) The type of respiratory protective devices worn, if any;

(D) Name, social security number, and job classification of the employee monitored and of all other employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent; and

(E) The environmental variables that could affect the measurement of employee exposure.

(iii) The employer shall maintain these monitoring records for at least forty years or for the duration of employment plus twenty years, whichever is longer.

(b) Medical surveillance.

(i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance as required by subsection ~~((10))~~ (11) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) The name, social security number, and description of the duties of the employee;

(B) A copy of the physician's written opinions;

(C) Results of any airborne exposure monitoring done for that employee and the representative exposure levels supplied to the physician; and

(D) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to lead.

(iii) The employer shall keep, or assure that the examining physician keeps, the following medical records:

(A) A copy of the medical examination results including medical and work history required under subsection ~~((10))~~ (11) of this section;

(B) A description of the laboratory procedures and a copy of any standards or guidelines used to interpret the test results or references to that information; and

(C) A copy of the results of biological monitoring.

(iv) The employer shall maintain or assure that the physician maintains those medical records for at least forty years, or for the duration of employment plus twenty years, whichever is longer.

(c) Medical removals.

(i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee removed from current exposure to lead pursuant to subsection ~~((11))~~ (12) of this section.

(ii) Each record shall include:

(A) The name and social security number of the employee;

(B) The date on each occasion that the employee was removed from current exposure to lead as well as the corresponding date on which the employee was returned to his or her former job status;

(C) A brief explanation of how each removal was or is being accomplished; and

(D) A statement with respect to each removal indicating whether or not the reason for the removal was an elevated blood lead level.

(iii) The employer shall maintain each medical removal record for at least the duration of an employee's employment.

(d) Availability.

(i) The employer shall make available upon request all records required to be maintained by subsection ~~((14))~~ (15) of this section to the director for examination and copying.

(ii) Environmental monitoring, medical removal, and medical records required by this subsection shall be provided upon request to employees, designated representatives, and the assistant director in accordance with WAC 296-62-05201 through 296-62-05209 and 296-

62-05213 through 296-62-05217. Medical removal records shall be provided in the same manner as environmental monitoring records.

(iii) Upon request, the employer shall make an employee's medical records required to be maintained by this section available to the affected employee or former employee or to a physician or other individual designated by such affected employee or former employees for examination and copying.

(e) Transfer of records.

(i) Whenever the employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by subsection ~~((14))~~ (15) of this section.

(ii) Whenever the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records required to be maintained by this section for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted to the director.

(iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained by this section, the employer shall notify the director at least three months prior to the disposal of such records and shall transmit those records to the director if requested within the period.

(iv) The employer shall also comply with any additional requirements involving transfer of records set forth in WAC 296-62-05215.

~~((15))~~ (16) Observation of monitoring.

(a) Employee observation. The employer shall provide affected employees or their designated representatives an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to lead conducted pursuant to subsection ~~((4))~~ (5) of this section.

(b) Observation procedures.

(i) Whenever observation of the monitoring of employee exposure to lead requires entry into an area where the use of respirators, protective clothing or equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with and assure the use of such respirators, clothing and such equipment, and shall require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(ii) Without interfering with the monitoring, observers shall be entitled to:

(A) Receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;

(B) Observe all steps related to the monitoring of lead performed at the place of exposure; and

(C) Record the results obtained or receive copies of the results when returned by the laboratory.

~~((16))~~ (17) Effective date. The effective date of this standard is September 6, 1980.

~~((17))~~ Appendices. The information contained in the appendices to this section is not intended by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed

by this standard nor detract from any existing obligation. Appendices are available from:

The Technical Services Section
Division of Industrial Safety and Health
P.O. Box 207
Olympia, WA 98504 (206) 753-6381

(18) Startup dates. All obligations of this standard commence on the effective date except as follows:

(a) The initial determination under subdivision ~~((4))~~ (5)(b) shall be made as soon as possible but no later than thirty days from the effective date.

(b) Initial monitoring under subdivision ~~((4))~~ (5)(d) shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than ninety days from the effective date.

(c) Initial biological monitoring and medical examinations under subsection ~~((10))~~ (11) shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than one hundred eighty days from the effective date. Priority for biological monitoring and medical examinations shall be given to employees whom the employer believes to be at greatest risk from continued exposure.

(d) Initial training and education shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than one hundred eighty days from the effective date.

(e) Hygiene and lunchroom facilities under subsection ~~((9))~~ (10) shall be in operation as soon as possible but no later than one year from the effective year.

(f) Respiratory protection required by subsection ~~((6))~~ (7) shall be provided as soon as possible but no later than the following schedule:

(i) Employees whose eight-hour TWA exposure exceeds $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - on the effective date.

(ii) Employees whose eight-hour TWA exposure exceeds the PEL but is less than $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - one hundred fifty days from the effective date.

(iii) Powered, air-purifying respirators provided under ~~((6))~~ (7)(b)(ii) - two hundred ten days from the effective date.

(iv) Quantitative fit testing required under item ~~((6))~~ (7)(c)(ii) - one year from effective date. Qualitative fit testing is required in the interim.

(g) Written compliance plans required by subdivision ~~((5))~~ (6)(c) shall be completed and available for inspection and copying as soon as possible but no later than the following schedule:

(i) Employers for whom compliance with the PEL or interim level is required within one year from the effective date - six months from the effective date.

(ii) Employers in secondary lead smelting and refining and in lead storage battery manufacturing—one year from the effective date.

(iii) Employers in primary smelting and refining industry - one year from the effective date from the interim level; five years from the effective date for PEL.

(iv) Plans for construction of hygiene facilities, if required - six months from the effective date.

(v) All other industries—one year from the date on which the court lifts the stay on the implementation of paragraph ~~((5))~~ (6)(a) for the particular industry.

(h) The permissible exposure limit in subsection ((3)) (4) shall become effective one hundred fifty days from the effective date.

(19) Appendices. The information contained in the appendices to this section is not intended by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed by this standard nor detract from any existing obligation.

(a) Appendix A. Substance Data Sheet for Occupational Exposure to Lead.

(i) Substance identification.

(A) Substance. Pure lead (Pb) is a heavy metal at room temperature and pressure and is a basic chemical element. It can combine with various other substances to form numerous lead compounds.

(B) Compounds covered by the standard. The word "lead" when used in this standard means elemental lead, all inorganic lead compounds (except those which are not biologically available due to either solubility or specific chemical interaction), and a class of organic lead compounds called lead soaps. This standard does not apply to other organic lead compounds.

(C) Uses. Exposure to lead occurs in at least 120 different occupations, including primary and secondary lead smelting, lead storage battery manufacturing, lead pigment manufacturing and use, solder manufacturing and use, shipbuilding and ship repairing, auto manufacturing, and printing.

(D) Permissible exposure. The Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) set by the standard is 50 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), averaged over an eight-hour work day.

(E) Action level. The standard establishes an action level of 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air ($30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) time weighted average, based on an eight-hour work day. The action level initiates several requirements of the standard, such as exposure monitoring, medical surveillance, and training and education.

(ii) Health hazard data.

(A) Ways in which lead enters your body.

(I) When absorbed into your body in certain doses lead is a toxic substance. The object of the lead standard is to prevent absorption of harmful quantities of lead. The standard is intended to protect you not only from the immediate toxic effects of lead, but also from the serious toxic effects that may not become apparent until years of exposure have passed.

(II) Lead can be absorbed into your body by inhalation (breathing) and ingestion (eating). Lead (except for certain organic lead compounds not covered by the standard, such as tetraethyl lead) is not absorbed through your skin. When lead is scattered in the air as a dust, fume or mist, it can be inhaled and absorbed through your lungs and upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of airborne lead is generally the most important source of occupational lead absorption. You can also absorb lead through your digestive system if lead gets into your mouth and is swallowed. If you handle food, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or make-up which have lead on them or handle them with hands contaminated with lead, this will contribute to ingestion.

(III) A significant portion of the lead that you inhale or ingest gets into your blood stream. Once in your blood stream lead is circulated throughout your body and stored in various organs and body tissues. Some of this lead is quickly filtered out of your body and excreted, but some remains in your blood and other tissue. As exposure to lead continues, the amount stored in your body will increase if you are absorbing more lead than your body is excreting. Even though you may not be aware of any immediate symptoms of disease, this lead stored in your tissues can be slowly causing irreversible damage, first to individual cells, then to your organs and whole body systems.

(B) Effects of overexposure to lead.

(I) Short-term (acute) overexposure. Lead is a potent, systemic poison that serves no known useful function once absorbed by your body. Taken in large enough doses, lead can kill you in a matter of days. A condition affecting the brain called acute encephalopathy may arise which develops quickly to seizures, coma, and death from cardiorespiratory arrest. A short-term dose of lead can lead to acute encephalopathy. Short-term occupational exposures of this magnitude are highly unusual, but not impossible. Similar forms of encephalopathy may, however arise from extended, chronic exposure to lower doses of lead. There is no sharp dividing line between rapidly developing acute effects of lead, and chronic effects which take longer to acquire. Lead adversely affects numerous body systems, and causes forms of health impairment and disease which arise after periods of exposure as short as days or as long as several years.

(II) Long-term (chronic) overexposure.

a) Chronic overexposure to lead may result in severe damage to your blood-forming, nervous, urinary and reproductive systems. Some common symptoms of chronic overexposure include loss of appetite, metallic taste in the mouth, anxiety, constipation, nausea, pallor, excessive tiredness, weakness, insomnia, headache, nervous irritability, muscle and joint pain or soreness, fine tremors, numbness, dizziness, hyperactivity and colic. In lead colic there may be severe abdominal pain.

b) Damage to the central nervous system in general and the brain (encephalopathy) in particular is one of the most severe forms of lead poisoning. The most severe, often fatal, form of encephalopathy may be preceded by vomiting, a feeling of dullness progressing to drowsiness and stupor, poor memory, restlessness, irritability, tremor, and convulsions. It may arise suddenly with the onset of seizures, followed by coma, and death. There is a tendency for muscular weakness to develop at the same time. This weakness may progress to paralysis often observed as a characteristic "wrist drop" or "foot drop" and is a manifestation of a disease to the nervous system called peripheral neuropathy.

c) Chronic overexposure to lead also results in kidney disease with few, if any, symptoms appearing until extensive and most likely permanent kidney damage has occurred. Routine laboratory tests reveal the presence of this kidney disease only after about two-thirds of kidney function is lost. When overt symptoms of urinary dysfunction arise, it is often too late to correct or prevent

worsening conditions, and progression of kidney dialysis or death is possible.

d) Chronic overexposure to lead impairs the reproductive systems of both men and women. Overexposure to lead may result in decreased sex drive, impotence and sterility in men. Lead can alter the structure of sperm cells raising the risk of birth defects. There is evidence of miscarriage and stillbirth in women whose husbands were exposed to lead or who were exposed to lead themselves. Lead exposure also may result in decreased fertility, and abnormal menstrual cycles in women. The course of pregnancy may be adversely affected by exposure to lead since lead crosses the placental barrier and poses risks to developing fetuses. Children born of parents either one of whom were exposed to excess lead levels are more likely to have birth defects, mental retardation, behavioral disorders or die during the first year of childhood.

e) Overexposure to lead also disrupts the blood-forming system resulting in decreased hemoglobin (the substance in the blood that carries oxygen to the cells) and ultimately anemia. Anemia is characterized by weakness, pallor and fatigability as a result of decreased oxygen carrying capacity in the blood.

(III) Health protection goals of the standard.

a) Prevention of adverse health effects for most workers from exposure to lead throughout a working lifetime requires that worker blood lead (PbB) levels be maintained at or below forty micrograms per one hundred grams of whole blood ($40 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$). The blood lead levels of workers (both male and female workers) who intend to have children should be maintained below $30 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ to minimize adverse reproductive health effects to the parents and to the developing fetus.

b) The measurement of your blood lead level is the most useful indicator of the amount of lead absorbed by your body. Blood lead levels (PbB) are most often reported in units of milligrams (mg) or micrograms (μg) of lead ($1 \text{ mg}=1000 \mu\text{g}$) per 100 grams (100g), 100 milliliters (100 ml) or deciliter (dl) of blood. These three units are essentially the same. Sometimes PbB's are expressed in the form of $\text{mg}\%$ or $\mu\text{g}\%$. This is a shorthand notation for 100g, 100ml, or dl.

c) PbB measurements show the amount of lead circulating in your blood stream, but do not give any information about the amount of lead stored in your various tissues. PbB measurements merely show current absorption of lead, not the effect that lead is having on your body or the effects that past lead exposure may have already caused. Past research into lead-related diseases, however, has focused heavily on associations between PbBs and various diseases. As a result, your PbB is an important indicator of the likelihood that you will gradually acquire a lead-related health impairment or disease.

d) Once your blood lead level climbs above $40 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$, your risk of disease increases. There is a wide variability of individual response to lead, thus it is difficult to say that a particular PbB in a given person will cause a particular effect. Studies have associated fatal encephalopathy with PbBs as low as $150 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. Other

studies have shown other forms of disease in some workers with PbBs well below $80 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. Your PbB is a crucial indicator of the risks to your health, but one other factor is extremely important. This factor is the length of time you have had elevated PbBs. The longer you have an elevated PbB, the greater the risk that large quantities of lead are being gradually stored in your organs and tissues (body burden). The greater your overall body burden, the greater the chances of substantial permanent damage.

e) The best way to prevent all forms of lead-related impairments and diseases—both short-term and long-term—is to maintain your PbB below $40 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. The provisions of the standard are designed with this end in mind. Your employer has prime responsibility to assure that the provisions of the standard are complied with both by the company and by individual workers. You as a worker, however, also have a responsibility to assist your employer in complying with the standard. You can play a key role in protecting your own health by learning about the lead hazards and their control, learning what the standard requires, following the standard where it governs your own action, and seeing that your employer complies with the provisions governing his actions.

(IV) Reporting signs and symptoms of health problems. You should immediately notify your employer if you develop signs or symptoms associated with lead poisoning or if you desire medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to lead on your ability to have a healthy child. You should also notify your employer if you have difficulty breathing during a respirator fit test or while wearing a respirator. In each of these cases your employer must make available to you appropriate medical examinations or consultations. These must be provided at no cost to you and at a reasonable time and place.

(b) Appendix B. Employee Standard Summary. This appendix summarizes key provisions of the standard that you as a worker should become familiar with. The appendix discusses the entire standard.

(i) Permissible exposure limit (PEL). The standard sets a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of fifty micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), averaged over an eight-hour workday. This is the highest level of lead in air to which you may be permissibly exposed over an eight-hour workday. Since it is an eight-hour average it permits short exposures above the PEL so long as for each eight-hour workday your average exposure does not exceed the PEL.

(ii) Exposure monitoring.

(A) If lead is present in the work place where you work in any quantity, your employer is required to make an initial determination of whether the action level is exceeded for any employee. The initial determination must include instrument monitoring of the air for the presence of lead and must cover the exposure of a representative number of employees who are reasonably believed to have the highest exposure levels. If your employer has conducted appropriate air sampling for lead in the past year he may use these results. If there have been any employee complaints of symptoms which may be attributable to exposure to lead or if there is any

other information or observations which would indicate employee exposure to lead, this must also be considered as part of the initial determination. If this initial determination shows that a reasonable possibility exists that any employee may be exposed, without regard to respirators, over the action level ($30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) your employer must set up an air monitoring program to determine the exposure level of every employee exposed to lead at your work place.

(B) In carrying out this air monitoring program, your employer is not required to monitor the exposure of every employee, but he or she must monitor a representative number of employees and job types. Enough sampling must be done to enable each employee's exposure level to be reasonably represented by at least one full shift (at least seven hours) air sample. In addition, these air samples must be taken under conditions which represent each employee's regular, daily exposure to lead.

(C) If you are exposed to lead and air sampling is performed, your employer is required to quickly notify you in writing of air monitoring results which represent your exposure. If the results indicate your exposure exceeds the PEL (without regard to your use of respirators), then your employer must also notify you of this in writing, and provide you with a description of the corrective action that will be taken to reduce your exposure.

(D) Your exposure must be rechecked by monitoring every six months if your exposure is over the action level but below the PEL. Air monitoring must be repeated every three months if you are exposed over the PEL. Your employer may discontinue monitoring for you if two consecutive measurements, taken at least two weeks apart, are below the action level. However, whenever there is a production, process, control, or personnel change at your work place which may result in new or additional exposure to lead, or whenever there is any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposure to lead, your employer must perform additional monitoring.

(iii) Methods of compliance. Your employer is required to assure that no employee is exposed to lead in excess of the PEL. The standard establishes a priority of methods to be used to meet the PEL.

(iv) Respiratory protection.

(A) Your employer is required to provide and assure your use of respirators when your exposure to lead is not controlled below the PEL by other means. The employer must pay the cost of the respirator. Whenever you request one, your employer is also required to provide you a respirator even if your air exposure level does not exceed the PEL. You might desire a respirator when, for example, you have received medical advice that your lead absorption should be decreased. Or, you may intend to have children in the near future, and want to reduce the level of lead in your body to minimize adverse reproductive effects. While respirators are the least satisfactory means of controlling your exposure, they are capable of providing significant protection if properly chosen, fitted, worn, cleaned, maintained, and replaced when they stop providing adequate protection.

(B) Your employer is required to select respirators from the seven types listed in Table II of the respiratory

protection section of chapter 296-62 WAC. Any respirator chosen must be approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). This respirator selection table will enable your employer to choose a type of respirator which will give you a proper amount of protection based on your airborne lead exposure. Your employer may select a type of respirator that provides greater protection than that required by the standard; that is, one recommended for a higher concentration of lead than is present in your work place. For example, a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) is much more protective than a typical negative-pressure respirator, and may also be more comfortable to wear. A PAPR has a filter, cartridge or canister to clean the air, and a power source which continuously blows filtered air into your breathing zone. Your employer might make a PAPR available to you to ease the burden of having to wear a respirator for long periods of time.

(C) Your employer must also start a respiratory protection program. This program must include written procedures for the proper selection, use, cleaning, storage, and maintenance of respirators.

(D) Your employer must assure that your respirator facepiece fits properly. Proper fit of a respirator facepiece is critical. Obtaining a proper fit on each employee may require your employer to make available two or three different mask types. Any respirator which has a filter, cartridge or canister which cleans the work room air before you breathe it and which requires the force of your inhalation to draw air through the filtering element is a negative pressure respirator. A positive pressure respirator supplies air to you directly. A quantitative fit test uses a sophisticated machine to measure the amount, if any, of test material that leaks into the facepiece of your respirator. Appendix D describes "qualitative" procedures which are acceptable under certain conditions.

(E) You must also receive from your employer proper training in the use of respirators. Your employer is required to teach you how to wear a respirator, to know why it is needed, and to understand its limitations.

(F) The standard provides that if your respirator uses filter elements, you must be given an opportunity to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected. You also must be permitted to periodically leave your work area to wash your face and respirator facepiece whenever necessary to prevent skin irritation. If you ever have difficulty breathing during a fit test or while using a respirator, your employer must make a medical examination available to you to determine whether you can safely wear a respirator. The result of this examination may be to give you a positive pressure respirator (which reduces breathing resistance) or to provide alternative means of protection.

(v) Protective work clothing and equipment. If you are exposed to lead above the PEL, or if you are exposed to lead compounds such as lead arsenate or lead azide which can cause skin and eye irritation, your employer must provide you with protective work clothing and equipment appropriate for the hazard. If work clothing

is provided, it must be provided in a clean and dry condition at least weekly, and daily if your airborne exposure to lead is greater than $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Appropriate protective work clothing and equipment can include coveralls or similar full-body work clothing, gloves, hats, shoes or disposable shoe coverlets, and face shields or vented goggles. Your employer is required to provide all such equipment at no cost to you. He or she is responsible for providing repairs and replacement as necessary and also is responsible for the cleaning, laundering or disposal of protective clothing and equipment. Contaminated work clothing or equipment must be removed in change rooms and not worn home or you will extend your exposure and expose your family since lead from your clothing can accumulate in your house, car, etc. Contaminated clothing which is to be cleaned, laundered or disposed of must be placed in closed containers in the change room. At no time may lead be removed from protective clothing or equipment by any means which disperses lead into the work room air.

(vi) Housekeeping. Your employer must establish a housekeeping program sufficient to maintain all surfaces as free as practicable of accumulations of lead dust. Vacuuming is the preferred method of meeting this requirement, and the use of compressed air to clean floors and other surfaces is absolutely prohibited. Dry or wet sweeping, shoveling, or brushing may not be used except where vacuuming or other equally effective methods have been tried and do not work. Vacuums must be used and emptied in a manner which minimizes the reentry of lead into the work place.

(vii) Hygiene facilities and practices.

(A) The standard requires that change rooms, showers and filtered air lunchrooms be constructed and made available to workers exposed to lead above the PEL. When the PEL is exceeded, the employer must assure that food and beverage is not present or consumed, tobacco products are not present or used, and cosmetics are not applied, except in these facilities. Change rooms, showers and lunchrooms, must be used by workers exposed in excess of the PEL. After showering, no clothing or equipment worn during the shift may be worn home and this includes shoes and underwear. Your own clothing worn during the shift should be carried home and cleaned carefully so that it does not contaminate your home. Lunchrooms may not be entered with protective clothing or equipment unless surface dust has been removed by vacuuming, downdraft booth or other cleaning methods. Finally, workers exposed above the PEL must wash both their hands and faces prior to eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.

(B) All of the facilities and hygiene practices just discussed are essential to minimize additional sources of lead absorption from inhalation or ingestion of lead that may accumulate on you, your clothes or your possessions. Strict compliance with these provisions can virtually eliminate several sources of lead exposure which significantly contribute to excessive lead absorption.

(viii) Medical surveillance.

(A) The medical surveillance program is part of the standard's comprehensive approach to the prevention of lead-related disease. Its purpose is to supplement the

main thrust of the standard which is aimed at minimizing airborne concentrations of lead and sources of ingestion. Only medical surveillance can determine if the other provisions of the standard have effectively protected you as an individual. Compliance with the standard's provision will protect most workers from the adverse effects of lead exposure, but may not be satisfactory to protect individual workers (I) who have high body burdens of lead acquired over past years, (II) who have additional uncontrolled sources of nonoccupational lead exposure, (III) who exhibit unusual variations in lead absorption rates, or (IV) who have specific nonwork related medical conditions which could be aggravated by lead exposure (e.g., renal disease, anemia). In addition, control systems may fail, or hygiene and respirator programs may be inadequate. Periodic medical surveillance of individual workers will help detect those failures. Medical surveillance will also be important to protect your reproductive ability – regardless of whether you are a man or a woman.

(B) All medical surveillance required by the standard must be performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician. The employer must provide required medical surveillance without cost to employees and at a reasonable time and place. The standard's medical surveillance program has two parts – periodic biological monitoring, and medical examinations.

(C) Your employer's obligation to offer medical surveillance is triggered by the results of the air monitoring program. Medical surveillance must be made available to all employees who are exposed in excess of the action level for more than 30 days a year. The initial phase of the medical surveillance program, which included blood lead level tests and medical examinations, must be completed for all covered employees no later than 180 days from the effective date of this standard. Priority within this first round of medical surveillance must be given to employees whom the employer believes to be at greatest risk from continued exposure (for example, those with the longest prior exposure to lead, or those with the highest current exposure). Thereafter, the employer must periodically make medical surveillance – both biological monitoring and medical examinations – available to all covered employees.

(D) Biological monitoring under the standard consists of blood lead level (PbB) and zinc protoporphyrin tests at least every six months after the initial PbB test. A zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) test is a very useful blood test which measures an effect of lead on your body. If a worker's PbB exceeds $40 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$, the monitoring frequency must be increased from every six months to at least every two months and not reduced until two consecutive PbBs indicate a blood lead level below $40 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. Each time your PbB is determined to be over $40 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$, your employer must notify you of this in writing within five working days of the receipt of the test results. The employer must also inform you that the standard requires temporary medical removal with economic protection when your PbB exceeds certain criteria (see Discussion of Medical Removal Protection – subsection (12)). During the first year of the standard, this removal criterion is $80 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. Anytime your PbB exceeds $80 \mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$.

g/100g your employer must make available to you a prompt follow-up PbB test to ascertain your PbB. If the two tests both exceed 80 µg/100g and you are temporarily removed, then your employer must make successive PbB tests available to you on a monthly basis during the period of your removal.

(E) Medical examinations beyond the initial one must be made available on an annual basis if your blood lead levels exceeds 40 µg/100g at any time during the preceding year. The initial examination will provide information to establish a baseline to which subsequent data can be compared. An initial medical examination must also be made available (prior to assignment) for each employee being assigned for the first time to an area where the airborne concentration of lead equals or exceeds the action level. In addition, a medical examination or consultation must be made available as soon as possible if you notify your employer that you are experiencing signs or symptoms commonly associated with lead poisoning or that you have difficulty breathing while wearing a respirator or during a respirator fit test. You must also be provided a medical examination or consultation if you notify your employer that you desire medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to lead on your ability to procreate a healthy child.

(F) Finally, appropriate follow-up medical examinations or consultations may also be provided for employees who have been temporarily removed from exposure under the medical removal protection provisions of the standard (see item (ix) below).

(G) The standard specifies the minimum content of preassignment and annual medical examinations. The content of other types of medical examinations and consultations is left up to the sound discretion of the examining physician. Preassignment and annual medical examinations must include (I) a detailed work history and medical history, (II) a thorough physical examination, and (III) a series of laboratory tests designed to check your blood chemistry and your kidney function. In addition, at any time upon your request, a laboratory evaluation of male fertility will be made (microscopic examination of a sperm sample), or a pregnancy test will be given.

(H) The standard does not require that you participate in any of the medical procedures, tests, etc., which your employer is required to make available to you. Medical surveillance can, however, play a very important role in protecting your health. You are strongly encouraged, therefore, to participate in a meaningful fashion. Generally, your employer will choose the physician who conducts medical surveillance under the lead standard – unless you and your employer can agree on the choice of a physician or physicians. Some companies and unions have agreed in advance, for example, to use certain independent medical laboratories or panels of physicians. Any of these arrangements are acceptable so long as required medical surveillance is made available to workers.

(I) The standard requires your employer to provide certain information to a physician to aid in his or her examination of you. This information includes (I) the

standard and its appendices, (II) a description of your duties as they relate to lead exposure, (III) your exposure level, (IV) a description of personal protective equipment you wear, (V) prior blood level results, and (VI) prior written medical opinions concerning you that the employer has. After a medical examination or consultation the physician must prepare a written report which must contain (I) the physician's opinion as to whether you have any medical conditions which place you at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to lead, (II) any recommended special protective measures to be provided to you, (III) any blood lead level determinations, and (IV) any recommended limitation on your use of respirators. This last element must include a determination of whether you can wear a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) if you are found unable to wear a negative pressure respirator.

(J) The medical surveillance program of the lead standard may at some point in time serve to notify certain workers that they have acquired a disease or other adverse medical condition as a result of occupational lead exposure. If this is true these workers might have legal rights to compensation from public agencies, their employers, firms that supply hazardous products to their employers, or other persons. Some states have laws, including worker compensation laws, that disallow a worker to learn of a job-related health impairment to sue, unless the worker sues within a short period of time after learning of the impairment. (This period of time may be a matter of months or years.) An attorney can be consulted about these possibilities. It should be stressed that WISHA is in no way trying to either encourage or discourage claims or lawsuits. However, since results of the standard's medical surveillance program can significantly affect the legal remedies of a worker who has acquired a job-related disease or impairment, it is proper for WISHA to make you aware of this.

(K) The medical surveillance section of the standard also contains provisions dealing with chelation. Chelation is the use of certain drugs (administered in pill form or injected into the body) to reduce the amount of lead absorbed in body tissues. Experience accumulated by the medical and scientific communities has largely confirmed the effectiveness of this type of therapy for the treatment of very severe lead poisoning. On the other hand it has also been established that there can be a long list of extremely harmful side effects associated with the use of chelating agents. The medical community has balanced the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the use of chelating agents in various circumstances and has established when the use of these agents is acceptable. The standard includes these accepted limitations due to a history of abuse of chelation therapy by some lead companies. The most widely used chelating agents are calcium disodium EDTA, (Ca Na₂EDTA), Calcium Disodium Versenate (Versenate), and d-penicillamine (penicillamine or Cupramine).

(L) The standard prohibits "prophylactic chelation" of any employee by any person the employer retains, supervises or controls. "Prophylactic chelation" is the routine use of chelating or similarly acting drugs to prevent

elevated blood levels in workers who are occupationally exposed to lead, or the use of these drugs to routinely lower blood lead levels to predesignated concentrations believed to be safe. It should be emphasized that where an employer takes a worker who has no symptoms of lead poisoning and has chelation carried out by a physician (either inside or outside of a hospital) solely to reduce the worker's blood lead level, that will generally be considered prophylactic chelation. The use of a hospital and a physician does not mean that prophylactic chelation is not being performed. Routine chelation to prevent increased or reduce current blood lead levels is unacceptable whatever the setting.

(M) The standard allows the use of "therapeutic" or "diagnostic" chelation if administered under the supervision of a licensed physician in a clinical setting with thorough and appropriate medical monitoring. Therapeutic chelation responds to severe lead poisoning where there are marked symptoms. Diagnostic chelation, involves giving a patient a dose of the drug then collecting all urine excreted for some period of time as an aid to the diagnosis of lead poisoning.

(N) In cases where the examining physician determines that chelation is appropriate, you must be notified in writing of this fact before such treatment. This will inform you of a potentially harmful treatment, and allow you to obtain a second opinion.

(ix) Medical removal protection.

(A) Excessive lead absorption subjects you to increased risk of disease. Medical removal protection (MRP) is a means of protecting you when for whatever reasons, other methods, such as engineering controls, work practices, and respirators, have failed to provide the protection you need. MRP involves the temporary removal of a worker from his or her regular job to a place of significantly lower exposure without any loss of earnings, seniority, or other employment rights of benefits. The purpose of this program is to cease further lead absorption and allow your body to naturally excrete lead which has previously been absorbed. Temporary medical removal can result from an elevated blood lead level, or a medical opinion. Up to eighteen months of protection is provided as a result of either form of removal. The vast majority of removed workers, however, will return to their former jobs long before this eighteen month period expires. The standard contains special provisions to deal with the extraordinary but possible case where a long-term worker's blood lead level does not adequately decline during eighteen months of removal.

(B) During the first year of the standard, if your blood lead level is 80 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ or above you must be removed from any exposure where your air lead level without a respirator would be 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or above. If you are removed from your normal job you may not be returned until your blood lead level declines to at least 60 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. These criteria for removal and return will change according to the following schedule:

TABLE 1

Effective Date	Removal Blood Level ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$)	Air Lead ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Return Blood Lead ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$)
9/6/81	At or above 70	50 or above	At or below 50
9/6/82	At or above 60	30 or above	At or below 40
9/6/84	At or above 50	30 or above	At or below 40
	averaged over six months		

(C) You may also be removed from exposure even if your blood lead levels are below these criteria if a final medical determination indicates that you temporarily need reduced lead exposure for medical reasons. If the physician who is implementing your employers medical program makes a final written opinion recommending your removal or other special protective measures, your employer must implement the physician's recommendation. If you are removed in this manner, you may only be returned when the physician indicates it is safe for you to do so.

(D) The standard does not give specific instructions dealing with what an employer must do with a removed worker. Your job assignment upon removal is a matter for you, your employer and your union (if any) to work out consistent with existing procedures for job assignments. Each removal must be accomplished in a manner consistent with existing collective bargaining relationships. Your employer is given broad discretion to implement temporary removals so long as no attempt is made to override existing agreements. Similarly, a removed worker is provided no right to veto an employer's choice which satisfies the standard.

(E) In most cases, employers will likely transfer removed employees to other jobs with sufficiently low lead exposure. Alternatively, a worker's hours may be reduced so that the time weighted average exposure is reduced, or he or she may be temporarily laid off if no other alternative is feasible.

(F) In all of these situations, MRP benefits must be provided during the period of removal - i.e., you continue to receive the same earnings, seniority, and other rights and benefits you would have had if you had not been removed. Earnings include more than just your base wage; it includes overtime, shift differentials, incentives, and other compensation you would have earned if you had not been removed. During the period of removal you must also be provided with appropriate follow-up medical surveillance. If you were removed because your blood lead level was too high, you must be provided with a monthly blood test. If a medical opinion caused your removal, you must be provided medical tests or examinations that the physician believes to be appropriate. If you do not participate in this follow-up medical surveillance, you may lose your eligibility for MRP benefits.

(G) When you are medically eligible to return to your former job, your employer must return you to your "former job status." This means that you are entitled to the position, wages, benefits, etc., you would have had if you had not been removed. If you would still be in your old job if no removal had occurred, that is where you go back. If not, you are returned consistent with whatever job assignment discretion your employer would have had

if no removal had occurred. MRP only seeks to maintain your rights, not expand them or diminish them.

(H) If you are removed under MRP and you are also eligible for worker compensation or other compensation for lost wages, your employer's MRP benefits obligation is reduced by the amount that you actually receive from these other sources. This is also true if you obtain other employment during the time you are laid off with MRP benefits.

(I) The standard also covers situations where an employer voluntarily removes a worker from exposure to lead due to the effects of lead on the employee's medical condition, even though the standard does not require removal. In these situations MRP benefits must still be provided as though the standard required removal. Finally, it is important to note that in all cases where removal is required, respirators cannot be used as a substitute. Respirators may be used before removal becomes necessary, but not as an alternative to a transfer to a low exposure job, or to a lay-off with MRP benefits.

(x) Employee information and training.

(A) Your employer is required to provide an information and training program for all employees exposed to lead above the action level or who may suffer skin or eye irritation from lead. This program must inform these employees of the specific hazards associated with their work environment, protective measures which can be taken, the danger of lead to their bodies (including their reproductive systems), and their rights under the standard. In addition, your employer must make readily available to all employees, included those exposed below the action level, a copy of the standard and its appendices and must distribute to all employees any materials provided to the employer under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA).

(B) Your employer is required to complete this training for all employees by March 4, 1981. After this date, all new employees must be trained prior to initial assignment to areas where there is possibility of exposure over the action level. This training program must also be provided at least annually thereafter.

(xi) Signs. The standard requires that the following warning sign be posted in work areas where the exposure to lead exceeds the PEL:

WARNING
LEAD WORK AREA
NO SMOKING OR EATING

(xii) Recordkeeping.

(A) Your employer is required to keep all records of exposure monitoring for airborne lead. These records must include the name and job classification of employees measured, details of the sampling and analytic techniques, the results of this sampling and the type of respiratory protection being worn by the person sampled. Your employer is also required to keep all records of biological monitoring and medical examination results. These must include the names of the employees, the physician's written opinion and a copy of the results of the examination. All of the above kinds of records must be kept for 40 years, or for at least 20 years after your termination of employment, whichever is longer.

(B) Recordkeeping is also required if you are temporarily removed from your job under the MRP program. This record must include your name and social security number, the date of your removal and return, how the removal was or is being accomplished, and whether or not the reason for the removal was an elevated blood lead level. Your employer is required to keep each medical removal record only for as long as the duration of an employee's employment.

(C) The standard requires that if you request to see or copy environmental monitoring, blood lead level monitoring, or medical removal records, they must be made available to you or to a representative that you authorize. Your union also has access to these records. Medical records other than PbBs must also be provided to you upon request, to your physician or to any other person whom you may specifically designate. Your union does not have access to your personal medical records unless you authorize their access.

(xiii) Observations of monitoring. When air monitoring for lead is performed at your work place as required by this standard, your employer must allow you or someone you designate to act as an observer of the monitoring. Observers are entitled to an explanation of the measurement procedure, and to record the results obtained. Since results will not normally be available at the time of the monitoring, observers are entitled to record or receive the results of the monitoring when returned by the laboratory. Your employer is required to provide the observer with any personal protective devices required to be worn by employees working in the areas that is being monitored. The employer must require the observer to wear all such equipment and to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(xiv) Effective date. The standard's effective date is September 6, 1980, and the employer's obligation under the standard begin to come into effect as of that date. The standard was originally adopted as WAC 296-62-07349 and later recodified to WAC 296-62-07521.

(c) Appendix C. Medical Surveillance Guidelines.

(i) Introduction.

(A) The primary purpose of the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1973 is to assure, so far as possible, safe and healthful working conditions for every working man and woman. The occupational health standard for inorganic lead* was promulgated to protect workers exposed to inorganic lead including metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds and organic lead soaps.

*The term inorganic lead used throughout the medical surveillance appendices is meant to be synonymous with the definition of lead set forth in the standard.

(B) Under this final standard in effect as of September 6, 1980, occupational exposure to inorganic lead is to be limited to 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (micrograms per cubic meter) based on an eight hour time-weighted average (TWA). This level of exposure eventually must be achieved through a combination of engineering, work practice and other administrative controls. Periods of time ranging from one to ten years are provided for different industries to implement these controls which are based on individual industry considerations. Until these controls are

in place, respirators must be used to meet the 50 µg/m³ exposure limit.

(C) The standard also provides for a program of biological monitoring and medical surveillance for all employees exposed to levels of inorganic lead above the action level of 30 µg/m³ for more than thirty days per year.

(D) The purpose of this document is to outline the medical surveillance provisions of the standard for inorganic lead, and to provide further information to the physician regarding the examination and evaluation of workers exposed to inorganic lead.

(E) Item (ii) provides a detailed description of the monitoring procedure including the required frequency of blood testing for exposed workers, provisions for medical removal protection (MRP), the recommended right of the employee to a second medical opinion, and notification and recordkeeping requirements of the employer. A discussion of the requirements for respirator use and respirator monitoring and WISHA's position on prophylactic chelation therapy are also included in this section.

(F) Item (iii) discusses the toxic effects and clinical manifestations of lead poisoning and effects of lead intoxication on enzymatic pathways in heme synthesis. The adverse effects on both male and female reproductive capacity and on the fetus are also discussed.

(G) Item (iv) outlines the recommended medical evaluation of the worker exposed to inorganic lead including details of the medical history, physical examination, and recommended laboratory tests, which are based on the toxic effects of lead as discussed in item (ii).

(H) Item (v) provides detailed information concerning the laboratory tests available for the monitoring of exposed workers. Included also is a discussion of the relative value of each test and the limitations and precautions which are necessary in the interpretation of the laboratory results.

(I) Airborne levels to be achieved without reliance or respirator protection through a combination of engineering and work practice or other administrative controls are illustrated in the following table:

Industry	Permissible Lead Level/Compliance Date		
	200µg/m ³	100µg/m ³	50µg/m ³
Primary Lead Production	1973	06/29/84	06/29/91
Secondary Lead Production	1973	06/29/84	06/29/91
Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing	1973	06/29/83	06/29/91
Automobile Mfg./Solder, Grinding	1973	N/A	03/08/97
Electronics, Gray Iron Foundries, Ink Mfg., Paints and Coatings Mfg., Can Mfg., Wallpaper Mfg., and Printing.	1973	N/A	06/29/91
Lead Chemical Mfg., Nonferrous Foundries, Leaded Steel Mfg., Battery Breaking in the Collection and Processing of Scrap (when not a part of secondary lead smelter), Secondary Copper Smelter, Brass and Bronze Ingot Production.	1973	N/A	N/A ^{1*}
All Other Industries	1973	N/A	09/08/92

* Feasibility of achieving the PEL by engineering and work practice controls for these industries has yet to be resolved in court, therefore no date has been scheduled.

(ii) Medical surveillance and monitoring requirements for workers exposed to inorganic lead.

(A) Under the occupational health standard for inorganic lead, a program of biological monitoring and medical surveillance is to be made available to all employees exposed to lead above the action level of 30 µg/m³ TWA for more than thirty days each year. This program consists of periodic blood sampling and medical evaluation to be performed on a schedule which is defined by previous laboratory results, worker complaints or concerns, and the clinical assessment of the examining physician.

(B) Under this program, the blood lead level of all employees who are exposed to lead above the action level of 30 µg/m³ is to be determined at least every six months. The frequency is increased to every two months for employees whose last blood lead level was between 40 µg/100g whole blood and the level requiring employee medical removal to be discussed below. For employees who are removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead, a new blood lead level must be measured monthly. Zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) measurement is strongly recommended on each occasion that a blood lead level measurement is made.

(C) An annual medical examination and consultation performed under the guidelines discussed in item (iv) is to be made available to each employee for whom a blood test conducted at any time during the preceding twelve months indicated a blood lead level at or above 40 µg/100g. Also, an examination is to be given to all employees prior to their assignment to an area in which airborne lead concentrations reach or exceed the action level. In addition, a medical examination must be provided as soon as possible after notification by an employee that the employee has developed signs or symptoms commonly associated with lead intoxication, that the employee desires medical advice regarding lead exposure and the ability to procreate a healthy child, or that the employee has demonstrated difficulty in breathing during a respirator fitting test or during respirator use. An examination is also to be made available to each employee removed from exposure to lead due to a risk of sustaining material impairment to health, or otherwise limited or specially protected pursuant to medical recommendations.

(D) Results of biological monitoring or the recommendations of an examining physician may necessitate removal of an employee from further lead exposure pursuant to the standard's medical removal program (MRP). The object of the MRP program is to provide temporary medical removals to workers either with substantially elevated blood lead levels or otherwise at risk of sustaining material health impairment from continued substantial exposure to lead. The following guidelines which are summarized in Table 10 were created under the standard for the temporary removal of an exposed employee and his or her subsequent return to work in an exposure area.

TABLE 10

	Effective Date:				
	Sept. 6, 1980	Sept. 6, 1981	Sept. 6, 1982	Sept. 6, 1983	Sept. 6, 1984 (final)
Blood lead level requiring employee medical removal (Level must be confirmed with second follow-up blood lead level within two weeks of first report.)	> 80 µg/100g.	> 70 µg/100g.	> 60 µg/100g.	> 40µg/100g	> 60µg/100g or average of last three blood samples or all blood samples over previous 6 months (whichever is over a longer time period) is 50 µg/100g or greater unless last blood sample is 40 µg/100g or less.
Frequency which employees exposed to action level of lead (30 µg/m ³ TWA) must have blood lead level checked. (ZPP is also strongly recommended in each occasion that a blood test is obtained):					
1. Last blood lead level less than 40 µg/100g.....	Every 6 months.	Every 6 months.	Every 6 months.	Every 6 months.	Every 6 months.
2. Last blood lead level between 40 µg/100g and level requiring medical removal (see A above).....	Every 2 months.	Every 2 months.	Every 2 months.	Every 2 months.	Every 2 months.
3. Employees removed from exposure to lead because of an elevated blood lead level.....	Every 1 month	Every 1 month	Every 1 month	Every 1 month	Every 1 month
Permissible airborne exposure limit for workers removed from work due to an elevated blood lead level (without regard to respirator protection).	100 µg/m ³ 8 hr TWA	50 µg/m ³ 8 hr TWA	30 µg/m ³ 8 hr TWA	30 µg/m ³ 8 hr TWA	30 µg/m ³ 8 hr TWA
Blood lead level confirmed with a second blood analysis, at which employee may return to work. Permissible exposure without regard to respirator protection is listed by industry in table 1.	> 60 µg/100g	> 50 µg/100g	> 40 µg/100g	> 40 µg/100g	> 40 µg/100g

NOTE: When medical opinion indicates that an employee is at risk of material impairment from exposure to lead, the physician can remove an employee from exposures exceeding the action level (or less) or recommend special protective measures as deemed appropriate and necessary. Medical monitoring during the medical removal period can be more stringent than noted in the table above if the physician so specifies. Return to work or removal of limitations and special protections is permitted when the physician indicates that the worker is no longer at risk of material impairment.

(E) Under the standard's ultimate worker removal criteria, a worker is to be removed from any work having any eight hour TWA exposure to lead of 30 µg/m³ or more whenever either of the following circumstances apply. (I) a blood lead level of 60 µg/100g or greater is obtained and confirmed by a second follow-up blood lead level performed within two weeks after the employer receives the results of the first blood sample test, or (II) the average of the previous three blood lead determinations or the average of all blood lead determinations conducted during the previous six months, whichever encompasses the longest time period, equals or exceeds 50 µg/100g, unless the last blood sample indicates a blood lead level at or below 40 µg/100g, in which case the employee need not be removed. Medical removal is to continue until two consecutive blood lead levels are 40 µg/100g or less.

(F) During the first two years that the ultimate removal criteria are being phased in, the return criteria have been set to assure that a worker's blood lead level has substantially declined during the period of removal. From March 1, 1979, to March 1, 1980, the blood lead level requiring employee medial removal is 80 µg/100g. Workers found to have a confirmed blood lead at this level or greater need only be removed from work having a daily eight hour TWA exposure to lead at or above 100 µg/m³. Workers so removed are to be returned to

work when their blood lead levels are at or below 60 µg/100g of whole blood. From March 1, 1980, to March 1, 1981, the blood lead level requiring medical removal is 70 µg/100g. During this period workers need only be removed from jobs having a daily eight hour TWA exposure to lead at or above 50 µg/m³ and are to be returned to work when a level of 50 µg/100g is achieved. Beginning March 1, 1981, return depends on the worker's blood lead level declining to 40 µg/100g of whole blood.

(G) As part of the standard, the employer is required to notify in writing each employee whose whole blood lead level exceeds 40 ug/100g. In addition, each such employee is to be informed that the standard requires medical removal with MRP benefits, discussed below, when an employee's blood lead level exceeds the above defined limits.

(H) In addition to the above blood lead level criteria, temporary worker removal may also take place as a result of medical determinations and recommendations. Written medical opinions must be prepared after each examination pursuant to the standard. If the examining physician includes medical finding, determination or opinion that the employee has a medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material health impairment from exposure to lead, then the employee must be removed from exposure to lead at or above the

action level. Alternatively, if the examining physician recommends special protective measures for an employee (e.g., use of a powered air purifying respirator) or recommends limitations on an employee's exposure to lead, then the employer must implement these recommendations. Recommendations may be more stringent than the specific provisions of the standard. The examining physician, therefore, is given broad flexibility to tailor special protective procedures to the needs of individual employees. This flexibility extends to the evaluation and management of pregnant workers and male and female workers who are planning to conceive children. Based on the history, physical examination, and laboratory studies, the physician might recommend special protective measures or medical removal for an employee who is pregnant or who is planning to conceive a child when, in the physician's judgment, continued exposure to lead at the current job would pose a significant risk. The return of the employee to his or her former job status, or the removal of special protections or limitations, depends upon the examining physician determining that the employee is no longer at increased risk of material impairment or that the special measures are no longer needed.

(I) During the period of any form of special protection or removal, the employer must maintain the worker's earnings, seniority, and other employment rights and benefits (as though the worker has not been removed) for a period of up to eighteen months. This economic protection will maximize meaningful worker participation in the medical surveillance program, and is appropriate as part of the employer's overall obligation to provide a safe and healthful work place. The provisions of MRP benefits during the employee's removal period may, however, be conditioned upon participation in medical surveillance.

(J) On rare occasions, an employee's blood lead level may not acceptably decline within eighteen months of removal. This situation will arise only in unusual circumstances, thus the standard relies on an individual medical examination to determine how to protect such an employee. This medical determination is to be based on both laboratory values, including lead levels, zinc protoporphyrin levels, blood counts, and other tests felt to be warranted, as well as the physician's judgment that any symptoms or findings on physical examination are a result of lead toxicity. The medical determination may be that the employee is incapable of ever safely returning to his or her former job status. The medical determination may provide additional removal time past eighteen months for some employees or specify special protective measures to be implemented.

(K) The lead standard provides for a multiple physician review in cases where the employee wishes a second opinion concerning potential lead poisoning or toxicity. If an employee wishes a second opinion, he or she can make an appointment with a physician of his or her choice. This second physician will review the findings, recommendations or determinations of the first physician and conduct any examinations, consultations or tests deemed necessary in an attempt to make a final medical determination. If the first and second physicians do not agree in their assessment they must try to resolve their

differences. If they cannot reach an agreement then they must designate a third physician to resolve the dispute.

(L) The employer must provide examining and consulting physicians with the following specific information: A copy of the lead regulations and all appendices, a description of the employee's duties as related to exposure, the exposure level to lead and any other toxic substances (if applicable), a description of personal protective equipment used, blood lead levels, and all prior written medical opinions regarding the employee in the employer's possession or control. The employer must also obtain from the physician and provide the employee with a written medical opinion containing blood lead levels, the physician's opinion as to whether the employee is at risk of material impairment to health, any recommended protective measures for the employee if further exposure is permitted, as well as any recommended limitations upon an employee's use of respirators.

(M) Employers must instruct each physician not to reveal to the employer in writing or in any other way his or her findings, laboratory results, or diagnoses which are felt to be unrelated to occupational lead exposure. They must also instruct each physician to advise the employee of any occupationally or nonoccupationally related medical condition requiring further treatment or evaluation.

(N) The standard provides for the use of respirators when engineering and other primary controls have not been fully implemented. However, the use of respirator protection shall not be used in lieu of temporary medical removal due to elevated blood lead levels or findings that an employee is at risk of material health impairment. This is based on the numerous inadequacies of respirators including skin rash where the facepiece makes contact with the skin, unacceptable stress to breathing in some workers with underlying cardiopulmonary impairment, difficulty in providing adequate fit, the tendency for respirators to create additional hazards by interfering with vision, hearing, and mobility, and the difficulties of assuring the maximum effectiveness of a complicated work practice program involving respirators. Respirators do, however, serve a useful function where engineering and work practice are inadequate by providing interim or short-term protection, provided they are properly selected for the environment in which the employee will be working, properly fitted to the employee, maintained and cleaned periodically, and worn by the employee when required.

(O) In its final standard on occupational exposure to inorganic lead, WISHA has prohibited prophylactic chelation. Diagnostic and therapeutic chelation are permitted only under the supervision of a licensed physician with appropriate medical monitoring in an acceptable clinical setting. The decision to initiate chelation therapy must be made on an individual basis and take into account the severity of symptoms felt to be a result of lead toxicity along with blood lead levels, ZPP levels and other laboratory tests as appropriate. EDTA and penicillamine, which are the primary chelating agents used in the therapy of occupational lead poisoning, have significant potential side effects and their use must be justified on the basis of expected benefits to the worker.

(P) Unless frank and severe symptoms are present, therapeutic chelation is not recommended given the opportunity to remove a worker from exposure and allow the body to naturally excrete accumulated lead. As a diagnostic aid, the chelation mobilization test using CA-EDTA has limited applicability. According to some investigators, the tests can differentiate between lead-induced and other nephropathies. The test may also provide an estimation of the mobile fraction of the total body lead burden.

(Q) Employers are required to assure that accurate records are maintained on exposure monitoring, medical surveillance, and medical removal for each employee. Exposure monitoring and medical surveillance records must be kept for forty years or the duration of employment plus twenty years, whichever is longer, while medical removal records must be maintained for the duration of employment. All records required under the standard must be made available upon request to representatives of the director of the department of labor and industries. Employers must also make environmental and biological monitoring and medical removal records available to affected employees and to former employees or their authorized employee representatives. Employees or their specifically designated representatives have access to their entire medical surveillance records.

(R) In addition, the standard requires that the employer inform all workers exposed to lead at or above the action level of the provisions of the standard and all its appendices, the purpose and description of medical surveillance and provisions for medical removal protection if temporary removal is required. An understanding of the potential health effects of lead exposure by all exposed employees along with full understanding of their rights under the lead standard is essential for an effective monitoring program.

(iii) Adverse health effects of inorganic lead.

(A) Although the toxicity of lead has been known for 2,000 years, the knowledge of the complex relationship between lead exposure and human response is still being refined. Significant research into the toxic properties of lead continues throughout the world, and it should be anticipated that our understanding of thresholds of effects and margins of safety will be improved in future years. The provisions of the lead standard are founded on two prime medical judgments; first, the prevention of adverse health effects from exposure to lead throughout a working lifetime requires that worker blood lead levels be maintained at or below 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$, and second, the blood lead levels of workers, male or female, who intend to parent in the near future should be maintained below 30 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ to minimize adverse reproduction health effects to the parent and developing fetus. The adverse effects of lead on reproduction are being actively researched and WISHA encourages the physician to remain abreast of recent developments in the area to best advise pregnant workers or workers planning to conceive children.

(B) The spectrum of health effects caused by lead exposure can be sub-divided into five developmental states; normal, physiological changes of uncertain significance, pathophysiological changes, overt symptoms (morbidity),

and mortality. Within this process there are no sharp distinctions, but rather a continuum of effects. Boundaries between categories overlap due to the wide variation of individual responses and exposures in the working population. WISHA's development of the lead standard focused on pathophysiological changes as well as later stages of disease.

(I) Heme synthesis inhibition.

a) The earliest demonstrated effect of lead involves its ability to inhibit at least two enzymes of the heme synthesis pathway at very low blood levels. Inhibition of delta aminolevulinic acid dehydrase (ALA-D) which catalyzes the conversion of delta-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) to protoporphyrin is observed at a blood lead level below 20 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ whole blood. At a blood lead level of 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$, more than twenty percent of the population would have seventy percent inhibition of ALA-D. There is an exponential increase in ALA excretion at blood lead levels greater than 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$.

b) Another enzyme, ferrochelatase, is also inhibited at low blood lead levels. Inhibition of ferrochelatase leads to increased free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) in the blood which can then bind to zinc to yield zinc protoporphyrin. At a blood lead level of 50 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ or greater, nearly 100 percent of the population will have an increase FEP. There is also an exponential relationship between blood lead levels greater than 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ and the associated ZPP level, which has led to the development of the ZPP screening test for lead exposure.

c) While the significance of these effects is subject to debate, it is WISHA's position that these enzyme disturbances are early stages of a disease process which may eventually result in the clinical symptoms of lead poisoning. Whether or not the effects do progress to the later stages of clinical disease, disruption of these enzyme processes over a working lifetime is considered to be a material impairment of health.

d) One of the eventual results of lead-induced inhibition of enzymes in the heme synthesis pathway is anemia which can be asymptomatic if mild but associated with a wide array of symptoms including dizziness, fatigue, and tachycardia when more severe. Studies have indicated that lead levels as low as 50 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ can be associated with a definite decreased hemoglobin, although most cases of lead-induced anemia, as well as shortened red-cell survival times, occur at lead levels exceeding 80 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. Inhibited hemoglobin synthesis is more common in chronic cases whereas shortened erythrocyte life span is more common in acute cases.

e) In lead-induced anemias, there is usually a reticulocytosis along with the presence of basophilic stippling, and ringed sideroblasts, although none of the above are pathognomonic for lead-induced anemia.

(II) Neurological effects.

a) Inorganic lead had been found to have toxic effects on both the central and peripheral nervous systems. The earliest stage of lead-induced central nervous system effects first manifest themselves in the form of behavioral disturbances and central nervous system symptoms including irritability, restlessness, insomnia and other sleep disturbances, fatigue, vertigo, headache, poor memory,

tremor, depression, and apathy. With more severe exposure, symptoms can progress to drowsiness, stupor, hallucinations, delirium, convulsions and coma.

b) The most severe and acute form of lead poisoning which usually follows ingestion or inhalation of large amounts of lead is acute encephalopathy which may arise precipitously with the onset of intractable seizures, coma, cardiorespiratory arrest, and death within 48 hours.

c) While there is disagreement about what exposure levels are needed to produce the earliest symptoms, most experts agree that symptoms definitely can occur at blood lead levels of 60 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ whole blood and therefore recommend a 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ maximum. The central nervous system effects frequently are not reversible following discontinued exposure or chelation therapy and when improvement does occur, it is almost always only partial.

d) The peripheral neuropathy resulting from lead exposure characteristically involves only motor function with minimal sensory damage and has a marked predilection for the extensor muscles of the most active extremity. The peripheral neuropathy can occur with varying degrees of severity. The earliest and mildest form which can be detected in workers with blood lead levels as low as 50 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ is manifested by slowing or motor nerve conduction velocity often without clinical symptoms. With progression of the neuropathy there is development of painless extensor muscle weakness usually involving the extensor muscles of the fingers and hand in the most active upper extremity, followed in severe cases by wrist drop, much less commonly, foot drop.

e) In addition to slowing of nerve conduction, electromyographical studies in patients with blood lead levels greater than 50 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ have demonstrated a decrease in the number of acting motor unit potentials, an increase in the duration of motor unit potentials, and spontaneous pathological activity including fibrillations and fasciculation. Whether these effects occur at levels of 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ is undetermined.

f) While the peripheral neuropathies can occasionally be reversed with therapy, again such recovery is not assured particularly in the more severe neuropathies and often improvement is only partial. The lack of reversibility is felt to be due in part to segmental demyelination.

(III) Gastrointestinal. Lead may also effect the gastrointestinal system producing abdominal colic or diffuse abdominal pain, constipation, obstipation, diarrhea, anorexia, nausea and vomiting. Lead colic rarely develops at blood lead levels below 80 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$.

(IV) Renal.

a) Renal toxicity represents one of the most serious health effects of lead poisoning. In the early stages of disease nuclear inclusion bodies can frequently be identified in proximal renal tubular cells. Renal functions remain normal and the changes in this stage are probably reversible. With more advanced disease there is progressive interstitial fibrosis and impaired renal function. Eventually extensive interstitial fibrosis ensues with sclerotic glomeruli and dilated and atrophied proximal

tubules; all represent end stage kidney disease. Azotemia can be progressive, eventually resulting in frank uremia necessitating dialysis. There is occasionally associated hypertension and hyperuricemia with or without gout.

b) Early kidney disease is difficult to detect. The urinalysis is normal in early lead nephropathy and the blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine increase only when two-thirds of kidney function is lost. Measurement of creatinine clearance can often detect earlier disease as can other methods of measurement of glomerular filtration rate. An abnormal Ca-EDTA mobilization test has been used to differentiate between lead-induced and other nephropathies, but this procedure is not widely accepted. A form of Fanconi syndrome with aminoaciduria, glycosuria, and hyperphosphaturia indicating severe injury to the proximal renal tubules is occasionally seen in children.

(V) Reproductive effects.

a) Exposure to lead can have serious effects on reproductive function in both males and females. In male workers exposed to lead there can be a decrease in sexual drive, impotence, decreased ability to produce healthy sperm, and sterility. Malformed sperm (teratospermia), decreased number of sperm (hypospermia), and sperm with decreased motility (asthenospermia) can occur. Teratospermia has been noted at mean blood lead levels of 53 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ and hypospermia and asthenospermia at 41 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. Furthermore, there appears to be a dose-response relationship for teratospermia in lead exposed workers.

b) Women exposed to lead may experience menstrual disturbances including dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and amenorrhea. Following exposure to lead, women have a higher frequency of sterility, premature births, spontaneous miscarriages, and stillbirths.

c) Germ cells can be affected by lead and cause genetic damage in the egg or sperm cells before conception and result in failure to implant, miscarriage, stillbirth, or birth defects.

d) Infants of mothers with lead poisoning have a higher mortality during the first year and suffer from lowered birth weights, slower growth, and nervous system disorders.

e) Lead can pass through the placental barrier and lead levels in the mother's blood are comparable to concentrations of lead in the umbilical cord at birth. Transplacental passage becomes detectable at 12-14 weeks of gestation and increases until birth.

f) There is little direct data on damage to the fetus from exposure to lead but it is generally assumed that the fetus and newborn would be at least as susceptible to neurological damage as young children. Blood lead levels of 50-60 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ in children can cause significant neurobehavioral impairments, and there is evidence of hyperactivity at blood levels as low as 25 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. Given the overall body of literature concerning the adverse health effects of lead in children, WISHA feels that the blood lead level in children should be maintained below 30 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ with a population mean of 15 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$. Blood lead levels in the fetus and newborn likewise should not exceed 30 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$.

g) Because of lead's ability to pass through the placental barrier and also because of the demonstrated adverse effects of lead on reproductive function in both males and females as well as the risk of genetic damage of lead on both the ovum and sperm, WISHA recommends a 30 µg/100g maximum permissible blood lead level in both males and females who wish to bear children.

(IV) Other toxic effects.

a) Debate and research continue on the effects of lead on the human body. Hypertension has frequently been noted in occupationally exposed individuals although it is difficult to assess whether this is due to lead's adverse effects on the kidneys or if some other mechanism is involved.

b) Vascular and electrocardiographic changes have been detected but have not been well characterized. Lead is thought to impair thyroid function and interfere with the pituitary-adrenal axis, but again these effects have not been well defined.

(iv) Medical evaluation.

(A) The most important principle in evaluating a worker for any occupational disease including lead poisoning is a high index of suspicion on the part of the examining physician. As discussed in Section (ii), Lead can affect numerous organ systems and produce a wide array of signs and symptoms, most of which are nonspecific and subtle in nature at least in the early stages of disease. Unless serious concern for lead toxicity is present, many of the early clues to diagnosis may easily be overlooked.

(B) The crucial initial step in the medical evaluation is recognizing that a worker's employment can result in exposure to lead. The worker will frequently be able to define exposures to lead and lead containing materials but often will not volunteer this information unless specifically asked. In other situations the worker may not know of any exposures to lead but the suspicion might be raised on the part of the physician because of the industry or occupation of the worker. Potential occupational exposure to lead and its compounds occur in at least 120 occupations, including lead smelting, the manufacture of lead storage batteries, the manufacture of lead pigments and products containing pigments, solder manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repair, auto manufacturing, construction, and painting.

(C) Once the possibility for lead exposure is raised, the focus can then be directed toward eliciting information from the medical history, physical exam, and finally from laboratory data to evaluate the worker for potential lead toxicity.

(D) A complete and detailed work history is important in the initial evaluation. A listing of all previous employment with information on work processes, exposure to fumes or dust, known exposures to lead or other toxic substances, respiratory protection used, and previous medical surveillance should all be included in the worker's record. Where exposure to lead is suspected, information concerning on-the-job personal hygiene, smoking or eating habits in work areas, laundry procedures, and use of any protective clothing or respiratory

protection equipment should be noted. A complete work history is essential in the medical evaluation of a worker with suspected lead toxicity, especially when long-term effects such as neurotoxicity and nephrotoxicity are considered.

(E) The medical history is also of fundamental importance and should include a listing of all past and current medical conditions, current medications including proprietary drug intake, previous surgeries and hospitalizations, allergies, smoking history, alcohol consumption, and also nonoccupational lead exposures such as hobbies (hunting, riflery). Also known childhood exposures should be elicited. Any previous history of hematological, neurological, gastrointestinal, renal, psychological, gynecological, genetic, or reproductive problems should be specifically noted.

(F) A careful and complete review of systems must be performed to assess both recognized complaints and subtle or slowly acquired symptoms which the worker might not appreciate as being significant. The review of symptoms should include the following:

General	- weight loss, fatigue, decreased appetite.
Head, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat (HEENT)	- headaches, visual disturbance or decreased visual acuity, hearing deficits or tinnitus, pigmentation of the oral mucosa, or metallic taste in mouth.
Cardio-pulmonary	- shortness of breath, cough, chest pains, palpitations, or orthopnea.
Gastrointestinal	- nausea, vomiting, heartburn, abdominal pain, constipation or diarrhea.
Neurologic	- irritability, insomnia, weakness (fatigue), dizziness, loss of memory, confusion, hallucinations, incoordination, ataxia, decreased strength in hands or feet, disturbance in gait, difficulty in climbing stairs, or seizures.
Hematologic	- pallor, easy fatigability, abnormal blood loss, melena.
Reproductive (male or female and spouse where relevant)	- history of infertility, impotence, loss of libido, abnormal menstrual periods, history of miscarriages, stillbirths, or children with birth defects.
Musculo-skeletal	- muscle and joint pains.

(G) The physical examination should emphasize the neurological, gastrointestinal, and cardiovascular systems. The worker's weight and blood pressure should be recorded and the oral mucosa checked for pigmentation characteristic of a possible Burtonian or lead line on the gingiva. It should be noted, however, that the lead line may not be present even in severe lead poisoning if good oral hygiene is practiced.

(H) The presence of pallor on skin examination may indicate an anemia, which if severe might also be associated with a tachycardia. If an anemia is suspected, an active search for blood loss should be undertaken including potential blood loss through the gastrointestinal tract.

(I) A complete neurological examination should include an adequate mental status evaluation including a search for behavioral and psychological disturbances, memory testing, evaluation for irritability, insomnia, hallucinations, and mental clouding. Gait and coordination should be examined along with close observation for

tremor. A detailed evaluation of peripheral nerve function including careful sensory and motor function testing is warranted. Strength testing particularly of extensor muscle groups of all extremities is of fundamental importance.

(J) Cranial nerve evaluation should also be included in the routine examination.

(K) The abdominal examination should include auscultation for bowel sounds and abnormal bruits and palpation for organomegaly, masses, and diffuse abdominal tenderness.

(L) Cardiovascular examination should evaluate possible early signs of congestive heart failure. Pulmonary status should be addressed particularly if respirator protection is contemplated.

(M) As part of the medical evaluation, the lead standard requires the following laboratory studies.

(I) Blood lead level.

(II) Hemoglobin and hematocrit determinations, red cell indices, and examination of the peripheral blood smear to evaluate red blood cell morphology.

(III) Blood urea nitrogen.

(IV) Serum creatinine.

(V) Routine urinalysis with microscopic examination.

(VI) A zinc protoporphyrin level.

(N) In addition to the above, the physician is authorized to order any further laboratory or other tests which he or she deems necessary in accordance with sound medical practice. The evaluation must also include pregnancy testing or laboratory evaluation of male fertility if requested by the employee.

(O) Additional tests which are probably not warranted on a routine basis but may be appropriate when blood lead and ZPP levels are equivocal include delta aminolevulinic acid and coproporphyrin concentrations in the urine, and dark-field illumination for detection of basophilic stippling in red blood cells.

(P) If an anemia is detected further studies including a careful examination of the peripheral smear, reticulocyte count, stool for occult blood, serum iron, total iron binding capacity, bilirubin, and, if appropriate vitamin B12 and folate may be of value in attempting to identify the cause of the anemia.

(Q) If a peripheral neuropathy is suspected, nerve conduction studies are warranted both for diagnosis and as a basis to monitor any therapy.

(R) If renal disease is questioned, a 24 hour urine collection for creatinine clearance, protein, and electrolytes may be indicated. Elevated uric acid levels may result from lead-induced renal disease and a serum uric acid level might be performed.

(S) An electrocardiogram and chest x-ray may be obtained as deemed appropriate.

(T) Sophisticated and highly specialized testing should not be done routinely and where indicated should be under the direction of a specialist.

(v) Laboratory evaluation.

(A) The blood level at present remains the single most important test to monitor lead exposure and is the test used in the medical surveillance program under the lead standard to guide employee medical removal. The ZPP has several advantages over the blood lead level. Because

of its relatively recent development and the lack of extensive data concerning its interpretation, the ZPP currently remains an ancillary test.

(B) This section will discuss the blood lead level and ZPP in detail and will outline their relative advantages and disadvantages. Other blood tests currently available to evaluate lead exposure will also be reviewed.

(C) The blood lead level is a good index of current or recent lead absorption when there is no anemia present and when the worker has not taken any chelating agents. However, blood lead levels along with urinary lead levels do not necessarily indicate the total body burden of lead and are not adequate measures of past exposure. One reason for this is that lead has a high affinity for bone and up to 90 percent of the body's total lead is deposited there. A very important component of the total lead body burden is lead in soft tissue (liver, kidneys, and brain). This fraction of the lead body burden, the biologically active lead, is not entirely reflected by blood lead levels since it is a function of the dynamics of lead absorption, distribution, deposition in bone and excretion. Following discontinuation of exposure to lead, the excess body burden is only slowly mobilized from bone and other relatively stable stores and excreted. Consequently, a high blood lead level may only represent recent heavy exposure to lead without a significant total body excess and likewise a low blood lead level does not exclude an elevated total body burden of lead.

(D) Also due to its correlation with recent exposures, the blood lead level may vary considerably over short time intervals.

(E) To minimize laboratory error and erroneous results due to contamination, blood specimens must be carefully collected after thorough cleaning of the skin with appropriate methods using lead-free containers and analyzed by a reliable laboratory. Under the standard, samples must be analyzed in laboratories which are approved by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) or which have received satisfactory grades in proficiency testing by the CDC in the previous year. Analysis is to be made using atomic absorption spectrophotometry anodic stripping; voltammetry or any method which meets the accuracy requirements set forth by the standard.

(F) The determination of lead in urine is generally considered a less reliable monitoring technique than analysis of whole blood primarily due to individual variability in urinary excretion capacity as well as the technical difficulty of obtaining accurate 24 hour urine collections. In addition, workers with renal insufficiency, whether due to lead or some other cause, may have decreased lead clearance and consequently urine lead levels may underestimate the true lead burden. Therefore, urine lead levels should not be used as a routine test.

(G) The zinc protoporphyrin test, unlike the blood lead determination, measures an adverse metabolic effect of lead and as such is a better indicator of lead toxicity than the level of blood lead itself. The level of ZPP reflects lead absorption over the preceding three to four months, and therefore is a better indicator of lead body burden. The ZPP requires more time than the blood lead to read significantly elevated levels; the return to normal

after discontinuing lead exposure is also slower. Furthermore, the ZPP test is simpler, faster, and less expensive to perform and no contamination is possible. Many investigators believe it is the most reliable means of monitoring chronic lead absorption.

(H) Zinc protoporphyrin results from the inhibition of the enzyme ferrochelatase which catalyzes the insertion of an iron molecule into the protoporphyrin molecule, which then becomes heme. If iron is not inserted into the molecule then zinc, having a greater affinity for protoporphyrin, takes place in the iron, forming ZPP.

(I) An elevation in the level of circulating ZPP may occur at blood lead levels as low as 20-30 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ in some workers. Once the blood lead level has reached 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ there is more marked rise in the ZPP value from its normal range of less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ml}$. Increases in blood lead levels beyond 40 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ are associated with exponential increases in ZPP.

(J) Whereas blood lead levels fluctuate over short time spans, ZPP levels remain relatively stable. ZPP is measured directly in red blood cells and is present for the cell's entire 120 day lifespan. Therefore, the ZPP level in blood reflects the average ZPP production over the previous three to four months and consequently the average lead exposure during that time interval.

(K) It is recommended that a hematocrit be determined whenever a confirmed ZPP of 50 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ml}$ whole blood is obtained to rule out a significant underlying anemia. If the ZPP is in excess of 100 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ml}$ and not associated with abnormal elevations in blood lead levels, the laboratory should be checked to be sure the blood leads were determined using atomic absorption spectrophotometry, anodic stripping voltammetry or any method which meets the accuracy requirements set forth by the standard, by a CDC approved laboratory which is experienced in lead level determinations. Repeat periodic blood lead studies should be obtained in all individuals with elevated ZPP levels to be certain that an associated elevated blood lead level has not been missed due to transient fluctuations in blood leads.

(L) ZPP has characteristic fluorescence spectrum with a peak at 594nm which is detectable with a hematofluorimeter. The hematofluorimeter is accurate and portable and can provide on-site, instantaneous results for workers who can be frequently tested via a finger prick.

(M) However, careful attention must be given to calibration and quality control procedures. Limited data on blood lead - ZPP correlations and the ZPP levels which are associated with the adverse health effects discussed in item (ii) are the major limitations of the test. Also it is difficult to correlate ZPP levels with environmental exposure and there is some variation of response with age and sex. Nevertheless, the ZPP promises to be an important diagnostic test for the early detection of lead toxicity and its value will increase as more data is collected regarding its relationship to other manifestations of lead poisoning.

(N) Levels of delta-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) in the urine are also used as a measure of lead exposure. Increasing concentrations of ALA are believed to result from the inhibition of the enzyme delta-aminolevulinic

acid dehydrase (ALA-D). Although the test is relatively easy to perform, inexpensive, and rapid, the disadvantages include variability in results, the necessity to collect a complete 24 hour urine sample which has a specific gravity greater than 1.010, and also the fact that ALA decomposes in the presence of light.

(O) The pattern of porphyrin excretion in the urine can also be helpful in identifying lead intoxication. With lead poisoning, the urine concentrations of coproporphyrins I and II, porphobilinogen and uroporphyrin I rise. The most important increase, however, is that of coproporphyrin III; levels may exceed 5,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ in the urine in lead poisoned individuals, but its correlation with blood lead levels and ZPP are not as good as those of ALA. Increases in urinary porphyrins are not diagnostic of lead toxicity and may be seen in porphyria, some liver diseases, and in patients with high reticulocyte counts.

(vi) Summary.

(A) The WISHA standard for inorganic lead places significant emphasis on the medical surveillance of all workers exposed to levels of inorganic lead above the action level of 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ TWA. The physician has a fundamental role in this surveillance program, and in the operation of the medical removal protection program.

(B) Even with adequate worker education on the adverse health effects of lead and appropriate training in work practices, personal hygiene and other control measures, the physician has a primary responsibility for evaluating potential lead toxicity in the worker. It is only through a careful and detailed medical and work history, a complete physical examination and appropriate laboratory testing that an accurate assessment can be made. Many of the adverse health effects of lead toxicity are either irreversible or only partially reversible and therefore early detection of disease is very important.

(C) This document outlines the medical monitoring program as defined by the occupational safety and health standard for inorganic lead. It reviews the adverse health effects of lead poisoning and describes the important elements of the history and physical examinations as they relate to these adverse effects.

(D) It is hoped that this review and discussion will give the physician a better understanding of the WISHA standard with the ultimate goal of protecting the health and well-being of the worker exposed to lead under his or her care.

(d) Appendix D. Qualitative Fit Test Protocols. This appendix specifies the only allowable qualitative fit test (QLFT) protocols permissible for compliance with WAC 296-62-07521 (7)(c)(ii).

(i) Isoamyl acetate protocol.

(A) Odor threshold screening.

(I) Three 1-liter glass jars with metal lids (e.g., Mason or Ball jars) are required.

(II) Odor-free water (e.g., distilled or spring water) at approximately 25° C shall be used for the solutions.

(III) The isoamyl acetate (IAA) (also known as isopentyl acetate) stock solution is prepared by adding 1 cc of pure IAA to 800 cc of odor-free water in a 1-liter jar and shaking for 30 seconds. This solution shall be prepared new at least weekly.

(IV) The screening test shall be conducted in a room separate from the room used for actual fit testing. The two rooms shall be well ventilated but may not be connected to the same recirculating ventilation system.

(V) The odor test solution is prepared in a second jar by placing .4 cc of the stock solution into 500 cc of odor free water using a clean dropper or pipette. Shake for 30 seconds and allow to stand two to three minutes so that the IAA concentration above the liquid may reach equilibrium. This solution may be used for only one day.

(VI) A test blank is prepared in a third jar by adding 500 cc of odor-free water.

(VII) The odor test and test blank jars shall be labeled 1 and 2 for jar identification. If the labels are put on the lids they can be periodically dried off and switched to avoid people thinking the same jars always has the IAA.

(VIII) The following instructions shall be typed on a card and placed on the table in front of the two test jars (i.e., 1 and 2); "The purpose of this test is to determine if you can smell banana oil at low concentrations. The two bottles in front of you contain water. One of these bottles also contains a small amount of banana oil. Be sure the covers are on tight, then shake each bottle for two seconds. Unscrew the lid of each bottle, one at a time, and sniff at the mouth of the bottle. Indicate to the test conductor which bottle contains banana oil."

(IX) The mixtures used in the IAA odor detection test shall be prepared in an area separate from where the test is performed, in order to prevent olfactory fatigue in the subject.

(X) If the test subject is unable to correctly identify the jar containing the odor test solution, the IAA QLFT may not be used.

(XI) If the test subject correctly identifies the jar containing the odor test solution he or she may proceed to respirator selection and fit testing.

(B) Respirator selection.

(I) The test subject shall be allowed to select the most comfortable respirator from a large array of various sizes and manufacturers that includes at least three sizes of elastomeric half facepieces and units of at least two manufacturers.

(II) The selection process shall be conducted in a room separate from the fit-test chamber to prevent odor fatigue. Prior to the selection process, the test subject shall be shown how to put on a respirator, how it should be positioned on the face, how to set strap tension and how to assess a "comfortable" respirator. A mirror shall be available to assist the subject in evaluating the fit and positioning of the respirator. This may not constitute formal training on respirator use, only a review.

(III) The test subject should understand that he or she is being asked to select the respirator which provides the most comfortable fit. Each respirator represents a different size and shape and, if fit properly, will provide adequate protection.

(IV) The test subject holds each facepiece up to his or her face and eliminates those which are obviously not giving a comfortable fit. Normally, selection will begin with a half-mask and if a fit cannot be found here, the

subject will be asked to go to the full facepiece respirators. (A small percentage of users will not be able to wear any half-masks.)

(V) The more comfortable facepieces are recorded; the most comfortable mask is donned and worn at least five minutes to assess comfort. Assistance in assessing comfort can be given by discussing the points in (VI) below. If the test subject is not familiar with using a particular respirator, he or she shall be directed to don the mask several times and to adjust the straps each time, so that he or she becomes adept at setting proper tension on the straps.

(VI) Assessment of comfort shall include reviewing the following points with the test subject:

- Chin properly placed.
- Positioning of mask on nose.
- Strap tension.
- Fit across nose bridge.
- Room for safety glasses.
- Distance from nose to chin.
- Room to talk.
- Tendency to slip.
- Cheeks filled out.
- Self-observation/in mirror.
- Adequate time for assessment.

(VII) The test subject shall conduct the conventional negative and positive-pressure fit checks (e.g., see ANSI Z88.2-1980). Before conducting the negative or positive-pressure checks, the subject shall be told to "seat" his or her mask by rapidly moving the head side-to-side and up and down, taking a few deep breaths.

(VIII) The test subject is now ready for fit testing.

(IX) After passing the fit test, the test subjects shall be questioned again regarding the comfort of the respirator. If it has become uncomfortable, another model of respirator shall be tried.

(X) The employee shall be given the opportunity to select a different facepiece and be retested if during the first two weeks of on-the-job wear, the chosen facepiece becomes unacceptably uncomfortable.

(C) Fit test.

(I) The fit test chamber shall be substantially similar to a clear 55 gallon drum liner suspended inverted over a two foot diameter frame, so that the top of the chamber is about six inches above the test subject's head. The inside top center of the chamber shall have a small hook attached.

(II) Each respirator used for the fitting and fit testing shall be equipped with organic vapor cartridges or offer protection against organic vapors. The cartridges or masks shall be changed at least weekly.

(III) After selecting, donning, and properly adjusting a respirator himself or herself, the test subject shall wear it to the fit testing room. This room shall be separate from the room used for odor threshold screening and respirator selection, and shall be well ventilated, as by an exhaust fan or lab hook, to prevent general room contamination.

(IV) A copy of the following test exercises and rainbow (or equally effective) passage shall be taped to the inside of the test chamber:

- a) Normal breathing.

b) Deep breathing. Be certain breaths are deep and regular.

c) Turning head from side-to-side. Be certain movement is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is at either side.

d) Nodding head up-and-down. Be sure certain motions are complete and made about every second. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is in the fully up position.

e) Talking. Talk aloud and slowly for several minutes. The following paragraph is called the Rainbow Passage. Reading it will result in a wide range of facial movements, and thus be useful to satisfy this requirement. Alternative passages which serve the same purpose may also be used.

Rainbow Passage. When the sunlight strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and form a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of white light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond reach, his friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

f) Normal breathing.

(V) Each test subject shall wear his or her respirator for at least ten minutes before starting the fit test.

(VI) Upon entering the test chamber, the test subject shall be given a six inch by five inch piece of paper towel or other porous absorbent single ply material, folded in half and wetted with three-quarters of one cc of pure IAA. The test subject will hang the wet towel on the hook at the top of the chamber.

(VII) Allow two minutes for the IAA test concentration to be reached before starting the fit-test exercises. This would be an appropriate time to talk with the test subject, to explain the fit test, the importance of his or her cooperation, the purpose of the head exercises, or to demonstrate some of the exercises.

(VIII) Each exercise described in segment (IV) above shall be performed for at least one minute.

(IX) If at any time during the test, the subject detects the banana-like odor of IAA, he or she shall quickly exit from the test chamber and leave the test area to avoid olfactory fatigue.

(X) Upon returning to the selection room, the subject shall remove the respirator, repeat the odor sensitivity test, select and put on another respirator, return to the test chamber, etc. The process continues until a respirator that fits well has been found. Should the odor sensitivity test be failed, the subject shall wait about 5 minutes before retesting. Odor sensitivity will usually have returned by this time.

(XI) If a person cannot be fitted with the selection of half-mask respirators, include full facepiece models in the selection process. When a respirator is found that passes the test, its efficiency shall be demonstrated for the subject by having him break the face seal and take a breath before exiting the chamber.

(XII) When the test subject leaves the chamber he or she shall remove the saturated towel, returning it to the test conductor. To keep the area from becoming contaminated, the used towels shall be kept in a self-sealing bag. There is no significant IAA concentration buildup in the test chamber from subsequent tests.

(XIII) Persons who have successfully passed this fit test may be assigned the use of the tested respirator in atmospheres with up to ten times the PEL of airborne lead. In other words this IAA protocol may be used to assign a protection factor no higher than ten.

(ii) Saccharin solution aerosol protocol.

(A) Taste threshold screening.

(I) Threshold screening as well as fit testing employees shall use an enclosure about the head and shoulders that is approximately twelve inches in diameter by fourteen inches tall with at least the front portion clear and that allows free movement of the head when a respirator is worn. An enclosure substantially similar to the 3M hood assembly of part #FT 14 and FT 15 combined is adequate.

(II) The test closure shall have a three-quarter inch hole in front of the test subject's nose and mouth area to accommodate the nebulizer nozzle.

(III) The entire screening and testing procedure shall be explained to the test subject prior to the conduct of the screening test.

(IV) The test subject shall don the test enclosure. For the threshold screening test, he or she shall breathe through his or her open mouth with tongue extended.

(V) Using a DeVilbiss Model 40 Inhalation Medication Nebulizer or equivalent, the test conductor shall spray the threshold check solution into the enclosure. This nebulizer shall be clearly marked to distinguish it from the fit test solution nebulizer.

(VI) The threshold check solution consists of 0.83 grams of sodium saccharin, USP water. It can be prepared by putting 1 cc of the test solution (see (C)(VI) below) in 100 cc of water.

(VII) To produce the aerosol the nebulizer bulb is firmly squeezed so that it collapses completely, then is released and allowed to fully expand.

(VIII) Ten squeezes are repeated rapidly and then the test subject is asked whether the saccharin can be tasted.

(IX) If the first response is negative, ten more squeezes are repeated rapidly and the test subject is again asked whether the saccharin is tasted.

(X) If the second response is negative ten more squeezes are repeated rapidly and the test subject is again asked whether the saccharin is tasted.

(XI) The test conductor will take note of the number of squeezes required to elicit a taste response.

(XII) If the saccharin is not tasted after thirty squeezes (Step (A)(IX)) the test subject may not perform the saccharin fit test.

(XIII) If a taste response is elicited, the test subject shall be asked to take note of the taste for reference in the fit test.

(XIV) Correct use of the nebulizer means that approximately 1 cc of liquid is used at a time in the nebulizer body.

(XV) The nebulizer shall be thoroughly rinsed in water, shaken dry, and refilled at least each morning and afternoon or at least every four hours.

(B) Respirator selection. Respirators shall be selected as described in Section (i)(B) above, except that each respirator shall be equipped with a particulate filter cartridge.

(C) Fit test.

(I) The fit test uses the same enclosure described in (i)(B)(I) and (II) above.

(II) Each test subject shall wear his or her respirator for at least ten minutes before starting the fit test.

(III) The test subject shall don the enclosure while wearing the respirator selected on Section (A) above. The respirator shall be properly adjusted and equipped with a particulate filter cartridge.

(IV) The test subject may not eat, drink (except plain water), or chew gum for fifteen minutes before the test.

(V) A second DeVilbiss Model 40 Inhalation Medication Nebulizer or equivalent is used to spray the fit test solution into the enclosure. This nebulizer shall be clearly marked to distinguish it from the screening test solution nebulizer.

(VI) The first test solution is prepared by adding 83 grams of sodium saccharin to 100 cc of warm water.

(VII) As before, the test subject shall breathe through the open mouth with tongue extended.

(VIII) The nebulizer is inserted into the hole in the front of the enclosure and the fit test solution is sprayed into the enclosure using the same technique as for the taste threshold screening and the same number of squeezes required to elicit a taste response in the screening. (See (A)(X) above.)

(IX) After generation of the aerosol the test subject shall be instructed to perform the following exercises for one minute each.

a) Normal breathing.

b) Deep breathing. Be certain breaths are deep and regular.

c) Turning head from side-to-side. Be certain movement is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is at either side.

d) Nodding head up-and-down. Be certain motions are complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is in the fully up position.

e) Talking. Talk aloud and slowly for several minutes. The following paragraph is called the Rainbow Passage. Reading it will result in a wide range of facial movements, and thus be useful to satisfy this requirement. Alternative passages which serve the same purpose may also be used.

Rainbow Passage. When the sunlight strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and form a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of white light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond reach, his

friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

(X) Every thirty seconds, the aerosol concentration shall be replenished using one-half the number of squeezes as initially (C)(VIII).

(XI) The test subject shall so indicate to the test conductor if at any time during the fit test the taste of saccharin is detected.

(XII) If the saccharin is detected the fit is deemed unsatisfactory and a different respirator shall be tried.

(XIII) Successful completion of the test protocol shall allow the use of the tested respirator in contaminated atmospheres up to ten times the PEL. In other words this protocol may be used to assign protection factors no higher than ten.

(iii) Irritant fume protocol.

(A) Respirator Selection. Respirators shall be selected as described in Section (i)(B) above, except that each respirator shall be equipped with high efficiency cartridges.

(B) Fit Test.

(I) The test subject shall be allowed to smell a weak concentration of the irritant smoke to familiarize him or her with its characteristic odor.

(II) The test subject shall properly don the respirator selected as above, and wear it for at least ten minutes before starting the fit test.

(III) The test conductor shall review this protocol with the test subject before testing.

(IV) The test subject shall perform the conventional positive pressure and negative pressure fit checks. Failure of either check shall be cause to select an alternate respirator.

(V) Break both ends of a ventilation smoke tube containing stannic oxychloride, such as the MSA part No. 5645, or equivalent. Attach a short length of tubing to one end of the smoke tube. Attach the other end of the smoke tube to a low pressure air pump set to deliver 200 milliliters per minute.

(VI) Advise the subject that the smoke can be irritating to the eyes and instruct him or her to keep his or her eyes closed while the test is performed.

(VII) The test conductor shall direct the stream of irritant smoke from the tube toward the face seal area of the test subject. The conductor shall begin at least twelve inches from the facepiece and gradually move to within one inch, moving around the whole perimeter of the mask.

(VIII) The following exercises shall be performed while the respirator seal is being challenged by the smoke. Each shall be performed for one minute.

a) Normal breathing.

b) Deep breathing. Be certain breaths are deep and regular.

c) Turning head from side-to-side. Be certain movement is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is at either side.

d) Nodding head up-and-down. Be certain motions are complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is in the fully up position.

e) Talking—slowly and distinctly, count backwards from 100.

f) Normal breathing.

(IX) If the irritant smoke produces an involuntary reaction (cough) by the test subject, the test conductor shall stop the test. In this case the tested respirator is rejected and another respirator shall be selected.

(X) Each test subject passing the smoke test without evidence of a response shall be given a sensitivity check of the smoke from the same tube to determine whether he or she reacts to the smoke. Failure to evoke a response shall void the test.

(XI) Steps (B)(IV), (VII), and (VIII) of this protocol shall be performed in a location with exhaust ventilation sufficient to prevent general contamination of the testing area by the irritant smoke.

(XII) Respirators successfully tested by the protocol may be used in contaminated atmospheres up to ten times the PEL. In other words this protocol may be used to assign protection factors not exceeding ten.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-38, filed 11/6/86)

WAC 296-63-011 FRAUDULENT EXEMPTION REQUESTS. (1) The department may assess a civil penalty against any employer who submits a fraudulent exemption request. Such penalty assessment shall be consistent with RCW 49.17.180(1), and shall not exceed ~~((fifty=))~~ seventy thousand dollars.

(2) In addition, the director may cause a record of such fraudulent exemptions submission to be referred to the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein such submission occurred.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-78-515 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. (1) It shall be the responsibility of management to establish ~~((and)),~~ supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:

(a) A safe and healthful working environment.

(b) An accident prevention program as required by these standards.

(c) Training programs to improve the skill and competency of all employees in the field of occupational safety and health. Such training shall include the on-the-job instructions on the safe use of powered materials handling equipment, machine tool operations, use of toxic materials and operation of utility systems prior to assignments to jobs involving such exposures.

(2) The employer shall develop and maintain a hazard communication program as required by WAC 296-62-054 through 296-62-05427 which will provide information to all employees relative to hazardous chemicals or substances to which they are exposed, or may become exposed, in the course of their employment.

(3) Management shall not assign mechanics, millwrights, or other persons to work on equipment by themselves when there is a probability that the person could fall from elevated work locations or equipment or that a person could be pinned down by heavy parts or

equipment so that they could not call for or obtain assistance if the need arises.

Note: This subsection does not apply to operators of motor vehicles, watchmen or certain other jobs which, by their nature, are singular employee assignments. However, a definite procedure for checking the welfare of all employees during their working hours shall be instituted and all employees so advised.

(4) After the emergency actions following accidents that cause serious injuries that have immediate symptoms, a preliminary investigation of the cause of the accident shall be conducted. The investigation shall be conducted by a person designated by the employer, the immediate supervisor of the injured employee, witnesses, employee representative if available and any other person with the special expertise required to evaluate the facts relating to the cause of the accident. The findings of the investigation shall be documented by the employer for reference at any following formal investigation.

(5) Reporting of fatality or multiple hospitalization accidents.

(a) Within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of an employment accident which results in an immediate or probable fatality(s) or which results in the hospitalization of two or more employees, the employer of any employee so injured or killed shall report the accident, either orally or in writing, to the nearest office of the department. The reporting may be by telephone or telegraph. The reporting shall relate the circumstances of the accident, the number of fatalities, and the extent of any injuries. The director may require such additional reports, in writing or otherwise, as he deems necessary, concerning the accident.

(b) Equipment involved in an accident resulting in an immediate or probable fatality, shall not be moved, until a representative of the division of industrial safety and health investigates the accident and releases such equipment, except where removal is essential to prevent further accident. Where necessary to remove the victim, such equipment may be moved only to the extent of making possible such removal.

(c) Upon arrival of division of industrial safety and health investigator, employer shall assign to assist the investigator, the immediate supervisor and all employees who were witnesses to the accident, or whoever the investigator deems necessary to complete his investigation.

(6) A system for maintaining records of occupational injuries and illnesses as prescribed by chapter 296-27 WAC.

Note: Recordable cases include:

(a) Every occupational death.

(b) Every industrial illness.

(c) Every occupational injury that involves one of the following:

(i) Unconsciousness.

(ii) Inability to perform all phases of regular job.

(iii) Inability to work full time on regular job.

(iv) Temporary assignment to another job.

(v) Medical treatment beyond first aid.

All employers with eleven or more employees shall record occupational injury and illness information on forms OSHA 101 - supplementary record occupational injuries and illnesses and OSHA 200 - log and summary. Forms other than OSHA 101 may be substituted for

the supplementary record of occupational injuries and illnesses if they contain the same items.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-21, filed 8/27/81)

WAC 296-78-730 ELECTRICAL SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT. (1) Electrical service and equipment shall be constructed, maintained, inspected and operated ((in accordance with the provisions of chapter 19.28 RCW, chapter 296-46 WAC, WAC 296-24-950 through 296-24-955, and the electrical standard as promulgated by the division of building and construction safety inspection services)) according to chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards, Part L.

(2) Repairs. Electrical repairs shall be made only by authorized and qualified personnel.

(3) Identification. Marks of identification on electrical equipment shall be clearly visible.

(4) Protective equipment. Rubber protective equipment shall be provided as required by WAC 296-24-092(1) of the general safety and health standard.

(5) Open switches. Before working on electrical equipment, switches shall be open and shall be locked out.

(6) Concealed conductors. Where electrical conductors are known to be concealed, no work shall be performed until such conductors are located.

(7) Overload relays. Overload relays shall be reset by authorized qualified personnel only.

(8) Passageways to panels. Passageways to switch centers or panels shall at all times be kept free from obstruction. Not less than three feet of clear space shall be maintained in front of switch centers or panels at all times.

(9) Bridging fuses. Fuses shall not be doubled or bridged.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 74-24, filed 5/6/74)

WAC 296-79-090 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND DISTRIBUTION. (1) National electrical code to prevail. All electrical installations and electrical utilization equipment shall comply with ((the National Electrical Code requirements)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(2) Authorized personnel to do electrical work. Only those persons who are qualified to do the work assigned and are authorized by the employer shall be allowed to perform electrical work on any electrical equipment or wiring installations.

(3) High voltage areas to be guarded. Motor rooms, switch panel rooms or other areas where persons may come in contact with high voltages shall be fenced off or be enclosed in a separate area. The gate, door or access to such area shall be posted with a notice stating that only authorized persons are allowed in the area.

(4) Control panels. Floor stand panels should be protected from being struck by moving equipment and handles and buttons shall be protected from accidental actuation.

(5) Switches or control devices. Switches, circuit breakers or other control devices shall be so located that they are readily accessible for activation or deactivation and shall be marked to indicate their function or machine which they control. The positions of ON and OFF shall be marked or indicated and provision shall be made for locking or tagging out the circuit.

(6) Starting requirements for electrically driven equipment after power failure. Electrically driven equipment shall be so designed that it will not automatically start upon restoration of power after a power failure if it will create a hazard to personnel.

(7) Posting equipment automatically activated or remotely controlled. Equipment which is automatically activated or remotely controlled shall be posted, warning persons that machine may start automatically if it will create a hazard to personnel.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 80-31, filed 1/8/81)

WAC 296-79-300 MACHINE ROOM EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES. (1) Lock-out and tag-out procedures to be followed. Lock-out and tag-out requirements and procedures contained in these standards shall be complied with.

(2) Emergency stopping controls. Pulp and paper machines shall be equipped with emergency stopping control(s) which can be actuated quickly from all normal operating stations. If useful for the safety of personnel, the stopping control(s) shall be interlocked with adequate retarding or braking action to stop the machine as quickly as is practical.

(3) Walkways. Steps and footwalks along the four-drum and press section shall have nonslip surfacing and be complete with standard handrails, when practical.

(4) Machine lubrication. If a machine must be lubricated while in operation an automatic lubricating device shall be provided or oil cups and grease fittings shall be provided which can be serviced safely without exposing the worker to any hazards.

(5) Weights on levers. All levers carrying weights shall be so constructed that weights will not slip or fall off.

(6) Guarding inrunning nip points.

(a) The drums on pulp and paper machine winders shall be provided with suitable guards to prevent a person from being caught between the roll and the front drum on the winder when the pinch point is on the operator's side. Any such guard shall be interlocked with the drive mechanism to prevent the winder from running while the guard is not in place except that the winder may be wired to allow it to run at a slow speed only for adjustment and start-up purposes while the guard is not in position. A zero speed switch or locking device shall be installed to prevent the guard from being removed while the roll is turning.

Paper machine winders when used to produce rolls of 15 inches or less in diameter may be exempted from this subsection but must comply with the provisions of (6)(b).

(b) Rewinders.

(i) When rewinding large rolls and the nip point is adjacent to the normal work area, the nip point shall be protected by a barrier guard. Such guard shall be interlocked with the drive mechanism to prevent operating the machine above jog speed without the guard in place. A zero speed switch shall be installed to prevent the guard from being raised while the roll is turning.

(ii) On small rolls 15 inches or less in diameter where barrier guards are impractical they shall not be required if the nip point is separated from the employees by at least 18" while operating at more than jog speed. When the rewinder is running at more than jog speed no worker shall place any part of ~~((his))~~ their body closer than 18" from the nip.

(c) Inrunning nips where paper is not being fed into a calender should be protected by barriers.

(7) Audible alarm in dryer section. An audible alarm shall be sounded prior to starting up any section of a pulp or paper machine. Sufficient time shall be allowed between activation of the alarm system and start-up of the equipment to allow any persons to clear the hazardous area.

(8) Starting up dryer section. In starting up a dryer section, steam to heat the drums shall be introduced slowly and while the drums are revolving.

(9) Starting paper into nip. When starting paper into the nip of drum type reels or calender stacks a safe method shall be used. This may be accomplished by the use of feeder belts, carrier ropes, air carriage or other device or instrument. A rope carrying system should be used wherever possible at points of transfer. Sheaves should be spaced so that they do not create a nip point with each other and the sheave and its support should be capable of withstanding the speed and breaking strength of the rope for which they are intended.

(10) Feeding stack with hand held device. Employees shall not feed a stack with any hand held device which is capable of going through the nip.

(11) Broken carrier rope. Employees shall not attempt to remove a broken carrier rope from a dryer while the section is running at operating speed.

(12) Removing a wrap. Employees shall stop dryer to remove a wrap except in cases where it can be safely removed by using air or other safe means.

(13) Deposits on rolls. To remove deposits from rolls, a specially designed scraper or tool shall be used. Scraping of rolls shall be performed on the outgoing nip side.

(14) Cleaning doctor blades. Employees shall not place their hands between the sharp edge of an unloaded doctor blade and the roll while cleaning the doctor blade.

(15) Sharp edges of doctor blades to be covered. Doctor blades shall have the sharp edges properly guarded during transportation and storage.

(16) Handling doctor blades. Special protective gloves shall be provided and shall be worn by employees when filing or handling sharp edged doctor blades.

(17) Steps, platforms or walkways for calender stacks. When steps, platforms, or walkways are necessary to perform work on calender stacks they shall have nonskid type surfaces. Guardrails shall be installed where possible.

(18) Lifting reels.

(a) Reels shall stop rotating before being lifted away from reel frame.

(b) All lifting equipment (clamps, cables, and slings) shall be maintained in a safe condition and inspected regularly.

(c) Exposed rotating reel shafts with square block ends shall be guarded.

(19) Reels to be properly seated. The crane operator shall ascertain that reels are properly seated at winder stand or at reel arms before ~~((he))~~ they disengage~~((s))~~ the hooks.

(20) Space between reels. On stack reels, a clearance of at least 8 inches between the reels of paper shall be maintained.

(21) Set screws. Set screws for securing core collars to winding and unwinding shafts shall not protrude above the face of the collar. All edges of the collar that an operator's hand may come in contact with shall be beveled to remove all sharp corners.

(22) Properly set up core cutting device. The worker shall make certain that any core cutting device is properly set up and guard is in proper position before using the machine.

(23) Winder shaft. All winder shafts should be equipped with a winder collar guide. The winder should have a guide rail to align the shaft for easy entrance into the opened rewind shaft bearing housing. If winder shafts are too heavy for manual handling, mechanical equipment shall be used.

(24) Barrier guards for shaftless winders. Shaftless winders shall be provided with a barrier guard of sufficient strength and size to confine the rolls in the event they become dislodged while running.

(25) Grounding. All calender stacks and spreader bars shall be grounded according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L as protection against shock induced by static electricity.

(26) Sole plates. All exposed sole plates between dryers, calenders, reels and rewinders shall have a nonskid type surface.

(27) Nonskid type surface required. A nonskid type surface shall be provided in the work areas around the winders or rewinders. Areas in front of the winder shall be kept clear of oil, broke, and other debris that may cause workers to slip, trip, or fall.

(28) Roll lowering table. If a powered roll ejector is used it should be interlocked to prevent accidental actuation until the receiving platform or roll lowering table is in position to receive the roll.

(29) Lowerator. Employees shall keep clear of hazardous areas around the lowerator, especially all lowerator openings in a floor and where roll is being discharged.

(30) Rider rolls. Provision shall be made to hold the rider roll when in a raised position unless counterbalancing eliminates the hazard.

(31) Gas hood entry procedures. Whenever an employee is inside a gas hood ~~((he))~~ they shall be accompanied by another worker or a person shall be stationed near the entrance.

(32) Drain openings in pits. Flush floor drain openings larger than 3" in diameter in the bottom of pits shall be guarded to prevent workers from stepping through, while working in this area.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76)

WAC 296-79-250 SAFETY PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING DRY SULFUR. (1) Sulfur burners. Sulfur-burner houses shall be safely and adequately ventilated, and every precaution shall be taken to guard against dust, explosion hazards and fires, in accordance with American National Standards Z9.2-1960 and Z12.12-1968.

(a) Nonsparking tools and equipment shall be used in handling dry sulfur.

(b) Sulfur storage bins shall be kept free of sulfur dust accumulation, and buildings should be designed with explosion relief, in accordance with American National Standard Z9.2-1960.

(c) Electrical equipment shall be of the explosion-proof type, ~~((in accordance with))~~ according to the safety standard for installing electric wires and equipment, chapter ~~((296-46 WAC, and WAC 296-24-950 and 296-24-955))~~ 296-24 WAC Part L, general safety and health standards.

(d) Sulfur-melting equipment shall not be located in the burner room.

Chapter 296-115 WAC
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR ~~((PASSENGER VESSELS))~~ CHARTER BOATS

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-115-005 SCOPE AND APPLICATION. (1) This chapter shall apply to vessels for hire that carry seven or more passengers when the vessels are operated in inland waters within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington. These rules shall not apply to vessels in the navigable waters of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Coast Guard.

(2) Pursuant to chapter 88.04 RCW, the director of the department of labor and industries shall administer this chapter. The director is authorized to use the services of the marine dock section to administer this chapter.

(3) All rules adopted by the United States Coast Guard pertaining to inland water passenger vessel service and navigation on inland waters shall be directly applicable and administered as a part of this chapter unless they conflict with specific provisions of this chapter or chapter 88.04 RCW.

(4) Special consideration. In applying the provisions of this section, the director may allow departures from the specific requirements when special circumstances or arrangements warrant such departures. (46 CFR 175.25-1)

(5) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:

(a) A vessel that is a charter boat but is being used by the documented or registered owner of the charter boat

exclusively for the owner's own noncommercial or personal pleasure purposes;

(b) A vessel owned by a person or corporate entity which is donated and used by a person or nonprofit organization to transport passengers for charitable or noncommercial purposes, regardless of whether consideration is directly or indirectly paid to the owner;

(c) A vessel that is rented, leased, or hired by an operator to transport passengers for noncommercial or personal pleasure purposes; ~~((or))~~

(d) A vessel used exclusively for, or incidental to, an educational purpose; or

(e) A bare boat charter boat.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-115-015 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL SECTIONS OF THIS CHAPTER.

Note: Meaning of words. Unless the context indicates otherwise, words used in this chapter shall have the meaning given in this section.

(1) "Approved" - approved by the director; however, if a provision of this chapter states that approval by an agency or organization other than the department such as nationally recognized testing laboratories or the United States Coast Guard is required, then approval by the specified authority shall be accepted.

(2) "Authorized person" - a person approved or assigned by the employer to perform a specific type of duty or duties or be at a specific location or locations at the workplace.

(3) "Bare boat" charter ~~((=))~~ means the unconditional lease, rental, or charter of a ~~((vessel))~~ boat by the owner, or ~~((his/her))~~ his or her agent, to a person ~~((or persons))~~ who by written agreement, or contract, assumes all responsibility and liability for the operation, navigation, ~~((provisioning, as well as providing liability insurance for the vessel during the term of the agreement, or contract))~~ and provisioning of the boat during the term of the agreement or contract, except when a captain or crew is required or provided by the owner or owner's agents to be hired by the charterer to operate the vessel.

~~((Note: "Bare boat" charters are exempt from the provisions of chapter 296-115 WAC unless: They are carrying cargo; they are carrying more than six passengers for a fee or other consideration; or they are engaged in any other commercial venture.))~~

(4) "Carrying passengers or cargo" means the transporting of any person or persons or cargo on a vessel for a fee or other consideration.

(5) "Charter boat" means a vessel or barge operating on inland navigable waters of the state of Washington which is not inspected or licensed by the United States Coast Guard and over which the United States Coast Guard does not exercise jurisdiction and which is rented, leased, or chartered to carry more than six persons or cargo.

(6) "Commercial" - any activity from which the operator, or the person chartering, renting, or leasing a

vessel derives a profit, and/or which qualifies as a legitimate business expense under the Internal Revenue Statutes.

((6)) (7) "Competent person" – one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt action to eliminate them.

((7)) (8) "Confined or enclosed space" – any space having a limited means of egress that is subject to the accumulation of toxic or flammable contaminants or has an oxygen deficient atmosphere. Confined or enclosed spaces include, but are not limited to, storage tanks, process vessels, bins, boilers, ventilation or exhaust ducts, tunnels, pipelines and open top spaces more than four feet in depth, such as pits, tubs, vaults, and vessels.

((8)) (9) "Defect" – any characteristic or condition that tends to weaken or reduce the strength of the tool, object, or structure of which it is a part.

((9)) (10) "Department" – the department of labor and industries.

((10)) (11) "Director" – the director of the department of labor and industries, or his designated representative.

((11)) (12) "Employer" – any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity that operates a passenger vessel for hire in this state and employs one or more employees or contracts with one or more persons, the essence of which is the personal labor of such persons. Any person, partnership, or business entity that has no employees, and is covered by the Industrial Insurance Act shall be considered both an employer and an employee.

((12)) (13) "Equipment" means a system, part, or component of a vessel as originally manufactured, or a system, part, or component manufactured or sold for replacement, repair, or improvement of a system, part, or component of a vessel; an accessory or equipment for, or appurtenance to a vessel; or a marine safety article, accessory, or equipment, including radio equipment, intended for use by a person on board a vessel.

((13)) (14) "Hazard" – a condition, potential or inherent, that is likely to cause injury, death, or occupational disease.

((14)) (15) "Hazardous substance" – a substance that, because it is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, or otherwise harmful, is likely to cause death or injury, including all substances listed on the USCG hazardous materials list.

((15)) (16) "Inspection" – the examination of vessels by the director or an authorized representative of the director.

((16)) (17) "Marine and dock section" – the chief and staff of the marine and dock section, department of labor and industries.

~~((17)) "Passenger vessel" means a vessel or barge operating on inland navigable waters of the state of Washington which is not inspected or licensed by the United States Coast Guard and over which the United States Coast Guard does not exercise jurisdiction and which is rented, leased, or chartered to carry more than six persons or cargo.)~~

(18) "Passenger" – any person or persons, carried on board a vessel in consideration of the payment of a fee or other consideration.

(19) "Port" – left hand side of a vessel as one faces the bow.

(20) "Starboard" – right hand side of a vessel as one faces the bow.

(21) "Power driven vessel" – any vessel propelled by machinery.

(22) "Qualified" – one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

(23) "Safety factor" – the ratio of the ultimate breaking strength of a member or piece of material or equipment to the actual working stress or safe load when in use.

(24) "Safety and health standard" – a standard that requires the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes reasonably necessary or appropriate to provide safe or healthful employment and places of employment.

(25) "Shall" – the provision of the standard is mandatory.

(26) "Should" – recommended.

(27) "Substantial" – constructed of such strength, of such material, and of such workmanship, that the object referred to will withstand all normal wear, shock, and usage.

(28) "Standard safeguard" – a device intended to remove a hazard incidental to the machine, appliance, tool, or equipment to which the device is attached.

Standard safeguards shall be constructed of either metal, wood, other suitable material, or a combination of these. The final determination of the sufficiency of any safeguard rests with the director.

(29) "Suitable" – that which fits, or has the qualities or qualifications to meet a given purpose, occasion, condition, function, or circumstance.

(30) "Under way" – a vessel is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore, or aground.

(31) "United States Coast Guard Navigation" – rules International/Inland, Commandants Instruction M16672.29 as now adopted, or hereafter legally amended by the United States Coast Guard.

(32) "Vessel" means every description of motorized watercraft, other than a bare boat charter boat, sea-plane, or sailboat, used or capable of being used to transport more than six passengers or cargo on water for rent, lease, or hire.

(33) "Working day" – a calendar day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays as set forth in RCW 1.16.050, as now or hereafter amended. The time within which an act is to be done under the provisions of this chapter shall be computed by excluding the first working day and including the last working day.

((33)) (34) "Workman," "personnel," "man," "person," "employee," and other terms of like meaning, unless the context indicates otherwise – an employee of an employer who is employed in the business of his employer whether by way of manual labor or otherwise and

every person in this state who is engaged in the employment of or who is working under an independent contract the essence of which is his personal labor for an employer whether by manual labor or otherwise.

~~((34))~~ (35) Abbreviations used in this chapter:

- (a) "CFR" – Code of Federal Regulations.
- (b) "USCG" – United States Coast Guard.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-14, filed 1/21/86)

WAC 296-155-100 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. (1) It shall be the responsibility of management to establish ~~((and))~~, supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:

- (a) A safe and healthful working environment.
- (b) An accident prevention program as required by these standards.
- (c) Training programs to improve the skill and competency of all employees in the field of occupational safety and health.
- (2) Employees required to handle or use poisons, caustics, and other harmful substances shall be instructed regarding the safe handling and use, and be made aware of the potential hazards, personal hygiene, and personal protective measures required.

(3) In job site areas where harmful plants or animals are present, employees who may be exposed shall be instructed regarding the potential hazards, and how to avoid injury, and the first aid procedures to be used in the event of injury.

(4) Employees required to handle or use flammable liquids, gases, or toxic materials shall be instructed in the safe handling and use of these materials and made aware of the specific requirements contained in Parts B, D, and other applicable parts of this standard.

(5) Confined spaces. The requirements of chapters 296-24, 296-62 and 296-155 WAC apply.

(6) The employer shall ensure that work assignments place no employee in a position or location not within ordinary calling distance of another employee able to render assistance in case of emergency.

Note: This subsection does not apply to operators of motor vehicles, watchmen or other jobs which, by their nature, are single employee assignments. However, a definite procedure for checking the welfare of all employees during working hours should be instituted and all employees so advised.

(7) Each employer shall post and keep posted a notice or notices (Job safety and health protection – form F416-081-000) to be furnished by the division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries, informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the act and that for assistance and information, including copies of the act, and of specific safety and health standards employees should contact the employer or the nearest office of the department of labor and industries. Such notice or notices shall be posted by the employer at each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Each employer shall take steps to assure that such notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by other material.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-14, filed 1/21/86)

WAC 296-155-20301 DEFINITIONS. (1) Confined space – Any space having a limited means of egress which is subject to the accumulation of toxic or flammable contaminants or an oxygen deficient atmosphere. Confined spaces include but are not limited to storage tanks, process vessels, bins, boilers, ventilation or exhaust ducts, sewers, underground utility vaults, tunnels, pipelines and open top spaces more than 4 feet in depth, such as pits, tubes, vaults and vessels. (See WAC 296-62-14501(1).)

(2) Toxic atmospheres – Atmospheres having concentrations of airborne chemicals in excess of permissible exposure limits as defined in chapter 296-62 WAC.

(3) Chemical contact agents – Defined in WAC 296-62-07003.

(4) Oxygen deficient atmospheres – Atmospheres at sea level having less than ~~((+8))~~ 19.5% oxygen by volume or having a partial pressure of ~~((+35))~~ 148 millimeters of mercury or less. This may deviate when working at higher altitudes and should be determined for an individual location. Factors such as acclimatization, physical condition of persons involved, etc., must be considered for such circumstances and conditions. (See WAC 296-62-14501(4).)

(5) Flammable atmospheres – Atmospheres in excess of 20% of the lower explosive limit. These are usually toxic as well as flammable. (See WAC 296-62-14501(5).)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-24510 FALL RESTRAINT, FALL ARREST SYSTEMS. (1) When employees are exposed to a hazard of falling from a location 10 feet or more in height, the employer shall ensure that fall restraint or fall arrest systems are provided, installed, and implemented according to the following requirements.

(2) Fall restraint protection shall consist of:

(a) Standard guardrails as described in WAC 296-155-505(6).

(b) Safety belts and/or harness attached to securely rigged restraint lines.

(i) Safety belts and/or harness shall conform to ANSI Standard:

Class I – body belt

Class II – chest harness

Class III – full body harness

Class IV – suspension/position belt

(ii) All safety belt and lanyard hardware assemblies shall be capable of withstanding a tensile loading of 4,000 pounds without cracking, breaking, or taking a permanent deformation.

(iii) Rope grab devices are prohibited for fall restraint applications unless they are part of a fall restraint system designed specifically for the purpose by the manufacturer, and used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

(iv) The employer shall ensure component compatibility.

(v) Components of fall restraint systems shall be inspected prior to each use for mildew, wear, damage, and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service if their function or strength have been adversely affected.

(vi) Anchorage points used for fall restraint shall be capable of supporting 4 time the intended load.

(vii) Restraint protection shall be rigged to allow the movement of employees only as far as the sides and edges of the walking/working surface.

(c) A warning line system as prescribed in the WAC 296-155-24515(3) and supplemented by the use of a safety monitor system as prescribed in WAC 296-155-24521 to protect worker engaged in duties between the forward edge of the warning line and the unprotected sides and edges, including the leading edge, of a low pitched roof or walking/working surface.

(d) Warning line and safety monitor systems as described in WAC 296-155-24515 (3) through (5)(f) and 296-155-24520 respectively are prohibited on surfaces exceeding a 4 in 12 pitch, and on any surface whose dimensions are less than 45 inches in all directions.

(3) Fall arrest protection shall consist of:

(a) Full body harness.

(i) An approved Class III full body harness shall be used.

(ii) Body harness system or components subject to impact loading shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee protection unless inspected and determined by a competent person to be undamaged and suitable for reuse.

(iii) All safety lines and lanyards shall be protected against being cut or abraded.

(iv) Body harness system shall be rigged to minimize free fall distance with a maximum free fall distance allowed of 6 feet, and such that the employee will not contact any lower level.

(v) Hardware shall be drop forged, pressed or formed steel, or made of materials equivalent in strength.

(vi) Hardware shall have a corrosion-resistant finish, and all surfaces and edges shall be smooth to prevent damage to the attached body harness or lanyard.

(vii) When vertical lifelines (droplines) are used, not more than one employee shall be attached to any one lifeline.

(viii) Full body harness systems shall be secured to anchorages capable of supporting 5,000 pounds per employee except: When self-retracting lifelines or other deceleration devices are used which limit free fall to two feet, anchorages shall be capable of withstanding 3,000 pounds.

(ix) Vertical lifelines (droplines) shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2kN), except that self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to two feet (.61 m) or less shall have a minimum tensile strength of 3,000 pounds (13.3 kN).

(x) Horizontal lifelines shall have a tensile strength capable of supporting a fall impact load of at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per employee using the lifeline, applied anywhere along the lifeline.

(xi) Lanyards shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN).

(xii) All components of body harness systems whose strength is not otherwise specified in subsection (3) of this section shall be capable of supporting a minimum fall impact load of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) applied at the lanyard point of connection.

(xiii) Snap-hooks shall not be connected to loops made in webbing-type lanyards.

(xiv) Snap-hooks shall not be connected to each other.

(xv) Not more than one snap-hook shall be connected to any one D-ring unless they are the double locking type.

(xvi) Full body harness systems shall be inspected prior to each use for mildew, wear, damage, and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service if their function or strength have been adversely affected.

(b) Safety nets.

(i) All new nets shall meet accepted performance standards of 17,500 foot-pounds minimum impact resistance as determined and certified by the manufacturers, and shall bear a label of proof test.

(ii) Forged steel safety hooks or shackles shall be used to fasten the net to its supports.

(iii) Safety nets shall be installed as close as practicable under the walking/working surface on which employees are working, but in no case more than 10 feet below such level.

~~((iiv))~~ (iv) Safety ~~((nest))~~ nets shall extend outward at least 8 feet from the outermost projection of the work surface.

~~((iiiv))~~ (v) Safety nets shall be installed with sufficient clearance under them to prevent contact with the surface or structures below when subjected to an impact force equal to the drop test specified in subsection (3)(b)~~((iv))~~ (vii) of this section.

~~((iv))~~ (vi) Safety nets and their installations shall be capable of absorbing an impact force equal to that produced by the drop test specified in subsection (3)(b)~~((iv))~~ (vii) of this section.

~~((iv))~~ (vii) Safety nets and safety net installations shall be drop-tested at the jobsite before used as a fall protection system. The drop-test shall consist of a 400 pound (180 kg) bag of sand 30+2 inches (76+5 cm) in diameter dropped into the net from the highest walking/working surface on which employees are to be protected. Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that a drop-test is not feasible or practicable, the net and net installation shall be certified by a qualified person to be in compliance with the provisions of this section.

~~((iv))~~ (viii) Safety nets shall be inspected weekly for mildew, wear, damage, and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.

~~((iv))~~ (ix) Materials, scrap pieces, and tools which have fallen into the safety net shall be removed as soon as possible from the net and at least before the next work shift.

~~((viii))~~ (x) The maximum size of each safety net mesh opening shall not exceed 36 square inches (230 cm²) nor be longer than six inches (15 cm) on any side

measured center-to-center of mesh ropes or webbing. All mesh crossing shall be secured to prevent enlargement of the mesh opening.

~~((f*x))~~ (xi) Each safety net (or section of it) shall have a border rope for webbing with a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN).

~~((f*x))~~ (xii) Connections between the safety net panels shall be as strong as integral net components and shall be spaced not more than six inches (15 cm) apart.

(c) Catch platforms.

(i) A catch platform shall be installed within 10 vertical feet of the work area.

(ii) The catch platforms width shall equal the distance of the fall but shall be a minimum of 45 inches wide and shall be equipped with standard guardrails on all open sides.

(4) Droplines or lifelines used on rock-scaling operations, or in areas where the lifeline may be subjected to cutting or abrasion, shall be a minimum of 7/8-inch wire core manila rope. For all other lifeline applications, a minimum of 3/4-inch manila or equivalent, with a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds, shall be used.

(5) Safety harnesses, lanyards, lifelines or droplines, independently attached or attended, shall be used while performing the following types of work when other equivalent type protection is not provided:

(a) Work in hoppers, bins, silos, tanks, or other confined spaces as described in WAC 296-62-145.

(b) Work on hazardous slopes, or dismantling safety nets, working on poles or from boatswains chairs at elevations greater than six feet (1.83 m), swinging scaffolds or other unguarded locations.

(c) Work on skips and platforms used in shafts by crews when the skip or cage does not occlude the opening to within one foot (30.5 cm) of the sides of the shaft, unless cages are provided.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-24515 GUARDING OF LOW-PITCHED ROOF PERIMETERS. (1) General provisions. During the performance of work on low-pitched roofs with a ~~((ground to cave height))~~ potential fall hazard greater than 10 feet, the ~~((employee))~~ employer shall ensure that employees engaged in such work be protected from falling from all unprotected sides and edges of the roof as follows:

(a) By the use of a fall restraint or fall arrest systems, as defined in WAC 296-155-24510(1) through (2)(b)(vi) and (3) through (3)(c)(ii)(-); or

(b) By the use of a warning line system erected and maintained as provided in subsection (3) of this section and supplemented for employees working between the warning line and the roof edge by the use of a safety monitor system as described in WAC 296-155-24521.

(c) Mechanical equipment shall be used or stored only in areas where employees are protected by a warning line system, or fall restraint, or fall arrest systems as described in WAC 296-155-24510(2) through (3)(c)(ii). Mechanical equipment may not be used or stored where

the only protection is provided by the use of a safety monitor.

(2) Exceptions.

(a) The provisions of subsection (1)(a) of this section do not apply at points of access such as stairways, ladders, and ramps, or when employees are on the roof only to inspect, investigate, or estimate roof level conditions. Roof edge materials handling areas and materials storage areas shall be guarded as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(b) Employees engaged in built-up roofing on low-pitched roofs less than 50 feet wide, may elect to utilize a safety monitor system without warning lines, where the use of hot tar poses an additional hazard to workers.

(3) Warning lines systems.

(a) Warning lines shall be erected around all sides of the work area.

(i) When mechanical equipment is not being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than six feet (1.8 meters) from the edge of the roof.

(ii) When mechanical equipment is being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than six feet (1.8 meters) from the roof edge which is parallel to the direction of mechanical equipment operation, and not less than 10 feet (3.1 meters) from the roof edge which is perpendicular to the direction of mechanical equipment operation.

(b) The warning line shall consist of a rope, wire, or chain and supporting stanchions erected as follows:

(i) The rope, wire, or chain shall be flagged at not more than six foot (1.8 meter) intervals with high-visibility material.

(ii) The rope, wire, or chain shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is no less than 39 inches (.86 meters) from the roof surface and its highest point is no more than 45 inches (1 meter) from the roof surface.

(iii) After being erected, with the rope, wire or chain attached, stanchions shall be capable of resisting, without tipping over, a force of at least 16 pounds (71 Newtons) applied horizontally against the stanchion, 30 inches (0.76 meters) above the roof surface, perpendicular to the warning line, and in the direction of the roof edge.

(iv) The rope, wire, or chain shall have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds (227 Kilograms), and after being attached to the stanchions, shall be capable of supporting, without breaking, the loads applied to the stanchions.

(v) The line shall be attached at each stanchion in such a way that pulling on one section of the line between stanchions will not result in slack being taken up in adjacent sections before the stanchion tips over.

(c) Access paths shall be erected as follows:

(i) Points of access, materials handling areas, and storage areas shall be connected to the work area by a clear access path formed by two warning lines.

(ii) When the path to a point of access is not in use, a rope, wire or chain, equal in strength and height to the warning line, shall be placed across the path at the point where the path intersects the warning line erected around the work area.

(4) Roof edge materials handling areas and materials storage. Employees working in a roof edge materials handling or materials storage area located on a low-pitched roof with a ground to eave height greater than 10 feet shall be protected from falling along all unprotected roof sides and edges of the area.

(a) When guardrails are used at hoisting areas, a minimum of four feet of guardrail shall be erected on each side of the access point through which materials are hoisted.

(b) A chain or gate shall be placed across the opening between the guardrail sections when hoisting operations are not taking place.

(c) When guardrails are used at bitumen pipe outlets, a minimum of four feet of guardrail shall be erected on each side of the pipe.

(d) When safety belt/harness systems are used, they shall not be attached to the hoist.

(e) When fall restraint systems are used, they shall be rigged to allow the movement of employees only as far as the roof edge.

(f) Materials shall not be stored within six feet of the roof edge unless guardrails are erected at the roof edge.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-24520 LEADING EDGE CONTROL ZONE. (1) When performing leading edge work, the employer shall ensure that a control zone be established according to the following requirements:

(a) The control zone shall begin a minimum of 6 feet back from the leading edge to prevent exposure by employees who are not protected by fall restraint or fall arrest systems.

(b) The control zone shall be separated from other areas of the low pitched roof or walking/working surface by the erection of a warning line system.

(c) The warning line system shall consist of wire, rope, or chain supported on stanchions, or a method which provides equivalent protection.

(d) The spacing of the stanchions and support of the line shall be such that the lowest point of the line (including sag) is not less than 39 inches from the walking/working surface, and its highest point is not more than 45 inches (1.3 m) from the working/walking surface.

(e) Each line shall have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds (227 Kilograms).

(f) Each line shall be flagged or clearly marked with high visibility materials at intervals not to exceed 6 feet.

(g) After being erected with the rope, or chain attached, stanchions shall be capable of resisting without tipping over, a force of at least 16 pounds (71 Newtons) applied horizontally against the stanchions 30 inches (0.76 meters) above the roof surface, perpendicular to the warning line and in the direction of the roof edge.

(2) When positive means of fall restraint as described in WAC 296-155-24510 (2)((b)(vi)) (a) through (d), or fall arrest as described in WAC 296-155-24510 (3) through (5)(c)((iii)) are not utilized, a safety monitor system as described in WAC 296-155-24521 shall be implemented to protect employees working between the forward edge of the warning line and the leading edge.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-14, filed 1/21/86)

WAC 296-155-50505 ROOFING, INSULATING AND WATERPROOFING. (1) Hoisting jack construction. Roofers hoisting jack shall be constructed to withstand the contemplated load to be hoisted. The beam from counter balance point to heel of jack shall be at least 3/4 the length of the entire beam.

(2) Counterweight. Hoisting jack shall be counterweighted with a minimum of three times the contemplated maximum load to be lifted. Counterweight shall be securely fastened to heel of jack to prevent displacement, or the jack shall be fastened by means of lashing, bolting, or other means to prevent displacement.

(3) Pulley attachment. A steel collar or U-bolt and shackle on head of the hoisting jack shall be provided for attachment of the pulley.

(4) Pulley construction. Hoisting pulleys shall be of steel construction.

(5) Hoisting line specifications. Where materials are hoisted by hand the hoist line shall be not less than five-eighths manila rope, or the equivalent. Where machine hoist is used the hoist line shall be wire rope.

(6) Hook construction. Hoisting hooks shall be of cast or forged steel heavy enough to prevent straightening under a load.

(7) Worker clearance. Workers shall not stand under the load.

(8) Hot buckets. Hot asphalt shall be kept at a safe level in buckets for carrying and hoisting.

(9) Ladders. Service buckets of hot asphalt shall not be carried up ladders by workers.

(10) Service bucket specifications. Service buckets shall be standard safety bucket or flatbottom bucket with bails fastened to an offset ear firmly riveted to side of bucket. There shall be a handle riveted near bottom of bucket for tipping purposes.

(11) Ladder extensions. Ladders shall extend at least three feet above the platform or roof served and shall be secured at top and bottom to prevent slipping.

(12) Safeguards for power lines. Safeguards shall be erected to prevent loads and lines contacting power lines where it is not possible to work at least 10 feet from the power lines.

(13) Asphalt cakes. Whole asphalt cakes shall be broken in chunks before being placed in hot tar pot. To eliminate the potential hazard of moisture being trapped in the cake and also prevent the splashing of hot material.

(14) Fire smothering. There shall be means to smother fires at fired tar pots.

(15) Mop handles. Mop or spud bar handles over three feet long shall be of wood or other nonconductive material.

(16) Protective clothing. Persons working at kettles or handling hot tar shall wear gloves and have arms fully protected by material capable of preventing burns.

(17) Tar pots. Open tar heating pots shall be kept outside of buildings.

(18) Tar pot procedures. Electric tar heating equipment may be used inside of the working enclosure provided that:

(a) Exhaust fans in connection with tubing capable of carrying fumes created by the heating process to the outside are installed and in constant use during heating operations.

(b) The equipment shall be provided with a hinged lid or baffle plate for the purpose of immediately smothering a pot fire.

(19) Ventilation. While hot tar is being applied inside an enclosure, exhaust fans to supplement natural ventilation shall be installed to expedite removal of gaseous fumes from the building.

(20) Prohibited locations. Flame heated tar pots shall be prohibited on roofs of structures.

(21) Tar pot controls. Tar pots shall be equipped with automatic controls or have an attendant at all times while in operation.

(22) Guarding roof perimeters. The perimeter of all roofs shall be guarded as ((defined)) specified by ((WAC 296-155-505)) chapter 296-155 WAC Part C-1 Fall restraint and fall arrest.

PART J

STAIRWAYS AND LADDERS (~~(; SCAFFOLDS AND ELEVATING WORK PLATFORMS)~~)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-14, filed 1/21/86)

WAC 296-155-475 ((DEFINITIONS)) SCOPE AND APPLICATION. ((1) "Ladders"

(a) "Cleats" means ladder crosspieces of rectangular cross-section placed on edge on which a person may step in ascending or descending.

(b) "Single cleat ladder" means one which consists of a pair of side rails, usually parallel, but with flared side rails permissible, connected together with cleats that are joined to the side rails at regular intervals.

(c) "Double cleat ladder" means one that is similar to a single cleat ladder, but is wider, with an additional center rail which will allow for two-way traffic for workers in ascending and descending.

(2) "Scaffolding"

(a) "Bearer" means a horizontal member of a scaffold upon which the platform rests and which may be supported by ledgers.

(b) "Boatswain's chair" means a seat supported by slings attached to a suspended rope, designed to accommodate one employee in a sitting position.

(c) "Brace" means a tie that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member.

(d) "Bricklayers' square scaffold" means a scaffold composed of framed wood squares which support a platform, limited to light and medium duty.

(e) "Built-up scaffold" means a rigidly constructed scaffold, built up where it is going to be used and dismantled when its purpose has been accomplished.

(f) "Carpenters' bracket scaffold" means a scaffold consisting of wood or metal brackets supporting a platform.

(g) "Coupler" means a device for locking together the component parts of a tubular metal scaffold. (The material used for the couplers shall be of a structural type, such as a dropforged steel, malleable iron, or structural grade aluminum.)

(h) "Crawling board or chicken ladder" means a plank with cleats spaced and secured at equal intervals, for use by a worker on roofs, not designed to carry any material.

(i) "Double pole or independent pole scaffold" means a scaffold supported from the base by a double row of uprights, independent of support from the walls and constructed of uprights, ledgers, horizontal platform bearers, and diagonal bracing.

(j) "Float or ship scaffold" means a scaffold hung from overhead supports by means of ropes and consisting of a substantial platform having diagonal bracing underneath, resting upon and securely fastened to two parallel plank bearers at right angles to the span.

(k) "Standard guardrail" means a horizontal barrier at the perimeter of any surface edge presenting a potential fall hazard constructed to provide a smooth surfaced top rail a distance of not more than 42 inches or less than 36 inches above the walking surface. An intermediate rail shall be installed half way between the walking surface and the top of the top rail.

The anchoring of posts and framing of members for railings of all types shall be such that the completed structure is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point on the top rail with a minimum deflection.

Note: Where 2 x 4 inch lumber is used for rails and posts, upright posts spaced at intervals not exceeding 8 feet will achieve the 200 pounds loading criteria.

(l) "Heavy duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 75 pounds per square foot.

(m) "Horse scaffold" means a scaffold for light or medium duty, composed of horses supporting a work platform.

(n) "Interior hung scaffold" means a scaffold suspended from the ceiling or roof structure.

(o) "Ladder-jack scaffold" means a light-duty scaffold supported by brackets attached to ladders.

(p) "Leaning horse scaffold" means scaffold planks resting on two half horses supported by two legs on the ground with the point of the bearer resting against a solid portion of a structure.

(q) "Ledgers (stringer)" mean a horizontal scaffold member which extends from post to post and which supports the putlogs or bearers forming a tie between the posts.

(r) "Light duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 25 pounds per square foot.

(s) "Manually propelled mobile scaffold" means a portable rolling scaffold supported by casters.

(t) "Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold" means a scaffold having a continuous platform supported by bearers suspended by wire rope from overhead supports, so arranged and operated as to permit the

raising or lowering of the platform to desired working positions:

(u) "~~Maximum rated load~~" means the total of all loads including the working load, the weight of the scaffold, and such other loads as may be reasonably anticipated for which the scaffold is designed:

(v) "~~Medium duty scaffold~~" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 50 pounds per square foot:

(3) Additional definitions for "scaffolding":

(a) "~~Midrail~~" means a rail approximately midway between the guardrail and platform, secured to the uprights erected along the exposed sides and ends of platforms:

(b) "~~Needle beam scaffold~~" means a light duty scaffold consisting of needle beams supporting a platform:

(c) "~~Outrigger scaffold~~" means a scaffold supported by outriggers or thrustouts projecting beyond the wall or face of the building or structure, the inboard ends of which are secured inside or on the roof of such building or structure:

(d) "~~Plasters-lathers scaffold~~" means a tubular welded scaffold erected for, and used primarily by, the plasterer and lather trades:

(e) "~~Putlog~~" means a scaffold member upon which the platform rests:

(f) "~~Roofing or bearer bracket~~" means a bracket used in slope roof construction, having provisions for fastening to the roof or supported by ropes fastened over the ridge and secured to some suitable object:

(g) "~~Runner~~" means the lengthwise horizontal bracing or bearing members or both:

(h) "~~Scaffold~~" means any temporary elevated platform and its supporting structure used for supporting workers or materials, or both:

(i) "~~Single-point adjustable suspension scaffold~~" means a manually or power-operated unit designed for light duty use, supported by a single wire rope from an overhead support so arranged and operated as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working positions:

(j) "~~Single-pole scaffold~~" means platforms resting on putlogs or cross beams, the outside ends of which are supported on ledgers secured to a single row or posts or uprights, and the inner ends of which are supported on or in a wall:

(k) "~~Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold~~" means a swinging type scaffold having a platform supported by hangers suspended at four points so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by the use of hoisting machines:

(l) "~~Suspended scaffold~~" means a scaffold supported from above, the platform of which is supported at more than two points by steel wire cables suspended from overhead outriggers which are anchored to the steel or concrete frame of the building. It is equipped with a hoisting drum or machine so the platform can be raised or lowered:

(m) "~~Toeboard~~" means a standard toeboard and shall be 4 inches nominal in vertical height from its top edge to the level of the walking surface. It shall be securely

fastened in place and have not more than 1/4-inch clearance above walking surface level. It may be made of any substantial material, either solid, or with openings not over 1 inch in greatest dimension:

(n) "~~Tube and coupler scaffold~~" means an assembly consisting of tubing which serves as posts, bearers, braces, ties, and runners, a base supporting the posts, and special couplers which serve to connect the uprights and to join the various members:

(o) "~~Tubular welded frame scaffold~~" means a sectional panel or frame metal scaffold substantially built up of prefabricated welded sections which consists of posts and horizontal bearer with intermediate members:

(p) "~~Two-point suspension scaffold (swinging scaffold)~~" means a scaffold, the platform of which is supported by hangers (stirrups) at two points, suspended from overhead supports so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by tackle or hoisting machines:

(q) "~~Window jack scaffold~~" means a scaffold, the platform of which is supported by a bracket or jack which projects through a window opening:

(r) "~~Working load~~" means the load imposed by persons, materials, and equipment:)) This part applies to all stairways and ladders used in construction, alteration, repair (including painting and decorating), and demolition workplaces covered under chapter 296-155 WAC, and also sets forth, in specified circumstances, when ladders and stairways are required to be provided. Additional requirements for ladders used on or with scaffolds are contained in chapter 296-155 WAC, Part J-1.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-47501 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS PART. (1) Cleat means a ladder crosspiece of rectangular cross section placed on edge upon which a person may step while ascending or descending a ladder.

(2) Double-cleat ladder means a ladder similar in construction to a single-cleat ladder, but with a center rail to allow simultaneous two-way traffic for employees ascending or descending.

(3) Equivalent means alternative designs, materials, or methods that the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the method or item specified in the standard.

(4) Extension trestle ladder means a self-supporting portable ladder, adjustable in length, consisting of a trestle ladder base and a vertically adjustable extension section, with a suitable means for locking the ladders together (also see trestle ladder).

(5) Failure means load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the structural members lose their ability to carry the loads.

(6) Fixed ladder means a ladder that cannot be readily moved or carried because it is an integral part of a building or structure. A side-step fixed ladder is a fixed ladder that requires a person getting off at the top to step to the side of the ladder side rails to reach the landing. A through fixed ladder is a fixed ladder that requires a person getting off at the top to step between the

side rails of the ladder to reach the landing. For the purpose of this standard, slip forms and scaffolds with built in ladders permanently attached, are considered to be fixed ladders.

(7) Handrail means a rail used to provide employees with a handhold for support.

(8) Individual-rung/step ladders means ladders without a side rail or center rail support. Such ladders are made by mounting individual steps or rungs directly to the side or wall of the structure.

(9) Job-made ladder means a ladder that is fabricated, not commercially manufactured. This definition does not apply to any individual-rung/step ladders.

(10) Ladder types. For the purpose of this standard ladder types are defined by the following types:

Type IA – Extra heavy duty industrial use.

Type I – Heavy duty industrial use such as utilities and contractors.

Type II – Medium duty industrial use such as painters, offices, and light industrial use.

Type III – Light duty household use.

(11) Landing means any area such as the ground, roof, or platform that provides access/egress for a ladder.

(12) Lower levels means those areas to which an employee can fall from a stairway or ladder. Such areas include ground levels, floors, roofs, ramps, runways, excavations, pits, tanks, material, water, equipment, and similar surfaces. It does not include the surface from which the employee falls.

(13) Maximum intended load means the total load of all employees, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, and other loads anticipated to be applied to a ladder component at any one time.

(14) Nosing means that portion of a tread projecting beyond the face of the riser immediately below.

(15) Platform means a walking/working surface for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground.

(16) Point of access means all areas used by employees for work-related passage from one area or level to another. Such open areas include doorways, passageways, stairway openings, studded walls, and various other permanent or temporary openings used for such travel.

(17) Portable ladder means a ladder that can be readily moved or carried.

(18) Riser height means the vertical distance from the top of a tread to the top of the next higher tread or platform/landing or the distance from the top of a platform/landing to the top of the next higher tread or platform/landing.

(19) Side-step fixed ladder. See "fixed ladder."

(20) Single-cleat ladder means a ladder consisting of a pair of side rails, connected together by cleats, rungs, or steps.

(21) Single-rail ladder means a portable ladder with rungs, cleats, or steps mounted on a single rail instead of the normal two rails used on most other ladders. Single rail ladders are prohibited from use.

(22) Special purpose ladder means a portable ladder that represents either a modification or a combination of

design or construction features in one of the general purpose types of ladders previously defined, in order to adapt the ladder to special or specific uses.

(23) Spiral stairway means a series of steps attached to a vertical pole and progressing upward in a winding fashion within a cylindrical space.

(24) Stairrail system means a vertical barrier erected along the unprotected sides and edges of a stairway to prevent employees from falling to lower levels. The top surface of a stairrail system may also be a "handrail."

(25) Step stool (ladder type) means a self-supporting, foldable, portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, 32 inches or less in overall size, with flat steps and without a pail shelf, designed to be climbed on the ladder top cap as well as all steps. The side rails may continue above the top cap.

(26) Through fixed ladder. See "fixed ladder."

(27) Tread depth means the horizontal distance from front to back of a tread (excluding nosing, if any).

(28) Trestle ladder means a self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, consisting of two sections hinged at the top to form equal angles with the base. The size is designated by the length of the side rails measured along the front edge.

(29) Unprotected sides and edges means any side or edge (except at entrances to points of access) of a stairway where there is no stairrail system or wall 36 inches (.9 m) or more in height, and any side or edge (except at entrances to points of access) of a stairway landing, or ladder platform where there is no wall or guardrail system 39 inches (1 m) or more in height.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-476 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) A stairway or ladder shall be provided at all personnel points of access where there is a break in elevation of 19 inches (48 cm) or more, and no ramp, runway, sloped embankment, or personnel hoist is provided.

(a) Employees shall not use any spiral stairways that will not be a permanent part of the structure on which construction work is being performed.

(b) A double-cleated ladder or two or more separate ladders shall be provided when ladders are the only mean of access or exit from a working area for 25 or more employees, or when a ladder is to serve simultaneous two-way traffic.

(c) When a building or structure has only one point of access between levels, that point of access shall be kept clear to permit free passage of employees. When work must be performed or equipment must be used such that free passage at that point of access is restricted, a second point of access shall be provided and used.

(d) When a building or structure has two or more points of access between levels, at least one point of access shall be kept clear to permit free passage of employees.

(2) Employers shall provide and install all stairway and ladder fall protection systems required by this part and shall comply with all other pertinent requirements of

this part before employees begin the work that necessitates the installation and use of stairways, ladders, and their respective fall protection systems.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-477 STAIRWAYS. (1) General. The following requirements apply to all stairways as indicated:

(a) Stairways that will not be a permanent part of the structure on which construction work is being performed shall have landings of not less than 30 inches (76 cm) in the direction of travel and extend at least 22 inches (56 cm) in width at every 12 feet (3.7 m) or less of vertical rise.

(b) Stairs shall be installed between 30 deg. and 50 deg. from horizontal.

(c) In all buildings or structures two or more stories or twenty-four feet or more in height or depth, suitable permanent or temporary stairways shall be installed.

(d) Stairways, ramps or ladders shall be provided at all points where a break in elevation of eighteen inches or more occurs in a frequently traveled passageway, entry or exit.

(e) A minimum of one stairway shall be provided for access and exit for buildings and structures to three stories or thirty-six feet; if more than three stories or thirty-six feet, two or more stairways shall be provided. Where two stairways are provided and work is being performed in the stairways, one shall be maintained clear for access between levels at all times.

(f) Wood frame buildings.

(i) The stairway to a second or higher floor shall be completed before studs are raised to support the next higher floor.

(ii) Roof and attic work areas of all buildings shall be provided with a safe means of access and egress, such as stairways, ramps or ladders.

(iii) Cleats shall not be nailed to studs to provide access to and egress from roof or other work areas.

(g) Steel frame buildings. Stairways shall extend to the uppermost floor that has been planked or decked. Ladders may be used above that point.

(h) Reinforced concrete or composite steel—Concrete buildings. Stairways shall extend to the lowermost floor upon which a complete vertical shoring system is in place. A minimum of two ladders at different locations for each floor may be used above this floor but not to exceed three floors.

(i) Riser height and tread depth shall be uniform within each flight of stairs, including any foundation structure used as one or more treads of the stairs. Variations in riser height or tread depth shall not be over 1/4 -inch (0.6 cm) in any stairway system.

(j) Where doors or gates open directly on a stairway, a platform shall be provided, and the swing of the door shall not reduce the effective width of the platform to less than 20 inches (51 cm).

(k) Metal pan landings and metal pan treads, when used, shall be secured in place before filling with concrete or other material.

(l) All parts of stairways shall be free of hazardous projections, such as protruding nails.

(m) Slippery conditions on stairways shall be eliminated before the stairways are used to reach other levels.

(n) Employers are permitted to use alternating tread type stairs as long as they install, use, and maintain the stairs in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and the following:

(i) The stair must be installed at an angle of seventy degrees or less.

(ii) The stair must be capable of withstanding a minimum uniform load of one hundred pounds per square foot with a design factor of 1.7, and the treads must be capable of carrying a minimum concentrated load of three hundred pounds at the center of any treadspan or exterior arc with a design factor of 1.7. If the stair is intended for greater loading, construction must allow for that loading.

(iii) The stair must be equipped with a handrail on each side to assist the user in climbing or descending.

(o) Due to space limitations, when a permanent stairway must be installed at an angle above fifty degrees, such an installation (commonly called an inclined or ship's ladder) shall have treads, open risers and handrails on both sides.

(p) Where ladders are permitted for access under subsection (1) of this section, means shall be provided for employee hoisting of tools and material, such as a well wheel and hoisting line or the equivalent, so employees will have both hands free for ascending and descending ladders.

(2) Temporary service. The following requirements apply to all stairways as indicated:

(a) Except during stairway construction, foot traffic is prohibited on stairways with pan stairs where the treads and/or landings are to be filled in with concrete or other material at a later date, unless the stairs are temporarily fitted with wood or other solid material at least to the top edge of each pan. Such temporary treads and landings shall be replaced when worn below the level of the top edge of the pan.

(b) Except during stairway construction, foot traffic is prohibited on skeleton metal stairs where permanent treads and/or landings are to be installed at a later date, unless the stairs are fitted with secured temporary treads and landings long enough to cover the entire tread and/or landing area.

(c) Treads for temporary service shall be made of wood or other solid material, and shall be installed the full width and depth of the stair.

(3) Stairrails and handrails. The following requirements apply to all stairways as indicated:

(a) Stairways having four or more risers or rising more than 30 inches (76 cm), whichever is less, shall be equipped with:

(i) At least one handrail; and

(ii) One stairrail system along each unprotected side or edge.

Note: When the top edge of a stairrail system also serves as a handrail, subdivision (g) of this subsection applies.

(b) Winding and spiral stairways shall be equipped with a handrail offset sufficiently to prevent walking on

those portions of the stairways where the tread width is less than 6 inches (15 cm).

(c) The height of stairrails shall be as follows:

(i) Stairrails installed after the effective date of this standard, shall be not less than 36 inches (91.5 cm) from the upper surface of the stairrail system to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread.

(ii) Stairrails installed before the effective date of this standard, shall be not less than 30 inches (76 cm) nor more than 34 inches (86 cm) from the upper surface of the stairrail system to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread.

(d) Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, or equivalent intermediate structural members, shall be provided between the top rail of the stairrail system and the stairway steps.

(i) Midrails, when used, shall be located at a height midway between the top edge of the stairrail system and the stairway steps.

(ii) Screens or mesh, when used, shall extend from the top rail to the stairway step, and along the entire opening between top rail supports.

(iii) When intermediate vertical members, such as balusters, are used between posts, they shall be not more than 19 inches (48 cm) apart.

(iv) Other structural members, when used, shall be installed such that there are no openings in the stairrail system that are more than 19 inches (48 cm) wide.

(e) Handrails and the top rails of stairrail systems shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds (890 n) applied within 2 inches (5 cm) of the top edge, in any downward or outward direction, at any point along the top edge.

(f) The height of handrails shall be not more than 37 inches (94 cm) nor less than 30 inches (76 cm) from the upper surface of the handrail to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread.

(g) When the top edge of a stairrail system also serves as a handrail, the height of the top edge shall be not more than 37 inches (94 cm) nor less than 36 inches (91.5 cm) from the upper surface of the stairrail system to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread.

(h) Stairrail systems and handrails shall be so surfaced as to prevent injury to employees from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.

(i) Handrails shall provide an adequate handhold for employees grasping them to avoid falling.

(j) The ends of stairrail systems and handrails shall be constructed so as not to constitute a projection hazard.

(k) Handrails that will not be a permanent part of the structure being built shall have a minimum clearance of 3 inches (8 cm) between the handrail and walls, stairrail systems, and other objects.

(l) Unprotected sides and edges of stairway landings shall be provided with guardrail systems. Guardrail system criteria are contained in chapter 296-155 WAC, Part K.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-480 LADDERS. (~~((1))~~ General requirements:

~~All rules for design, construction, maintenance, operation, testing, and use of ladders contained in WAC 296-24-780 through 296-24-81013 of the general safety and health standards shall be complied with.~~

~~(a) Only Type I stepladders shall be used on construction worksites, except that painters may use Type II stepladders.~~

~~(b) Except where either permanent or temporary stairways or suitable ramps or runways are provided, ladders described in this Part shall be used to give safe access to all elevations.~~

~~(c) Ladders shall be maintained in good condition at all times:~~

~~(i) The joint between the steps and side rails shall be tight.~~

~~(ii) All hardware and fittings securely attached.~~

~~(iii) And the moveable parts shall operate freely without binding or undue play.~~

~~(iv) The use of ladders with broken or missing rungs or steps, broken or split side rails, or other faulty or defective construction is prohibited.~~

~~(v) When ladders with such defects are discovered, they shall be immediately withdrawn from service.~~

~~(vi) Inspection of metal ladders shall include checking for corrosion of interiors of open end hollow rungs.~~

~~(d) Manufactured portable wood ladders provided by the employer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute, A14.1-1982, Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders.~~

~~(e) Portable metal ladders shall be of strength equivalent to that of wood ladders. Manufactured portable metal ladders provided by the employer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute, A14.2-1982, Safety Code for Portable Metal Ladders.~~

~~(f) Fixed ladders shall be in accordance with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute, A14.3-1984, Safety Code for Fixed Ladders.~~

~~(g) The feet of portable ladders shall be placed on a substantial base, and the area around the top and bottom of the ladder shall be kept clear. Safety feet shall be maintained to ensure proper working condition.~~

~~(h) Portable ladders shall be used at such a pitch that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is about one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the length along the ladder between the foot and the top support). Ladders shall not be used in a horizontal position as platforms, runways, or scaffolds.~~

~~(i) Ladders shall not be placed in passageways, doorways, driveways, or any location where they may be displaced by activities being conducted on any other work, unless protected by barricades or guards.~~

~~(j) The side rails shall extend not less than 36 inches above the landing. When this is not practical, grab rails, which provide a secure grip for an employee moving to or from the point of access, shall be installed.~~

~~(k) Portable straight ladders in use shall be tied, blocked, equipped with safety shoes or otherwise secured to prevent their being displaced.~~

~~(l) Portable metal ladders shall not be used for electrical work or where they may contact electrical conductors.~~

~~(m) Unless otherwise stated, all lumber sizes shall be nominal.~~

~~(n) When working from a ladder, the ladder shall be secured at both top and bottom.~~

~~(o) No type of work shall be performed on a ladder over 10 feet from the ground or floor that requires the use of both hands to perform the work, unless a safety belt is worn and the safety lanyard is secured to the ladder.~~

~~(p) Any work that requires wearing eye protection, respirators, or handling of pressure equipment, shall not be performed from a ladder more than ten feet above the surrounding surface.~~

~~(q) Stepladders shall not be used as single ladders.~~

~~(r) Tops of ordinary types of stepladders shall not be used as steps.~~

~~(s) When working from a stepladder over five feet high a worker shall not stand on a step higher than the third step from the top of the stepladder.~~

~~(t) On two-section extension ladders the minimum overlap for the two sections shall be as follows:~~

	Overlap
Size of ladder expanded length (feet):	(feet)
Up to and including 36	3
Over 36 up to and including 48	4
Over 48 up to and including 60	5

~~(u) Extension ladders shall always be erected so that the upper section is resting on the bottom section.~~

~~(v) When ascending or descending, the user shall face the ladder.~~

~~(w) Workers shall not ascend or descend ladders while carrying tools or materials which might interfere with the free use of both hands.~~

~~(2) Job-made ladders:~~

~~(a) Job-made ladders shall be constructed for intended use:~~

~~(b) If a ladder is to provide the only means of access or exit from a working area for twenty-five or more employees, or simultaneous two-way traffic is expected, a double cleat ladder shall be installed.~~

~~(c) Double cleat ladders shall not exceed 24 feet in length.~~

~~(d) Single cleat ladders shall not exceed 30 feet in length between supports (base and top landing). If ladders are to connect different landings, or if the length required exceeds this maximum length, two or more separate ladders shall be used, offset with a platform between each ladder. Guardrails and toeboards shall be erected on the exposed sides of the platforms.~~

~~(e) The width of single cleat ladders shall be at least 15 inches, but not more than 20 inches between rails at the top.~~

~~(f) It is preferable that side rails be continuous. If splicing is necessary to attain the required length however, the splice must develop the full strength of a continuous side rail of the same length.~~

~~(g) 2-inch by 4-inch lumber shall be used for side rails of single cleat ladders up to 16 feet long; 2-inch by 6-inch lumber, or equivalent, shall be used for single cleat ladders from 16 to 30 feet in length.~~

~~(h) 2-inch by 4-inch lumber shall be used for side and middle rails of double cleat ladders up to 12 feet in length; 2-inch by 6-inch lumber for double cleat ladders from 12 to 24 feet in length.~~

~~(i) 1-inch by 4-inch lumber shall be used for cleats of single and double cleat ladders, when made of Group 1 woods (see Table J-18).~~

~~(j) Cleats shall be inset into the edges of the side rails one-half inch, or filler blocks shall be used on the rails between the cleats. The cleats shall be secured to each rail with three 10d common wire nails or other fasteners of equivalent strength. Cleats shall be uniformly spaced, 12 inches top to top.~~

~~(k) Side rails shall be parallel or flared top to bottom by not more than one-quarter of an inch for each 2 feet of ladder.~~

~~(l) Wood side rails of ladders having cleats shall be not less than 1-1/2 inches thick and 3-1/2 inches deep (2 inches by 4 inches nominal) when made of Group 2 or Group 3 woods (see Table J-18). Wood side rails of Group 4 wood (see Table J-18) may be used in the same cross-section of dimensions for cleat ladders up to 20 feet in length.) (1) General. The following requirements apply to all ladders as indicated, including job-made ladders.~~

(a) Ladders shall be capable of supporting the following loads without failure:

(i) Each self-supporting portable ladder: At least four times the maximum intended load, except that each extra-heavy-duty type 1A metal or plastic ladder shall sustain at least 3.3 times the maximum intended load. The ability of a ladder to sustain the loads indicated in this paragraph shall be determined by applying or transmitting the requisite load to the ladder in a downward vertical direction. Ladders built and tested in conformance with the applicable provisions of appendix A of this part will be deemed to meet this requirement.

(ii) Each portable ladder that is not self-supporting: At least four times the maximum intended load, except that each extra-heavy-duty type 1A metal or plastic ladders shall sustain at least 3.3 times the maximum intended load. The ability of a ladder to sustain the loads indicated in this paragraph shall be determined by applying or transmitting the requisite load to the ladder in a downward vertical direction when the ladder is placed at an angle of 75 1/2 degrees from the horizontal. Ladders built and tested in conformance with the applicable provisions of appendix A will be deemed to meet this requirement.

(iii) Each fixed ladder: At least two loads of 250 pounds (114 kg) each, concentrated between any two consecutive attachments (the number and position of additional concentrated loads of 250 pounds (114 kg) each, determined from anticipated usage of the ladder,

shall also be included), plus anticipated loads caused by ice buildup, winds, rigging, and impact loads resulting from the use of ladder safety devices. Each step or rung shall be capable of supporting a single concentrated load of at least 250 pounds (114 kg) applied in the middle of the step or rung. Ladders built in conformance with the applicable provisions of appendix A will be deemed to meet this requirement.

(b) Ladder rungs, cleats, and steps shall be parallel, level, and uniformly spaced when the ladder is in position for use.

(c)(i) Rungs, cleats, and steps of portable ladders (except as provided below) and fixed ladders (including individual-rung/step ladders) shall be spaced not less than 10 inches (25 cm) apart, nor more than 14 inches (36 cm) apart, as measured between centerlines of the rungs, cleats, and steps.

(ii) Rungs, cleats, and steps of step stools shall be not less than 8 inches (20 cm) apart, nor more than 12 inches (31 cm) apart, as measured between centerlines of the rungs, cleats, and steps.

(iii) Rungs, cleats, and steps of the base section of extension trestle ladders shall be not less than 8 inches (20 cm) nor more than 18 inches (46 cm) apart, as measured between centerlines of the rungs, cleats, and steps. The rung spacing on the extension section of the extension trestle ladder shall be not less than 6 inches (15 cm) nor more than 12 inches (31 cm), as measured between centerlines of the rungs, cleats, and steps.

(iv) Cleats on job-made ladders shall be inset into the edges of the side-rails one-half inch, or filler blocks shall be used on the side-rails between the cleats.

(v) Cleats on job-made ladders shall be secured to each rail with three 10d common wire nails or other fasteners of equivalent strength.

(d)(i) The minimum clear distance between the sides of individual-rung/step ladders and the minimum clear distance between the side rails of other fixed ladders shall be 16 inches (41 cm).

(ii) The minimum clear distance between side rails for all portable ladders shall be 11 1/2 inches (29 cm).

(e) The rungs of individual-rung/step ladders shall be shaped such that employees' feet cannot slide off the end of the rungs.

(f)(i) The rungs and steps of fixed metal ladders manufactured after the effective date of this standard, shall be corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material, or otherwise treated to minimize slipping.

(ii) The rungs and steps of portable metal ladders shall be corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material, or otherwise treated to minimize slipping.

(g) Ladders shall not be tied or fastened together to provide longer sections unless they are specifically designed for such use.

(h) A metal spreader or locking device shall be provided on each stepladder to hold the front and back sections in an open position when the ladder is being used.

(i) When splicing is required to obtain a given length of side rail, the resulting side rail must be at least

equivalent in strength to a one-piece side rail made of the same material.

(j) Except when portable ladders are used to gain access to fixed ladders (such as those on utility towers, billboards, and other structures where the bottom of the fixed ladder is elevated to limit access), when two or more separate ladders are used to reach an elevated work area, the ladders shall be offset with a platform or landing between the ladders. (The requirements to have guardrail systems with toeboards for falling object and overhead protection on platforms and landings are set forth in chapter 296-155 WAC, Part K.)

(k) Ladder components shall be surfaced so as to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.

(l) Wood ladders shall not be coated with any opaque covering, except for identification or warning labels which may be placed on one face only of a side rail.

(m) The minimum perpendicular clearance between fixed ladder rungs, cleats, and steps, and any obstruction behind the ladder shall be 7 inches (18 cm), except in the case of an elevator pit ladder, for which a minimum perpendicular clearance of 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) is required.

(n) The minimum perpendicular clearance between the center line of fixed ladder rungs, cleats, and steps, and any obstruction on the climbing side of the ladder shall be 30 inches (76 cm), except as provided in (o) of this subsection.

(o) When unavoidable obstructions are encountered, the minimum perpendicular clearance between the centerline of fixed ladder rungs, cleats, and steps, and the obstruction on the climbing side of the ladder may be reduced to 24 inches (61 cm), provided that a deflection device is installed to guide employees around the obstruction.

(p) Through fixed ladders at their point of access/egress shall have a step-across distance of not less than 7 inches (18 cm) nor more than 12 inches (30 cm) as measured from the centerline of the steps or rungs to the nearest edge of the landing area. If the normal step-across distance exceeds 12 inches (30 cm), a landing platform shall be provided to reduce the distance to the specified limit.

(q) Fixed ladders without cages or wells shall have a clear width to the nearest permanent object of at least 15 inches (38 cm) on each side of the centerline of the ladder.

(r) Fixed ladders shall be provided with cages, wells, ladder safety devices, or self-retracting lifelines where the length of climb is less than 24 feet (7.3 m) but the top of the ladder is at a distance greater than 24 feet (7.3 m) above lower levels.

(s) Where the total length of a climb equals or exceeds 24 feet (7.3 m), fixed ladders shall be equipped with one of the following:

(i) Ladder safety devices; or

(ii) Self-retracting lifelines, and rest platforms at intervals not to exceed 150 feet (45.7 m); or

(iii) A cage or well, and multiple ladder sections, each ladder section not to exceed 50 feet (15.2 m) in length. Ladder sections shall be offset from adjacent sections,

and landing platforms shall be provided at maximum intervals of 50 feet (15.2 m).

(t) Cages for fixed ladders shall conform to all of the following:

(i) Horizontal bands shall be fastened to the side rails of rail ladders, or directly to the structure, building, or equipment for individual-rung ladders;

(ii) Vertical bars shall be on the inside of the horizontal bands and shall be fastened to them;

(iii) Cages shall extend not less than 27 inches (68 cm), or more than 30 inches (76 cm) from the centerline of the step or rung (excluding the flare at the bottom of the cage), and shall not be less than 27 inches (68 cm) in width;

(iv) The inside of the cage shall be clear of projections;

(v) Horizontal bands shall be spaced not more than 4 feet (1.2 m) on center vertically;

(vi) Vertical bars shall be spaced at intervals not more than 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) on center horizontally;

(vii) The bottom of the cage shall be at a level not less than 7 feet (2.1 m) nor more than 8 feet (2.4 m) above the point of access to the bottom of the ladder. The bottom of the cage shall be flared not less than 4 inches (10 cm) all around within the distance between the bottom horizontal band and the next higher band;

(viii) The top of the cage shall be a minimum of 42 inches (1.1 m) above the top of the platform, or the point of access at the top of the ladder, with provision for access to the platform or other point of access.

(u) Wells for fixed ladders shall conform to all of the following:

(i) They shall completely encircle the ladder;

(ii) They shall be free of projections;

(iii) Their inside face on the climbing side of the ladder shall extend not less than 27 inches (68 cm) nor more than 30 inches (76 cm) from the centerline of the step or rung;

(iv) The inside clear width shall be at least 30 inches (76 cm);

(v) The bottom of the wall on the access side shall start at a level not less than 7 feet (2.1 m) nor more than 8 feet (2.4 m) above the point of access to the bottom of the ladder.

(v) Ladder safety devices, and related support systems, for fixed ladders shall conform to all of the following:

(i) They shall be capable of withstanding without failure a drop test consisting of an 18-inch (41 cm) drop of a 500-pound (226 kg) weight;

(ii) They shall permit the employee using the device to ascend or descend without continually having to hold, push or pull any part of the device, leaving both hands free for climbing;

(iii) They shall be activated within 2 feet (.61 m) after a fall occurs, and limit the descending velocity of an employee to 7 feet/sec. (2.1 m/sec.) or less;

(iv) The connection between the carrier or lifeline and the point of attachment to the body belt or harness shall not exceed 9 inches (23 cm) in length.

(w) The mounting of ladder safety devices for fixed ladders shall conform to the following:

(i) Mountings for rigid carriers shall be attached at each end of the carrier, with intermediate mountings, as necessary, spaced along the entire length of the carrier, to provide the strength necessary to stop employees' falls.

(ii) Mountings for flexible carriers shall be attached at each end of the carrier. When the system is exposed to wind, cable guides for flexible carriers shall be installed at a minimum spacing of 25 feet (7.6 m) and maximum spacing of 40 feet (12.2 m) along the entire length of the carrier, to prevent wind damage to the system.

(iii) The design and installation of mountings and cable guides shall not reduce the design strength of the ladder.

(x) The side rails of through or side-step fixed ladders shall extend 42 inches (1.1 m) above the top of the access level or landing platform served by the ladder. For a parapet ladder, the access level shall be the roof if the parapet is cut to permit passage through the parapet; if the parapet is continuous, the access level shall be the top of the parapet.

(y) For through-fixed-ladder extensions, the steps or rungs shall be omitted from the extension and the extension of the side rails shall be flared to provide not less than 24 inches (61 cm) nor more than 30 inches (76 cm) clearance between side rails. Where ladder safety devices are provided, the maximum clearance between side rails of the extensions shall not exceed 36 inches (91 cm).

(z) For side-step fixed ladders, the side rails and the steps or rungs shall be continuous in the extension.

(aa) Individual-rung/step ladders, except those used where their access openings are covered with manhole covers or hatches, shall extend at least 42 inches (1.1 m) above an access level or landing platform either by the continuation of the rung spacings as horizontal grab bars or by providing vertical grab bars that shall have the same lateral spacing as the vertical legs of the rungs.

(2) Use. The following requirements apply to the use of all ladders, including job-made ladders, except as otherwise indicated:

(a) When portable ladders are used for access to an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails shall extend at least 3 feet (.9 m) above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access; or, when such an extension is not possible because of the ladder's length, then the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support that will not deflect, and a grasping device, such as a grabrail, shall be provided to assist employees in mounting and dismounting the ladder. In no case shall the extension be such that ladder deflection under a load would, by itself, cause the ladder to slip off its support.

(b) Ladders shall be maintained free of oil, grease, and other slipping hazards.

(c) Ladders shall not be loaded beyond the maximum intended load for which they were built, nor beyond their manufacturer's rated capacity.

(d) Ladders shall be used only for the purpose for which they were designed.

(e)(i) Nonself-supporting ladders shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-

quarter of the working length of the ladder (the distance along the ladder between the foot and the top support).

(ii) Wood job-made ladders with spliced side rails shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance is one-eighth the working length of the ladder.

(iii) Fixed ladders shall be used at a pitch no greater than 90 degrees from the horizontal, as measured to the back side of the ladder.

(f) Ladders shall be used only on stable and level surfaces unless secured to prevent accidental displacement.

(g) Ladders shall not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with slip-resistant feet to prevent accidental displacement. Slip-resistant feet shall not be used as a substitute for care in placing, lashing, or holding a ladder that is used upon slippery surfaces including, but not limited to, flat metal or concrete surfaces that are constructed so they cannot be prevented from becoming slippery.

(h) Ladders placed in any location where they can be displaced by workplace activities or traffic, such as in passageways, doorways, or driveways, shall be secured to prevent accidental displacement, or a barricade shall be used to keep the activities or traffic away from the ladder.

(i) The area around the top and bottom of ladders shall be kept clear.

(j) The top of a nonself-supporting ladder shall be placed with the two rails supported equally unless it is equipped with a single support attachment.

(k) Ladders shall not be moved, shifted, or extended while occupied.

(l) Ladders shall have nonconductive side rails if they are used where the employee or the ladder could contact exposed energized electrical equipment, except as provided in the following:

(i) Portable metal or other portable conductive ladders shall not be used on or near energized line or equipment except where nonconductive ladders present a greater electrical hazard than conductive ladders. A greater electrical hazard would be static electricity such as might be found in extra high voltage substations.

(ii) All conductive or metal ladders shall be prominently marked and identified as being conductive.

(iii) All conductive or metal ladders shall be grounded when used near energized lines or equipment.

(m) The top or top step of a stepladder shall not be used as a step.

(n) Cross-bracing on the rear section of stepladders shall not be used for climbing unless the ladders are designed and provided with steps for climbing on both front and rear sections.

(o) Ladders shall be inspected by a competent person for visible defects on a periodic basis and after any occurrence that could affect their safe use.

(p) Portable ladders with structural defects, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps, broken or split rails, corroded components, or other faulty or defective components, shall either be immediately marked in a manner that readily identifies them as defective, or be tagged with "do not use" or similar language, and shall be withdrawn from service until repaired.

(q) Fixed ladders with structural defects, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps, broken or split rails, or corroded components, shall be withdrawn from service until repaired. The requirement to withdraw a defective ladder from service is satisfied if the ladder is either:

(i) Immediately tagged with "do not use" or similar language;

(ii) Marked in a manner that readily identifies it as defective;

(iii) Or blocked (such as with a plywood attachment that spans several rungs).

(r) Ladder repairs shall restore the ladder to a condition meeting its original design criteria, before the ladder is returned to use.

(s) Single-rail ladders shall not be used.

(t) When ascending or descending a ladder, the user shall face the ladder.

(u) Employees shall not ascend or descend ladders while carrying tools or materials that might interfere with the free use of both hands.

(v) When working from a ladder, the ladder shall be secured at both top and bottom.

(w) No type of work shall be performed on a ladder over twenty-five feet from the ground or floor that requires the use of both hands to perform the work, unless a safety belt is worn and the safety lanyard is secured to the ladder.

(x) Any work that requires wearing eye protection, respirators, or handling of pressure equipment shall not be performed from a ladder more than twenty-five feet above the surrounding surface.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-48060 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS. The following training provisions clarify the requirements of WAC 296-155-100 (1)(c), regarding the hazards addressed in chapter 296-155 WAC, Part J.

(1)(a) The employer shall provide a training program for each employee using ladders and stairways. The program shall enable each employee to recognize hazards related to ladders and stairways, and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed to minimize these hazards.

(b) The employer shall ensure that each employee has been trained by a competent person in the following areas, as applicable:

(i) The nature of fall hazards in the work area;

(ii) The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, and disassembling the fall protection systems to be used;

(iii) The proper construction, use, placement, and care in handling of all stairways and ladders;

(iv) The maximum intended load-carrying capacities of ladders used; and

(v) The standards contained in this part.

(2) Retraining shall be provided for each employee as necessary so that the employee maintains the understanding and knowledge acquired through compliance with this section.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-48080 APPENDIX A. This appendix serves as a nonmandatory guideline to assist employers in complying with the ladder loading and strength requirements of WAC 296-155-480 (1)(a). A ladder designed and built in accordance with the applicable national consensus standards, as set forth below, will be considered to meet the requirements of WAC 296-155-480 (1)(a):

** Manufactured portable wood ladders: American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A14.1-1982—American National Standard for Ladders—Portable Wood—Safety Requirements.

** Manufactured portable metal ladders: ANSI A14.2-1982—American National Standard for Ladders—Portable Metal—Safety Requirements.

** Manufactured fixed ladders: ANSI A14.3-1984—American National Standard for Ladders—Fixed—Safety Requirements.

** Job-made ladders: ANSI A14.4-1979—Safety Requirements for Job-Made Ladders.

** Plastic ladders: ANSI A14.5-1982—American National Standard for Ladders—Portable Reinforced Plastic—Safety Requirements.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76)

WAC 296-155-48090 ((TABLE J-18)) **RESERVED.**

((TABLE J-18

AVERAGE DENSITIES OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF WOOD FOR USE IN LADDERS

GROUP 1

Species	Density (lbs/ft)
White ash	41
Beech	43
Birch	44
Rock elm	43
Hickory	50
Locust	47
Hard maple	42
Red maple	36
Red oak	43
White oak	46
Pecan	46
Persimmon	50

GROUP 2

Douglas fir	
—(coast region)	34
Western larch	38
Southern yellow pine	37

Species	Density (lbs/ft)
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GROUP 3

Red alder	28
Oregon ash	38
Pumpkin ash	37
Alaska cedar	31
Port Orford cedar	30
Cucumber	34
Cypress	32
Soft elm	36
Douglas fir	
—(Rocky Mountain type)	30
Noble fir	27
Gum	34
West Coast hemlock	30
Magnolia	35
Oregon maple	34
Norway pine	31
Poplar	28
Redwood	25
Eastern spruce	28
Sitka spruce	28
Sycamore	35
Tamarack	37
Fupelo	35

GROUP 4

Aspen	27
Basswood	25
Buckeye	25
Butternut	27
Incense cedar	25
Western red cedar	23
Black cottonwood	24
White fir	26
Hackberry	37
Eastern hemlock	28
Holly	39
Soft maple	33
Lodgepole pine	29
Idaho white pine	28
Northern white pine	25
Ponderosa pine	28
Sugar pine	26))

PART J-1 SCAFFOLDING

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-481 SCOPE AND APPLICATION. This part applies to all scaffolding used in construction, alteration, repair (including painting and decorating), and demolition workplaces covered under chapter 296-155 WAC, and also sets forth, in specified circumstances, when scaffolding is required to be provided. Additional requirements for ladders used on or

with scaffolds are contained in Part J chapter 296-155 WAC.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-483 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS PART. (1) "Bearer" means a horizontal member of a scaffold upon which the platform rests and which may be supported by ledgers.

(2) "Boatswain's chair" means a seat supported by slings attached to a suspended rope, designed to accommodate one employee in a sitting position.

(3) "Brace" means a tie that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member.

(4) "Bricklayers' square scaffold" means a scaffold composed of framed wood squares which support a platform, limited to light and medium duty.

(5) "Built-up scaffold" means a rigidly constructed scaffold, built up where it is going to be used and dismantled when its purpose has been accomplished.

(6) "Carpenters' bracket scaffold" means a scaffold consisting of wood or metal brackets supporting a platform.

(7) "Coupler" means a device for locking together the component parts of a tubular metal scaffold. (The material used for the couplers shall be of a structural type, such as a dropforged steel, malleable iron, or structural grade aluminum.)

(8) "Crawling board or chicken ladder" means a plank with cleats spaced and secured at equal intervals, for use by a worker on roofs, not designed to carry any material.

(9) "Double pole or independent pole scaffold" means a scaffold supported from the base by a double row of uprights, independent of support from the walls and constructed of uprights, ledgers, horizontal platform bearers, and diagonal bracing.

(10) "Float or ship scaffold" means a scaffold hung from overhead supports by means of ropes and consisting of a substantial platform having diagonal bracing underneath, resting upon and securely fastened to two parallel plank bearers at right angles to the span.

(11) "Standard guardrail" means a horizontal barrier at the perimeter of any surface edge presenting a potential fall hazard constructed to provide a smooth surfaced top rail a distance of not more than 42 inches or less than 36 inches above the walking surface. An intermediate rail shall be installed half way between the walking surface and the top of the top rail.

The anchoring of posts and framing of members for railings of all types shall be such that the completed structure is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point on the top rail with a minimum deflection.

Note: Where 2 x 4 inch lumber is used for rails and posts, upright posts spaced at intervals not exceeding 8 feet will achieve the 200 pounds loading criteria.

(12) "Heavy duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 75 pounds per square foot.

(13) "Horse scaffold" means a scaffold for light or medium duty, composed of horses supporting a work platform.

(14) "Interior hung scaffold" means a scaffold suspended from the ceiling or roof structure.

(15) "Ladder jack scaffold" means a light duty scaffold supported by brackets attached to ladders.

(16) "Leaning horse scaffold" means scaffold planks resting on two half horses supported by two legs on the ground with the point of the bearer resting against a solid portion of a structure.

(17) "Ledgers (stringer)" mean a horizontal scaffold member which extends from post to post and which supports the putlogs or bearers forming a tie between the posts.

(18) "Light duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 25 pounds per square foot.

(19) "Manually propelled mobile scaffold" means a portable rolling scaffold supported by casters.

(20) "Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold" means a scaffold having a continuous platform supported by bearers suspended by wire rope from overhead supports, so arranged and operated as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working positions.

(21) "Maximum rated load" means the total of all loads including the working load, the weight of the scaffold, and such other loads as may be reasonably anticipated for which the scaffold is designed.

(22) "Medium duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 50 pounds per square foot.

(23) "Midrail" means a rail approximately midway between the guardrail and platform, secured to the uprights erected along the exposed sides and ends of platforms.

(24) "Needle beam scaffold" means a light duty scaffold consisting of needle beams supporting a platform.

(25) "Outrigger scaffold" means a scaffold supported by outriggers or thrustouts projecting beyond the wall or face of the building or structure, the inboard ends of which are secured inside or on the roof of such building or structure.

(26) "Plasters-lathers scaffold" means a tubular welded scaffold erected for, and used primarily by, the plasterer and lather trades.

(27) "Putlog" means a scaffold member upon which the platform rests.

(28) "Roofing or bearer bracket" means a bracket used in slope roof construction, having provisions for fastening to the roof or supported by ropes fastened over the ridge and secured to some suitable object.

(29) "Runner" means the lengthwise horizontal bracing or bearing members or both.

(30) "Scaffold" means any temporary elevated platform and its supporting structure used for supporting workers or materials, or both.

(31) "Single-point adjustable suspension scaffold" means a manually or power-operated unit designed for light duty use, supported by a single wire rope from an overhead support so arranged and operated as to permit

the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working positions.

(32) "Single-pole scaffold" means platforms resting on putlogs or cross beams, the outside ends of which are supported on ledgers secured to a single row or posts or uprights, and the inner ends of which are supported on or in a wall.

(33) "Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold" means a swinging type scaffold having a platform supported by hangers suspended at four points so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by the use of hoisting machines.

(34) "Suspended scaffold" means a scaffold supported from above, the platform of which is supported at more than two points by steel wire cables suspended from overhead outriggers which are anchored to the steel or concrete frame of the building. It is equipped with a hoisting drum or machine so the platform can be raised or lowered.

(35) "Toeboard" means a standard toeboard and shall be 4 inches nominal in vertical height from its top edge to the level of the walking surface. It shall be securely fastened in place and have not more than 1/4-inch clearance above walking surface level. It may be made of any substantial material, either solid, or with openings not over 1 inch in greatest dimension.

(36) "Tube and coupler scaffold" means an assembly consisting of tubing which serves as posts, bearers, braces, ties, and runners, a base supporting the posts, and special couplers which serve to connect the uprights and to join the various members.

(37) "Tubular welded frame scaffold" means a sectional panel or frame metal scaffold substantially built up of prefabricated welded sections which consists of posts and horizontal bearer with intermediate members.

(38) "Two-point suspension scaffold (swinging scaffold)" means a scaffold, the platform of which is supported by hangers (stirrups) at two points, suspended from overhead supports so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by tackle or hoisting machines.

(39) "Window jack scaffold" means a scaffold, the platform of which is supported by a bracket or jack which projects through a window opening.

(40) "Working load" means the load imposed by persons, materials, and equipment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-485 SCAFFOLDING. (1) General requirements. Scaffolds shall be furnished and erected in accordance with this standard for persons engaged in work that cannot be done safely from the ground or from solid construction, except that ladders used for such work shall conform to ((~~WAC 296-155-480 through 296-155-48090~~)) Part J chapter 296-155 WAC.

(a) All rules for design, construction, maintenance, operation, testing, and use of scaffolds contained in ((~~WAC 296-24-825 through 296-24-84013~~)) Part J-1

chapter 296-24 WAC apply within the construction industry.

(b) Scaffolds shall be erected in accordance with requirements of this section.

(c) The footing or anchorage for scaffolds shall be sound, rigid, and capable of carrying the maximum intended load without settling or displacement. Unstable objects such as barrels, boxes, loose brick, or concrete blocks, shall not be used to support scaffolds or planks.

(d) No scaffold shall be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered except under the supervision of competent persons.

(e) Standard guardrails and toeboards shall be installed on all open sides and ends of platforms more than 10 feet above the ground or floor, except needle beam scaffolds and floats. Scaffolds 4 feet to 10 feet in height, having a minimum horizontal dimension in either direction of less than 45 inches, shall have standard guardrails and toeboards installed on all open sides and ends of the scaffold platform.

(f) Where persons are required to work or pass under the scaffold, scaffolds shall be provided with a screen between the toeboard and the guardrail, extending along the entire opening, consisting of No. 18 gauge U.S. Standard wire 1/2-inch mesh, or the equivalent.

(g) Scaffolds and their components shall be capable of supporting without failure at least 4 times the maximum intended load.

(h) Any scaffold including accessories such as braces, brackets, trusses, screw legs, ladders, etc. damaged or weakened from any cause shall be immediately repaired or replaced.

(i) All load-carrying timber members of scaffold framing shall be a minimum of 1,500 fiber (stress grade) construction grade lumber. All dimensions are nominal sizes as provided in the American Lumber Standards, except that where rough sizes are noted, only rough or undressed lumber of the size specified will satisfy minimum requirements.

(j) All planking shall be scaffold grades, or equivalent, as recognized by approved grading rules for the species of wood used. The maximum permissible spans for 2- x 10-inch or wider planks shall be as shown in Table J-1.

(k) The maximum permissible span for 1 1/4- x 9-inch or wider plank of full thickness shall be 4 feet with medium duty loading of 50 p.s.f.

(l) Platforms shall be level. All planking or platforms shall be overlapped (minimum 12 inches), or secured from movement. The platform shall be a minimum of two 2-inch by 10-inch planks in width or a minimum of 18 inches.

(m) An access ladder or equivalent safe access shall be provided.

(n) Scaffold planks shall extend over their end supports not less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches.

(o) The poles, legs, or uprights of scaffolds shall be plumb, and securely and rigidly braced to prevent swaying and displacement.

(p) Overhead protection shall be provided for persons on a scaffold exposed to overhead hazards.

(q) Slippery conditions on scaffolds shall be eliminated as soon as possible after they occur.

(r) Welding, burning, riveting, or open flame work shall not be performed on any staging suspended by means of fiber or synthetic rope unless suspended components are well insulated to protect against damaging contacts. Only treated or protected fiber or synthetic ropes shall be used for or near any work involving the use of corrosive substances or chemicals. Specific requirements for boatswain's chairs and float or ship scaffolds are contained in subsections (12) and (21) of this section.

(s) Wire, synthetic, or fiber rope used for scaffold suspension shall be capable of supporting at least 6 times the rated load.

(t) The use of shore or lean-to scaffolds is prohibited.

(u) The height of freestanding scaffold towers shall not exceed four times the minimum base dimension.

(v) Factory-built (laminated) scaffold planks meeting the requirements of wood scaffold planks may be substituted for wood scaffold planks.

(2) Wood pole scaffolds.

(a) Scaffold poles shall bear on a foundation of sufficient size and strength to spread the load from the pole over a sufficient area to prevent settlement. All poles shall be set plumb.

(b) Where wood poles are spliced, the ends shall be squared and the upper section shall rest squarely on the lower section. Wood splice plates shall be provided on at least two adjacent sides and shall be not less than 4 feet in length, overlapping the abutted ends equally, and have the same width and not less than the cross-sectional area of the pole. Splice plates or other materials of equivalent strength may be used.

(c) Independent pole scaffolds shall be set as near to the wall of the building as practicable.

(d) All pole scaffolds shall be securely guyed or tied to the building or structure. Where the height or length exceeds 25 feet, the scaffold shall be secured at intervals not greater than 25 feet vertically and horizontally.

(e) Putlogs or bearers shall be set with their greater dimension vertical, and long enough to project over the ledgers of the inner and outer rows of poles at least 3 inches for proper support.

(f) Every wooden putlog on single pole scaffolds shall be reinforced with a 3/16- x 2-inch steel strip, or equivalent, secured to its lower edge throughout its entire length.

(g) Ledgers shall be long enough to extend over two pole spaces. Ledgers shall not be spliced between the poles. Ledgers shall be reinforced by bearing blocks securely nailed to the side of the pole to form a support for the ledger.

(h) Diagonal bracing shall be provided to prevent the poles from moving in a direction parallel with the wall of the building, or from buckling

(i) Cross bracing shall be provided between the inner and outer sets of poles in independent pole scaffolds. The free ends of pole scaffolds shall be cross braced.

(j) Full diagonal face bracing shall be erected across the entire face of pole scaffolds in both directions. The braces shall be spliced only at the poles. The inner row

of poles on medium and heavy duty scaffolds shall be braced in a similar manner.

(k) Platform planks shall be laid with their edges close together so the platform will be tight with no spaces through which tools or fragments of material can fall.

(l) Where planking is lapped, each plank shall lap its end supports at least 12 inches. Where the ends of planks abut each other to form a flush floor, the butt joint shall be at the centerline of a pole. The abutted ends shall rest on separate bearers. Intermediate beams shall be provided where necessary to prevent dislodgment of planks due to deflection, and the ends shall be secured to prevent their dislodgment.

(m) When a scaffold materially changes its direction, the platform planks shall be laid to prevent tipping. The planks that meet the corner putlog at an angle shall be laid first, extending over the diagonally placed putlog far enough to have a good safe bearing, but not far enough to involve any danger from tipping. The planking running in the opposite direction at an angle shall be laid so as to extend over and rest on the first layer of planking.

(n) When moving platforms to the next level, the old platform shall be left undisturbed until the new putlogs or bearers have been set in place, ready to receive the platform planks.

(o) All wood pole scaffolds 60 feet or less in height shall be constructed and erected in accordance with Tables J-2 to J-8. If they are over 60 feet in height, they shall be designed by a qualified engineer competent in this field, and shall be constructed and erected in accordance with such design. Design drawings shall be available at the jobsite.

(3) Tube and coupler scaffolds.

(a) A light duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, bearers, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing. The posts shall be spaced no more than 6 feet apart by 10 feet along the length of the scaffold. Other structural metals when used must be designed to carry an equivalent load. No dissimilar metals shall be used together.

(b) A medium duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing. Posts spaced not more than 6 feet apart by 8 feet along the length of the scaffold shall have bearers of nominal 2 1/2-inch O.D. steel tubing. Posts spaced not more than 5 feet apart by 8 feet along the length of the scaffold shall have bearers of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing. Other structural metals, when used, must be designed to carry an equivalent load. No dissimilar metals shall be used together.

(c) A heavy duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing, with the posts spaced not more than 6 feet by 6 feet-6 inches. Other structural metals, when used, must be designed to carry an equivalent load. No dissimilar metals shall be used together.

(d) Tube and coupler scaffolds shall be limited in heights and working levels to those permitted in Tables J-8, J-9 and J-10. Drawings and specifications of all tube and coupler scaffolds above the limitations in

Tables J-8, J-9 and J-10 shall be designed by a qualified engineer competent in this field. Design drawings shall be available at the jobsite.

(e) All tube and coupler scaffolds shall be constructed and erected to support four times the maximum intended loads, as set forth in Tables J-8, J-9 and J-10, or as set forth in the specifications by a licensed professional engineer competent in this field.

(f) Posts shall be accurately spaced, erected on suitable bases, and maintained plumb.

(g) Runners shall be erected along the length of the scaffold, located on both the inside and the outside posts at even height. Runners shall be interlocked to the inside and the outside posts at even heights. Runners shall be interlocked to form continuous lengths and coupled to each post. The bottom runners shall be located as close to the base as possible. Runners shall be placed not more than 6 feet-6 inches on centers. When tube and coupler guardrails and midrails are used on outside posts, they may be used in lieu of outside runners.

(h) Bearers shall be installed transversely between posts and shall be securely coupled to the posts with the inboard coupler bearing on the runner coupler. Where guardrails and midrails are required, no outboard runner is required.

(i) The length of the bearer shall exceed the post spacing of the width of the scaffold by the amount necessary to have full contact with the coupler. Bearers used to provide a cantilever support for use as brackets for light and medium-duty scaffolds shall not carry more than two ten-inch planks unless knee braced.

(j) Bracing across the width of the scaffold shall be installed at the ends of the scaffold at least at every fourth level. Such bracing shall extend diagonally from the outer post or runner at this level upward to the inner post or runner at the next level.

(k) Longitudinal diagonal bracing shall be installed on the outer rows of poles at approximately forty degrees to fifty degrees angle from near the base of the first and last outer post upward to the top center of the scaffold. If the scaffold is long, the above diagonal bracing shall be repeated. On short but high runs, the diagonal bracing shall be installed at forty degrees to fifty degrees from the base of the first outer post to the last outer post alternating directions to the top of the scaffold. When conditions preclude the attachment of this bracing to the posts, it may be attached to the runners.

(l) When a scaffold exceeds either 30 feet horizontally or 26 feet vertically, the entire scaffold shall be tied to and securely braced against the building at intervals not to exceed 30 feet horizontally and 26 feet vertically.

(4) Fabricated tubular welded frame scaffolds.

(a) Metal tubular frame scaffolds, including accessories such as braces, brackets, trusses, screw legs, ladders, etc., shall safely support four times the maximum rated load. The maximum rated load shall not be exceeded.

(b) Spacing of panels or frames shall be consistent with the loads imposed.

(c) Scaffolds shall be properly braced by cross bracing or diagonal braces, or both, for securing vertical members together laterally, and the cross braces shall be of

such length as will automatically square and aline vertical members so that the erected scaffold is always plumb, level, square, and rigid. All brace connections shall be made secure.

(d) Panel or frame legs shall be set on adjustable bases or plain bases placed on mud sills or other foundations adequate to support the maximum rated load.

(e) The panels or frames shall be placed one on top of the other with coupling or stacking pins to provide proper vertical alinement of the legs.

(f) Where uplift may occur, panels shall be locked together vertically by pins or equivalent method.

(g) To prevent movement, the scaffold shall be secured to the building or structure at intervals not to exceed 30 feet horizontally and 26 feet vertically.

(h) Maximum permissible spans or planking shall be in conformity with (1)(j) of this section.

(i) Fabricated tubular frame scaffolds over 125 feet in height above the base plates shall be designed by a registered professional engineer. Copies of the drawings and specifications shall be available at the jobsite.

(j) Guardrails, midrails, and toeboards shall be installed as required by subsection (1)(e) of this section. Wire mesh shall be provided between the toprail and toeboard when persons are working below.

(k) All fabricated tubular frame scaffolds shall be erected by competent and experienced personnel.

(l) All brackets shall be seated correctly with side brackets parallel to the frames and end brackets at ninety degrees to the frames. Brackets shall not be bent or twisted from normal position. Brackets (except mobile brackets designed to carry materials) are to be used as work platforms only and shall not be used for storage of material or equipment.

(m) Scaffold frames and their components manufactured by different companies shall not be intermixed unless they are compatible and the manufacturer has given written approval. The manufacturers letter of approval shall be available at the jobsite.

(n) Periodic inspections by the employer shall be made of all fabricated tubular frames and accessories. Any maintenance required shall be made before further use.

(5) Outrigger scaffolds, general.

(a) Outrigger beams shall extend not more than 6 feet beyond the face of the building. The inboard end of outrigger beams, measured from the fulcrum point to the inboard point of support, shall be not less than 1 1/2 times the outboard end in length. The beams shall rest on edge, the sides shall be plumb, and the edges shall be horizontal. The fulcrum point of the beam shall rest on a secure bearing at least 6 inches in each horizontal dimension. The beam shall be secured in place against movement and shall be securely braced at the fulcrum point against tipping.

(b) The inboard ends of outrigger beams shall be positively secured either by means of struts bearing against sills in contact with the overhead beams or ceiling, or by means of tension members secured to the floor joists underfoot, or by both if necessary, or by a securely fastened solid body counterweight. (Water in an open container or loose material in bags shall not be permitted.)

The inboard ends of outrigger beams shall be secured against tipping and the entire supporting structure shall be securely braced in both directions to prevent any horizontal movement.

(c) Unless outrigger scaffolds are designed by a registered professional engineer competent in this field, they shall be constructed and erected in accordance with Table J-11. Outrigger scaffolds, designed by a registered professional engineer, shall be constructed and erected in accordance with such design. A copy of the drawings and specifications shall be available at the jobsite.

(d) Planking shall be laid tight and shall extend to within 3 inches of the building wall. Planking shall be secured to the beams.

(6) Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds.

(a) The scaffold shall be capable of sustaining a working load of 50 pounds per square foot and shall not be loaded in excess of that figure.

(b) The scaffold shall be provided with hoisting machines that meet the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation, or other agency or laboratory approved by the department of labor and industries.

(c) The platform shall be supported by wire ropes, capable of supporting at least 6 times the intended load, suspended from overhead outrigger beams.

(d) The scaffold outrigger beams shall consist of structural metal securely fastened or anchored to the frame or floor system of the building or structure.

(e) Each outrigger beam shall be equivalent in strength to at least a standard 7-inch, 15.3-pound steel I-beam, at least 15 feet long, and shall not project more than 6 feet 6 inches beyond the bearing point.

(f) Where the overhang exceeds 6 feet 6 inches, outrigger beams shall be composed of stronger beams or multiple beams and be installed under the supervision of a competent person.

(g) All outrigger beams shall be set and maintained with their webs in a vertical position.

(h) A stop bolt shall be placed at each end of every outrigger beam.

(i) The outrigger beam shall rest on suitable wood bearing blocks.

(j) The free end of the suspension wire ropes shall be equipped with proper size thimbles and secured by splicing or other equivalent means. The running ends shall be securely attached to the hoisting drum. At least four turns of wire rope shall remain on the drum when the platform is at ground level. The use of fiber rope is prohibited.

(k) Where a single outrigger beam is used, the steel shackles or clevises with which the wire ropes are attached to the outrigger beams shall be placed directly over the hoisting drums.

(l) The scaffold platform shall be equivalent in strength to at least 2-inch planking. (For maximum planking spans, see subsection (1)(j) of this section.)

(m) When employees are at work on the scaffold and an overhead hazard exists, overhead protection shall be provided on the scaffold, not more than 9 feet above the platform, consisting of 2-inch planking, or material of

equivalent strength, laid tight, and extending not less than the width of the scaffold.

(n) Each scaffold shall be installed or relocated under the supervision of a competent person.

(o) When channel iron outrigger beams are used instead of I-beams, they shall be securely fastened together with the flanges turned out.

(p) All parts of the scaffold, such as bolts, nuts, fittings, clamps, wire rope, outrigger beams and their fastenings shall be maintained in sound condition and shall be inspected before each installation and periodically thereafter. All parts shall be of the grade specified by the manufacturer.

(7) Two-point suspension scaffolds.

(a) Two-point suspension scaffold platforms shall be not less than 20 inches nor more than 36 inches wide overall. The platform shall be securely fastened to the hangers by U-bolts or by other equivalent means.

(b) The hangers of two-point suspension scaffolds shall be made of wrought iron, mild steel, or other equivalent material, having a cross-sectional area capable of sustaining 4 times the maximum rated load, and shall be designed with a support for guardrail, intermediate rail, and toeboard.

(c) When hoisting machines are used on two-point suspension scaffolds, such machines shall be of a design tested and approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation, or by an agency or laboratory approved by the department of labor and industries.

(d) The roof irons or hooks shall be of mild steel, or other equivalent material, of proper size and design, securely installed and anchored. The roof irons or hooks and any other devices shall have tiebacks of 3/4-inch manila rope, or the equivalent, to serve as a secondary means of anchorage, installed at right angles to the face of the building, whenever possible, and secured to a structurally sound portion of the building.

(e) Two-point suspension scaffolds shall be suspended by wire, synthetic or fiber ropes capable of supporting at least 6 times the rated load. All other components shall be capable of supporting at least four times the rated load.

(f) The sheaves of all blocks, consisting of at least one double and one single block, shall fit the size and type of rope used and shall be a minimum of six inches in diameter.

(g) All wire ropes, fiber and synthetic ropes, slings, hangers, platforms, and other supporting parts shall be inspected before every installation. Periodic inspections shall be made while the scaffold is in use.

(h) On suspension scaffolds designed for a working load of 500 pounds, no more than two persons shall be permitted to work at one time. On suspension scaffolds with a working load of 750 pounds, no more than three persons shall be permitted to work at one time. On suspension scaffolds with a working load of 1,000 pounds, no more than four persons shall be permitted to work at one time. Each employee shall be protected by an approved full body harness attached to a dropline. The droplines shall be securely attached to substantial members of the structure (not scaffold), or to securely rigged

lines, which will safely suspend the employee in case of a fall. In order to keep the dropline continuously attached, with a minimum of slack, to a fixed structure, the attachment point of the dropline shall be appropriately changed as the work progresses.

(i) When a multi-tiered two-point suspension scaffold is used, it shall be provided with safety droplines that attach to each end of the scaffold through an approved quick acting safety device, in case either or both of the main suspension lines should break. The lanyard of the full body harness shall be tied off to a substantial member of the scaffold itself or to a horizontal lifeline attached to each end of the scaffold or a sliding device on the horizontal lifeline. The two additional safety droplines shall be individually suspended from roof irons, hooks, or other approved devices and shall be near the suspension droplines to prevent unnecessary side impact. The safety dropline shall have a 6 to 1 safety factor. Such scaffolds shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer and a copy of the drawings and specifications shall be available at the jobsite.

(j) Two-point suspension scaffolds shall be securely lashed to the building or structure to prevent the scaffolds from swaying. Window cleaners' anchors shall not be used for this purpose.

(k) The platform of every two-point suspension scaffold shall be one of the following types:

(i) Ladder-type platforms. The side stringer shall be of clear straight-grained spruce or materials of equivalent strength and durability. The rungs shall be of straight-grained oak, ash, or hickory, at least 1 1/8 inch in diameter, with 7/8-inch tenons mortised into the side stringers at least 7/8-inch. The stringers shall be tied together with the tie rods not less than one-quarter inch in diameter, passing through the stringers and riveted up tight against washers on both ends. The flooring strips shall be spaced not more than five-eighths inch apart except at the side rails where the space may be 1 inch. Ladder-type platforms shall be constructed in accordance with Table J-12.

(ii) Plank-type platforms. Plank-type platforms shall be composed of not less than two nominal 2- x 10-inch unspliced planks, properly cleated together on the underside, starting 6 inches from each end; intervals in between shall not exceed 4 feet. The plank-type platform shall not extend beyond the hangers more than 12 inches. A bar or other effective means shall be securely fastened to the platform at each end to prevent its slipping off the hanger. The span between hangers for plank-type platforms shall not exceed 8 feet.

(iii) Beam-type platforms. Beam platforms shall have side stringers of lumber not less than 2 x 6 inches set on edge. The span between hangers shall not exceed 12 feet when beam platforms are used. The flooring shall be supported on 2- x 6-inch cross beams, laid flat and set into the upper edge of the stringers with a snug fit, at intervals of not more than 4 feet, securely nailed in place. The flooring shall be of 1- x 6-inch material properly nailed. Floor boards shall not be spaced more than one-half inch apart.

(iv) Light metal-type platforms, when used, shall be tested and listed according to Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation, or the department of labor and industries.

(l) In addition to the normal operating brake, all power-driven units shall have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.

(m) When acid solutions are used, natural or synthetic fiber rope shall not be used.

(n) Every swinging scaffold shall be tested before using by raising the platform one foot from the ground and loading it with at least four times the maximum weight to be imposed when aloft.

(8) Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds.

(a) The scaffold shall be capable of sustaining a working load of 25 pounds per square foot and shall not be overloaded. Scaffolds shall not be used for storage of stone or other heavy materials.

(b) When used, the hoisting machine and its supports shall be of a type tested and listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation or the department of labor and industries.

(c) The platform shall be securely fastened to the hangers by U-bolts or other equivalent means. (For materials and spans, see item (ii) of subsection (7)(k), Plank-type Platforms and Table J-12 of this section.)

(d) The scaffold unit shall be suspended from metal outriggers, iron brackets, wire rope slings, or iron hooks.

(e) Outriggers, when used, shall be set with their webs in a vertical position, securely anchored to the building or structure and provided with stop bolts at each end.

(f) The scaffold shall be supported by wire rope capable of supporting at least 6 times the rated load. All other components shall be capable of supporting at least 4 times the rated load.

(g) The free ends of the suspension wire ropes shall be equipped with proper size thimbles, secured by splicing or other equivalent means. The running ends shall be securely attached to the hoisting drum and at least four turns of wire rope shall remain on the drum at all times.

(h) When two or more scaffolds are used on a building or structure, they shall not be bridged one to the other; but shall be maintained at even height with platforms abutting closely.

(i) In addition to the normal operating brake, all power-driven units shall have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.

(j) Each scaffold shall be installed or relocated in accordance with approved designs and instructions under the supervision of a competent designated person.

(k) Where additional working levels are required to be supported, the plans and specifications of the support and scaffold components shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer. These plans and specifications shall be available at the site.

(9) Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.

(a) The scaffolding, including power units or manually operated winches, shall be of a type tested and listed by

Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation or the department of labor and industries.

(b) The power units may be either electrically or air motor driven.

(c) All power-operated gears and brakes shall be enclosed.

(d) In addition to the normal operating brake, all power-driven units shall have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.

(e) The hoisting machines, cables, and equipment shall be regularly serviced and inspected.

(f) The units may be combined to form a two-point suspension scaffold. Such scaffold shall comply with subsection (7) of this section.

(g) When the supporting wire rope is not plumb for its entire length, supports shall be designed to sustain any additional load or stress upon the line.

(h) Suspension methods and employee safeguards shall conform to the provisions of subsections (6) and (7) of this section.

(i) For additional details not covered in this subsection applicable technical portions of American National Standards Institute, A120.1-1970, Power-Operated Devices for Exterior Building Maintenance Powered Platforms, shall be used.

(10) Boatswain's chairs.

(a) The chair seat shall not be less than 12 x 24 inches, and 1-inch thick. The seat shall be reinforced on the underside by cleats securely fastened to prevent the board from splitting. Specially designed seats having dimensions other than those specified in this subsection may be used provided they have been designed and tested (with a safety factor of four) to sustain a load of two hundred fifty pounds.

(b) The two fiber rope seat slings shall be of 5/8-inch diameter, reeved through the four seat holes so as to cross each other on the underside of the seat.

(c) Seat slings shall be of at least 3/8-inch wire rope when an employee is conducting a heat-producing process, such as gas welding.

(d) The employee shall be protected by a full body harness and lifeline in accordance with WAC 296-155-24510 (3)(a)(i). The attachment point of the lifeline to the structure shall be appropriately changed as the work progresses.

(e) The tackle shall consist of correct size ball bearing or bushed blocks and properly spliced 5/8-inch diameter first grade manila rope, or equivalent.

(f) The roof irons, hooks, or the object to which the tackle is anchored, shall be securely installed. Tiebacks, when used, shall be installed at right angles to the face of the building and securely fastened.

(g) The scaffolding, including power units shall be of tested design.

(h) All power operated gears and brakes shall be enclosed.

(i) In addition to the normal operating brake, all power-driven units shall have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.

(11) Carpenters' bracket scaffolds.

(a) The brackets shall consist of a triangular wood frame not less than 2 x 3 inches in cross section, or of metal of equivalent strength. Each member shall be properly fitted and securely joined.

(b) Each bracket shall be attached to the structure by means of one of the following:

(i) A bolt, no less than 5/8-inch in diameter, which shall extend through to the inside of the building wall;

(ii) A metal stud attachment device;

(iii) Welding to steel tanks;

(iv) Hooking over a well-secured and adequately strong supporting member.

(c) The brackets shall be spaced no more than 8 feet apart.

(d) No more than two employees shall occupy any given 8 feet of a bracket scaffold at any one time. Tools and materials shall not exceed 75 pounds in addition to the occupancy.

(e) The platform shall consist of not less than two 2- x 10-inch planks extending not more than 12 inches or less than 6 inches beyond each end support. Fabricated planking may be used if properly engineered and tested.

(12) Bricklayers' square scaffolds.

(a) The squares shall not exceed 5 feet in width and 5 feet in height.

(b) Members shall be not less than those specified in Table J-13.

(c) The squares shall be reinforced on both sides of each corner with 1- x 6-inch gusset pieces. They shall also have diagonal braces 1 x 8 inches on both sides running from center to center of each member, or other means to secure equivalent strength and rigidity.

(d) The squares shall be set not more than 5 feet apart for medium duty scaffolds, and not more than 8 feet apart for light duty scaffolds. Bracing, 1 x 8 inches, extending from the bottom of each square to the top of the next square, shall be provided on both front and rear sides of the scaffold.

(e) Platform planks shall be at least 2 x 10-inch. The ends of the planks shall overlap the bearers of the squares and each plank shall be supported by not less than three squares. Fabricated planking may be used if properly engineered and tested.

(f) Bricklayers' square scaffolds shall not exceed three tiers in height and shall be so constructed and arranged that one square shall rest directly above the other. The upper tiers shall stand on a continuous row of planks laid across the next lower tier and be nailed down or otherwise secured to prevent displacement.

(g) Scaffolds shall be level and set upon a firm foundation.

(13) Horse scaffolds.

(a) Horse scaffolds shall not be constructed or arranged more than two tiers or 10 feet in height.

(b) The members of the horses shall be not less than those specified in Table J-14.

(c) Horses shall be spaced not more than 5 feet for medium duty and not more than 8 feet for light duty.

(d) When arranged in tiers, each horse shall be placed directly over the horse in the tier below.

(e) On all scaffolds arranged in tiers, the legs shall be nailed down or otherwise secured to the planks to prevent displacement or thrust and each tier shall be substantially cross braced.

(f) Horses or parts which have become weak or defective shall not be used.

(14) Needle beam scaffold.

(a) Wood needle beams shall be not less than 4 x 6 inches in size, with the greater dimension placed in a vertical direction. Metal beams or the equivalent, conforming to subsections (1)(h) and (j) of this section, may be used and shall not be altered or moved horizontally while they are in use.

(b) Ropes or hangers shall be provided for supports. The span between supports on the needle beam shall not exceed 10 feet for 4- x 6-inch timbers. Rope supports shall be equivalent in strength to 1-inch diameter first-grade manila rope.

(c) The ropes shall be attached to the needle beams by a scaffold hitch or a properly made eye splice. The loose end of the rope shall be tied by a bowline knot or by a round turn and a half hitch.

(d) The scaffold hitch shall be arranged so as to prevent the needle beam from rolling or becoming otherwise displaced.

(e) The platform span between the needle beams shall not exceed 8 feet when using 2-inch scaffold plank. For spans greater than 8 feet, platforms shall be designed based on design requirements for the special span. The overhang of each end of the platform planks shall be not less than 6 inches and not more than 12 inches.

(f) When needle beam scaffolds are used, the planks shall be secured against slipping.

(g) All unattached tools, bolts, and nuts used on needle beam scaffolds shall be kept in suitable containers, properly secured.

(h) One end of a needle beam scaffold may be supported by a permanent structural member conforming to subsections (1)(h) and (j) of this section.

(i) Each employee working on a needle beam scaffold shall be protected by a full body harness and lifeline in accordance with WAC 296-155-24510 (3)(a)(i).

(15) Plasterers', decorators', and large area scaffolds.

(a) Plasters', lathers', and ceiling workers' inside scaffolds shall be constructed in accordance with the general requirements set forth for independent wood pole scaffolds. (See subsection (2) of this section and Tables J-5, J-6 and J-7.)

(b) All platform planks shall be laid with the edges close together.

(c) When independent pole scaffold platforms are erected in sections, such sections shall be provided with connecting runways equipped with substantial guardrails.

(16) Interior hung scaffolds.

(a) An interior hung scaffold shall be hung or suspended from the roof structure or ceiling beams.

(b) The suspending wire or fiber rope shall be capable of supporting at least 6 times the rated load. The rope shall be wrapped at least twice around the supporting members and twice around the bearers of the scaffold,

with each end of the wire rope secured by at least three standard wire-rope clips properly installed.

(c) For hanging wood scaffolds, the following minimum nominal size material shall be used:

(i) Supporting bearers 2 x 10 inches on edge;

(ii) Planking 2 x 10 inches, with maximum span 7 feet for heavy duty and 10 feet for light duty or medium duty.

(d) Steel tube and coupler members may be used for hanging scaffolds with both types of scaffold designed to sustain a uniform distributed working load up to heavy duty scaffold loads with a safety factor of four.

(e) All overhead supporting members shall be inspected and have required strength assured before the scaffold is erected.

(17) Ladder jack scaffolds.

(a) All ladder jack scaffolds shall be limited to light duty and shall not exceed a height of 20 feet above the floor or ground.

(b) All ladders used in connection with ladder jack scaffolds shall be Type I heavy-duty ladders and shall be designed and constructed in accordance with American National Standards Institute A14.1-1982, Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders, and A14.2-1982, Safety Code for Portable Metal Ladders. Cleated ladders shall not be used for this purpose.

(c) The ladder jack shall be so designed and constructed that it will bear on the side rails in addition to the ladder rungs, or if bearing on rungs only, the bearing area shall be at least 10 inches on each rung.

(d) Ladders used in conjunction with ladder jacks shall be so placed, fastened, held, or equipped with devices so as to prevent slipping.

(e) The wood platform planks shall be not less than 2 inches in thickness. Both metal and wood platform planks shall overlap the bearing surface not less than 12 inches and shall be secured to prevent movement. The span between supports for wood shall not exceed 8 feet. Platform width shall be not less than 18 inches.

(f) No more than two persons shall be within any 8 feet section of any ladder jack scaffold at any one time. When the use of standard guardrails as required by subsection (1)(e) of this section is impractical, full body harnesses and lifelines shall be used in accordance with WAC 296-155-24510 (3)(a)(i).

(18) Window jack scaffolds.

(a) Window jack scaffolds shall be used only for the purpose of working at the window opening through which the jack is placed.

(b) Window jacks shall not be used to support planks placed between one window jack and another or for other elements of scaffolding.

(c) Window jack scaffolds shall be provided with guardrails unless full body harnesses with lifelines are attached and used by the employee.

(d) Not more than one employee shall occupy a window jack scaffold at any one time.

(e) Window jacks shall be designed and constructed so as to provide a secure anchorage on the window opening and be capable of supporting the design load.

(19) Roofing brackets.

All roofing brackets must be installed and used in accordance with the requirements of ~~((WAC 296-155-50503(1)))~~ Part K chapter 296-155 WAC.

(20) Crawling boards or chicken ladders.

All crawling boards or chicken ladders shall be installed and used in accordance with the requirements of WAC 296-155-50503(2).

(21) Float or ship scaffolds.

(a) Float or ship scaffolds shall not be used to support more than three persons and a few light tools, such as those needed for riveting, bolting, and welding. They shall be constructed as designed in subdivisions (b) through (f) of this subsection, unless substitute designs and materials provide equivalent strength, stability, and safety.

(b) The platform shall be not less than 3 feet wide and 6 feet long, made of 3/4-inch plywood, equivalent to American Plywood Association Grade B-B, Group I, Exterior, or other similar material.

(c) Under the platform, there shall be two supporting bearers made from 2- x 4-inch, or 1- x 10-inch rough, "selected lumber," or better. They shall be free of knots or other flaws and project 6 inches beyond the platform on both sides. The ends of the platform shall extend 6 inches beyond the outer edges of the bearers. Each bearer shall be securely fastened to the platform.

(d) An edging of wood not less than 3/4 x 1 1/2 inches or equivalent shall be placed around all sides of the platform to prevent tools from rolling off.

(e) Supporting ropes shall be 1-inch diameter manila rope or equivalent, free from deterioration, chemical damage, flaws, or other imperfections and shall be well insulated to protect against damaging contacts of arcs, flames, or other mechanical objects. Rope connections shall be such that the platform cannot shift or slip. If two ropes are used with each float, they shall be arranged so as to provide four ends which are to be securely fastened to an overhead support. Each of the two supporting ropes shall be hitched around one end of the bearer and pass under the platforms to the other end of the bearer where it is hitched again, leaving sufficient rope at each end for the supporting ties.

(f) Each employee shall be protected by an approved safety lifebelt and lifeline, in accordance with WAC 296-155-245.

(22) Form scaffolds.

(a) Form scaffolds shall be constructed of wood or other suitable materials, such as steel or aluminum members of known strength characteristics. All scaffolds shall be designed and erected with a minimum safety factor of 4, computed on the basis of the maximum rated load.

(b) All scaffold planking shall be a minimum of 2- x 10-inch nominal Scaffold Grade, as recognized by approved grading rules for the species of lumber used, or equivalent material. Maximum permissible spans shall not exceed 8 feet on centers for 2- x 10-inch nominal planking. Scaffold planks shall be either nailed or bolted to the ledgers or of such length that they overlap the ledgers at least 6 inches. Unsupported projecting ends of scaffolding planks shall be limited to a maximum overhang of 12 inches.

(c) Scaffolds shall not be loaded in excess of the working load for which they were designed.

(d) Figure-four form scaffolds:

(i) Figure-four scaffolds are intended for light duty and shall not be used to support loads exceeding 25 pounds per square foot unless specifically designed for heavier loading. For minimum design criteria, see Table J-15.

(ii) Figure-four form scaffold frames shall be spaced not more than 8 feet on centers and constructed from sound lumber, as follows: The outrigger ledger shall consist of two pieces of 1- x 6-inch or heavier material nailed on opposite sides of the vertical form support. Ledgers shall project not more than 3 feet 6 inches from the outside of the form support and shall be substantially braced and secured to prevent tipping or turning. The knee or angle brace shall intersect the ledger at least 3 feet from the form at an angle of approximately 45°, and the lower end shall be nailed to a vertical support. The platform shall consist of two or more 2- x 10-inch planks, which shall be of such length that they extend at least 6 inches beyond ledgers at each end unless secured to the ledgers. When planks are secured to the ledgers (nailed or bolted), a wood filler strip shall be used between the ledgers. Unsupported projecting ends of planks shall be limited to an overhang of 12 inches.

(e) Metal bracket form scaffolds:

(i) Metal brackets or scaffold jacks which are an integral part of the form shall be securely bolted or welded to the form. Folding type brackets shall be either bolted or secured with a locking-type pin when extended for use.

(ii) "Clip-on" or "hook-over" brackets may be used, provided the form walers are bolted to the form or secured by snap ties or shea-bolt extending through the form and securely anchored.

(iii) Metal brackets shall be spaced not more than 8 feet on centers.

(iv) Scaffold planks shall be either bolted to the metal brackets or of such length that they overlap the brackets at each end by at least 6 inches. Unsupported projecting ends of scaffold planks shall be limited to a maximum overhang of 12 inches.

(v) Metal bracket form scaffolds shall be equipped with wood guardrails, intermediate rails, toeboards, and scaffold planks meeting the minimum dimensions shown in Table J-16. (Metal may be substituted for wood, providing it affords equivalent or greater design strength.)

(f) Wooden bracket form scaffolds:

(i) Wooden bracket form scaffolds shall be an integral part of the form panel. The minimum design criteria set forth herein and in Table J-17 cover scaffolding intended for light duty and shall not be used to support loads exceeding 25 pounds per square foot, unless specifically designed for heavier loading.

(ii) Scaffold planks shall be either nailed or bolted to the ledgers or of such length that they overlap the ledgers at each end by at least 6 inches. Unsupported projecting ends of scaffold planks shall be limited to a maximum overhang of 12 inches.

(23) Pump jack scaffolds.

(a) Pump jack scaffolds shall:

- (i) Not carry a working load exceeding 500 pounds;
- (ii) Be capable of supporting without failure at least four times the maximum intended load; and
- (iii) Shall not have components loaded in excess of the manufacturer's recommended limits.

(b) Pump jack brackets, braces, and accessories shall be fabricated from metal plates and angles. Each pump jack bracket shall have two positive gripping mechanisms to prevent any failure or slippage.

(c) The platform bracket shall be fully docked and the planking secured. Planking, or equivalent, shall conform with subsection (1) of this section.

(d)(i) When wood scaffold planks are used as platforms, poles used for pump jacks shall not be spaced more than 10 feet center to center. When fabricated platforms are used that fully comply with all other provisions of this subsection, pole spacing may exceed 10 feet center to center.

(ii) Poles shall not exceed 30 feet in height.

(iii) Poles shall be secured to the work wall by rigid triangular bracing, or equivalent, at the bottom, top, and other points as necessary, to provide a maximum vertical spacing of not more than 10 feet between braces. Each brace shall be capable of supporting a minimum of 225 pounds tension or compression.

(iv) For the pump jack bracket to pass bracing already installed, an extra brace shall be used approximately 4 feet above the one to be passed until the original brace is reinstalled.

(e) All poles shall bear on mud sills or other adequate firm foundations.

(f) Pole lumber shall be two 2 x 4's, of Douglas fir or equivalent, straight-grained, clear, free of cross-grain, shakes, large loose or dead knots, and other defects which might impair strength.

(g) When poles are constructed of two continuous lengths, they shall be two by fours, spiked together with the seam parallel to the bracket, and with 10d common nails, no more than 12 inches center to center, staggered uniformly from opposite outside edges.

(h) If two by fours are spliced to make up the pole, the splices shall be so constructed as to develop the full strength of the member. Three-eighths inch or one-half inch exterior grade plywood shall be used for a spacer between the two by fours. The joints for the splices shall be staggered on opposite sides of the pole at least four feet apart. Joints shall be no less than four feet from either end of the pole.

(i) A ladder, in accordance with WAC 296-155-480, shall be provided for access to the platform during use.

(j) Not more than two persons shall be permitted at one time upon a pump jack scaffold between any two supports.

(k) Pump jack scaffolds shall be provided with standard guardrails, unless full body harnesses with lifelines are used by employees.

(l) When a work bench is used at an approximate height of 42 inches, the top guardrail may be eliminated, if the work bench is fully decked, the planking secured, and is capable of withstanding 200 pounds pressure in any direction.

(m) Employees shall not be permitted to use a work bench as a scaffold platform.

(24) Factory-built scaffold units. Factory-built or prefabricated scaffold units intended for assembly on the job, prefabricated plank, staging, etc., mechanical hoisting units, or other devices for use on or in connection with any type scaffolds, shall be approved by an agency or laboratory approved by the department before being used.

(25) Waler bracket scaffolds.

(a) Waler brackets shall be constructed of 1 5/8" x 1 1/2" x 3/16" angle iron minimum size, or material of equivalent strength.

(b) All steel connections shall be welded and riveted or bolted, except where detrimental to strength of materials.

(c) The maximum length of horizontal leg shall not be more than 36" between bracket hook and railing standard.

(d) A 4" x 4" x 3/16" gusset plate shall be securely welded at inside of leg angle.

(e) Nailing holes shall be provided in lower end of vertical leg for purpose of securing bracket against lifting or shifting.

(f) Waler hook or hooks shall be a minimum of 4-inch depth and be constructed of material of a strength to support a minimum of 400 pounds at extreme outer end of bracket.

(26) Chimney, stack and tank bracket scaffolds.

(a) General. A chimney, stack or tank bracket scaffold shall be composed of a platform supported by brackets which are hooked over a steel cable which surrounds the circumference of the chimney, stack or tank approximately in a horizontal plane. The platform shall be not less than two 2 x 10 inch planks. For a minimum width of eighteen inches wide and be designed with a safety factor of not less than 4.

(b) All brackets shall have a mild steel suspension hook 2 inches by 1/4-inch with at least 3 inches projecting beyond the throat of the hook. Hooks shall be integral with or securely attached to the bracket.

(c) Wood spacer blocks shall be provided to hold the suspending cable away from the structure at the points where brackets are hooked on. These spacer blocks shall be not less than 2 inches by 4 inches by 12 inches.

(d) All suspending cables shall be improved plow steel 6 x 19 wire rope or equivalent. In no case shall less than 1/2-inch diameter wire rope be used.

(e) The turnbuckle used to tighten suspending cables shall be not less than 1 inch drop forged steel. The cables shall be provided with thimbles and not less than 3 U-bolt type clips at each end and be attached to the turnbuckles by means of shackles. Open hooks shall not be used.

(f) All chimney, stack and tank bracket scaffolds shall be provided with standard guard rails, intermediate rails and toeboards.

(g) For access to a chimney, stack or tank bracket scaffold, ladders or a boatswain's chair shall be used.

(h) All chimney, stack or tank brackets for scaffolds shall be welded and riveted or bolted.

(27) Scaffold platforms supported by catenary or stretch cables.

(a) When a scaffold platform is supported by cables at least 4 cables shall be used, two near each end of the scaffold.

(b) The cables shall be attached to the scaffold by means of U-bolts or the equivalent through which the cables pass.

(c) Cables shall not be tightened beyond their safe working load. A hanger or set of falls shall be used approximately every 50 feet to pick up the sag in the cable.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-500 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS PART. (1) "Built-up-roofing" means a weatherproofing cover, applied over roof decks, consisting of either a liquid-applied system, a single-ply system, or a multiple-ply system. Liquid-applied systems generally consist of silicone rubber, plastics, or similar material applied by spray or roller equipment. Single-ply systems generally consist of a single layer of synthetic rubber, plastic, or similar material, and a layer of adhesive. Multiple-ply systems generally consist of layers of felt and bitumen, and may be covered with a layer of mineral aggregate.

(2) "Built-up-roofing work" means the hoisting, storage, application, and removal of built-up roofing materials and equipment, including related insulation, sheet metal, and vapor barrier work, but not including the construction of the roof deck.

(3) "Floor hole" means an opening measuring less than 12 inches but more than 1 inch in its least dimension in any floor, roof, or platform through which materials but not persons may fall, such as a belt hole, pipe opening, or slot opening.

(4) "Floor opening" means an opening measuring 12 inches or more in its least dimension in any floor, roof, or platform, through which persons may fall.

(5) "Handrail" means a ~~((single bar or pipe supported on brackets from a wall or partition, as on a stairway or ramp, to furnish persons))~~ rail used to provide employees with a handhold ~~((in case of tripping))~~ for support.

(6) "Low-pitched roof" means a roof having a slope less than or equal to four in twelve.

(7) "Mechanical equipment" means all motor or human propelled wheeled equipment except for wheelbarrows and mopcars.

(8) "Nose, nosing" means that portion of a tread projecting beyond the face of the riser immediately below.

(9) "Platform" means a walking/working ((space)) surface for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground, such as a balcony or platform for the operation of machinery and equipment.

(10) ~~((ⁿRiseⁿ))~~ "Riser height" means the vertical distance from the top of a tread to the top of the next higher tread or platform/landing or the distance from the top of a platform/landing to the top of the next higher tread or platform/landing.

(11) "Roof" means the exterior surface on the top of a building. This does not include floors which, because a

building has not been completely built, temporarily become the top surface of a building.

(12) "Runway" means a passageway for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground level, such as a footwalk along shafting or a walkway between buildings.

(13) "Safety-monitoring system" means a safety system in which a competent person monitors the safety of all employees in a roofing crew, and warns them when it appears to the monitor that they are unaware of the hazard or are acting in an unsafe manner. The competent person must be on the same roof and within visual distance of the employees, and must be close enough to verbally communicate with the employees.

(14) "Stair platform" means an extended step or landing breaking a continuous run of stairs.

(15) ~~((ⁿStair railing means a vertical barrier erected along exposed sides of a stairway to prevent falls of persons.))~~ "Stairrail system" means a vertical barrier erected along the unprotected sides and edges of a stairway to prevent employees from falling to lower levels. The top surface of a stairrail system may also be a "handrail."

(16) "Stairs, stairways" means a series of steps leading from one level or floor to another, or leading to platforms, pits, boiler rooms, crossovers, or around machinery, tanks, and other equipment that are used more or less continuously or routinely by employees or only occasionally by specific individuals. For the purpose of this part, a series of steps and landings having three or more rises constitutes stairs or stairway.

(17) "Standard railing" means a vertical barrier erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, ramp, platform, or runway to prevent falls of persons.

(18) "Standard strength and construction" means any construction of railings, covers, or other guards that meets the requirements of this part.

(19) "Toeboard" means a vertical barrier at floor level erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, platform, runway, or ramp to prevent falls of materials.

(20) "Tread (~~((widthⁿ))~~ depth) means the horizontal distance from front to back of a tread ~~((, including))~~ (excluding nosing, ((when used)) if any).

(21) "Unprotected side or edge" means any side or edge of a roof perimeter where there is no wall three feet (.9 meters) or more in height.

(22) "Wall opening" means an opening at least 30 inches high and 18 inches wide, in any wall or partition, through which persons may fall, such as an opening for a window, a yard-arm doorway or chute opening.

(23) "Work area" means that portion of a roof where built-up roofing work is being performed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-505 GUARDRAILS, HANDRAILS, AND COVERS. (1) General provisions. This part applies to temporary or emergency conditions where there is danger of employees or materials falling through floor, roof, or wall openings, or from stairways, runways,

ramps, open sided floors, open sides of structures, bridges, or other open sided walking or working surfaces. When guardrails or covers required by this section must be temporarily removed to perform a specific task, the area shall be constantly attended by a monitor to warn others of the hazard or shall be protected by a movable barrier.

(2) Guarding of floor openings and floor holes.

(a) Floor openings shall be guarded by a standard railing and toe boards or cover, as specified in subsections (2)(g) and ~~((6))~~ (5) of this section. In general, the railing shall be provided on all exposed sides, except at entrances to stairways. All vehicle service pits shall have a cover or removable type standard guardrail. When not in use, pits shall be covered or guarded. Where vehicle service pits are to be used again immediately, and the service man is within a 50 foot distance of the unguarded pit and also within line of sight of the unguarded pit, the cover or guardrail need not be replaced between uses. Where vehicle service pits are used frequently, the perimeters of the pits shall be delineated by high visibility, luminescent, skid resistant paint. Such painted delineation shall be kept clean and free of extraneous materials.

(b) Ladderway floor openings or platforms shall be guarded by standard railings with standard toe boards on all exposed sides, except at entrance to opening, with the passage through the railing either provided with a swinging gate or so offset that a person cannot walk directly into the opening.

(c) Hatchways and chute floor openings shall be guarded by one of the following:

(i) Hinged covers of standard strength and construction and a standard railing with only one exposed side. When the opening is not in use, the cover shall be closed or the exposed side shall be guarded at both top and intermediate positions by removable standard railings;

(ii) A removable standard railing with toe board on not more than two sides of the opening and fixed standard railings with toe boards on all other exposed sides. The removable railing shall be kept in place when the opening is not in use and shall be hinged or otherwise mounted so as to be conveniently replaceable.

(d) Wherever there is danger of falling through a skylight opening, and the skylight itself is not capable of sustaining the weight of a two hundred pound person with a safety factor of four, standard guardrails shall be provided on all exposed sides or the skylight shall be covered in accordance with (g) of this subsection.

(e) Pits and trap-door floor openings shall be guarded by floor opening covers of standard strength and construction. While the cover is not in place, the pit or trap openings shall be protected on all exposed sides by removable standard railings.

(f) Manhole floor openings shall be guarded by standard covers which need not be hinged in place. While the cover is not in place, the manhole opening shall be protected by standard railings.

(g) All floor opening covers shall be capable of supporting the maximum potential load but never less than two hundred pounds (with a safety factor of four).

(i) The cover shall be recessed to conform to the level of the surrounding floor or to be flush with the perimeter of the opening.

(ii) The cover shall be secured by fastening devices to prevent unintentional removal.

(iii) If it becomes necessary to remove the cover, a monitor shall remain at the opening until the cover is replaced. The monitor shall advise persons entering the area of the hazard, shall prevent exposure to the fall hazard and shall perform no other duties.

(h) Floor holes, into which persons can accidentally walk, shall be guarded by either a standard railing with standard toe board on all exposed sides, or a floor hole cover of standard strength and construction that is secured against accidental displacement. While the cover is not in place, the floor hole shall be protected by a standard railing.

~~((i) Where doors or gates open directly on a stairway, a platform shall be provided, and the swing of the door shall not reduce the effective width of the platform to less than 20 inches.))~~

(3) Guarding of wall openings.

(a) Wall openings, from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet, and the bottom of the opening is less than 3 feet above the working surface, shall be guarded as follows:

(i) When the height and placement of the opening in relation to the working surface is such that either a standard rail or intermediate rail will effectively reduce the danger of falling, one or both shall be provided;

(ii) The bottom of a wall opening, which is less than 4 inches above the working surface, regardless of width, shall be protected by a standard toe board or an enclosing screen either of solid construction or as specified in ~~((6)(g))~~ (5)(e)(ii) of this section.

(b) An extension platform, outside a wall opening, onto which materials can be hoisted for handling shall have standard guardrails on all exposed sides or equivalent. One side of an extension platform may have removable railings in order to facilitate handling materials.

(c) When a chute is attached to an opening, the provisions of (a) of this subsection shall apply, except that a toe board is not required.

(4) Guarding of open-sided surfaces.

(a) Every open-sided floor, platform or surface four feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level shall be guarded by a standard railing, or the equivalent, as specified in subsection ~~((6))~~ (5)(a) of this section, on all open sides, except where there is entrance to a ramp, stairway, or fixed ladder. The railing shall be provided with a standard toe board wherever, beneath the open sides, persons can pass, or there is moving machinery, or there is equipment with which falling materials could create a hazard.

(b) Runways shall be guarded by a standard railing, or the equivalent, as specified in subsection ~~((6))~~ (5) of this section, on all open sides, 4 feet or more above floor or ground level. Wherever tools, machine parts, or materials are likely to be used on the runway, a toe board shall also be provided on each exposed side.

(c) Runways used exclusively for special purposes may have the railing on one side omitted where operating conditions necessitate such omission, providing the falling hazard is minimized by using a runway not less than 18 inches wide.

(d) Where employees entering upon runways become thereby exposed to machinery, electrical equipment, or other danger not a falling hazard, additional guarding shall be provided.

(e) Regardless of height, open-sided floors, walkways, platforms, or runways above or adjacent to dangerous equipment, pickling or galvanizing tanks, degreasing units, and similar hazards, shall be guarded with a standard railing and toe board.

(f) Open sides of gardens, patios, recreation areas and similar areas located on roofs of buildings or structures shall be guarded by permanent standard railings or the equivalent. Where a planting area has been constructed adjacent to the open sides of the roof and the planting area is raised above the normal walking surface of the roof area, the open side of the planting area shall also be protected with standard railings or the equivalent.

~~(5) ((Stairway railings and guards.~~

~~(a) Every flight of stairs having four or more risers shall be equipped with standard stair railings or standard handrails as specified below, the width of the stair to be measured clear of all obstructions except handrails:~~

~~(i) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having both sides enclosed, at least one handrail, preferably on the right side descending;~~

~~(ii) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having one side open, at least one stair railing on the open side;~~

~~(iii) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having both sides open, one stair railing on each side;~~

~~(iv) On stairways more than 44 inches wide but less than 88 inches wide, one handrail on each enclosed side and one stair railing on each open side;~~

~~(v) On stairways 88 or more inches wide, one handrail on each enclosed side, one stair railing on each open side, and one intermediate stair railing located approximately midway of the width.~~

~~(b) Winding stairs shall be equipped with a handrail offset to prevent walking on all portions of the treads having width less than 6 inches.~~

~~(6)) Standard specifications.~~

(a) A standard railing shall consist of top rail, intermediate rail, toe board, and posts, and shall have a vertical height of 36 inches to 42 inches from upper surface of top rail to floor, platform, runway, or ramp level. Each length of lumber shall be smooth-surfaced throughout the length of the railing. The intermediate rail shall be halfway between the top rail and the floor, platform, runway, or ramp. The ends of the rails shall not overhang the terminal posts except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard. Minimum requirements for standard railings under various types of construction are specified in the following items:

(i) For wood railings, the posts shall be of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock spaced not to exceed 8 feet; the top rail shall be of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock; the intermediate rail shall be of at least 1-inch by 6-inch stock.

(ii) For pipe railings, posts and top and intermediate railings shall be at least 1 1/2 inches nominal OD diameter with posts spaced not more than 8 feet on centers.

(iii) For structural steel railings, posts and top and intermediate rails shall be of 2-inch by 2-inch by 3/8-inch angles or other metal shapes of equivalent bending strength, with posts spaced not more than 8 feet on centers.

(iv) For wire rope railings, the top and intermediate railings shall be at least 1/2-inch fibre core rope, or the equivalent to meet strength factor and deflection of subsection ~~((6))~~ (5)(a)(v). Posts shall be spaced not more than 8 feet on centers. The rope shall be stretched taut, so as to present a minimum deflection.

(v) The anchoring of posts and framing of members for railings of all types shall be of such construction that the completed structure shall be capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point on the top rail, with a minimum of deflection.

(vi) Railings receiving heavy stresses from employees trucking or handling materials shall be provided additional strength by the use of heavier stock, closer spacing of posts, bracing, or by other means.

(vii) Other types, sizes, and arrangements of railing construction are acceptable, provided they meet the following conditions:

(A) A smooth-surfaced top rail at a height above floor, platform, runway, or ramp level of between 36 inches and 42 inches;

(B) A strength to withstand at least the minimum requirement of 200 pounds top rail pressure with a minimum of deflection;

(C) Protection between top rail and floor, platform, runway, ramp, or stair treads, equivalent at least to that afforded by a standard intermediate rail;

(D) Elimination of overhang of rail ends unless such overhang does not constitute a hazard.

~~(b) ((A stair railing shall be of construction similar to a standard railing, but the vertical height shall be not more than 34 inches nor less than 30 inches from upper surface to top rail to surface of tread in line with face of riser at forward edge of tread.~~

~~(c))~~(i) A standard toe board shall be 4 inches minimum in vertical height from its top edge to the level of the floor, platform, runway, or ramp. It shall be securely fastened in place and have not more than 1/4-inch clearance above floor level. It may be made of any substantial material, either solid, or with openings not over 1 inch in greatest dimension.

(ii) Where material is piled to such height that a standard toe board does not provide protection, paneling, or screening from floor to intermediate rail or to top rail shall be provided.

~~((d))~~(i) A standard handrail shall be of construction similar to a standard railing except that it is mounted on a wall or partition, and does not include an intermediate rail. It shall have a smooth surface along the top and both sides of the handrail. The handrail shall have an adequate handhold for any one grasping it to avoid falling. Ends of the handrail shall be constructed so as not to constitute a projection hazard.

(ii) ~~The height of handrails shall be not more than 34 inches nor less than 30 inches from upper surface of handrail to surface of tread, in line with face of riser or to surface of ramp.~~

(iii) ~~All handrails and railings shall be provided with a clearance of approximately 3 inches between the handrail or railing and any other object.~~

(e)) (c) Floor opening covers shall be of any material that meets the following strength requirements:

(i) Conduits, trenches, and manhole covers and their supports, when located in roadways, and vehicular aisles shall be designed to carry a truck rear-axle load of at least 2 times the maximum intended load;

(ii) All floor opening covers shall be capable of supporting the maximum potential load but never less than two hundred pounds (with a safety factor of four).

(A) The cover shall be recessed to conform to the level of the surrounding floor or to be flush with the perimeter of the opening.

(B) The cover shall be secured by fastening devices to prevent unintentional removal.

(C) If it becomes necessary to remove the cover, a monitor shall remain at the opening until the cover is replaced. The monitor shall advise persons entering the area of the hazard, shall prevent exposure to the fall hazard and shall perform no other duties.

((f)) (d) Skylight openings that create a falling hazard shall be guarded with a standard railing, or covered in accordance with ((e)) (c)(ii) of this subsection.

((g)) (e) Wall opening protection shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Barriers shall be of such construction and mounting that, when in place at the opening, the barrier is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction (except upward), with a minimum of deflection at any point on the top rail or corresponding member.

(ii) Screens shall be of such construction and mounting that they are capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied horizontally at any point on the near side of the screen. They may be of solid construction, of grill work with openings not more than 8 inches long, or of slat work with openings not more than 4 inches wide with length unrestricted.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-155-510 ((STAIRWAYS)) **RESERVED.** ((t)) **General:**

(a) ~~In all buildings or structures two or more stories or twenty-four feet or more in height or depth, suitable permanent or temporary stairways shall be installed.~~

EXCEPTIONS:

~~At those locations where unusual site conditions prevail, an alternate effective means of access acceptable to the division may be afforded.~~

(b) ~~For the purpose of this section, scaffolds shall not be considered to be structures. Stairways shall be at least twenty-four inches in width and shall be equipped with handrails, treads and landings. Temporary stairs shall have a landing not less than thirty inches wide in the direction of travel at each floor, or level, but never~~

~~less than one landing for every twelve feet of vertical rise.~~

EXCEPTIONS:

~~Stairways forty-four inches or less in width may have one handrail, except that stairways open on one or both sides shall have handrails provided on the open side or sides.~~

~~Prefabricated metal scaffold stairway systems.~~

(c) ~~Stairways, ramps or ladders shall be provided at all points where a break in elevation of eighteen inches or more occurs in a frequently traveled passageway, entry or exit.~~

(d) ~~A minimum of one stairway shall be provided for access and exit for buildings and structures to three stories or thirty-six feet; if more than three stories or thirty-six feet, two or more stairways shall be provided. Where two stairways are provided and work is being performed in the stairways, one shall be maintained clear for access between levels at all times.~~

NOTE:

~~For stairway access at demolition projects, refer to WAC 296-155-775 through 296-155-830.~~

EXCEPTIONS:

~~At those locations where unusual site conditions prevail, an alternate effective means of access acceptable to the division may be afforded.~~

~~For the purpose of this section, scaffolds shall not be considered to be structures.~~

(e) ~~Stairways shall conform to the criteria shown in Figure K-1.~~

(f) ~~Wood frame buildings.~~

(i) ~~The stairway to a second or higher floor shall be completed before studs are raised to support the next higher floor.~~

(ii) ~~Roof and attic work areas of all buildings shall be provided with a safe means of access and egress, such as stairways, ramps or ladders.~~

(iii) ~~Cleats shall not be nailed to studs to provide access to and egress from roof or other work areas.~~

(g) ~~Steel frame buildings. Stairways shall extend to the uppermost floor that has been planked or decked. Ladders may be used above that point.~~

(h) ~~Reinforced concrete or composite steel-Concrete buildings. Stairways shall extend to the lowermost floor upon which a complete vertical shoring system is in place. A minimum of two ladders at different locations for each floor may be used above this floor but not to exceed three floors.~~

(2) ~~Stairway railing and guardrails shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-155-505 (5) and (6).~~

(3) ~~All parts of stairways shall be free of hazardous projections, such as protruding nails.~~

(4) ~~Debris, and other loose materials, shall not be allowed on or under stairways.~~

(5) ~~Slippery conditions on stairways shall be eliminated as soon as possible after they occur.~~

(6) ~~Permanent steel or other metal stairways, and landings with hollow pan-type treads that are to be filled with concrete or other materials, when used during construction, shall be filled to the level of the nosing with solid material. The requirement shall not apply during the period of actual construction of the stairways themselves.~~

(7) Wooden treads for temporary service shall be full width.

(8) Metal landings shall be secured in place before filling.

(9) Temporary stairs shall have a landing not less than thirty inches in the direction of travel at every twelve feet of vertical rise.

(10) Stairs shall be installed at angles to the horizontal of between thirty degrees and fifty degrees. Because of space limitations, stairways sometimes have to be installed at angles above the fifty degree critical angle. Such installations are commonly called inclined ladders or ship's ladders. These shall have hand rails on both sides and open risers. They shall be capable of sustaining a live load of one hundred pounds per square foot with a safety factor of four. The following preferred and critical angles from the horizontal shall be considered for inclined ladders and ship's ladders:

(a) Thirty-five to sixty degrees = preferred angle from horizontal.

(b) Sixty to seventy degrees = critical angle from horizontal.

(11) Rise height and tread width shall be uniform throughout any flight of stairs including any foundation structure used as one or more treads of the stairs.

(12) All stairs shall be lighted in accordance with Part B of this chapter.

(13) Spiral stairways shall not be permitted except for special limited usage and secondary access situations where it is not practical to provide a conventional stairway.

(14) Employers are permitted to use alternating tread type stairs as long as they install, use, and maintain the stairs in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and the following:

(a) The stair must be installed at an angle of seventy degrees or less.

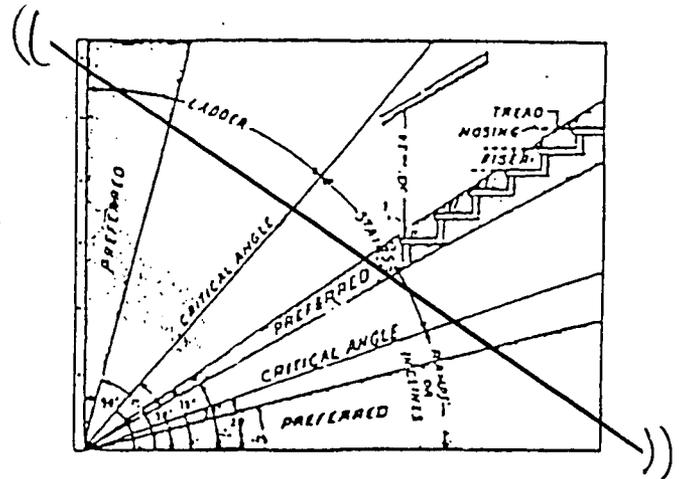
(b) The stair must be capable of withstanding a minimum uniform load of one hundred pounds per square foot with a design factor of 1.7, and the treads must be capable of carrying a minimum concentrated load of three hundred pounds at the center of any treadspan or exterior arc with a design factor of 1.7. If the stair is intended for greater loading, construction must allow for that loading.

(c) The stair must be equipped with a handrail on each side to assist the user in climbing or descending.

(15) Due to space limitations, when a permanent stairway must be installed at an angle above fifty degrees, such an installation (commonly called an inclined or ship's ladder) shall have treads, open risers and handrails on both sides.

(16) Where ladders are permitted for access under subsection (1) of this section, means shall be provided for employee hoisting of tools and material, such as a well wheel and hoisting line or the equivalent, so employees will have both hands free for ascending and descending ladders.

PREFERRED AND CRITICAL ANGLES OF FIXED LADDERS AND STAIRS



AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 74-26, filed 5/7/74, effective 6/6/74)

WAC 296-155-59904 TABLE 4.

TABLE 4
STANDARD 6 x 37 WIRE ROPE¹

Diameter	Approximate Weight Per Foot	Breaking Strength in Tons of 2,000 Pounds	
		Improved Plow Steel	Plow Steel
Inches	Pounds		
1/4	0.10	2.59	2.25
5/16	.16	4.03	3.50
3/8	.22	5.77	5.02
7/16	.30	7.82	6.80
1/2	.39	10.2	8.85
9/16	.49	12.9	11.2
5/8	.61	15.8	13.7
3/4	.87	22.6	19.6
7/8	1.19	30.6	26.6
1	1.55	39.8	34.6
1-1/8	1.96	50.1	43.5
1-1/4	2.42	61.5	53.5
1-3/8	2.93	74.1	64.5
1-1/2	3.49	87.9	76.4
1-5/8	4.09	103.0	89.3
1-3/4	4.75	119.0	103.0
1-7/8	5.45	136.0	118.0
2	6.20	154.0	134.0
2-1/8	7.00	173.0	150.0
2-1/4	7.85	193.0	168.0
2-1/2	9.69	236.0	205.0
2-3/4	11.72	284.0	247.0
3	13.95	335.0	291.0

TABLE 4—cont.

Diameter	Approximate Weight Per Foot	Breaking Strength in Tons of 2,000 Pounds	
		Improved Plow Steel	Plow Steel
Inches	Pounds		
3-1/4	16.37	390.0	339.0
3-1/2	(19.40) 19.40	449.0	390.0

¹ For these ropes with steel centers, add 7 1/2% to the above strengths. For these ropes when galvanized, deduct 10% from the above strengths.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-305-025 ((EMPLOYER'S)) MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. (1) It shall be the responsibility of ~~((the employer))~~ management to establish ~~((and))~~, supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:

(a) A safe and healthful working environment, as it applies to non combat conditions or to combat conditions at the fire scene after fire has been extinguished, as determined by the officer in charge.

(b) An accident prevention program as required by this chapter.

(c) Programs for training employees in the fundamentals of accident prevention.

(2) The employer shall be responsible for providing suitable expertise to comply with all testing requirements in this chapter. Such expertise may be secured from within the fire department, from equipment and apparatus manufacturers or other suitable sources.

(3) Alcoholic beverages shall not be allowed in station houses, except at those times when station houses are used as community centers.

(4) Controlled substances shall not be allowed in station houses, with the exception of those used by the profession to be administered to patients or medication prescribed by a physician, unless such prescribed medication would impair the performance of the individual.

(5) A bulletin board or posting area exclusively for safety and health and large enough to display the required safety and health poster ~~((Form-WISHA-1))~~ (Job safety and health protection, form F416-081-000) and other safety education material shall be provided. A bulletin board of "white background" and "green trim" is recommended.

(6) The employer shall develop and maintain a hazard communication program as required by WAC 296-62-054 through 296-62-05427 which will provide information to all employees relative to hazardous chemicals or substances to which they are exposed, or may become exposed, in the course of their employment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-11, filed 7/6/88)

WAC 296-305-063 RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT. (1) Approved self-contained respiratory equipment shall be available and used by all employees who enter into hazardous atmospheres. Filter canister masks are not approved.

(2) Respiratory protection equipment used in fire combat situations shall be classified as self-contained pressure demand type and shall have a minimum rating of one-half hour nominal service life.

All respirators using compressed air shall have an audible warning device which will activate when the air pressure drops below twenty percent of the rated capacity.

(3) In structural or confined space fires at least one person trained in the use of self-contained breathing equipment and equipped with such equipment shall remain free of the contaminated area in order to afford rescue potential for exposed, disabled fire fighters.

(4) The respiratory protection requirements of the general occupational health standards—safety and health standards for carcinogens, chapter 296-62 WAC, shall apply. A respirator program shall be developed which includes standard operating procedures addressing the following:

(a) Respiratory equipment inspections. The step-by-step inspection procedures included in the Washington state fire service training program shall be considered the criteria for a minimum inspection procedure.

(b) Breathing air cylinder filling and testing. Only personnel trained, experienced, and knowledgeable in the equipment and procedures shall fill or test air cylinders.

(c) Respiratory equipment training.

(i) Training shall address the same subjects as those covered by the Washington state fire service training program and shall involve at least the same number of hours.

(ii) After completing such training, each fire fighter shall practice at least quarterly, for each type and manufacture of respirator available for use, the step-by-step procedure for donning the respirator and checking it for proper function.

(5) At the end of suppression activities to include fire overhaul and before returning to quarters.

(a) Fire fighters shall be decontaminated prior to removal of respirators whenever fire fighting activities result in exposure to hazardous substances.

(b) When exchanging air supply bottles during suppression or overhaul activities, reasonable precautions shall be taken to maintain an uncontaminated atmosphere to the breathing zone and facepiece supply hose.

(c) The effective date of this item shall be nine months after the effective date of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-46, filed 4/22/87)

WAC 296-306-025 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. It shall be the responsibility of management to ~~((maintain and supervise))~~ establish, supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:

- (1) A safe and healthful working environment.
- (2) An accident prevention program as required by these standards.
- (3) A system for reporting and recording accidents that will fulfill statistical requirements of the department of labor and industries. (See chapter 296-27 WAC.)
- (4) Safety education and training programs.
- (5) Temporary labor camps, as prescribed in WAC 296-24-125 through 296-24-12523, and shall comply with these rules and regulations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 75-2, filed 1/24/75)

WAC 296-306-040 SAFETY BULLETIN BOARD. (1) A bulletin board or posting area large enough to display the required safety and health poster ~~((Form WISHA-1)))~~, Job safety and health protection (F416-081-000), and other safety education material shall be provided.

- (2) The bulletin board shall be positioned so as to be readily visible and located in a place where employees gather during some part of the work day (i.e., at the entrance to a field, a parking area, or in a farm building).
- (3) If for any reason any employee is unable to read the notices posted on the bulletin board, the employer shall ensure that the message of the required poster explaining employee rights is communicated to the employee in terms he or she understands. This same requirement shall apply to variance application, denials or grants and to any other notice affecting the employee's rights under WISHA.
- (4) Posting shall be in appropriate language, Spanish, etc.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-306-165 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT. (1) Definitions.

- (a) "Agricultural equipment" means equipment used in production or handling of agricultural products.
- (b) "Agricultural field equipment" means tractors, self-propelled implements, implements and combinations thereof used in agricultural operations.
- (c) "Agricultural tractor" means a two-wheel or four-wheel drive type vehicle, or a track vehicle, of more than twenty net engine horsepower (continuous brake power rating per Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) J816b - or the power recommended by the manufacturer for satisfactory operation under the manufacturer specified continuous duty conditions), designed to furnish the power to pull, carry, propel, or drive implements that are designed for agriculture. All self-propelled implements are excluded.

(d) "Augers" means screw conveyors and related accessories designed primarily for conveying agricultural materials on farms.

(e) "Constant-running drives" means those drives which continue to rotate when the engine is running. (With all clutches disengaged.)

(f) "Farm field equipment" means tractors or implements, including self-propelled implements, or any combination thereof used in agricultural operations.

(g) "Farmstead equipment" means agricultural equipment normally used in a stationary manner. This includes, but is not limited to, materials handling equipment and accessories for such equipment whether or not the equipment is an integral part of a building.

(h) "Guarding by location" means a component may be considered guarded by location when, because of its location, it does not present a hazard during operation or maintenance. A component seven feet or more above a working surface is considered guarded by location.

(i) "Ground-drive equipment" means equipment using power supplied by its pulled wheels to move gears, chains, sprockets, belts, pulleys, augers, tines, etc.

(j) "Low profile tractor" means a wheel or track equipped vehicle possessing the following characteristics:

(i) The front wheel spacing is equal to the rear wheel spacing, as measured from the centerline of each right wheel to the centerline of the corresponding left wheel ~~((; or rear wheel spacing may be increased to gain stability, but in no instance shall the front wheel spacing be less than shown in Table I)).~~

((TABLE I

HORSEPOWER	MINIMUM SPAN
20 - 30	48 Inches
31 - 40	50 Inches
41 - 50	52 Inches
51 - 60	54 Inches
61 - 70	56 Inches
71 and Over	60 Inches))

(ii) The clearance from the bottom of the tractor chassis to the ground does not exceed eighteen inches.

(iii) The highest point of the hood does not exceed sixty inches, and

(iv) The tractor is designed so that the operator straddles the transmission when seated.

(k) A "guard" or "shield" is a barrier which insures that no part of an employee may come into contact with a hazard created by a moving machinery part.

(l) "Power take-off shafts" are the shafts and knuckles between the tractor, or other power source, and the first gear set, pulley, sprocket, or other components on power takeoff shaft driven equipment.

(2) Immediate priority shall be given to guarding of power take-off drives on all tractors and equipment. These must be guarded no later than January 1, 1976.

(3) All other power transmission components must be guarded on all equipment manufactured on or after January 1, 1976.

(4) If unguarded power transmission components on older field equipment show evidence that they were once

guarded, the guards shall be replaced by January 1, 1976.

(5) The manufacturer's instruction manual, if published by the manufacturer and currently available, shall be the source of information for the safe operation and maintenance of field equipment.

(6) Operating instructions. At the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter, the employer shall instruct every employee in the safe operation and servicing of all covered equipment with which he is or will be involved, including at least the following safe operating practices:

(a) Keep all guards in place when the machine is in operation;

(b) Passengers, other than persons required for instruction or machine operation shall not be permitted to ride on equipment unless a passenger seat or other protective device is provided.

(c) Stop engine, disconnect the power source, and wait for all machine movement to stop before servicing, adjusting, cleaning, or unclogging the equipment, except where the machine must be running to be properly serviced or maintained, in which case the employer shall instruct employees as to all steps and procedures which are necessary to safely service or maintain the equipment;

(d) Make sure everyone is clear of machinery before starting the engine, engaging power, or operating the machine;

(e) Lock out electrical power before performing maintenance or service on farmstead equipment.

(7) Methods of guarding. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each employer shall protect employees from coming into contact with moving machinery parts as follows:

(a) Through the installation and use of a guard or shield or guarding by location;

(b) Whenever a guard or shield or guarding by location is infeasible, by using a guardrail or fence.

(8) Strength and design of guards.

(a) Where guards are used to provide the protection required by this section, they shall be designed and located to prevent inadvertent contact with the hazard being guarded.

(b) Unless otherwise specified, each guard and its supports shall be capable of withstanding the force that a two hundred fifty pound individual, leaning on or falling against the guard, would exert upon that guard.

(c) Guards shall be free from burrs, sharp edges, and sharp corners, and shall be securely fastened to the equipment or building.

(9) Guarding by railings. Guardrails or fences shall be capable of preventing employees from inadvertently entering the hazardous area.

(10) Servicing and maintenance. Whenever a moving machinery part presents a hazard during servicing or maintenance, the engine shall be stopped, the power source disconnected, and all machine movement stopped before servicing or maintenance is performed, except where the employer can establish that:

(a) The equipment must be running to be properly serviced or maintained;

(b) The equipment cannot be serviced or maintained while a guard or guards are in place; and

(c) The servicing or maintenance is safely performed.

(11) Shields, guards and access doors that will prevent accidental contact with rotating machine parts on constant-running drives shall be in place when the machine is running. This requirement shall not apply to combines where such guards could create fire hazards.

(12) A guard or shield on stationary equipment shall be provided at the mesh point or pinch point where the chain or belt contacts the sprocket or pulley. Revolving shafts shall be guarded by a standard safeguard unless guarded by location. Shafts that protrude less than one-half the outside diameter of the shaft are exempt from this section.

(13) Projections, such as exposed bolts, keys, or set screws on sprockets, sheaves or pulleys on stationary equipment shall be shielded unless guarded by location.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-19, filed 5/9/90, effective 7/1/90)

WAC 296-306-400 POSTING REQUIREMENTS. (1) When a pesticide having a reentry interval greater than twenty-four hours is applied to a labor-intensive agricultural crop, the pesticide-treated area shall be posted with warning signs in accordance with the requirements of this section. Sign design may be either the state design as illustrated by figure 1 or the officially adopted sign of the Environmental Protection Agency (Reference federal regulation 40 CFR 170.44)

(2) Definitions for the purposes of this section are:

(a) "Labor-intensive agricultural crop" means crops requiring substantial hand-labor for planting, thinning, cultivating, pruning, harvesting, or other agricultural activities. Labor-intensive agricultural crops include but are not limited to apples, cherries, peaches, berries, hops, grapes, asparagus, pears, plums, nectarines, ((potatoes,)) onions, cucumbers, cauliflower, and squash. By virtue of mechanization, crops such as, but not limited to, wheat, oat, and barley are excluded unless substantial hand-labor is utilized.

(b) "Reentry interval" means the length of time after an application until personnel will be allowed to reenter a treated area for work purposes without personal protective equipment.

(3) Pesticide warning signs required under this section shall be posted in such a manner as to be clearly visible from all usual points of entry to the pesticide-treated area. If there are no usual points of entry or the area is adjacent to an unfenced public right of way, signs shall be posted:

(a) At each corner of the pesticide-treated area; and

(b) At intervals not exceeding six hundred feet; and/or

(c) At other locations approved by the department that provide maximum visibility.

(4) The signs shall be posted at least twenty-four hours but not more than 7-days before scheduled application of the pesticide, and remain posted during application and throughout the applicable reentry interval.

Signs shall be removed within two days after the expiration of the applicable reentry interval and before employee reentry is permitted.

(5) Signs shall be legible for the duration of use and wording shall be in English and Spanish.

(6) Signs shall meet the following criteria: (Unless EPA signs are used).

(a) The background color shall be white.

(b) The border at least one-half inch in width shall be red.

(c) The words "DANGER" and "PELIGRO" shall be at the top. Letters for these words shall be black and at least two and one-half inches in height.

(d) The words "pesticides" and "pesticidas" shall be at the top but below the words "DANGER" and "PELIGRO," respectively. Letters for these words shall be black and at least one inch in height.

(e) The center of the sign shall contain a circle comprised of a one-inch thick red line and contain an upraised hand in black with the white words "STOP" and "ALTO," respectively shown on the palm in the center of the circle. The hand shall be at least six inches in length.

(f) The words "NO ENTRY" and "ENTRADA PROHIBIDA" shall be at the bottom. Letters for these words shall be black and at least one and one-half inches in height.

(g) Sizes of letters and symbols listed are minimum acceptable size posters. Larger posters may be used provided the proportionate size of letters and symbols are maintained.

(7) A small black and white facsimile of the warning sign meeting these requirements is shown in Figure 1.



FIGURE 1

(8) The effective date of WAC 296-306-400 through 296-306-40005 is July 1, 1990.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-02, filed 1/17/86)

WAC 296-350-400 POSTING OF NOTICES—POSTING OF CITATION AND NOTICE—AVAILABILITY OF ACT AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS. (1) Definitions. The definitions of WAC 296-350-010 and 296-27-020 shall apply to this section.

(2) Each employer shall post and keep posted a notice or notices (the WISHA poster, (~~WISHERS No. 1~~) Job safety and health protection, F416-081-000) to be furnished by the division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries, informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the act and that for assistance and information, including copies of the act, and of specific safety and health standards employees should contact the employer or the nearest office of the department of labor and industries. Such notice or notices shall be posted by the employer at each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Each employer shall take steps to assure that such notices are not altered, defaced or covered by other material.

(3) The notice identified in subsection (2) of this section shall be posted in each establishment of the employer as defined in WAC 296-27-020(~~(7)~~) (8).

(4) All notices required to be posted by provisions of the act, provisions of this chapter or the provisions of any other safety and health standard, rule or regulation adopted pursuant to the authority of the act, shall be posted as required by this section, or as required by the act, or as required by the provision of the applicable safety and health standard, rule or regulation.

(5) Unless otherwise specified in this section, the act, or the applicable safety and health standard, rule or regulation, notices or other materials required to be posted, shall be posted in each establishment of the employer, as defined in WAC 296-27-020(~~(7)~~) (8).

(6) Copies of the act, all regulations published in this chapter and all applicable standards shall be available at all regional offices of the division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries. If an employer has obtained copies of these materials, he shall make them available upon request to any employee or his authorized representative on the same day the request is made, or at the earliest time mutually convenient to the employee or his authorized representative and the employer, for review by the requesting employee or authorized representative.

(7) Any employer failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to citation and penalty in accordance with the provisions of section 12 and 18 of the act. (RCW 49.17.120 and 49.17.180.)

(8) Documents required to be posted include, but shall not be limited to the following:

(a) A copy or copies of an application or applications for a variance or variances from any safety and health standards applied for in accordance with RCW 49.17.080 or 49.17.090 shall be posted at each establishment to which the variance, if granted, will apply. The manner of posting such applications shall be in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

(b) Upon receipt of any CITATION AND NOTICE issued by the department pursuant to RCW 49.17.120 or 49.17.130, the employer shall immediately post the CITATION AND NOTICE or a copy thereof in a prominent place at or near each place a violation referred to in the CITATION AND NOTICE occurred. Where, because of the nature of the employer's operations, it is not practicable to post the CITATION AND NOTICE or a copy thereof at or near each place of violation, the CITATION AND NOTICE or a copy thereof shall be posted in the establishment of the employer, as defined in WAC 296-27-020((7)) (8).

The posted CITATION AND NOTICE or copy thereof shall be complete and shall not be abstracted, edited or otherwise changed from the original. The posted CITATION AND NOTICE or copy thereof shall be readily visible, and shall not be defaced or covered by other material.

The CITATION AND NOTICE or copy thereof shall remain posted as required by this subsection until all violations have been abated, or for three working days, whichever is longer. Whenever an employer verifies abatement of a violation in writing, see WAC 296-27-16009, a copy of the written verification shall be posted with the CITATION AND NOTICE for at least three working days.

(c) A copy of the notice of filing of appeal pursuant to RCW 49.17.140, the notice of conference pursuant to WAC 263-12-090, and the notice of hearing pursuant to WAC 263-12-100 shall be posted by the employer at each establishment to which the notices apply in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. The manner of posting such notices shall be in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

(d) In the event that a proposed agreement settling an appeal of a citation and notice to the board of industrial insurance appeals is reached between the employer and the department without the concurrence of the affected employees or employee groups, a copy of the proposed agreement shall be posted by the employer at each establishment to which the agreement applies in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. The agreement shall be posted for 10 days before it is filed with the board of industrial insurance appeals. The manner of posting shall be in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

(e) Notices required to be posted by specific provisions of any safety and health standard or other rule or regulation duly adopted by the director shall be posted according to the standard, rule or regulation requiring such posting. If the provision containing the requirement for posting does not specify the manner of posting, such posting shall conform to the requirements of subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 296-350-300 REPEAT VIOLATIONS.

WSR 91-24-018
WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Filed November 22, 1991, 4:07 p.m.]

The department is withdrawing WSR 91-23-099 filed on November 20, 1991.

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

WSR 91-24-019
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed November 22, 1991, 4:22 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 22, 1991.

Purpose: To provide a method for the department to receive and others to provide private stumpage, log sale, and logging cost data for the computation of stumpage value tables required by RCW 84.33.091.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 82.32.300 and 84.33.096.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: RCW 84.33.091 requires the department to publish stumpage value tables each January and July of each year. To publish the January 1992 tables the department requires the information from private stumpage and log sales and logging costs to be received by September 30, 1991. This rule provides the method to receive/provide this information.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

November 22, 1991
John B. Conklin
Assistant Director
Forest Tax

NEW SECTION

WAC 458-40-615 TIMBER EXCISE TAX-STUMPAGE VALUES-REPORTING OF PRIVATE STUMPAGE AND LOG PURCHASE SALES AND APPLICABLE LOGGING COSTS TO THE DEPARTMENT. (1) INTRODUCTION: The department is required to semi-annually publish stumpage tables. The department has designated areas containing similar growing, harvesting and marketing conditions to be used as units for the preparation and application of stumpage values. Stumpage tables for each species or subclassification within a stumpage value area are prepared on or before each December 31 for use the following January through June and on or before June 30 for use July through December. The stumpage value is the amount that each species or subclassification would sell for at a

voluntary sale (public or private) made in the ordinary course of business for purposes of immediate harvest. The stumpage values are determined in a manner which makes reasonable allowances for age, size, quantity, costs of removal, accessibility to point of conversation, market conditions and all other relevant factors from:

(a) Gross proceeds from sales (public and/or private) on the stump of similar timber of like quality and character at similar locations and in similar quantities;

(b) Gross proceeds from sales (public and/or private) of logs adjusted to reflect only the portion of such proceeds attributable to value on the stump immediately prior to harvest; or

(c) a combination of (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(2) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT—IN GENERAL.** To enable the department to determine stumpage values, the department must have information on sales (public and private) of stumpage and sales of logs (public and private) and applicable logging costs. All public sales of stumpage and logs and applicable logging costs are available to the department through information sharing agreements. Private sales of stumpage and logs and applicable logging costs are reported to the department as provided in this section.

(3) **REPORTING OF STUMPAGE PURCHASES.** All private stumpage purchases in excess of 100,000 board feet are reported to the department on the informational return provided by the department. The buyer of stumpage must report each stumpage purchase.

(4) **REPORTING OF LOG SALES.** When requested by the department, the seller of woods-direct logs reports the sale to the department on the informational return provided by the department. For purposes of this section a "woods direct" sale is the first sale of harvested timber, and the seller of woods-direct logs is the harvester as provided in chapter 84.33 RCW. In its selection of when and from whom to request an informational return, the department shall select on the basis of need of the information for a designated stumpage value area and shall consider the administrative burden to the person providing the informational return.

(5) **REPORTING OF LOGGING COSTS.** When requested by the department, the stump-to-on-the-truck logging costs in terms of cost per MBF of the timber harvested of a logging contract are reported to the department on the informational return provided by the department. For purposes of this section, the person filing the informational return is the harvester as defined in chapter 84.33 RCW. In its selection of when and from whom to request an informational return, the department shall select on the basis of need of the information for a designated stumpage value area and shall consider the administrative burden to the person providing the informational return.

(6) **TIME OF REPORTING.**

(a) Purchases of stumpage. The informational returns are due to the department no later than the last working day of the month following the month in which the purchase occurred. Purchases occurring between October 1, 1990, and August 31, 1991, are reported to the department no later than September 30, 1991.

(b) Sales of logs and logging costs. The informational returns requested by the department are due to the department no later than the last working day of the month following the month in which the sale occurred. Sales or logging contracts occurring between October 1, 1990, and August 31, 1991, are reported to the department no later than September 30, 1991.

(7) **REPORTING—CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.** All data submitted to the department in compliance with this section is confidential tax information protected under RCW 82.32.330. To the extent allowable by law, the department will not use or publish the informational return information in a manner where the data from a particular return can be identified.

(8) **INFORMATIONAL RETURN.** The return shall consist of an information page which contains the identification of the seller and buyer, the date of the sale, and such other information as the department may require for the identification of transaction. In addition to the information page, the informational return shall contain copies of the contract or other instrument of sale, a map of the location of the sale and a copy of the timber cruise of the subject timber, all supplied by the person filing the return.

(a) A supply of informational returns will be provided to those persons involved in transactions on a regular basis.

(b) Persons who do not receive a supply of informational returns from the department will be provided a supply of informational returns upon a request to the department.

WSR 91-24-020

PERMANENT RULES

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed November 22, 1991, 4:25 p.m., effective January 1, 1992]

Date of Adoption: November 22, 1991.

Purpose: To repeal WAC [458-20-]193A and [458-20-]193B and to explain in single rule how interstate sales of tangible property is taxed.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 458-20-193A and 458-20-193B.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 82.32.300.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-122 on September 30, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: Indicated in subsection (1) that does not include import or export transactions. In subsection (5)(d) indicated conditions under which lessor not subject to B&O tax. Added two additional examples at subsection (11)(j) and (k).

Effective Date of Rule: January 1, 1992.

November 22, 1991

Edward L. Faker

Assistant Director

REPEALER

The following sections of the Washington Administrative Code are hereby repealed:

WAC 458-20-193A SALES OF GOODS ORIGINATING IN WASHINGTON TO PERSONS IN OTHER STATES.WAC 458-20-193B SALES OF GOODS ORIGINATING IN OTHER STATES TO PERSONS IN WASHINGTON.NEW SECTION

WAC 458-20-193 INBOUND AND OUTBOUND INTERSTATE SALES OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. (1) INTRODUCTION. This section explains Washington's b&o tax and retail sales tax applications to interstate sales of tangible personal property. It covers the outbound sales of goods originating in this state to persons outside this state and of inbound sales of goods originating outside this state to persons in this state. This section does not include import and export transactions.

(2) DEFINITIONS: For purposes of this section the following terms mean:

(a) "State of origin" means the state or place where a shipment of tangible personal property (goods) originates.

(b) "State of destination" means the state or place where the purchaser/consignee or its agent receives a shipment of goods.

(c) "Delivery" means the act of transferring possession of tangible personal property. It includes among others the transfer of goods from consignor to freight forwarder or for-hire carrier, from freight forwarder to for-hire carrier, one for-hire carrier to another, or for-hire carrier to consignee.

(d) "Receipt" or "received" means the purchaser or its agent first either taking physical possession of the goods or having dominion and control over them.

(e) "Agent" means a person authorized to receive goods with the power to inspect and accept or reject them.

(f) "Nexus" means the activity carried on by the seller in Washington which is significantly associated with the seller's ability to establish or maintain a market for its products in Washington.

(3) OUTBOUND SALES. Washington state does not assess its taxes on sales of goods which originate in Washington if receipt of the goods occurs outside Washington.

(a) Where tangible personal property is located in Washington at the time of sale and is received by the purchaser or its agent in this state, or the purchaser or its agent exercises ownership over the goods inconsistent with the seller's continued dominion over the goods, the sale is subject to tax under the retailing or wholesaling classification. The tax applies even though the purchaser or its agent intends to and thereafter does transport or send the property out-of-state for use or resale there, or for use in conducting interstate or foreign commerce. It is immaterial that the contract of sale or contract to sell is negotiated and executed outside the state or that the purchaser resides outside the state.

(b) Where the seller delivers the goods to the purchaser who receives them at a point outside Washington

neither retailing nor wholesaling business tax is applicable. This exemption applies even in cases where the shipment is arranged through a for-hire carrier or freight consolidator or freight forwarder acting on behalf of either the seller or purchaser. It also applies whether the shipment is arranged on a "freight prepaid" or a "freight collect" basis. The shipment may be made by the seller's own transportation equipment or by a carrier for-hire. For purposes of this section, a for-hire carrier's signature does not constitute receipt upon obtaining the goods for shipment unless the carrier is acting as the purchaser's agent and has express written authority from the purchaser to accept or reject the goods with the right of inspection.

(4) PROOF OF EXEMPT OUTBOUND SALES.

(a) If either a for-hire carrier or the seller itself carries the goods for receipt at a point outside Washington, the seller is required to retain in its records documentary proof of the sales and delivery transaction and that the purchaser in fact received the goods outside the state in order to prove the sale is tax exempt. Acceptable proofs, among others, will be:

(i) The contract or agreement of sale, if any, AND

(ii) if shipped by a for-hire carrier, a waybill, bill of lading or other contract of carriage indicating the seller has delivered the goods to the for-hire carrier for transport to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent at a point outside the state with the seller shown on the contract of carriage as the consignor (or other designation of the person sending the goods) and the purchaser or its agent as consignee (or other designation of the person to whom the goods are being sent); or

(iii) if sent by the seller's own transportation equipment, a trip-sheet signed by the person making delivery for the seller and showing:

the seller's name and address,

the purchaser's name and address,

the place of delivery, if different from purchaser's address,

the time of delivery to the purchaser together with the signature of the purchaser or its agent acknowledging receipt of the goods at the place designated outside the state of Washington.

(b) Delivery of the goods to a freight consolidator, freight forwarder or for-hire carrier merely utilized to arrange for and/or transport the goods is not receipt of the goods by the purchaser or its agent unless the consolidator, forwarder or for-hire carrier has express written authority to accept or reject the goods for the purchaser with the right of inspection. See also WAC 458-20-174, 458-20-175, 458-20-176, 458-20-177, 458-20-238 and 458-20-239 for certain statutory exemptions.

(5) OTHER B&O TAXES - OUTBOUND AND INBOUND SALES.

(a) EXTRACTING, MANUFACTURING. Persons engaged in these activities in Washington and who transfer or make delivery of such produced articles for receipt at points outside the state are subject to business tax under the extracting or manufacturing classification and are not subject to tax under the retailing or wholesaling classification. See also WAC 458-20-135 and 458-20-

136. The activities taxed occur entirely within the state, are inherently local, and are conducted prior to the commercial journey. The tax is measured by the value of products as determined by the selling price in the case of articles on which the seller performs no further manufacturing after transfer out of Washington. It is immaterial that the value so determined includes an additional increment of value because the sale occurs outside the state. If the seller performs additional manufacturing on the article after transferring the article out of state, the value should be measured under the principles contained in WAC 458-20-112.

(b) **EXTRACTING OR PROCESSING FOR HIRE, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, REPAIR OR ALTERATION OF PROPERTY FOR OTHERS.** These activities when performed in Washington are also inherently local and the gross income or total charge for work performed is subject to business tax, since the operating incidence of the tax is upon the business activity performed in this state. No deduction is permitted even though the articles produced, imprinted, repaired or altered are delivered to persons outside the state. It is immaterial that the customers are located outside the state, that the work was negotiated or contracted for outside the state, or that the property was shipped in from outside the state for such work.

(c) **CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR.** Construction or repair of buildings or other structures, public road construction and similar contracts performed in this state are inherently local business activities subject to b&o tax in this state. This is so even though materials involved may have been delivered from outside this state or the contracts may have been negotiated outside this state. It is immaterial that the work may be performed in this state by foreign sellers who performed preliminary services outside this state.

(d) **RENTING OR LEASING OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.** Lessors who rent or lease tangible personal property for use in this state are subject to b&o tax upon their gross proceeds from such rentals for periods of use in this state. Proration of tax liability based on the degree of use in Washington of leased property is required.

It is immaterial that possession of the property leased may have passed to the lessee outside the state or that the lease agreement may have been consummated outside the state. Lessors will not be subject to b&o tax if all of the following conditions are present:

(i) The equipment is not located in Washington at the time the lessee first takes possession of the leased property; and

(ii) The lessor has no reason to know that the equipment will be used by the lessee in Washington; and

(iii) The lease agreement does not require the lessee to notify the lessor of subsequent movement of the property into Washington and the lessor has no reason to know that the equipment may have been moved to Washington.

(6) **RETAIL SALES TAX - OUTBOUND SALES.** The retail sales tax generally applies to all retail sales made within this state. The legal incidence of the tax is upon the

purchaser, but the seller is obligated to collect and remit the tax to the state. The retail sales tax applies to all sales to consumers of goods located in the state when goods are received in Washington by the purchaser or its agent, irrespective of the fact that the purchaser may use the property elsewhere. However, as indicated in subsection (4)(b), delivery of the goods to a freight consolidator, freight forwarder or for-hire carrier arranged either by the seller or the purchaser, merely utilized to arrange for and/or transport the goods out-of-state is not receipt of the goods by the purchaser or its agent in this state, unless the consolidator, forwarder or for-hire carrier has express written authority to accept or reject the goods for the purchaser with the right of inspection.

(a) The retail sales tax does not apply when the seller delivers the goods to the purchaser who receives them at a point outside the state, or delivers the same to a for-hire carrier consigned to the purchaser outside the state. This exemption applies even in cases where the shipment is arranged through a for-hire carrier or freight consolidator or freight forwarder acting on behalf of either the seller or the purchaser. It also applies regardless of whether the shipment is arranged on a "freight prepaid" or a "freight collect" basis and regardless of who bears the risk of loss. The seller must retain proof of exemption as outlined in subsection (4), above.

(b) RCW 82.08.0273 provides an exemption from the retail sales tax to certain nonresidents of Washington for purchases of tangible personal property for use outside this state when the nonresident purchaser provides proper documentation to the seller. This statutory exemption is available only to residents of states and possessions or Province of Canada other than Washington when the jurisdiction does not impose a retail sales tax of three percent or more. These sales are subject to b&o tax.

(c) A statutory exemption (RCW 82.08.0269) is allowed for sales of goods for use in states, territories and possessions of the United States which are not contiguous to any other state (Alaska, Hawaii, etc.), but only when, as a necessary incident to the contract of sale, the seller delivers the property to the purchaser or its designated agent at the usual receiving terminal of the for-hire carrier selected to transport the goods, under such circumstance that it is reasonably certain that the goods will be transported directly to a destination in such non-contiguous states, territories and possessions. As proof of exemption, the seller must retain the following as part of its sales records:

(i) A certification of the purchaser that the goods will not be used in the state of Washington and are intended for use in the specified noncontiguous state, territory or possession.

(ii) Written instructions signed by the purchaser directing delivery of the goods to a dock, depot, warehouse, airport or other receiving terminal for transportation of the goods to their place of ultimate use. Where the purchaser is also the carrier, delivery may be to a warehouse receiving terminal or other facility maintained by the purchaser when the circumstances are such that it is reasonably certain that the goods will be transported directly to their place of ultimate use.

(iii) A dock receipt, memorandum bill of lading, trip sheet, cargo manifest or other document evidencing actual delivery to such dock, depot, warehouse, freight consolidator or forwarder, or receiving terminal.

(iv) The requirements of (i) and (ii) above may be complied with through the use of a blanket exemption certificate as follows:

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that all of the goods which we have purchased and which we will purchase from you will not be used in the State of Washington but are for use in the state, territory or possession of _____.

You are hereby directed to deliver all such goods to the following dock, depot, warehouse, freight consolidator, freight forwarder, transportation agency or other receiving terminal:

for the transportation of those goods to their place of ultimate use.

This certificate shall be considered a part of each order that we have given you and which we may hereafter give to you, unless otherwise specified, and shall be valid until revoked by us in writing.

DATED _____.

(Purchaser)
By _____
(Officer or Purchaser's
Representative)
Address _____

(v) There is no business and occupation tax deduction of the gross proceeds of sales of goods for use in non-contiguous states unless the goods are received outside Washington.

(d) See WAC 458-20-173 for explanation of sales tax exemption in respect to charges for labor and materials in the repair, cleaning or altering of tangible personal property for nonresidents when the repaired property is delivered to the purchaser at an out-of-state point.

(7) INBOUND SALES. Washington does not assert b&o tax on sales of goods which originate outside this state unless the goods are received by the purchaser in this state and the seller has nexus. There must be both the receipt of the goods in Washington by the purchaser and the seller must have nexus for the b&o tax to apply to a particular sale. The b&o tax will not apply if one of these elements is missing.

(a) Delivery of the goods to a freight consolidator, freight forwarder or for-hire carrier located outside this state merely utilized to arrange for and/or transport the goods into this state is not receipt of the goods by the purchaser or its agent unless the consolidator, forwarder or for-hire carrier has express written authority to accept or reject the goods for the purchaser with the right of inspection.

(b) When the sales documents indicate the goods are to be shipped to a buyer in Washington, but the seller delivers the goods to the buyer at a location outside this state, the seller may use the proofs of exempt sales contained in subsection 4 to establish the fact of delivery outside Washington.

(c) If a seller carries on significant activity in this state and conducts no other business in the state except the business of making sales, this person has the distinct burden of establishing that the instate activities are not significantly associated in any way with the sales into this state. Once nexus has been established, it will continue throughout the statutory period of RCW 82.32.050 (up to five years), notwithstanding that the instate activity which created the nexus ceased. Persons taxable under the service b&o tax classification should refer to WAC 458-20-194. The following activities are examples of sufficient nexus in Washington for the b&o tax to apply:

(i) The goods are located in Washington at the time of sale and the goods are received by the customer or its agent in this state.

(ii) The seller has a branch office, local outlet or other place of business in this state which is utilized in any way, such as in receiving the order, franchise or credit investigation, or distribution of the goods.

(iii) The order for the goods is solicited in this state by an agent or other representative of the seller.

(iv) The delivery of the goods is made by a local outlet or from a local stock of goods of the seller in this state.

(v) The out-of-state seller, either directly or by an agent or other representative, performs significant services in relation to establishment or maintenance of sales into the state, even though the seller may not have formal sales offices in Washington or the agent or representative may not be formally characterized as a "salesperson".

(vi) The out-of-state seller, either directly or by an agent or other representative in this state, installs its products in this state as a condition of the sale.

(8) RETAIL SALES TAX - INBOUND SALES. Persons engaged in selling activities in this state are required to be registered with the department of revenue. Sellers who are not required to be registered may voluntarily register for the collection and reporting of the use tax. The retail sales tax must be collected and reported in every case where the retailing b&o tax is due as outlined in subsection 7. If the seller is not required to collect retail sales tax on a particular sale because the transaction is disassociated from the instate activity, it must collect the use tax from the buyer.

(9) USE TAX - INBOUND SALES. The following sets forth the conditions under which out-of-state sellers are required to collect and remit the use tax on goods received by customers in this state. A seller is required to pay or collect and remit the tax imposed by chapter 82.12 RCW if within this state it directly or by any agent or other representative:

(i) Has or utilizes any office, distribution house, sales house, warehouse, service enterprise or other place of business; or

(ii) Maintains any inventory or stock of goods for sale; or

(iii) Regularly solicits orders whether or not such orders are accepted in this state; or

(iv) Regularly engages in the delivery of property in this state other than by for-hire carrier or U.S. mail; or

(v) Regularly engages in any activity in connection with the leasing or servicing of property located within this state.

(a) The use tax is imposed upon the use, including storage preparatory to use in this state, of all tangible personal property acquired for any use or consumption in this state unless specifically exempt by statute. The out-of-state seller may have nexus to require the collection of use tax without personal contact with the customer if the seller has an extensive, continuous, and intentional solicitation and exploitation of Washington's consumer market. (See WAC 458-20-221).

(b) Every person who engages in this state in the business of acting as an independent selling agent for unregistered principals, and who receives compensation by reason of sales of tangible personal property of such principals for use in this state, is required to collect the use tax from purchasers, and remit the same to the department of revenue, in the manner and to the extent set forth in WAC 458-20-221.

(10) **EXAMPLES – OUTBOUND SALES.** The following examples show how the provisions of this section relating to interstate sales of tangible personal property will apply when the goods originate in Washington (outbound sales). The examples presume the seller has retained the proper proof documents and that the seller did not manufacture the items being sold.

(a) Company A is located in Washington. It sells machine parts at retail and wholesale. Company B is located in California and it purchases machine parts from Company A. Company A carries the parts to California in its own vehicle to make delivery. It is immaterial whether the goods are received at either the purchaser's out-of-state location or at any other place outside Washington state. The sale is not subject to Washington's b&o tax or its retail sales tax because the buyer did not receive the goods in Washington. Washington treats the transaction as a tax exempt interstate sale. California may impose its taxing jurisdiction on this sale.

(b) Company A, above, ships the parts by a for-hire carrier to Company B in California. Company B has not previously received the parts in Washington directly or through a receiving agent. It is immaterial whether the goods are received at either Company B's out-of-state location or any other place outside Washington state. It is immaterial whether the shipment is freight prepaid or freight collect. Again, Washington treats the transaction as an exempt interstate sale.

(c) Company B, above, has its employees or agents pick up the parts at Company A's Washington plant and transports them out of Washington. The sale is fully taxable under Washington's b&o tax and, if the parts are not purchased for resale by Company B, Washington's retail sales tax also applies.

(d) Company B, above, hires a carrier to transport the parts from Washington. Company B authorizes the carrier, or another agent, to inspect and accept the parts and, if necessary, to hold them temporarily for consolidation with other goods being shipped out of Washington. This sale is taxable under Washington's b&o tax and, if the parts are not purchased for resale by Company B, Washington's retail sales tax also applies. (e) Washington will not tax the transactions in the above examples (a) and (b) if Company A mails the parts to Company B rather than using its own vehicles or a for-hire carrier for out-of-state receipt. By contrast, Washington will tax the transactions in the above examples (c) and (d) if for some reason Company B or its agent mails the parts to an out-of-state location after receiving them in Washington. The b&o tax applies to the latter two examples and if the parts are not purchased for resale by Company B then retail sales tax will also apply.

(f) Buyer C who is located in Alaska purchases parts for its own use in Alaska from Seller D who is located in Washington. Buyer C specifies to the seller that the parts are to be delivered to the water carrier at a dock in Seattle. The buyer has entered into a written contract for the carrier to inspect the parts at the Seattle dock. The sale is subject to the b&o tax because receipt took place in Washington. The retail sales tax does not apply because of the specific exemption at RCW 82.08.0269. This transaction would have been exempt of the b&o tax if the buyer had taken no action to receive the goods in Washington.

(11) **EXAMPLES – INBOUND SALES.** The following examples show how the provisions of this section relating to interstate sales of tangible personal property will apply when the goods originate outside Washington (inbound sales). The examples presume the seller has retained the proper proof documents.

(a) Company A is located in California. It sells machine parts at retail and wholesale. Company B is located in Washington and it purchases machine parts for its own use from Company A. Company A uses its own vehicles to deliver the machine parts to its customers in Washington for receipt in this state. The sale is subject to the retail sales and b&o tax if the seller has nexus, or use tax if nexus is not present.

(b) Company A, above, ships the parts by a for-hire carrier to Company B in Washington. The goods are not accepted by Company B until the goods arrive in Washington. The sale is subject to the retail sales or use tax and is also subject to the b&o tax if the seller has nexus in Washington. It is immaterial whether the shipment is freight prepaid or freight collect.

(c) Company B, above, has its employees or agents pick up the parts at Company A's California plant and transports them into Washington. Company A is not required to collect sales or use tax and is not liable for b&o tax on the sale of these parts. Company B is liable for payment of use tax at the time of first use of the parts in Washington.

(d) Company B, above, hires a carrier to transport the parts from California. Company B authorizes the carrier, or an agent, to inspect and accept the parts and, if

necessary, to hold them temporarily for consolidation with other goods being shipped to Washington. The seller is not required to collect retail sales or use tax and is not liable for the b&o tax on these sales. Company B is subject to use tax on the first use of the parts in Washington.

(e) Company B, above, instructs Company A to deliver the machine parts to a freight consolidator selected by Company B. The freight consolidator does not have authority to receive the goods as agent for Company B. Receipt will not occur until the parts are received by Company B in Washington. Company A is required to collect retail sales or use tax and is liable for b&o tax if Company A has nexus for this sale. The mere delivery to a consolidator or for-hire carrier who is not acting as the buyer's receiving agent is not receipt by the buyer.

(f) Transactions in examples (11)(a) and (11)(b) will also be taxable if Company A mails the parts to Company B for receipt in Washington, rather than using its own vehicles or a for-hire carrier. The tax will continue to apply even if Company B for some reason sends the parts to a location outside Washington after the parts were accepted in Washington.

(g) Company W with its main office in Ohio has one employee working from the employee's home located in Washington. The taxpayer has no offices, inventory, or other employees in Washington. The employee calls on potential customers to promote the company's products and to solicit sales. On June 30, 1990 the employee is terminated. After this date the company no longer has an employee or agent calling on customers in Washington or carries on any activities in Washington which is significantly associated with the seller's ability to establish or maintain a market for its products in Washington. Washington customers who had previously been contacted by the former employee continue to purchase the products by placing orders by mail or telephone directly with the out-of-state seller. The nexus which was established by the employee's presence in Washington will be presumed to continue through December 31, 1994 and subject to b&o tax. Nexus will cease on December 31, 1994 if the seller has not established any new nexus during this period. Company W may disassociate and exclude from b&o tax sales to new customers who had no contact with the former employee. The burden of proof to disassociate is on the seller.

(h) Company X is located in Ohio and has no office, employees, or other agents located in Washington or any other contact which would create nexus. Company X receives by mail an order from Company Y for parts which are to be shipped to a Washington location. Company X purchases the parts from Company Z who is located in Washington and requests that the parts be drop shipped to Company Y. Since Company X has no nexus in Washington, Company X is not subject to b&o tax or required to collect retail sales tax. Company X has not taken possession or dominion or control over the parts in Washington. Company Z may accept a resale certificate from Company X which will bear the registration number issued by the state of Ohio. Company Y is required to pay use tax on the value of the parts.

(i) Company ABC is located in Washington and purchases goods from Company XYZ located in Ohio. Upon receiving the order, Company XYZ ships the goods by a for-hire carrier to a public warehouse in Washington. The goods will be considered as having been received by Company ABC at the time Company ABC is entitled to receive a warehouse receipt for the goods. Company XYZ will be subject to the b&o tax at that time if it had nexus for this sale.

(j) P&S Department Stores has retail stores located in Washington, Oregon, and in several other states. John Doe goes to a P&S store in Portland, Oregon to purchase luggage. John Doe takes physical possession of the luggage at the store and elects to finance the purchase using a credit card issued to him by P&S. John Doe is a Washington resident and the credit card billings are sent to him at his Washington address. P&S does not have any responsibility for collection of retail sales or use tax on this transaction because receipt of the luggage by the customer occurred outside Washington.

(k) JET Company is located in the state of Kansas where it manufactures specialty parts. One of JET's customers is AIR who purchases these parts as components of the product which AIR assembles in Washington. AIR has an employee at the JET manufacturing site who reviews quality control of the product during fabrication. He also inspects the product and gives his approval for shipment to Washington. JET is not subject to b&o tax on the sales to AIR. AIR receives the parts in Kansas irrespective that JET may be shown as the shipper on bills of lading or that some parts eventually may be returned after shipment to Washington because of hidden defects.

WSR 91-24-021

PROPOSED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Dental Disciplinary Board)

[Filed November 25, 1991, 1:14 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Chapter 246-816 WAC, Dentists—Dental disciplinary board.

Purpose: To update references to WAC numbers, agency name, etc.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 18.32.640 and 18.130.050.

Summary: Housekeeping changes only.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Linda McCue, 1300 Quince Street S.E., P.O. Box 47867, Olympia, WA 98504, (206) 753-1150.

Name of Proponent: Dental Disciplinary Board, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This action updates existing rules, but does not change the meaning.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Housekeeping.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: WestCoast Sea-Tac Hotel, Seattle Room, 18220 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, WA 98188, on January 18, 1992, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Linda McCue, Program Manager, 1300 Quince Street S.E., EY-26, P.O. Box 47867, Olympia, WA 98504-7867, by January 8, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 18, 1992.

November 21, 1991

Linda McCue

Program Manager

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-050 RECORDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PRESCRIPTION DRUGS. An accurate record of ~~((the [any] medication[s]))~~ any medication(s) prescribed or dispensed will be clearly indicated on the patient history. This record shall include the date prescribed or the date dispensed, the name of the patient prescribed or dispensed to, the name of the medication, and the dosage and amount of the medication prescribed or dispensed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-201 PURPOSE. The purpose of ~~((this chapter))~~ WAC 246-816-201 through 246-816-260 is to establish guidelines on delegation of duties to persons who are not licensed to practice dentistry. The dental laws of Washington state authorized the delegation of certain duties to nondentist personnel and prohibit the delegation of certain other duties. By statute, the duties that may be delegated to a person not licensed to practice dentistry may be performed only under the supervision of a licensed dentist. The degree of supervision required to assure that treatment is appropriate and does not jeopardize the systemic or oral health of the patient varies with, among other considerations, the nature of the procedure and the qualifications of the person to whom the duty is delegated. The dentist is ultimately responsible for the services performed in his or her office and this responsibility cannot be delegated. The board therefore, in order to promote the welfare of the state and to protect the health and well-being of the people of this state, finds that it is necessary to adopt the following definitions and regulations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-210 DEFINITIONS FOR WAC 246-816-201 THROUGH 246-816-260. (1) "Dental disciplinary board" shall mean the board created by RCW 18.32.560.

(2) "Dental examining board" shall mean the board created by RCW 18.32.035.

(3) ~~((Director))~~ Secretary shall mean the ~~((director))~~ secretary of the department of ~~((licensing))~~ health.

(4) "Close supervision" shall mean that a licensed dentist whose patient is being treated has personally diagnosed the condition to be treated and has personally authorized the procedures to be performed. A dentist shall be physically present in the treatment facility while the procedures are performed. Close supervision does not require a dentist to be physically present in the operatory; however, an attending dentist must be in the treatment facility and be capable of responding immediately in the event of an emergency.

(5) "Treatment facility" means a dental office or connecting suite of offices, dental clinic, room or area with equipment to provide dental treatment, or the immediately adjacent rooms or areas. A treatment facility does not extend to any other area of a building in which the treatment facility is located.

(6) "General supervision" means supervision of dental procedures based on examination and diagnosis of the patient and subsequent instructions given by a licensed dentist but not requiring the physical

presence of the supervising dentist in the treatment facility during the performance of those procedures.

(7) "Unlicensed person" means a person who is neither a dentist duly licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 18.32 RCW nor a dental hygienist duly licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 18.29 RCW.

(8) "Oral prophylaxis" means the preventive dental procedure of scaling and polishing which includes complete removal of calculus, soft deposits, plaque, stains and the smoothing of unattached tooth surfaces. The objective of this treatment shall be creation of an environment in which hard and soft tissues can be maintained in good health by the patient.

(9) "Coronal polishing" means a procedure limited to the removal of plaque and stain from exposed tooth surfaces, utilizing an appropriate rotary instrument with rubber cap or brush and a polishing agent.

This procedure shall not be intended or interpreted as an oral prophylaxis as defined in WAC ~~((308-38-110(8)))~~ 246-816-210 a procedure specifically reserved to performance by a licensed dentist or dental hygienist. Coronal polishing may, however, be performed by dental assistants under close supervision as a portion of the oral prophylaxis. In all instances, however, a licensed dentist shall determine that the teeth need to be polished and are free of calculus or other extraneous material prior to performance of coronal polishing by a dental assistant.

(10) "Root planing" means the process of instrumentation by which the unattached surfaces of the root are made smooth by the removal of calculus and/or deposits.

(11) "Periodontal soft tissue curettage" means the closed removal of tissue lining the periodontal pocket, not involving the reflection of a flap.

(12) "Debridement at the periodontal surgical site" means curettage and/or root planing after reflection of a flap by the supervising dentist. This does not include cutting of osseous tissues.

(13) "Luxation" is defined as an integral part of the surgical procedure of which the end result is extraction of a tooth. Luxation is not a distinct procedure in and of itself. It is the dislocation or displacement of a tooth or of the temporomandibular articulation.

(14) "Incising" is defined as part of the surgical procedure of which the end result is removal of oral tissue. Incising, or the making of an incision, is not a separate and distinct procedure in and of itself.

(15) "Elevating soft tissues" is defined as part of a surgical procedure involving the use of the periosteal elevator to raise flaps of soft tissues. Elevating soft tissue is not a separate and distinct procedure in and of itself.

(16) "Suturing" is defined as the readaption of soft tissue by means of stitches as a phase of an oral surgery procedure. Suturing is not a separate and distinct procedure in and of itself.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-230 ACTS THAT MAY NOT BE PERFORMED BY UNLICENSED PERSONS. No dentist shall allow an unlicensed person who is in his or her employ or is acting under his or her supervision or direction to perform any of the following procedures.

(1) Any removal of or addition to the hard or soft natural tissue of the oral cavity.

(2) Any placing of permanent or semi-permanent restorations in natural teeth.

(3) Any diagnosis of or prescription for treatment of disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition of the human teeth or jaws, or adjacent structure.

(4) Any administration of general or injected local anesthetic of any nature in connection with a dental operation.

(5) Any oral prophylaxis, except coronal polishing as a part of oral prophylaxis as defined in WAC ~~((308-38-110(9) and 308-38-120(8)))~~ 246-816-210 and 246-816-220(8).

(6) Any scaling procedure.

(7) The taking of any impressions of the teeth or jaws, or the relationships of the teeth or jaws, for the purpose of fabricating any intra-oral restoration, appliances, or prosthesis. Not prohibited are the taking of impressions solely for diagnostic and opposing models or taking wax bites solely for study casts.

(8) Intra-orally adjust occlusal of inlays, crowns, and bridges.

(9) Intra-orally finish margins of inlays, crowns, and bridges.

(10) Cement or recement, permanently, any cast restoration or stainless steel crown.

(11) Incise gingiva or other soft tissue.

- (12) Elevate soft tissue flap.
- (13) Luxate teeth.
- (14) Curette to sever epithelial attachment.
- (15) Suture.
- (16) Establish occlusal vertical dimension for dentures.
- (17) Try-in of dentures set in wax.
- (18) Insertion and post-insertion adjustments of dentures.
- (19) Endodontic treatment — open, extirpate pulp, ream and file canals, establish length of tooth, and fill root canal.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-250 ACTS THAT MAY BE PERFORMED BY LICENSED DENTAL HYGIENISTS UNDER CLOSE SUPERVISION. In addition to the acts performed under ((section)) WAC ((308-38-120)) 246-816-220, a dentist may allow a dental hygienist duly licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 18.29 RCW to perform the following acts under the dentist's close supervision:

- (1) Perform soft-tissue curettage.
- (2) Give injections of a local anesthetic.
- (3) Place restorations into the cavity prepared by the dentist, and thereafter could carve, contour, and adjust contacts and occlusion of the restoration.
- (4) Administer nitrous oxide analgesia.
- (5) Apply sealants.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-260 ACTS THAT MAY NOT BE PERFORMED BY DENTAL HYGIENISTS. No dentist shall allow a dental hygienist duly licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 18.29 RCW who is in his or her employ or is acting under his or her supervision or direction to perform any of the following procedures:

- (1) Any surgical removal of tissue of the oral cavity, except for soft-tissue curettage, as defined in WAC ((308-38-110)) 246-816-210(11).
- (2) Any prescription of drugs or medications requiring the written order or prescription of a licensed dentist or physician.
- (3) Any diagnosis for treatment or treatment planning.
- (4) The taking of any impression of the teeth or jaw, or the relationship of the teeth or jaws, for the purpose of fabricating any intra-oral restoration, appliances, or prosthesis. Not prohibited are the taking of impressions solely for diagnostic and opposing models or taking wax bites solely for study casts.
- (5) Intra-orally adjust occlusal of inlays, crowns, and bridges.
- (6) Intra-orally finish margins of inlays, crowns, and bridges.
- (7) Cement or recement, permanently, any cast restorations or stainless steel crowns.
- (8) Incise gingiva or other soft tissue.
- (9) Elevate soft tissue flap.
- (10) Luxate teeth.
- (11) Curette to sever epithelial attachment.
- (12) Suture.
- (13) Establish occlusal vertical dimension for dentures.
- (14) Try-in of dentures set in wax.
- (15) Insertion and post-insertion adjustments of dentures.
- (16) Endodontic treatment—open, extirpate pulp, ream and file canals, establish length of tooth, and fill root canal.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-301 PURPOSE. The purpose of ((this chapter)) WAC 246-816-301 through 246-816-410 is to govern the administration of sedation and general anesthesia by dentists licensed in the state of Washington in settings other than hospitals as defined in WAC ((248-18-001(29))) 246-318-010(31) and ambulatory surgical facilities as defined in WAC ((248-19-220)) 246-310-010(5), pursuant to the board's authority in RCW 18.32.640(2).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-310 DEFINITIONS FOR WAC 246-816-301 THROUGH 246-816-410. (1) Analgesia is the diminution of pain in the conscious patient.

(2) Local anesthesia is the elimination of sensations especially pain, in one part of the body by the topical application or regional injection of a drug.

(3) Conscious sedation is a minimally depressed level of consciousness that retains the patient's ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond appropriately to physical stimulation and/or verbal command, produced by a pharmacologic method, and that carries a margin of safety wide enough to render unintended loss of protective reflexes unlikely.

(4) General anesthesia (to include deep sedation) is a controlled state of depressed consciousness or unconsciousness, accompanied by partial or complete loss of protective reflexes, including the ability to independently maintain an airway and respond purposefully to physical stimulation or verbal command, produced by a pharmacologic or nonpharmacologic method, or combination thereof.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-360 CONSCIOUS SEDATION WITH PARENTERAL OR MULTIPLE ORAL AGENTS. Conscious sedation with parenteral or multiple oral agents includes the prescription or administration of more than one oral agent to be used concurrently for the purposes of sedation either as a combined regimen or in association with nitrous oxide-oxygen. For purposes of this section, oral agents shall include any nonparenteral agents regardless of route of delivery. This would also include the parenteral administration of medications for the purpose of conscious sedation of dental patients.

(1) Training requirements: In order to administer conscious sedation with parenteral or multiple oral agents, the dentist must have successfully completed a postdoctoral course(s) of sixty clock hours or more which includes training in basic conscious sedation, physical evaluation, venipuncture, technical administration, recognition and management of complications and emergencies, monitoring, and supervised experience in providing conscious sedation to fifteen or more patients.

(2) Procedures for administration: Multiple oral sedative agents can be administered in the treatment setting or prescribed for patient dosage prior to the appointment. In the treatment setting, a patient receiving conscious parenteral sedation must have that sedation administered by a person qualified under this chapter. Only a dentist meeting the above criteria for administration of conscious parenteral sedation may utilize the services of a nurse licensed pursuant to chapter 18.88 RCW to administer conscious parenteral sedation under the close supervision of the dentist as defined in WAC ((308-38-110)) 246-816-210(4). An intravenous infusion should be maintained during the administration of a parenteral agent. The person administering the medications must be continuously assisted by at least one individual experienced in monitoring sedated patients.

In the treatment setting, a patient experiencing conscious sedation with parenteral or multiple oral agents should have visual and tactile observation as well as continual monitoring of pulse, respiration, and blood pressure and/or blood oxygen saturation. Unless prevented by the patient's physical or emotional condition, these vital sign parameters must be noted and recorded whenever possible prior to the procedure. In all cases these vital sign parameters must be noted and recorded at the conclusion of the procedure. Blood oxygen saturation must be continuously monitored and recorded at appropriate intervals throughout any period of time in which purposeful response of the patient to verbal command cannot be maintained. The patient's level of consciousness shall be recorded prior to the dismissal of the patient and individuals receiving these forms of sedation must be accompanied by a responsible individual upon departure from the treatment facility. When verbal contact cannot be maintained during the procedure, continuous monitoring of blood oxygen saturation is required.

(3) Equipment and emergency medications: All offices in which parenteral or multiple oral sedation is administered or prescribed must comply with the following recordkeeping and equipment standards:

(a) Dental records must contain appropriate medical history and patient evaluation. Dosage and forms of medications dispensed shall be noted.

(b) Office facilities and equipment shall include:

(i) Suction equipment capable of aspirating gastric contents from the mouth and pharynx.

(ii) Portable oxygen delivery system including full face masks and a bag-valve-mask combination with appropriate connectors capable of delivering positive pressure, oxygen-enriched patient ventilation and oral and nasal pharyngeal airways of appropriate size.

(iii) A blood pressure cuff (sphygmomanometer) of appropriate size and stethoscope; or equivalent monitoring devices.

(iv) An emergency drug kit with minimum contents of:

-Sterile needles, syringes, and tourniquet

-Narcotic antagonist

-A and B adrenergic stimulant

-Vasopressor

-Coronary vasodilator

-Antihistamine

-Parasympatholytic

-Intravenous fluids, tubing, and infusion set

-Sedative antagonists for drugs used if available.

(4) Continuing education: A dentist who administers conscious par- enteral or multi-agent oral sedation must participate in eighteen hours of continuing education or equivalent every three years. The education must include instruction in one or more of the following areas: Veni- puncture, intravenous sedation, physiology, pharmacology, nitrous ox- ide analgesia, patient evaluation, patient monitoring, medical emer- gencies, basic life support (BLS), or advanced cardiac life support (ACLS).

(5) Permit of authorization: Required.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-370 GENERAL ANESTHESIA (INCLUDING DEEP SEDATION). Deep sedation and general anesthesia must be administered by an individual qualified to do so under this chapter.

(1) Training requirements for dentists: In order to administer deep sedation or general anesthesia, the dentist must have current and docu- mented proficiency in advanced cardiac life support. One method of demonstrating such proficiency is to hold a valid and current ACLS certificate or equivalent. Additionally, a dentist must meet one or more of the following criteria:

(a) Have completed a minimum of one year's advanced training in anesthesiology or related academic subjects, or its equivalent beyond the undergraduate dental school level, in a training program as out- lined in Part 2 of Teaching the Comprehensive Control of Pain and Anxiety in an Advanced Education Program, published by the Ameri- can Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, dated May, 1987.

(b) Is a fellow of the American Dental Society of Anesthesiology.

(c) Is a diplomate of the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, or is eligible for examination by the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery pursuant to the July 1, 1989, standards.

(d) Is a fellow of the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons.

Only a dentist meeting the above criteria for administration of deep sedation or general anesthesia may utilize the services of a nurse li- censed pursuant to chapter 18.88 RCW to administer deep sedation or general anesthesia under the close supervision of the dentist as defined in WAC ((308-38-110)) 246-816-210(4).

(2) Training requirements for monitoring personnel: In addition to those individuals necessary to assist the practitioner in performing the procedure, a trained individual must be present to monitor the patient's cardiac and respiratory functions. The individual monitoring patients receiving deep sedation or general anesthesia must have received a minimum of fourteen hours of documented training in a course specifi- cally designed to include instruction and practical experience in use of all equipment required in WAC ((308-39-170)) 246-816-370. This must include, but not be limited to, the following equipment:

(a) Sphygmomanometer

(b) Pulse oximeter

(c) Electrocardiogram

(d) Bag-valve-mask resuscitation equipment

(e) Oral and nasopharyngeal airways

(f) Defibrillator

(g) Intravenous fluid administration set.

A course, or its equivalent, may be presented by an individual quali- fied under WAC ((308-39-170)) 246-816-370 or sponsored by an ac- credited school, medical or dental association or society, or dental speciality association.

(3) Procedures for administration: Patients receiving deep sedation or general anesthesia must have continual monitoring of their heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration. In so doing, the licensee must utilize electrocardiographic monitoring and pulse oximetry. The pa- tient's blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration shall be recorded at

least every five minutes. During deep sedation or general anesthesia, the person administering the anesthesia and the person monitoring the patient, may not leave the immediate area.

During the recovery phase, the patient must be monitored continu- ally by an individual trained to monitor patients recovering from gen- eral anesthesia or deep sedation. A discharge entry shall be made in the patient's record indicating the patient's condition upon discharge and the responsible party to whom the patient was discharged.

(4) Equipment and emergency medications: All offices in which general anesthesia (including deep sedation) is administered must comply with the following recordkeeping and equipment standards:

(a) Dental records must contain appropriate medical history and patient evaluation. Anesthesia records shall be recorded during the procedure in a timely manner and must include: Blood pressure, heart rate, respiration, blood oxygen saturation, drugs administered includ- ing amounts and time administered, length of procedure, any compli- cations of anesthesia.

(b) Office facilities and equipment shall include:

(i) An operating theater large enough to adequately accommodate the patient on a table or in an operating chair and permit an operating team consisting of at least three individuals to freely move about the patient.

(ii) An operating table or chair which permits the patient to be po- sitioned so the operating team can maintain the airway, quickly alter patient position in an emergency, and provide a firm platform for the administration of basic life support.

(iii) A lighting system which is adequate to permit evaluation of the patient's skin and mucosal color and a backup lighting system of suffi- cient intensity to permit conclusion of any operation underway at the time of general power failure.

(iv) Suction equipment capable of aspirating gastric contents from the mouth and pharyngeal cavities. A backup suction device must be available.

(v) An oxygen delivery system with adequate full face masks and appropriate connectors that is capable of delivering high flow oxygen to the patient under positive pressure, together with an adequate port- able backup system.

(vi) A recovery area that has available oxygen, adequate lighting, suction, and electrical outlets. The recovery area can be the operating theater.

(vii) Ancillary equipment which must include the following:

(A) Laryngoscope complete with adequate selection of blades, spare batteries, and bulb.

(B) Endotracheal tubes and appropriate connectors.

(C) Oral airways.

(D) Tonsillar or pharyngeal suction tip adaptable to all office outlets.

(E) Endotracheal tube forceps.

(F) Sphygmomanometer and stethoscope.

(G) Adequate equipment to establish an intravenous infusion.

(H) Pulse oximeter.

(I) Electrocardiographic monitor.

(J) Synchronized defibrillator available on premises.

(c) Drugs. Emergency drugs of the following types shall be maintained:

(i) Vasopressor.

(ii) Corticosteroid.

(iii) Bronchodilator.

(iv) Muscle relaxant.

(v) Intravenous medications for treatment of cardiac arrest.

(vi) Narcotic antagonist. Sedative antagonist, if available.

(vii) Antihistaminic.

(viii) Anticholinergic.

(ix) Antiarrhythmic.

(x) Coronary artery vasodilator.

(xi) Antihypertensive.

(xii) Anticonvulsant.

(5) Continuing education: A dentist granted a permit to administer general anesthesia (including deep sedation) under this chapter, must participate in eighteen hours of continuing education every three years. A dentist granted a permit must maintain records that can be audited and must submit course titles, instructors, dates attended, sponsors, and number of hours for each course every three years. The education must be provided by organizations approved by the dental disciplinary board and must be in one or more of the following areas: General an- esthesia, conscious sedation, physical evaluation, medical emergencies, monitoring and use of monitoring equipment, pharmacology of drugs

and agents used in sedation and anesthesia, or basic life support (BLS), or advanced cardiac life support (ACLS).

(6) Permit of authorization: Required.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-390 APPLICATIONS—PERMITS—RENEWALS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CONSCIOUS SEDATION WITH MULTIPLE ORAL OR PARENTERAL AGENTS OR GENERAL ANESTHESIA (INCLUDING DEEP SEDATION). (1) In order to administer conscious sedation with parenteral or multiple oral agents or general anesthesia (including deep sedation), a dentist must first meet the requirements of this chapter (except for the effective date of the educational requirements in WAC ((~~308-38-200~~) 246-816-410), possess and maintain a current license pursuant to chapter 18.32 RCW and obtain a permit of authorization from the board through the department of health. Application forms for permits, which may be obtained from the department, shall be fully completed and any application fee paid.

(2) In order to renew a permit of authorization, which shall be valid for three years from the date of issuance, a permit holder shall fully and timely complete a renewal application form and:

(a) Demonstrate continuing compliance with this chapter.

(b) Produce satisfactory evidence of eighteen hours of continuing education as required by this chapter. The dentist must maintain records that can be audited and must submit course titles, instructors, dates attended, sponsors, and number of hours for each course every three years as required by this chapter.

(c) Pay any applicable renewal fee.

(3) Prior to the issuance or renewal of a permit for the use of general anesthesia, the board may, at its discretion, require an onsite inspection and evaluation of the facility, equipment, personnel, licentiate, and the procedures utilized by such licentiate. Every person issued a permit under this article shall have an onsite inspection at least once in every five-year period. An onsite inspection performed by a public or private organization may be accepted by the board in satisfaction of the requirements of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-410 EFFECTIVE DATE. With the exception of the educational requirements in WAC ((~~308-39-150(+)~~, ~~308-39-160(+)~~, and ~~308-39-170(+)~~) 246-816-350, 246-816-360, and 246-816-370, the rules in this chapter shall become effective on October 1, 1990. Educational requirements in WAC ((~~308-39-150(+)~~, ~~308-39-160(+)~~, and ~~308-39-170(+)~~) 246-816-350, 246-816-360, and 246-816-370 must be met by October 1, 1991. A person may be issued a temporary permit until they can supply proof of meeting the educational requirements; however, proof must be supplied by October 1, 1991. Failure to do so will result in the immediate cancellation of this permit.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-816-510 TERMS USED IN WAC ((~~308-25-320 THROUGH 308-25-330~~) 246-816-501 THROUGH 246-816-530.

(1) "Approved substance abuse monitoring program" or "approved monitoring program" is a program the board has determined meets the requirements of the law and the criteria established by the board in the Washington Administrative Code which enters into a contract with dentists who have substance abuse problems regarding the required components of the dentist's recovery activity and oversees the dentist's compliance with these requirements. Substance abuse monitoring programs may provide evaluation and/or treatment to participating dentists.

(2) "Contract" is a comprehensive, structured agreement between the recovering dentist and the approved monitoring program wherein the dentist consents to comply with the monitoring program and the required components for the dentist's recovery activity.

(3) "Approved treatment facility" is a facility approved by the bureau of alcohol and substance abuse, department of social and health services according to RCW 18.130.175.

(4) "Substance abuse" means the impairment, as determined by the board, of a dentist's professional services by an addiction to, a dependency on, or the use of alcohol, legend drugs, or controlled substances.

(5) "Aftercare" is that period of time after intensive treatment that provides the dentist or the dentist's family with group or individual counseling sessions, discussions with other families, ongoing contact and participation in self-help groups, and ongoing continued support of treatment and/or monitoring program staff.

(6) "Dentist support group" is a group of dentists and/or other health professionals meeting regularly to support the recovery of its members. The group provides a confidential setting with a trained and experienced facilitator in which participants may safely discuss drug diversion, licensure issues, return to work, and other professional issues related to recovery.

(7) "Twelve-steps groups" are groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and related organizations based on a philosophy of anonymity, belief in a power outside of oneself, peer group association, and self-help.

(8) "Random drug screens" are laboratory tests to detect the presence of drugs of abuse in bodily fluids collected under observation which are performed at irregular intervals not known in advance by the person to be tested.

WSR 91-24-022

PERMANENT RULES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators)

[Order 216B—Filed November 25, 1991, 1:16 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 18, 1991.

Purpose: To establish current operating procedures promulgated by board policy as WAC rule. The proposed rules also incorporate routine housekeeping-type corrections.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order:
Amending WAC 246-843-180.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 18.52.100.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-166 on October 2, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 18, 1991

Ted Day

Chairperson

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-843-115 EXAMINATION PROCEDURES. (1) The examination consists of two parts: The National Association of Boards of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators examination and the Washington state rules and regulations examination.

(a) Applicants who are certified by the American College of Health Care Administrators (ACHCA) will be required to pass only the state approved examination.

(b) Applicants who are licensed as a nursing home administrator in another state and who have previously passed the national examination will be required to pass only the state approved examination.

(2) Failure to follow written or oral instructions relative to the conduct of the examination, including termination times of the examination, will be considered grounds for disqualification from the examination.

(3) Applicants will be required to refrain from talking to other examinees during the examination unless specifically directed or permitted to do so by a test proctor. Any applicant observed talking or attempting to give or receive information, or using unauthorized materials

during any portion of the examination will be expelled from the examination and not allowed to complete it.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-843-122 EXAMINATION REVIEW PROCEDURES. (1) Each individual who does not pass the Washington state examination section may request review by the board of his or her examination results. This request must be in writing and must be postmarked to the board within thirty days of notification of the examination results. The request must state the reason or reasons the applicant feels the results of the examination should be changed. The board will not consider any challenges to examination scores unless the total of the potentially revised score could result in the issuance of a license. The board will consider the following to be adequate reasons for consideration for review and possible modification of examination results:

(a) A showing of a significant procedural error in the examination process;

(b) Evidence of bias, prejudice, or discrimination in the examination process;

(c) Other significant errors which result in substantial disadvantage to the applicant.

(2) In addition to the written request required in subsection (1) of this section, the candidate must appear personally in the department office in Olympia for an examination review session. The candidate must contact the department to make an appointment for the exam review session.

(a) The candidate's incorrect answers will be available during the review session. The candidate will be given a form to complete in defense of the examination answers. The candidate must specifically identify the challenged questions on the examination and must state the specific reason(s) why the candidate believes the results should be modified.

(b) For this review session the candidate will be allowed one-half the time originally allotted to take the examination.

(c) The candidate may not bring in any resource material for use while completing the informal review form.

(d) The candidate will not be allowed to remove any notes or materials from the office upon completing the review session.

(e) The candidate will be notified in writing of the board's decision.

(3) Any applicant who is not satisfied with the result of the examination review may appeal the board's decision and may request a formal hearing to be held before the board pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. Such request for hearing must be made and postmarked within twenty days of the receipt of the board's informal review of the examination results. The board will not consider any challenges to examination scores unless the total revised score could result in the issuance of a license.

(a) The written request must specifically identify the challenged portions of the examination and must state the specific reason(s) why the candidate believes the examination results should be modified.

(b) Candidates will receive at least twenty days notice of the time and place of the formal hearing.

(c) The issues raised by the candidate at the formal hearing shall be limited to those issues raised by the candidate for consideration at the informal review unless amended by a prehearing order.

(d) The candidate will be notified in writing of the board's decision.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-180 REGISTRATION OF LICENSURES. (1) Every person who holds a valid nursing home administrator's license, active or inactive, shall re-register it annually with the ~~((director))~~ secretary on dates specified by the ~~((director))~~ secretary by making application for reregistration on forms provided by the ~~((director))~~ secretary. Such reregistration shall be granted automatically upon receipt of the annual fee, provided, however, that the requirement of continuing education as described in WAC ~~((308-54-150))~~ 246-843-150 is fully met.

(2) Any active or inactive license holder not reregistered within thirty days after the date for reregistration specified by the ~~((director))~~ secretary, will be charged a penalty fee as set forth in WAC ~~((308-54-310))~~ 246-843-990 annually in addition to ~~((his))~~ the annual registration fee and all delinquent fees that are in arrears. In the event that the license of an individual is not reregistered within two years from the most recent date for reregistration, such license shall lapse and the individual must again apply for licensing and meet all the requirements for a new applicant.

WSR 91-24-023

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Board of Physical Therapy)

[Memorandum—November 21, 1991]

The following future meeting dates have been scheduled for the Washington State Board of Physical Therapy for the year 1992.

January 21, 1992
March 17, 1992
May 12, 1992
July 13-14, 1992
September 15, 1992
November 17, 1992

WSR 91-24-024

RULES COORDINATOR WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

[Filed November 25, 1991, 4:16 p.m.]

This is to provide formal notice to the Code Reviser's Office of the name and address of the rules coordinator for Western Washington University for 1992: Gloria

McDonald, Attorney General's Office, 320 BNB, 103 East Holly, Bellingham, WA 98225.

Roland L. De Lorme
Provost and Vice President
for Academic Affairs

WSR 91-24-025
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
LOWER COLUMBIA COLLEGE
[Memorandum—November 21, 1991]

On November 20, 1991, the Community College District 13 board of trustees approved the following meeting dates. All regular meetings are scheduled to begin at 5:00 p.m., on the third Wednesday of each month, with the exception of July. No meeting is scheduled in July.

- January 15, 1992
- February 19, 1992
- March 18, 1992
- April 15, 1992
- May 20, 1992
- June 17, 1992
- August 19, 1992
- September 16, 1992
- October 21, 1992
- November 18, 1992
- December 16, 1992

WSR 91-24-026
PERMANENT RULES
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed November 26, 1991, 1:23 p.m., effective January 1, 1992]

Date of Adoption: November 26, 1991.

Purpose: To establish the forest land values for each grade of bare forest land on the basis of its use only for growing and harvesting timber.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 458-40-540.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 84.33.120.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-21-076 on October 18, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: January 1, 1992.

November 26, 1991
John B. Conklin
Assistant Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-012, filed 11/27/90, effective 12/28/90)

WAC 458-40-540 PROPERTY TAX, FOREST LAND—FOREST LAND VALUES—((+99+)) 1992. The true and fair values, per acre, for each grade of forest land for the ((+99+)) 1992 assessment year are determined to be as follows:

((+99+)) 1992 WASHINGTON FOREST LAND VALUES		
LAND GRADE	OPERABILITY CLASS	VALUE PER ACRE
	1	\$((+43)) 157
1	2	((+38)) 152
	3	((+32)) 145
	4	((96)) 105
	1	((+20)) 132
2	2	((+15)) 126
	3	((+11)) 122
	4	((80)) 88
	1	((94)) 103
3	2	((91)) 100
	3	((89)) 98
	4	((68)) 75
	1	((71)) 78
4	2	((69)) 76
	3	((68)) 75
	4	((53)) 58
	1	((52)) 57
5	2	((48)) 53
	3	((47)) 52
	4	((31)) 34
	1	((26)) 29
6	2	((25)) 27
	3	((25)) 27
	4	((23)) 25

((1991)) 1992
WASHINGTON FOREST LAND VALUES

LAND GRADE	OPERABILITY CLASS	VALUE PER ACRE
	1	((+3)) <u>14</u>
7	2	((+3)) <u>14</u>
	3	((+2)) <u>13</u>
	4	((+2)) <u>13</u>
8		1

WSR 91-24-027
PERMANENT RULES
BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY
[Filed November 26, 1991, 2:05 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 21, 1991.

Purpose: Amend license and CPA examination fee schedules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 4-25-040.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 18.04.055(9).

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-079 on September 27, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.
November 25, 1991
Carey L. Rader
Chief Executive Officer

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order ACB-192, filed 9/7/89, effective 10/8/89)

WAC 4-25-040 BOARD MEETINGS, OFFICERS, FEES. An annual meeting of the board shall be held each year, on a date following the annual meeting of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy, and at least six other meetings shall be held each year, in the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December. Such regular board meetings will normally be on the last Friday of the month, with the exceptions of November and December meetings which shall normally be on the third Friday of the month. The chairman or a quorum of the board shall have the authority to call meetings of the board. The board shall follow and apply the rules of procedure, chapter ((34.04)) 34.05 RCW, as regards to notice and conduct of meetings.

At the annual meeting the board shall elect from among its members the chairman, vice chairman, and secretary. The officers shall assume the duties of their respective offices at the conclusion of the annual meeting at which they were elected. They shall serve a term of one year, but shall be eligible for reelection for an additional term.

The chairman or, in the event of his absence or inability to act, the vice chairman shall preside at all meetings of the board. Other duties of the officers shall be such as the board may from time to time determine.

- (1) Fees. Fees charged by the board shall be as follows:
- (a) CPA examination applications:
 - (i) One or two parts \$ ((75))
100
 - (ii) Three parts \$ ((100))
125
 - (iii) Five parts \$ ((125))
150
 - (b) Transfer of grade credits from other jurisdictions, pursuant to RCW 18.04.105(3) \$ 40
 - (c) Administration of examination for out-of-state applicants, per part . \$ 10
 - (d) Application for certificate by reciprocity from other jurisdictions \$ 40
 - (e) Biennial license to practice public accounting, includes certificate renewal fee \$ ((80))
65
10
 - (f) Biennial certificate renewal \$ 10
 - (g) Biennial firm license:
 - (i) Sole proprietorships (with one or more employees) \$ 50
 - (ii) Partnerships \$ ((100))
75
 - (iii) P.S. corporations \$ ((100))
75
 - (h) Amendments to firm registration, each filing \$ 10
 - (i) Temporary practice license, per individual who is to practice within this state \$ 10
 - (j) Copies of records, per page \$ 0.10
 - (k) Applications for reinstatement . . . \$ 25
 - (l) Replacement CPA certificates . . . \$ 25

(m) Failure to file or complete an application to renew an individual certificate, individual license, or firm license by the due date of the application will result in a delinquency fee of twenty-five dollars per month (or any part thereof) from the due date of the application, not to exceed two hundred dollars total delinquency fee.

Note: The board may waive delinquency fees for good cause.

(2) Any applicant for a certificate or license who is aggrieved by an action taken by the board with respect to his application may request the board to reconsider such action. Any such request shall be filed within sixty days of the mailing of the board's letter, advising the following information:

- (a) The name and address of the applicant;
- (b) The date of the board's letter advising the applicant of the action of the board complained of; and
- (c) A statement of any facts or consideration to which the applicant believes the board failed to give due weight.

Each licensee shall notify the board in writing within thirty days of any change of address or, in the case of individual licensees, change of employment.

A licensee shall respond in writing to any communication from the board requesting a response, within twenty days of the mailing of such communications by registered or certified mail, to the last address furnished to the board by the licensee.

WSR 91-24-028
PERMANENT RULES
BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY
 [Filed November 26, 1991, 2:06 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 21, 1991.

Purpose: Amend education rule to liberalize college and university accreditation standard.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 4-25-140.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 18.04.055(9).

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-080 on September 27, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.
 November 25, 1991
 Carey L. Rader
 Chief Executive Officer

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order ACB-126, filed 2/4/87)

WAC 4-25-140 CPA CERTIFICATE—EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS. Applicants for a CPA certificate shall have a baccalaureate degree conferred by a college or university recognized by the board. The degree program shall include an accounting concentration or its equivalent and related subjects the board deems appropriate. The board may, in its discretion, waive the educational requirements for any person if it is satisfied through review of documentation of successful completion of equivalency examination that the person's educational qualifications are an acceptable substitute for the requirements of this rule.

(1) As used in these rules, a "semester hour" means the conventional college semester hour. Quarter hours may be converted to semester hours by multiplying them by two-thirds.

(2) Accreditation standards. For purposes of this rule, the board will recognize colleges and universities which are accredited in accordance with (a) through ~~((d))~~ (c) of this subsection.

(a) An accredited college or university is a four year degree-granting college or university accredited at the time applicant's degree was received by virtue of membership in one of the following ~~((regional))~~ accrediting agencies:

- (i) Middle States Association of College and Secondary Schools;
- (ii) New England Association of Schools and Colleges;

(iii) North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools;

(iv) Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges;

(v) Southern Association of Colleges and Schools;
~~((and))~~

(vi) Western Association of Schools and Colleges; and

(vii) Accrediting Commission for Independent Colleges and Schools, or its predecessor, the Accrediting Commission of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools.

~~(b) ((A listing of accredited colleges and universities as recognized by the board is contained in Accredited Institutions of Postsecondary Education published by the U. S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.~~

~~(c))~~ If an institution was not accredited at the time an applicant's degree was received but is so accredited at the time his application is filed with the board, the institution will be deemed to be accredited for the purpose of ~~((b))~~ (a) of this subsection provided that it:

(i) Certifies that the applicant's total educational program would qualify him for graduation with a baccalaureate degree during the time the institution has been accredited; and

(ii) Furnishes the board satisfactory proof, including college catalogue course numbers and descriptions, that the preaccrediting courses used to qualify the applicant for a concentration in accounting are substantially equivalent to postaccrediting courses.

~~((d))~~ (c) If an applicant's degree was received at an accredited college or university as defined by (a) or ~~((c))~~ (b) of this subsection, but the educational program which was used to qualify him for a concentration in accounting included courses taken at nonaccredited institutions, either before or after graduation, such courses will be deemed to have been taken at the accredited institution from which applicant's degree was received, provided the accredited institution either:

(i) Has accepted such courses by including them in its official transcript; or

(ii) Certifies to the board that it will accept such courses for credit toward graduation.

(3) Alternative to accreditation. A graduate of a four-year-granting institution not accredited at the time the applicant's degree was received or at the time his application was filed will be deemed to be a graduate of a four-year accredited college or university if a credentials evaluation service approved by the board certifies that the applicant's degree is equivalent to a degree from an accredited college or university as defined in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Accounting concentration. A concentration in accounting for holders of baccalaureate degrees, for purposes of this rule, shall consist of at least:

(a) Twenty-four semester hours or the equivalent, in accounting subjects including no more than ten semester hours of lower division elementary accounting courses; and

(b) Twenty-four semester hours or the equivalent, in business administration subjects which shall include business law, finance, economics, and data processing.

(c) A concentration in accounting for holders of graduate degrees for purposes of this rule shall consist of at least:

(i) Sixteen semester hours or the equivalent in graduate level accounting subjects. Undergraduate accounting courses may be substituted at two-thirds of the stated undergraduate credit; and

(ii) Sixteen semester hours or the equivalent in graduate level business administration subjects which shall include business law, finance, economics, and data processing. Undergraduate business courses may be substituted at two-thirds of the stated undergraduate credit.

(5) Transition rules for accounting concentration. Applicants for the certified public accountant examination whose original application is approved prior to September 1, 1986, shall not be required to comply with subsection (4)(a) and (b) of this section. Instead, they shall be required to meet the following requirements:

(a) Applicants who sat for an examination given before August 8, 1969, and received conditional credits from such examination, may continue to sit for the examination. They must pass all parts of the examination on or before the November 1992 sitting. Failure to pass said examination by November 1992 will cause the candidate to be subject to the accounting concentration requirements of subsection (4)(a) and (b) of this section for sitting after that date.

(b) Applicants who first sat for an examination given after August 8, 1969, but before November 15, 1986, may continue to sit for the examination. They must pass all parts of the examination on or before the November 1992 sitting. Failure to pass said examination by November 1992 will cause the candidate to be subject to the accounting concentration requirements of subsection (4)(a) and (b) of this section for sitting after that date. Candidates sitting under the provisions of this subsection must pass the examination within six additional consecutive sittings after receiving conditional credits.

WSR 91-24-029
PROPOSED RULES
HIGHER EDUCATION
COORDINATING BOARD
 [Filed November 26, 1991, 4:37 p.m.]

Continuance of WSR 91-22-097.

Title of Rule: American Indian endowed scholarship program.

Purpose: Adoption of rules to establish the American Indian endowed scholarship program.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 28.108 [28B.108] RCW.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 28.108 [28B.108] RCW.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: John Klacik, 917 Lakeridge Way,

Olympia, WA, (206) 586-1406; and Enforcement: Ann Daley and Shirley Ort, 917 Lakeridge Way, Olympia, WA, (206) 586-1406.

Name of Proponent: Higher Education Coordinating Board, governmental.

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

Hearing Location: Higher Education Coordinating Board, 917 Lakeridge Way, Olympia, WA 98504, on December 12, 1991, at 1:30 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Ann Daley, Executive Director, Higher Education Coordinating Board, 917 Lakeridge Way, Olympia, WA 98504, by December 27, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 22, 1992.

November 25, 1991

Ann Daley

Executive Director

WSR 91-24-030
EXECUTIVE ORDER 91-09
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
 [November 22, 1991]

DIRECTING GENERAL FUND ALLOTMENT
REDUCTIONS

WHEREAS, the current official estimate of general fund revenues is less than the official estimate upon which the State's 1991-93 biennial operating budget was enacted on July 1, 1991; and

WHEREAS, based on current estimated revenues, the State faces a projected cash deficit of the State General Fund; and

WHEREAS, State law directs and authorizes the Governor to implement across-the-board allotment reductions to avoid a cash deficit; and

WHEREAS, under State law, an across-the-board reduction in allotments necessitated by a cash deficit applies to all agencies of State government, including agencies of the legislative and judicial branches and agencies headed by elected officials; and

WHEREAS appropriations for basic education, debt service on State bonds and State pension contributions are exempt from the allotment reduction process;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Booth Gardner, Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby order:

As to each agency of State government and with the limited exemptions noted above, the unexpended allotment of each appropriation from the State General Fund is uniformly reduced by an amount equivalent to 2.5 percent of the original appropriation, effective December 1, 1991, and is placed in reserve.

IN WITNESS WHERE-
OF, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the Seal of
the State of Washington to
be affixed at Olympia this
22nd day of November,
A.D., nineteen hundred and
ninety-one.

Booth Gardner

Governor of Washington

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Donald F. Whiting

Assistant Secretary of State

WSR 91-24-031
EMERGENCY RULES
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

[Filed November 27, 1991, 10:44 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 22, 1991.

Purpose: To provide additional state funding to districts for study activities needed to develop a new priority system.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 28A.525.020.

Other Authority: Chapter 14, Laws of 1991.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: In order to develop a new priority system as directed by chapter 14, Laws of 1991, it is necessary for districts to develop facility information on a tight timeline. This rule will provide some timely compensation for this unbudgeted activity.

Whereas, section 30 (8), chapter 14, Laws of 1991 1st sp. sess. conditions state construction assistance for projects granted project approval after January 26, 1991, upon the development of a new priority system for allocating state assistance, and the placement of such projects on the new priority system; and,

Whereas, it was not established until completion of the special consultant solicitation and contract award process on or about October 5, 1991, that an integral and necessary part of the development of a new priority system is the requirement for significant additional data related to building condition and area measurements. This level of data and detail has not been part of the current study and survey process nor are the costs covered under the current grant schedule; and

Whereas, the direct costs of such additional data development, collection and reporting by the school districts represents a real unanticipated and unfunded cost

that must be recognized in a timely manner to comply with very tight legislatively determined deadlines;

Therefore, be it resolved by the State Board of Education that:

(1) The board hereby finds that the immediate adoption of new WAC 180-25-031 to provide to districts the funding necessary to ensure the development, collection and reporting of data that is critical to the board's timely accomplishment of legislatively directed tasks is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety or general welfare and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest; and

(2) The board hereby adopts the above referenced new rules, all as set forth on the attachment hereto, on an emergency basis to become effective immediately upon filing the same with the code reviser.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

November 27, 1991
Dr. Monica Schmidt
Executive Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 180-25-031 SPECIAL STATE STUDY AND SURVEYS—ADDITIONAL STATE ASSISTANCE. Each school district that has participated subsequent to October 5, 1991, or hereafter participates, at the request of the State Board of Education or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a special state study and survey by developing and providing data above and beyond the data called for by WAC 180-25-025 shall be eligible for state assistance in addition to such state assistance as the school district may be eligible for under WAC 180-25-030. Such additional state assistance shall be based upon the direct costs incurred by a school district for the development of such additional data and shall not exceed \$10,000 per school district per special state study and survey.

WSR 91-24-032
PERMANENT RULES
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

[Filed November 27, 1991, 10:45 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 22, 1991.

Purpose: To make State Board of Education rules consistent with statutory language passed during the 1991 session allowing home-based students to take the GED and receive a certificate of educational competence.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 180-96-055 and 180-96-060.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 28A.305.190.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-150 on October 2, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.
November 27, 1991
Dr. Monica Schmidt
Executive Director

change to CrRLJ 3.2(p), (q) and (r) and not to CrR 3.2(p), (q) and (r).

C. J. Merritt
Supreme Court Clerk

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 21-88, filed 12/14/88)

WAC 180-96-055 **ELIGIBILITY TO TAKE GED TEST.** The following individuals shall be eligible to take the general educational development test in official GED testing centers, provided that they are not enrolled in a public, private, or home-based high school or high school completion program at the time the test is administered:

- (1) Any adult, i.e., person age nineteen or over, who has not graduated from a public or private high school.
- (2) Any person between the ages of fifteen and nineteen who has not graduated from a public or private high school and who has been adjudged by a school district to have a substantial and warranted reason for leaving the regular high school education program.
- (3) Any student in a certified educational clinic upon completion of an individual student program in accordance with the provisions of chapter 392-185 WAC.
- (4) Any person between the ages of fifteen and nineteen who has not graduated from a public or private high school, and who has completed a program of home-based instruction in compliance with RCW 28A.225.010(4) and chapter 28A.220 RCW as certified in writing by the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) who provided the home-based instruction.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 21-88, filed 12/14/88)

WAC 180-96-060 **ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARD OF CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATIONAL COMPETENCE.** The certificate of educational competence shall be awarded by the superintendent of public instruction to persons who achieve the minimum proficiency level on the general educational developmental test and who meet the following:

- (1) Are residents of Washington state; and
- (2) Are nineteen years of age or older on the date of issuance; or
- (3) Have been adjudged by a district as possessing a substantial and warranted reason for leaving the regular high school education program.
- (4) Have completed a program of home-based instruction in compliance with RCW 28A.225.010(4) and chapter 28A.220 RCW as certified in writing by the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) who provided the home-based instruction.

WSR 91-24-033
RULES OF COURT
STATE SUPREME COURT
[November 26, 1991]

Please reference our order number 25700-A-489, dated November 7, 1991. The order should be a rule

WSR 91-24-034
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Wheat Commission)
[Memorandum—November 25, 1991]

The Washington Wheat Commission hereby complies with regulations as stated in RCW 42.30.075 and provides pertinent scheduled meeting information of the board of directors for publication in the state register for the period January 1992 through December 1992 as follows:

Regular
January 22, 10:00 a.m.
January 23, 8:30 a.m.
West 905 Riverside Avenue, Suite 401
Spokane, WA

Regular
March 11, 10:00 a.m.
March 12, 8:30 a.m.
West 905 Riverside Avenue, Suite 401
Spokane, WA

Annual
May 20, 10:00 a.m.
May 21, 8:30 a.m.
West 905 Riverside Avenue, Suite 401
Spokane, WA

Regular
September 23, 10:00 a.m.
September 24, 8:30 a.m.
West 905 Riverside Avenue, Suite 401
Spokane, WA

Regular
November 18, 10:00 a.m.
November 19, 8:30 a.m.
West 905 Riverside Avenue, Suite 401
Spokane, WA

WSR 91-24-035
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
MARINE EMPLOYEES' COMMISSION
[Memorandum—November 26, 1991]

The following is a schedule of the 1992 regular meetings of the Marine Employees' Commission, as adopted by the commission on November 25, 1991:

Month	Date	Location
January	24	Olympia
February	21	Olympia
March	20	Olympia
April	24	Seattle

May	22	Seattle
June	19	Seattle
July	24	Seattle
August	21	Seattle
September	25	Seattle
October	23	Seattle
November	20	Seattle
December	18	Seattle

All meetings begin at 10:00 a.m. Meetings in January, February and March will be held at the offices of the Marine Employees' Commission, Evergreen Plaza Building, 711 Capitol Way South, Main Floor, S.W. Quadrant, Olympia.

Meetings scheduled in Seattle are customarily held at the Port Commission Conference Room, Third Floor, Pier 66, Seattle. In the event the conference room is unavailable, meetings are held at the "Spike" Eikum Conference Room, Pier 52, Washington State Ferries Terminal, Seattle. Following due notice, some meetings, herein scheduled for Seattle, may be rescheduled for other Washington State Ferry System terminal cities. Locations for meetings can be obtained by writing to the Commission at the address listed below or by calling (206) 586-6354 or 321-6354 scan.

Meeting sites are barrier free to the greatest extent feasible. Braille or taped agenda items for the visually impaired, and interpreters for those with hearing impairment will be provided if requested with adequate notice. Such requests should be made at least ten working days in advance of the scheduled meeting date, and should be addressed to: Janis Lien, Administrative Assistant, Marine Employees' Commission, Main floor, S.W. Quadrant, Evergreen Plaza Building, FJ-11, Olympia, Washington 98504.

WSR 91-24-036
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Filed November 27, 1991, 2:02 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Chapter 388-86 WAC, Medical care—Services provided; WAC 388-100-035 Scope of care for medically indigent; and 388-99-060 Scope of care for medically needy.

Purpose: To reduce expenditure to meet the governor's budgetary reduction requirements.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 74.08.090.

Summary: These WAC amendments change the medical services covered by the department for categorically needy, medically needy, general assistance-unemployable, ADATSA, and medically indigent clients.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: WAC changes are made to reflect the budget reductions as required by the governor.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Bobbe Andersen, Medical Assistance Administration, 753-0529.

Name of Proponent: Department of Social and Health Services, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Same as above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on January 7, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Troyce Warner, Chief, Office of Issuances, Department of Social and Health Services, Mailstop 5805, Olympia, Washington 98504, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 21, 1991 [1992].

November 27, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3056, filed 8/21/90, effective 9/21/90)

WAC 388-86-019 CHIROPRACTIC SERVICES. (1) The department shall pay for chiropractic services for a recipient when the recipient is:

(a) Twenty years of age and under; and

(b) Referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program.

(2) The department shall authorize payment for services of a chiropractor:

(a) When the chiropractor is licensed by the state of Washington to perform services within the scope of the chiropractor's license; and

(b) The services are medically necessary.

~~((2))~~ (3) Chiropractic services shall be subject to the following limitations:

(a) Treatment shall be restricted to adjustment by hand of subluxation of the spine;

(b) X-rays shall be:

(i) A single area film when the treatment area can be isolated;

(ii) A maximum of one x-ray per area, per calendar year; and

(iii) Limited to an anterior-posterior, and lateral view of the following spinal areas:

(A) Cervical;

(B) Thoracic (dorsal); and

(C) Lumbar or lumbo-sacral.

(c) The department shall pay for a maximum of twelve chiropractic visits within a ~~((twelve-month period))~~ calendar year;

(d) The maximum number of visits include the initial new patient visit((:

~~(3) The department shall pay for chiropractic services for recipients under:~~

~~(a) The categorically needy, general assistance unemployable and ADATSA programs; and~~

~~(b) The medically needy program only when the recipient is:~~

~~(i) Twenty years of age and under; and~~

~~(ii) Referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program)); and~~

(e) Additional visits require approval before the service is received.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2988, filed 5/31/90, effective 7/1/90)

WAC 388-86-021 DENTURES. (1) The department shall provide complete and partial dentures and modification, repair, and adjustment of dentures ~~((to recipients of medical assistance and the limited casualty programs))~~ with the following limitations:

- (a) Prior approval is needed for:
- (i) Replacement dentures or partial dentures less than five years old;
 - (ii) Rebases on dentures and partial dentures; and
 - (iii) Cast base partial dentures.
- (b) The department shall approve only one:
- (i) Rebasings of dentures or partial dentures:
 - (A) In a five-year period; and
 - (B) The rebased dentures or partial dentures must be ~~((at least))~~ three years ((of age)) old or older.
 - (ii) Relining of dentures or partial dentures:
 - (A) In a two-year period; and
 - (B) The relined dentures or partial dentures must be six months ~~((of age))~~ old or older.
- (2) Exceptions to the limitations under subsection (1)(b) of this section shall be granted when medical necessity is documented.
- (3) The department shall pay for dentures and related denture services provided to recipients eligible under the:
- (a) Medically needy program only when the recipient is twenty years of age and under; or
 - (b) Categorically needy program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Orders 3053 and 3053A, filed 8/21/90 and 8/27/90, effective 9/21/90 and 9/1/90)

WAC 388-86-073 OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY. (1) The department shall pay for occupational therapy when the following conditions are met:

- (a) A licensed occupational therapist, or a licensed occupational therapy assistant supervised by a licensed occupational therapist, provides the service;
 - (b) Approval is obtained before services are performed as required for each program as designated in the ~~((division of))~~ medical assistance administration billing instructions; and
 - (c) The occupational therapy is provided:
 - (i) As part of an outpatient program when identified in the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program of a recipient twenty years of age and younger;
 - (ii) By a home health agency;
 - (iii) As part of the physical medicine and rehabilitation program; or
 - (iv) In a neuromuscular center.
- (2) The department shall not pay for occupational therapy when payment for occupational therapy is included in the reimbursement of other treatment programs including, but not limited to hospital inpatient diagnosis related group services.
- (3) The department shall pay for occupational therapy provided to recipients eligible under the:
- ~~((a))~~ (a) Medically needy program only when the recipient is ((: ())) twenty years of age and younger and referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment program; or
 - ~~((b))~~ (b) Categorically needy program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Orders 3053 and 3053A, filed 8/21/90 and 8/27/90, effective 9/21/90 and 9/1/90)

WAC 388-86-090 PHYSICAL THERAPY. (1) The department shall pay for physical therapy as an outpatient service when:

- (a) The attending physician prescribes physical therapy;
 - (b) A licensed physical therapist or physiatrist or a physical therapist assistant supervised by a licensed physical therapist provides the treatment; and
 - (c) The therapy assists the recipient:
 - (i) In avoiding hospitalization or nursing home care; or
 - (ii) In becoming employable; or
 - (iii) Who suffers from severe motor disabilities to obtain a greater degree of self-care or independence; or
 - (iv) As part of a treatment program intended to restore normal function of a body part following injury, surgery, or prolonged immobilization.
- (2) The department shall require approval before services are performed for outpatient physical therapy sessions exceeding ten sessions per patient in a calendar year.

(3) The medical director of the ~~((division of))~~ medical assistance administration ((DMA))MAA may waive the prior approval requirement for physical therapy provided:

- (a) In facilities having contracts with ~~((DMA))~~ MAA as neuromuscular centers; and
 - (b) By school districts as part of an individual education program or individualized family service plan.
- (4) The department shall not pay for physical therapy when payment for physical therapy is included in the reimbursement as part of other treatment programs including, but not limited to hospital inpatient diagnostic related group services and nursing ~~((home))~~ facility services.
- (5) The department shall pay for outpatient physical therapy for recipients eligible under the:
- ~~((a))~~ (a) ((Categorically needy, general assistance unemployable and ADATSA programs;
 - ~~((b))~~ (b)) Medically needy program only when the recipient is ((: ())) twenty years of age and under and referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program; or
 - ~~((c))~~ (c) Medically indigent program when receiving home health care services)) (b) Categorically needy program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2649, filed 7/8/88)

WAC 388-86-09601 PODIATRIC SERVICES. (1) The department shall pay for podiatric services for a recipient when the recipient is:

- (a) Twenty years of age and under; and
 - (b) Referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program.
- (2) The department shall provide medically necessary podiatric services to include:
- (a) Evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of skin disease, infections, inflammation, ulcers, and symptomatic conditions such as bursitis, osteoarthritis and tendonitis;
 - (b) Reductions of fractures and dislocations, and treatment of sprains and strains;
 - (c) Surgery for structural and pathological ailments such as bunions, exostosis, hammertoes, neuromas, and ingrown toenails;
 - (d) Initial diagnostic services in connection with conditions whose subsequent treatment would be excluded as routine palliative care; and
 - (e) One visit every six months may be permitted for debridement and cutting of mycotic toenails.
- ~~((2))~~ (3) Elective surgery requiring hospitalization shall require prior approval ((through the central authorization unit)) by the medical assistance administration. Where less expensive, more conservative treatment is available, surgery will not be approved.
- ~~((3))~~ (4) The department shall exclude the following services:
- (a) Routine foot care that includes medically unnecessary removal of corns, warts, or calluses, trimming of nails and other hygienic and preventive care except as specified in subsection (4) of this section;
 - (b) Treatment of flat foot;
 - (c) Treatment undertaken to correct a subluxated structure of the foot as an isolated entity;
 - (d) Supportive devices for the feet, such as orthopedic shoes; and
 - (e) Procedures regarded as experimental.
- ~~((4))~~ (5) Where a ((person)) recipient has a severe systemic condition that would result in circulatory embarrassment or desensitization in the legs or feet, the department may provide more frequent foot care when:
- (a) The performance of such procedures by unskilled person might pose a hazard;
 - (b) The severity of the condition has been established by clinical or physical findings; and
 - (c) Such care has received prior approval of the medical director or designee.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Orders 3053 and 3053A, filed 8/21/90 and 8/27/90, effective 9/21/90 and 9/1/90)

WAC 388-86-098 SPEECH THERAPY SERVICES. (1) The department shall pay for speech therapy for conditions which are the result of medically recognized diseases and defects.

(2) The department shall pay for speech therapy when the following conditions are met:

(a) A speech pathologist is granted a certificate of clinical competence by the American speech, hearing and language association, or a person who completed the equivalent educational and work experience necessary for such a certificate provides the service; and

(b) Approval is obtained before the service is performed for:

(i) All speech therapy for recipients three years of age through twenty years of age; and

(ii) Speech therapy sessions after the evaluation and twelve sessions in a calendar year for recipients three years of age or younger or twenty-one years of age and over.

(3) The medical director of the (~~division of~~) medical assistance administration (~~(DMA))~~ MAA may waive the prior approval requirement for speech therapy provided:

(a) In facilities having contracts with DMA as neuromuscular centers; and

(b) By school districts as part of an individualized education program or individualized family service plan.

(4) The department shall not pay for speech therapy when the speech therapy payment is in the reimbursement as part of other treatment programs including, but not limited to:

(a) Hospital diagnosis related group services; and

(b) Nursing (~~home~~) facility services.

(5) The department shall pay for speech therapy provided to recipients eligible under the:

(a) (~~The categorically needy, general assistance unemployable and ADATSA programs;~~

~~The~~) Medically needy program only when the recipient is(:

(i)) twenty years of age and under and referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program; or

(iii) Receiving home health care services.

(c) The medically indigent program when receiving home health care services)) (b) Categorically needy program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2783, filed 3/31/89)

WAC 388-86-100 DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT(~~(:)) AND PROSTHETIC DEVICES(~~(, AND DISPOSABLE/ NONREUSEABLE MEDICAL SUPPLIES))~~). (1) (~~The division of medical assistance shall purchase and/or rent medically necessary medical equipment, prosthetic devices, and other disposable/nonreusable medical supplies when:~~~~

(a) The division is the payor of last resort; and

(b) The item requested is not included with other reimbursement methodologies, such as, but not limited to, diagnosis related group (DRG) for hospital inpatients, or a nursing home's per diem reimbursement.

(2) The division of medical assistance shall authorize payment for a requested item only when the item is medically necessary as defined under WAC 388-80-005(45) and is covered by the medical assistance program.

(3) The division of medical assistance shall purchase and/or rent a wheelchair for a permanently disabled nursing home recipient when the chair is for the exclusive full-time use of the recipient and is not included in the nursing home's per diem reimbursement.

(4) Medical equipment and supplies purchased or reissued by the division of medical assistance become the property of the recipient for whom they are purchased/reissued.

(5) The division of medical assistance shall normally authorize the purchase and/or repair of only one wheelchair, manual or power-drive, per recipient. However, another wheelchair shall be provided and/or repaired when medically necessary.

(6) Durable medical equipment, prosthetic devices, and disposable/nonreusable supplies that require approval by the division of medical assistance prior to delivery of service include:

(a) Prosthetic limbs;

(b) Orthopedic shoes;

(c) Osteogenic stimulator, noninvasive;

(d) Communication devices;

(e) Transcutaneous nerve stimulators;

(f) Wheeled shower chairs;

(g) Blood pressure kits;

(h) Blood glucose monitors;

(i) Air and gel cushions;

(j) Fluidized air flotation system;

(k) Decubitus care mattress, including flotation or gel mattress;

(l) Complete patient lift, except for sling or wall mount;

(m) Wheelchairs:

(i) Accessories;

(ii) Fitting fees; and

(iii) Freight charges;

(n) Hospital bed and replacement mattress;

(o) Replacement parts, repairs, and labor charges;

(p) Bath accessories, decubitus care products (nonformulary), and patient equipment not listed in the division of medical assistance "durable medical equipment and supplies" billing instructions; and

(q) AH rentals.

(7) The division of medical assistance shall not authorize the purchase of vehicle driving controls, a vehicle wheelchair lift conversion; or purchase or repair of a vehicle wheelchair lift, unless:

(a) Medical transportation provided under WAC 388-86-085 can not meet the recipient's need for transportation to and from medically necessary covered services at a lower cost to the department; and

(b) Prior approval is obtained.) Definitions:

(a) "Durable medical equipment" means equipment that:

(i) Can withstand repeated use;

(ii) Is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose;

(iii) Generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury; and

(iv) Is appropriate for use in the recipient's residence.

(b) "Prosthetic devices" mean replacement, corrective, or supportive devices prescribed by a physician or other licensed practitioner of the healing arts within the scope of the physician's practice as defined by state law to:

(i) Artificially replace a missing portion of the body;

(ii) Prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction; or

(iii) Support a weak or deformed portion of the body.

(2) The medical assistance administration (MAA) shall authorize the purchase of medical equipment, prosthetic devices, and rental of medical equipment when:

(a) The medical equipment and prosthetic devices are medically necessary, as defined under WAC 388-80-005;

(b) The medical assistance programs cover the item;

(c) The MAA is the payor of last resort; and

(d) The item requested is not included with other reimbursement methodologies, such as, but not limited to, a diagnosis-related group (DRG) for inpatient hospital payment, or a nursing home's per diem reimbursement.

(3) The MAA shall authorize payment for repair and modification of recipient owned equipment when subsection (1) of this section is met.

(4) Medical equipment and prosthetic devices that the MAA purchases become the exclusive property of the recipient.

(5) The MAA shall not pay for medical equipment or supplies which require installation and become a fixture to real property.

(6) The MAA shall not authorize the purchase and/or repair of medical equipment which duplicates the function of equipment owned by the recipient.

(7) For a nursing facility recipient, the MAA shall purchase a wheelchair, or modify a recipient owned wheelchair when the recipient:

(a) Is permanently disabled; and

(b) Is unable to walk to the service areas of the facility with or without cues and with or without the aid of an ambulation device and/or the one-handed assistance of another person; and

(c) Is able to independently, safely, and effectively propel a wheelchair; or

(d) Requires the use of a specially constructed or permanently modified wheelchair that renders the wheelchair unusable by others.

(8) Durable medical equipment and prosthetic devices related services that require approval by the MAA delivery of the item shall include:

(a) Prosthetics;

(b) Blood pressure kits;

(c) Blood glucose monitors;

(d) Wheelchairs;

(i) Accessories; and

(ii) Freight charges for new wheelchairs.

(e) Hospital bed and replacement mattress;

(f) Replacement parts, repairs, and labor charges for allowable items; and

(g) All rentals for allowable items.

(9) The MAA shall not pay for modifications to a vehicle not owned by the recipient, their guardian, or the parent of a recipient who is a minor. The MAA shall authorize the purchase of or repair of a vehicle wheelchair lift and related vehicle modifications only when:

(a) The provider obtains approval from the MAA before providing the service;

(b) Medical transportation provided under WAC 388-86-085 cannot meet the recipient's need for transportation to and from medically necessary covered services; and

(c) The lift and related vehicle modifications represent a lower cost to the department than medical transportation provided under WAC 388-86-085. The medical assistance administration shall evaluate transportation costs based on the record of medical services utilized.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2580, filed 12/31/87)

WAC 388-86-120 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES. (1) A recipient of medical care services shall be eligible to receive the ~~((same))~~ following scope of care ~~((WAC 388-86-005))~~ as a recipient of Medicaid, ~~except that~~:

- (a) ~~((No care))~~ Hospitalization;
- (b) Physician and advanced registered nurse practitioner;
- (c) Laboratory and x-ray services;
- (d) Prescription drugs;
- (e) Family planning;
- (f) Rural health services;
- (g) Ambulance transportation;
- (h) Blood administration and processing;
- (i) Oxygen and respiratory therapy;
- (j) Prosthetic equipment; and
- (k) Enteral/parenteral nutrition.

(2) The department shall ~~((be provided))~~ not provide care outside the state of Washington other than in designated bordering cities as specified ~~((in))~~ under chapter 388-82 WAC ~~((and~~

~~((b)))~~ (3) Mental health services shall be provided only in community mental health centers and to the extent that the recipient meets the client definitions and priorities established in the Community Mental Health Act ~~((and~~

~~((c))~~ Dental services shall not be provided).

~~((2))~~ (4) Eligibility for medical care services shall commence with the date of certification under WAC 388-84-120. The department shall not retroactively certify for medical care services.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2580, filed 12/31/87)

WAC 388-99-060 SCOPE OF CARE FOR MEDICALLY NEEDY. (1) The medical coverage under the limited casualty-medically needy program shall include:

- (a) Case management services; ~~((dental services))~~
- (b) Blood administration and processing;
- (c) Enteral/parenteral nutrition;
- (d) Oxygen and respiratory therapy;
- (e) Early and periodic screening~~((;))~~, diagnosis, and treatment (EPSDT) services;
- (f) Family planning clinic services; inpatient hospital services;
- (g) Inpatient hospital services;
- (h) Outpatient hospital ~~((and))~~;
- (i) Rural health clinic services;
- (j) Physical medicine and rehabilitation services;
- (k) Physician, ARNP, and clinic services;
- (l) Prescribed drugs; ~~((dentures;))~~
- (m) Prosthetic devices; ~~((eyeglasses; skilled))~~
- (n) Nursing facility services; ~~((intermediate care facility services;))~~
- (o) Intermediate care facility services for the mentally retarded; ~~((home health services;))~~
- (p) Laboratory and x-ray services; ~~((and))~~
- (q) Medically necessary transportation;
- (r) Private duty nursing; and
- (s) Home Health Services.

(2) Conditions and limitations in chapter 388-86 WAC shall apply to the limited casualty-medically needy program.

(3) A request for an exception to policy shall require a review by the ~~((division of))~~ medical assistance administration.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3233, filed 8/20/91, effective 9/20/91)

WAC 388-100-035 SCOPE OF CARE FOR MEDICALLY INDIGENT. (1) The coverage under the limited casualty program-medically indigent shall be available to an eligible person for treatment of emergency medical conditions only. Services available are limited to the following:

- (a) Rural health clinic services;
 - (b) Physical medicine and rehabilitation services;
 - (c) Physician and clinic services;
 - (d) Prescribed drugs;
 - (e) ~~((Dentures))~~ Blood administration and processing;
 - (f) Prosthetic devices;
 - (g) ~~((Eyeglasses))~~ Enteral/parenteral nutrition;
 - (h) Nursing facilities~~((;))~~ and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded;
 - (i) ~~((Home health services))~~ Oxygen and respiratory therapy;
 - (j) Laboratory and x-ray services; and
 - (k) ~~((Medically necessary))~~ Ambulance transportation.
- (2) The department shall not pay until the recipient has medical expenses equal to the total of the emergency medical expense requirement of one thousand five hundred dollars and the spenddown, if any.
- (3) The emergency medical expense requirement in WAC 388-100-030 does not apply for treatment under the Involuntary Treatment Act (ITA). When any other medical need is identified for recipients undergoing treatment under the ITA the emergency medical expense requirement shall apply to the services other than ITA.
- (4) When an applicant indicates that an urgent undefined medical illness exists, the department shall:
- (a) Regard the condition as an emergency medical condition;
 - (b) Allow one office visit for diagnosis, provided all financial eligibility criteria are met; and
 - (c) Allow treatment only when the condition meets the criteria for an emergency medical condition.
- (5) For other conditions and limitations under which the department may provide these services refer to appropriate service in chapter 388-86 WAC.
- (6) The department shall not provide out-of-state care except in the designated bordering cities.

**WSR 91-24-037
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)**

[Filed November 27, 1991, 2:03 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: New WAC 388-81-017 Advance directives.

Purpose: Sets requirements to implement OBRA-1990 law concerning advance directives. The rule requires providers to maintain for and provide written information concerning advance directives. The rule defines advance directives, gives timelines to providers on giving material to adult patients, clarifies who gets the information, what the information is, and what the limitations are when to give the material to adult patients.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 74.08.090.

Summary: Rule to set requirements for providers to maintain and provide written policies and procedures for advance directives to adults receiving medical care.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Rule required to implement Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Bobbe Andersen, Medical Assistance Administration, 753-0529.

Name of Proponent: Department of Social and Health Services, governmental.

Rule is necessary because of federal law, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Same as above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on January 7, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Troyce Warner, Chief, Office of Issuances, Department of Social and Health Services, Mailstop 5805, Olympia, Washington 98504, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 21, 1992.

November 27, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-81-017 ADVANCE DIRECTIVES. (1) Each hospital, nursing facility, provider of home health care or personal care services, hospice program, or health maintenance organization receiving Medicaid funds shall:

(a) Maintain written policies and procedures concerning a person's right to make medical decisions including advance directives;

(b) Provide written information to all adults receiving medical care by or through the provider or organization to include the person's right to:

- (i) Make decisions concerning the person's medical care;
- (ii) Accept or refuse surgical or medical treatment; and
- (iii) Formulate advance directives.

(c) Provide written information to all adults on policies concerning implementation of these rights;

(d) Document in the person's medical record whether or not the person has executed an advance directive;

(e) Not condition the provision of care or otherwise discriminate against a person based on whether or not the person has executed an advance directive;

(f) Ensure compliance with the requirements of chapters 11.94, 68-.50, and 70.122 RCW concerning advance directives; and

(g) Provide for educating staff and the community on the requirements advance directives.

(2) For the purpose of this section, the term "advance directive" means a voluntarily written instruction, such as a living will, durable power of attorney for health care, or anatomical gift recognized under state law (whether statutory or as recognized by the courts of the state) and relating to the provision of such care when the person is incapacitated.

(3) The written material distributed by the providers concerning medical decision making shall summarize state law found in statute and case law and may include the actual law, copies of the statute, case law or forms.

(4) The provider shall give information concerning these rights to adults as follows:

- (a) Hospitals, at the time of the person's admission as an inpatient;
- (b) Nursing facility, at the time of the person's admission as a resident;

(c) Provider of home health care or personal care services, before the person comes under the care of the provider;

(d) Hospice program, at the time of the initial receipt of hospice care by the person in the program; and

(e) Health maintenance organization, at the time of enrollment or reenrollment of the person with the organization.

(5) This section shall not be construed to require any physician, health care facility, or licensed health care personnel acting under the direction of a physician to implement an advance directive, when the provider objects on the basis of conscience. When the physician refuses to implement the directive, the physician shall make a good faith effort to transfer the person to another physician who will implement the person's directive.

(6) When a person is admitted to a facility in a comatose or otherwise incapacitated state and is unable to receive information or say whether such person has executed an advance directive, the provider shall include information concerning advance directives with materials about the provider's policies and procedures to the families or to the

surrogates or other concerned persons of the incapacitated person as specified under RCW 7.70.065. The provider is obligated to provide this information to the person once he/she is no longer incapacitated.

(7) When the person is incapacitated or otherwise unable to receive information or articulate whether such person has executed an advance directive and no one comes forward with a previously executed advance directive, the provider shall document a person's file that the person was unable to receive information and was unable to communicate whether an advance directive exists.

(8) When the patient or a relative, surrogate, or other concerned person presents the provider with a copy of the person's advance directive, the provider shall comply, except as specified under subsection (5) of this section, with the advance directive.

WSR 91-24-038

PROPOSED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

(Public Assistance)

[Filed November 27, 1991, 2:04 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 388-49-470 Income—Exclusions.

Purpose: Increase the food stamp energy allowance standard effective December 1, 1991. Rescind the exclusion for wages earned from the 1990 federal census project.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.04.510.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 74.04.510.

Summary: The issuance amends WAC 388-49-470 Income—Exclusions, to authorize the increase. The federal census project expired by federal rule in August 1990.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The food and nutrition service authorized the department to increase the food stamp energy allowance effective for December 1991 benefits.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Dan Ohlson, Income Assistance, 753-1354.

Name of Proponent: Department of Social and Health Services, governmental.

Rule is necessary because of federal law, Food and Nutrition Service, October 23, 1991, memorandum WFS-100:FS-10-6-WA.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Same as above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on January 7, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Troyce Warner, Chief, Office of Issuances, Department of Social and Health Services, Mailstop 5805, Olympia, Washington 98504, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 21, 1992.

November 27, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3141, filed 2/21/91)

WAC 388-49-470 INCOME—EXCLUSIONS. (1) The department shall exclude the following income:

- (a) Money withheld from an assistance payment, earned income, or other income source used to repay a prior overpayment from that same income source;
- (b) Income specifically excluded by any federal statute from consideration as income in the food stamp program;
- (c) The earned income of children who are:
 - (i) Members of the household;
 - (ii) Seventeen years of age or under; and
 - (iii) Attending school at least half time.
- (d) Infrequent or irregular income received during a three-month period that:
 - (i) Cannot be reasonably anticipated as available; and
 - (ii) Shall not exceed thirty dollars for all household members.
- (e) Loans, including those from private individuals and commercial institutions, other than educational loans where repayment is deferred;
- (f) Nonrecurring lump sum payments;
- (g) The cost of producing self-employment income;
- (h) Financial aid received under Title IV of the Higher Education Act designated by the school for:
 - (i) Tuition;
 - (ii) Fees, including equipment and material;
 - (iii) Books;
 - (iv) Supplies;
 - (v) Transportation; and
 - (vi) Miscellaneous personal expenses, including dependent care, determined by the institution.
- (i) Other federal financial aid designated by the school for:
 - (i) Tuition; and
 - (ii) Mandatory fees.
- (j) Nonfederal financial aid designated by the school for:
 - (i) Tuition and mandatory fees at any school beyond high school or a school at any level for the physically or mentally handicapped; and
 - (ii) Other earmarked educational expenses such as transportation, supplies, textbooks, and dependent care.
- (k) Reimbursements for past or future expenses to the extent the reimbursements do not:
 - (i) Exceed the actual expense; and
 - (ii) Represent a gain or benefit to the household.
- (l) Any gain or benefit not in money;
- (m) Vendor payments as defined in WAC 388-49-020;
- (n) Money received and used for the care and maintenance of a third-party beneficiary who is not a household member;
- (o) Supplemental payments or allowances made under federal, state, or local laws for the purpose of offsetting increased energy costs;
- (p) Energy allowances included in AFDC, continuing general assistance, and refugee assistance grants.

Number in Grant Assistance Unit	Energy Exclusion
1	\$ ((36)) 55
2	((47)) 71
3	((56)) 86
4	((67)) 102
5	((77)) 117
6	((87)) 133
7	((101)) 154
8 or more	((111)) 170

- (q) Support payments specified by the support court order or other legally binding written support or alimony agreement to go directly to a third-party beneficiary rather than to the household;
- (r) Support payments not required by the support court order or other legally binding written support or alimony agreement paid directly to a third party rather than to the household;

- (s) Payments from the individual and family grant program;
- (t) Public assistance payments:
 - (i) Over and above the regular warrant amount;
 - (ii) Not normally a part of the regular warrant; and
 - (iii) Paid directly to a third party on behalf of the household.
- (u) From Jobs Training Partnership Act programs:
 - (i) Allowances; and
 - (ii) Earnings from on-the-job training by household members under parental control and eighteen years of age and younger.
- (v) Cash donations based on need:
 - (i) Received directly by the household;
 - (ii) From one or more private, nonprofit, charitable organizations; and
 - (iii) Not exceeding three hundred dollars in any federal fiscal year quarter.
- (w) Earned income credit(~~(; and~~
 - ~~(x) Federal census bureau wages earned;~~
 - ~~(i) During the 1990 Federal Census Demonstration Project; and~~
 - ~~(ii) By a temporary census worker eligible for this exclusion)).~~
- (2) When a child's earnings or amount of work performed cannot be differentiated from the earnings or work performed by other household members, the department shall:
 - (a) Prorate the earnings equally among the working members; and
 - (b) Exclude the child's pro rata share.
- (3) When the intended beneficiaries of a single payment for care and maintenance of a third-party beneficiary include both household members and persons not in the household, the department shall exclude:
 - (a) Any identifiable portion intended and used for the care and maintenance of the person out of the household; or
 - (b) If the portions are not readily identified as:
 - (i) An even pro rata share; or
 - (ii) The amount actually used for the care and maintenance of the person out of the household, whichever is less.

WSR 91-24-039
PERMANENT RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 3276A—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:05 p.m., effective February 1, 1992]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: To change effective date from December 1, 1991, to February 1, 1992. To conform WAC 388-49-630 to the requirements of 7 CFR 273.12 (a)(1)(iv).

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-49-630 Changes—Reporting requirements.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.04.510.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-19-103 on September 18, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: February 1, 1992.

November 27, 1991
 Leslie F. James, Director
 Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2575, filed 13/31/87 [12/31/87])

WAC 388-49-630 CHANGES—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. The department shall require a household certified for more than one month and not subject to mandatory monthly reporting (~~(staff)~~) to report the following changes within ten days of the date the change becomes known to the household:

- (1) Change in the source of income;

(2) Change in the amount of gross monthly income, except for public assistance income(~~(, or)~~);

(3) Change in medical expenses of more than twenty-five dollars;

~~((3))~~ (4) Change in the household composition, such as the addition or loss of a household member;

~~((4))~~ (5) Change in residence and resulting change in shelter cost;

~~((5))~~ (6) The acquisition of licensed vehicles; ~~(and~~

~~(6))~~ (7) The end of a temporary disability when the temporary disability is the reason for exempting the value of a vehicle; and

(8) When nonexempt liquid resources exceed two thousand dollars or three thousand dollars for households with one or more members sixty years of age or older.

Reviser's note: The bracketed material preceding the section above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

WSR 91-24-040
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 3280—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:06 p.m., effective
December 1, 1991, 12:01 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: To reduce expenditure to meet the governor's budgetary reduction requirements.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order:
Amending chapter 388-86 WAC and WAC 388-99-060 and 388-100-035.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: WAC changes are made to reflect the budget reductions as required by the governor.

Effective Date of Rule: December 1, 1991, 12:01 a.m.

November 27, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3056, filed 8/21/90, effective 9/21/90)

WAC 388-86-019 CHIROPRACTIC SERVICES.

(1) The department shall pay for chiropractic services for a recipient when the recipient is:

(a) Twenty years of age and under, and

(b) Referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program.

(2) The department shall authorize payment for services of a chiropractor:

(a) When the chiropractor is licensed by the state of Washington to perform services within the scope of the chiropractor's license; and

(b) The services are medically necessary.

~~((2))~~ (3) Chiropractic services shall be subject to the following limitations:

(a) Treatment shall be restricted to adjustment by hand of subluxation of the spine;

(b) X-rays shall be:

(i) A single area film when the treatment area can be isolated;

(ii) A maximum of one x-ray per area, per calendar year, and

(iii) Limited to an anterior-posterior, and lateral view of the following spinal areas:

(A) Cervical;

(B) Thoracic (dorsal); and

(C) Lumbar or lumbo-sacral.

(c) The department shall pay for a maximum of twelve chiropractic visits within a ~~((twelve month period))~~ calendar year;

(d) The maximum number of visits include the initial new patient visit(:

(3) The department shall pay for chiropractic services for recipients under:

(a) The categorically needy, general assistance unemployable and ADATSA programs; and

(b) The medically needy program only when the recipient is:

(i) Twenty years of age and under, and

(ii) Referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program); and

(e) Additional visits require approval before the service is received.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2988, filed 5/31/90, effective 7/1/90)

WAC 388-86-021 DENTURES. (1) The department shall provide complete and partial dentures and modification, repair, and adjustment of dentures ~~((to recipients of medical assistance and the limited casualty programs))~~ with the following limitations:

(a) Prior approval is needed for:

(i) Replacement dentures or partial dentures less than five years old;

(ii) Rebases on dentures and partial dentures; and

(iii) Cast base partial dentures.

(b) The department shall approve only one:

(i) Rebasings of dentures or partial dentures:

(A) In a five-year period; and

(B) The rebased dentures or partial dentures must be ~~((at least))~~ three years ~~((of age))~~ old or older.

(ii) Relining of dentures or partial dentures:

(A) In a two-year period; and

(B) The relined dentures or partial dentures must be six months ~~((of age))~~ old or older.

(2) Exceptions to the limitations under subsection (1)(b) of this section shall be granted when medical necessity is documented.

(3) The department shall pay for dentures and related denture services provided to recipients eligible under the:

- (a) Medically needy program only when the recipient is twenty years of age and under, or
(b) Categorically needy program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Orders 3053 and 3053A, filed 8/21/90 and 8/27/90, effective 9/21/90 and 9/1/90)

WAC 388-86-073 OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY. (1) The department shall pay for occupational therapy when the following conditions are met:

- (a) A licensed occupational therapist, or a licensed occupational therapy assistant supervised by a licensed occupational therapist, provides the service;
 (b) Approval is obtained before services are performed as required for each program as designated in the ~~((division of))~~ medical assistance administration billing instructions; and
 (c) The occupational therapy is provided:
 (i) As part of an outpatient program when identified in the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program of a recipient twenty years of age and younger,
 (ii) By a home health agency,
 (iii) As part of the physical medicine and rehabilitation program; or
 (iv) In a neuromuscular center.

(2) The department shall not pay for occupational therapy when payment for occupational therapy is included in the reimbursement of other treatment programs including, but not limited to hospital inpatient diagnosis related group services.

(3) The department shall pay for occupational therapy provided to recipients eligible under the:

- (a) ~~((Categorically needy, general assistance unemployable and ADATSA programs;~~
~~(b)))~~ Medically needy program only when the recipient is
 (i) twenty years of age and younger and referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment program; or
 ((ii) Receiving home health care services.
 (c) ~~Medically indigent program as part of the treatment program under home health care services))~~ (b) Categorically needy program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Orders 3053 and 3053A, filed 8/21/90 and 8/27/90, effective 9/21/90 and 9/1/90)

WAC 388-86-090 PHYSICAL THERAPY. (1) The department shall pay for physical therapy as an outpatient service when:

- (a) The attending physician prescribes physical therapy;
 (b) A licensed physical therapist or physiatrist or a physical therapist assistant supervised by a licensed physical therapist provides the treatment; and
 (c) The therapy assists the recipient:
 (i) In avoiding hospitalization or nursing home care; or
 (ii) In becoming employable; or

- (iii) Who suffers from severe motor disabilities to obtain a greater degree of self-care or independence; or
 (iv) As part of a treatment program intended to restore normal function of a body part following injury, surgery, or prolonged immobilization.

(2) The department shall require approval before services are performed for outpatient physical therapy sessions exceeding ten sessions per patient in a calendar year.

(3) The medical director of the ~~((division of))~~ medical assistance administration ~~((DMA))~~ MAA may waive the prior approval requirement for physical therapy provided:

- (a) In facilities having contracts with ~~((DMA))~~ MAA as neuromuscular centers; and
 (b) By school districts as part of an individual education program or individualized family service plan.

(4) The department shall not pay for physical therapy when payment for physical therapy is included in the reimbursement as part of other treatment programs including, but not limited to hospital inpatient diagnostic related group services and nursing ~~((home))~~ facility services.

(5) The department shall pay for outpatient physical therapy for recipients eligible under the:

- (a) ~~((Categorically needy, general assistance unemployable and ADATSA programs;~~
~~(b)))~~ Medically needy program only when the recipient is
 (i) twenty years of age and under and referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program; or
 ((ii) Receiving home health care services.
 (c) ~~Medically indigent program when receiving home health care services))~~ (b) Categorically needy program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2649, filed 7/8/88)

WAC 388-86-09601 PODIATRIC SERVICES. (1) The department shall pay for podiatric services for a recipient when the recipient is:

- (a) Twenty years of age and under, and
(b) Referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program.

(2) The department shall provide medically necessary podiatric services to include:

- (a) Evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of skin disease, infections, inflammation, ulcers, and symptomatic conditions such as bursitis, osteoarthritis and tendonitis;
 (b) Reductions of fractures and dislocations, and treatment of sprains and strains;
 (c) Surgery for structural and pathological ailments such as bunions, exostosis, hammertoes, neuromas, and ingrown toenails;
 (d) Initial diagnostic services in connection with conditions whose subsequent treatment would be excluded as routine palliative care; and
 (e) One visit every six months may be permitted for debridement and cutting of mycotic toenails.

~~((2))~~ (3) Elective surgery requiring hospitalization shall require prior approval ~~((through the central authorization unit))~~ by the medical assistance administration. Where less expensive, more conservative treatment is available, surgery will not be approved.

~~((3))~~ (4) The department shall exclude the following services:

(a) Routine foot care that includes medically unnecessary removal of corns, warts, or calluses, trimming of nails and other hygienic and preventive care except as specified in subsection (4) of this section;

(b) Treatment of flat foot;

(c) Treatment undertaken to correct a subluxated structure of the foot as an isolated entity;

(d) Supportive devices for the feet, such as orthopedic shoes; and

(e) Procedures regarded as experimental.

~~((4))~~ (5) Where a ~~((person))~~ recipient has a severe systemic condition that would result in circulatory embarrassment or desensitization in the legs or feet, the department may provide more frequent foot care when:

(a) The performance of such procedures by unskilled person might pose a hazard;

(b) The severity of the condition has been established by clinical or physical findings; and

(c) Such care has received prior approval of the medical director or designee.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Orders 3053 and 3053A, filed 8/21/90 and 8/27/90, effective 9/21/90 and 9/1/90)

WAC 388-86-098 SPEECH THERAPY SERVICES. (1) The department shall pay for speech therapy for conditions which are the result of medically recognized diseases and defects.

(2) The department shall pay for speech therapy when the following conditions are met:

(a) A speech pathologist is granted a certificate of clinical competence by the American speech, hearing and language association, or a person who completed the equivalent educational and work experience necessary for such a certificate provides the service; and

(b) Approval is obtained before the service is performed for:

(i) All speech therapy for recipients three years of age through twenty years of age; and

(ii) Speech therapy sessions after the evaluation and twelve sessions in a calendar year for recipients three years of age or younger or twenty-one years of age and over.

(3) The medical director of the ~~((division of))~~ medical assistance administration ~~((DMA))~~ MAA may waive the prior approval requirement for speech therapy provided:

(a) In facilities having contracts with DMA as neuromuscular centers; and

(b) By school districts as part of an individualized education program or individualized family service plan.

(4) The department shall not pay for speech therapy when the speech therapy payment is in the reimbursement as part of other treatment programs including, but not limited to:

(a) Hospital diagnosis related group services; and

(b) Nursing ~~((home))~~ facility services.

(5) The department shall pay for speech therapy provided to recipients eligible under the:

(a) ~~((The categorically needy, general assistance unemployable and ADATSA programs;~~

~~((b) The))~~ Medically needy program only when the recipient is(:

(i) twenty years of age and under and referred by a screening provider under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program; or

~~((ii) Receiving home health care services.~~

~~((c) The medically indigent program when receiving home health care services))~~ (b) Categorically needy program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2783, filed 3/31/89)

WAC 388-86-100 DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT ~~((;))~~ AND PROSTHETIC DEVICES ~~((; AND DISPOSABLE/NONREUSEABLE MEDICAL SUPPLIES))~~. (1) ~~((The division of medical assistance shall purchase and/or rent medically necessary medical equipment, prosthetic devices, and other disposable/nonreusable medical supplies when:~~

~~((a) The division is the payor of last resort; and~~

~~((b) The item requested is not included with other reimbursement methodologies, such as, but not limited to, diagnosis related group (DRG) for hospital inpatients, or a nursing home's per diem reimbursement.~~

(2) ~~The division of medical assistance shall authorize payment for a requested item only when the item is medically necessary as defined under WAC 388-80-005(45) and is covered by the medical assistance program.~~

~~((3) The division of medical assistance shall purchase and/or rent a wheelchair for a permanently disabled nursing home recipient when the chair is for the exclusive full-time use of the recipient and is not included in the nursing home's per diem reimbursement.~~

~~((4) Medical equipment and supplies purchased or reissued by the division of medical assistance become the property of the recipient for whom they are purchased/reissued.~~

~~((5) The division of medical assistance shall normally authorize the purchase and/or repair of only one wheelchair, manual or power drive, per recipient. However, another wheelchair shall be provided and/or repaired when medically necessary.~~

~~((6) Durable medical equipment, prosthetic devices, and disposable/nonreusable supplies that require approval by the division of medical assistance prior to delivery of service include:~~

~~((a) Prosthetic limbs;~~

~~((b) Orthopedic shoes;~~

~~((c) Osteogenic stimulator, noninvasive;~~

~~((d) Communication devices;~~

~~((e) Transcutaneous nerve stimulators;~~

~~((f) Wheeled shower chairs;~~

~~((g) Blood pressure kits;~~

~~((h) Blood glucose monitors;~~

~~((i) Air and gel cushions;~~

~~(j) Fluidized air flotation system;~~
~~(k) Decubitus care mattress, including flotation or gel mattress;~~
~~(l) Complete patient lift, except for sling or wall mount;~~
~~(m) Wheelchairs:~~
~~(i) Accessories;~~
~~(ii) Fitting fees; and~~
~~(iii) Freight charges;~~
~~(n) Hospital bed and replacement mattress;~~
~~(o) Replacement parts, repairs, and labor charges;~~
~~(p) Bath accessories, decubitus care products (nonformulary), and patient equipment not listed in the division of medical assistance "durable medical equipment and supplies" billing instructions; and~~

~~(q) All rentals.~~
~~(7) The division of medical assistance shall not authorize the purchase of vehicle driving controls, a vehicle wheelchair lift conversion, or purchase or repair of a vehicle wheelchair lift, unless:~~

~~(a) Medical transportation provided under WAC 388-86-085 cannot meet the recipient's need for transportation to and from medically necessary covered services at a lower cost to the department; and~~

~~(b) Prior approval is obtained.)) Definitions:~~

~~(a) "Durable medical equipment" means equipment that:~~

~~(i) Can withstand repeated use;~~
~~(ii) Is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose;~~

~~(iii) Generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury; and~~

~~(iv) Is appropriate for use in the recipient's residence.~~

~~(b) "Prosthetic devices" mean replacement, corrective, or supportive devices prescribed by a physician or other licensed practitioner of the healing arts within the scope of the physician's practice as defined by state law to:~~

~~(i) Artificially replace a missing portion of the body;~~
~~(ii) Prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction; or~~

~~(iii) Support a weak or deformed portion of the body.~~

~~(2) The medical assistance administration (MAA) shall authorize the purchase of medical equipment, prosthetic devices, and rental of medical equipment when:~~

~~(a) The medical equipment and prosthetic devices are medically necessary, as defined under WAC 388-80-005;~~

~~(b) The medical assistance programs cover the item;~~

~~(c) The MAA is the payor of last resort; and~~

~~(d) The item requested is not included with other reimbursement methodologies, such as, but not limited to, a diagnosis-related group (DRG) for inpatient hospital payment, or a nursing home's per diem reimbursement.~~

~~(3) The MAA shall authorize payment for repair and modification of recipient owned equipment when subsection (1) of this section is met.~~

~~(4) Medical equipment and prosthetic devices that the MAA purchases become the exclusive property of the recipient.~~

~~(5) The MAA shall not pay for medical equipment or supplies which require installation and become a fixture to real property.~~

~~(6) The MAA shall not authorize the purchase and/or repair of medical equipment which duplicates the function of equipment owned by the recipient.~~

~~(7) For a nursing facility recipient, the MAA shall purchase a wheelchair, of modify a recipient owned wheelchair when the recipient:~~

~~(a) Is permanently disabled; and~~

~~(b) Is unable to walk to the service areas of the facility with or without cues and with or without the aid of an ambulation device and/or the one-handed assistance of another person; and~~

~~(c) Is able to independently, safely, and effectively propel a wheelchair, or~~

~~(d) Requires the use of a specially constructed or permanently modified wheelchair that renders the wheelchair unusable by others.~~

~~(8) Durable medical equipment and prosthetic devices related services that require approval by the MAA delivery of the item shall include:~~

~~(a) Prosthetics;~~

~~(b) Blood pressure kits;~~

~~(c) Blood glucose monitors;~~

~~(d) Wheelchairs;~~

~~(i) Accessories; and~~

~~(ii) Freight charges for new wheelchairs.~~

~~(e) Hospital bed and replacement mattress;~~

~~(f) Replacement parts, repairs, and labor charges for allowable items; and~~

~~(g) All rentals for allowable items.~~

~~(9) the MAA shall not pay for modifications to a vehicle not owned by the recipient, their guardian, or the parent of a recipient who is a minor. The MAA shall authorize the purchase of or repair of a vehicle wheelchair lift and related vehicle modifications only when:~~

~~(a) The provider obtains approval from the MAA before providing the service;~~

~~(b) Medical transportation provided under WAC 388-86-085 cannot meet the recipient's need for transportation to and from medically necessary covered services; and~~

~~(c) The lift and related vehicle modifications represent a lower cost to the department than medical transportation provided under WAC 388-86-085. The medical assistance administration shall evaluate transportation costs based on the record of medical services utilized.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2580, filed 12/31/87)

WAC 388-86-120 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES.

~~(1) A recipient of medical care services shall be eligible to receive the ((same)) following scope of care ((WAC 388-86-005) as a recipient of Medicaid, except that):~~

~~(a) ((No care)) Hospitalization;~~

~~(b) Physician and advanced registered nurse practitioner;~~

~~(c) Laboratory and x-ray services;~~

~~(d) Prescription drugs;~~

~~(e) Family planning;~~

~~(f) Rural health services;~~

- (g) Ambulance transportation;
- (h) Blood administration and processing;
- (i) Oxygen and respiratory therapy;
- (j) Prosthetic equipment; and
- (k) Enteral/parenteral nutrition.

~~(2) The department shall ((be provided)) not provide care outside the state of Washington other than in designated bordering cities as specified ((m)) under chapter 388-82 WAC((, and~~

~~(b)) (3) Mental health services shall be provided only in community mental health centers and to the extent that the recipient meets the client definitions and priorities established in the Community Mental Health Act(;~~

~~(c) Dental services shall not be provided)).~~

~~((2)) (4) Eligibility for medical care services shall commence with the date of certification under WAC 388-84-120. The department shall not retroactively certify for medical care services.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2580, filed 12/31/87)

WAC 388-99-060 SCOPE OF CARE FOR MEDICALLY NEEDY. (1) The medical coverage under the limited casualty-medically needy program shall include:

- (a) Case management services; ((dental services))
- (b) Blood administration and processing;
- (c) Enteral/parenteral nutrition;
- (d) Oxygen and respiratory therapy;
- (e) Early and periodic screening((;)), diagnosis, and treatment (EPSDT) services;
- (f) Family planning clinic services; inpatient hospital services;
- (g) Inpatient hospital services;
- (h) Outpatient hospital ((and));
- (i) Rural health clinic services;
- (j) Physical medicine and rehabilitation services;
- (k) Physician, ARNP, and clinic services;
- (l) Prescribed drugs; ((dentures;))
- (m) Prosthetic devices; ((eyeglasses; skilled))
- (n) Nursing facility services; ((intermediate care facility services;))
- (o) Intermediate care facility services for the mentally retarded; ((home health services;))
- (p) Laboratory and x-ray services; ((and))
- (q) Medically necessary transportation;
- (r) Private duty nursing; and
- (s) Home Health Services.

(2) Conditions and limitations in chapter 388-86 WAC shall apply to the limited casualty-medically needy program.

(3) A request for an exception to policy shall require a review by the ~~((division of))~~ medical assistance administration.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3233, filed 8/20/91, effective 9/20/91)

WAC 388-100-035 SCOPE OF CARE FOR MEDICALLY INDIGENT. (1) The coverage under the limited casualty program-medically indigent shall be

available to an eligible person for treatment of emergency medical conditions only. Services available are limited to the following:

- (a) Rural health clinic services;
- (b) Physical medicine and rehabilitation services;
- (c) Physician and clinic services;
- (d) Prescribed drugs;
- (e) ~~((Dentures))~~ Blood administration and processing;
- (f) Prosthetic devices;
- (g) ~~((Eyeglasses))~~ Enteral/parenteral nutrition;
- (h) Nursing facilities((;)) and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded;
- (i) ~~((Home health services))~~ Oxygen and respiratory therapy;
- (j) Laboratory and x-ray services; and
- (k) ~~((Medically necessary))~~ Ambulance transportation.

(2) The department shall not pay until the recipient has medical expenses equal to the total of the emergency medical expense requirement of one thousand five hundred dollars and the spenddown, if any.

(3) The emergency medical expense requirement in WAC 388-100-030 does not apply for treatment under the Involuntary Treatment Act (ITA). When any other medical need is identified for recipients undergoing treatment under the ITA the emergency medical expense requirement shall apply to the services other than ITA.

(4) When an applicant indicates that an urgent undefined medical illness exists, the department shall:

- (a) Regard the condition as an emergency medical condition;
- (b) Allow one office visit for diagnosis, provided all financial eligibility criteria are met; and
- (c) Allow treatment only when the condition meets the criteria for an emergency medical condition.

(5) For other conditions and limitations under which the department may provide these services refer to appropriate service in chapter 388-86 WAC.

(6) The department shall not provide out-of-state care except in the designated bordering cities.

WSR 91-24-041
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 3293—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:07 p.m., effective December 1, 1991, 12:01 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: Increase the food stamp energy allowance standard effective December 1, 1991. Rescind the exclusion for wages earned from the 1990 Federal Census Project.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-49-470 Income—Exclusions.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.04.510.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the

public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: The food and nutrition service authorized the department to increase the food stamp energy allowance effective for December, 1991, benefits. Rescind the exclusion for wages received from the 1990 Federal Census Project.

Effective Date of Rule: December 1, 1991, 12:01 a.m.
 November 27, 1991
 Leslie F. James, Director
 Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3141, filed 2/21/91)

WAC 388-49-470 INCOME—EXCLUSIONS.
 (1) The department shall exclude the following income:

- (a) Money withheld from an assistance payment, earned income, or other income source used to repay a prior overpayment from that same income source;
- (b) Income specifically excluded by any federal statute from consideration as income in the food stamp program;
- (c) The earned income of children who are:
 - (i) Members of the household;
 - (ii) Seventeen years of age or under; and
 - (iii) Attending school at least half time.
- (d) Infrequent or irregular income received during a three-month period that:
 - (i) Cannot be reasonably anticipated as available; and
 - (ii) Shall not exceed thirty dollars for all household members.
- (e) Loans, including those from private individuals and commercial institutions, other than educational loans where repayment is deferred;
- (f) Nonrecurring lump sum payments;
- (g) The cost of producing self-employment income;
- (h) Financial aid received under Title IV of the Higher Education Act designated by the school for:
 - (i) Tuition;
 - (ii) Fees, including equipment and material;
 - (iii) Books;
 - (iv) Supplies;
 - (v) Transportation; and
 - (vi) Miscellaneous personal expenses, including dependent care, determined by the institution.
- (i) Other federal financial aid designated by the school for:
 - (i) Tuition; and
 - (ii) Mandatory fees.
- (j) Nonfederal financial aid designated by the school for:
 - (i) Tuition and mandatory fees at any school beyond high school or a school at any level for the physically or mentally handicapped; and
 - (ii) Other earmarked educational expenses such as transportation, supplies, textbooks, and dependent care.
- (k) Reimbursements for past or future expenses to the extent the reimbursements do not:
 - (i) Exceed the actual expense; and

- (ii) Represent a gain or benefit to the household.
- (l) Any gain or benefit not in money;
- (m) Vendor payments as defined in WAC 388-49-020;
- (n) Money received and used for the care and maintenance of a third-party beneficiary who is not a household member;
- (o) Supplemental payments or allowances made under federal, state, or local laws for the purpose of offsetting increased energy costs;
- (p) Energy allowances included in AFDC, continuing general assistance, and refugee assistance grants.

Number in Grant Assistance Unit	Energy Exclusion
1	\$ ((36))
2	55 ((47))
3	71 ((56))
4	86 ((67))
5	102 ((77))
6	117 ((87))
7	133 ((101))
8 or more	154 ((111)) 170

- (q) Support payments specified by the support court order or other legally binding written support or alimony agreement to go directly to a third-party beneficiary rather than to the household;
- (r) Support payments not required by the support court order or other legally binding written support or alimony agreement paid directly to a third party rather than to the household;
- (s) Payments from the individual and family grant program;
 - (t) Public assistance payments:
 - (i) Over and above the regular warrant amount;
 - (ii) Not normally a part of the regular warrant; and
 - (iii) Paid directly to a third party on behalf of the household.
 - (u) From Jobs Training Partnership Act programs:
 - (i) Allowances; and
 - (ii) Earnings from on-the-job training by household members under parental control and eighteen years of age and younger.
 - (v) Cash donations based on need:
 - (i) Received directly by the household;
 - (ii) From one or more private, nonprofit, charitable organizations; and
 - (iii) Not exceeding three hundred dollars in any federal fiscal year quarter.
 - (w) Earned income credit(~~and~~
 - (x) ~~Federal census bureau wages earned;~~

~~(i) During the 1990 Federal Census Demonstration Project, and
(ii) By a temporary census worker eligible for this exclusion).~~

(2) When a child's earnings or amount of work performed cannot be differentiated from the earnings or work performed by other household members, the department shall:

(a) Prorate the earnings equally among the working members; and

(b) Exclude the child's pro rata share.

(3) When the intended beneficiaries of a single payment for care and maintenance of a third-party beneficiary include both household members and persons not in the household, the department shall exclude:

(a) Any identifiable portion intended and used for the care and maintenance of the person out of the household; or

(b) If the portions are not readily identified as:

(i) An even pro rata share; or

(ii) The amount actually used for the care and maintenance of the person out of the household, whichever is less.

WSR 91-24-042
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 3294—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:08 p.m., effective December 1, 1991, 12:01 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: To conform WAC 388-49-520 to the requirements of 7 CFR 273.21(b).

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-49-520 Prospective income budgeting.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.04.510.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Current federal regulations found at 7 CFR 273.21(b) mandate households not subject to mandatory monthly reporting must have their eligibility and benefits determined prospectively.

Effective Date of Rule: December 1, 1991, 12:01 a.m.

November 27, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3184, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91)

WAC 388-49-520 PROSPECTIVE INCOME BUDGETING. (1) The department shall budget income, income deductions, and income exclusions prospectively for the first two beginning months.

(2) The department shall budget income, income deductions, and income exclusions prospectively for the entire certification period for:

(a) Households in which all adult members are elderly or disabled and do not have:

(i) Earned income; or

(ii) Recent work history as defined in WAC 388-49-020(65);

(b) Migrant households;

(c) Seasonal farmworker households; and

(d) Households in which all members are homeless individuals.

(3) The department shall budget the following income, income deductions, and income exclusions prospectively, except as provided under WAC 388-49-535(6):

(a) Monthly student financial aid, except for work study;

(b) Public assistance;

(c) Supplemental security income (SSI); and

(d) Income from a new household member for the first two months of participation when the:

(i) Household timely reports the new member; and

(ii) New member has not received benefits within the last calendar month.

~~((4) The department shall consider income exclusions and deductions prospectively when budgeting income for households defined in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.))~~

WSR 91-24-043
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 3296—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:09 p.m., effective December 1, 1991, 12:01 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: Sets requirements to implement OBRA-1990 law concerning advance directives. The rule requires providers to maintain for and provide written information concerning advance directives. The rule defines advance directives, gives timelines to providers on giving material to adult patients, clarifies who gets the information, what the information is and what the limitations are when to give the material to adult patients.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity

to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: To implement Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

Effective Date of Rule: December 1, 1991, 12:01 a.m.

November 27, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-81-017 ADVANCE DIRECTIVES. (1) Each hospital, nursing facility, provider of home health care or personal care services, hospice program, or health maintenance organization receiving Medicaid funds shall:

(a) Maintain written policies and procedures concerning a person's right to make medical decisions including advance directives;

(b) Provide written information to all adults receiving medical care by or through the provider or organization to include the person's right to:

(i) Make decisions concerning the person's medical care;

(ii) Accept or refuse surgical or medical treatment; and

(iii) Formulate advance directives.

(c) Provide written information to all adults on policies concerning implementation of these rights;

(d) Document in the person's medical record whether or not the person has executed an advance directive;

(e) Not condition the provision of care or otherwise discriminate against a person based on whether or not the person has executed an advance directive;

(f) Ensure compliance with the requirements of chapters 11.94, 68.50, and 70.122 RCW concerning advance directives; and

(g) Provide for educating staff and the community on the requirements advance directives.

(2) For the purpose of this section, the term "advance directive" means a voluntarily written instruction, such as a living will, durable power of attorney for health care, or anatomical gift recognized under state law (whether statutory or as recognized by the courts of the state) and relating to the provision of such care when the person is incapacitated.

(3) The written material distributed by the providers concerning medical decision making shall summarize state law found in statute and case law and may include the actual law, copies of the statute, case law or forms.

(4) The provider shall give information concerning these rights to adults as follows:

(a) Hospitals, at the time of the person's admission as an inpatient;

(b) Nursing facility, at the time of the person's admission as a resident;

(c) Provider of home health care or personal care services, before the person comes under the care of the provider;

(d) Hospice program, at the time of the initial receipt of hospice care by the person in the program; and

(e) Health maintenance organization, at the time of enrollment or reenrollment of the person with the organization.

(5) This section shall not be construed to require any physician, health care facility, or licensed health care personnel acting under the direction of a physician to implement an advance directive, when the provider objects on the basis of conscience. When the physician refuses to implement the directive, the physician shall make a good faith effort to transfer the person to another physician who will implement the person's directive.

(6) When a person is admitted to a facility in a comatose or otherwise incapacitated state and is unable to receive information or say whether such person has executed an advance directive, the provider shall include information concerning advance directives with materials about the provider's policies and procedures to the families or to the surrogates or other concerned persons of the incapacitated person as specified under RCW 7.70-.065. The provider is obligated to provide this information to the person once he/she is no longer incapacitated.

(7) When the person is incapacitated or otherwise unable to receive information or articulate whether such person has executed an advance directive and no one comes forward with a previously executed advance directive, the provider shall document a person's file that the person was unable to receive information and was unable to communicate whether an advance directive exists.

(8) When the patient or a relative, surrogate, or other concerned person presents the provider with a copy of the person's advance directive, the provider shall comply, except as specified under subsection (5) of this section, with the advance directive.

WSR 91-24-044
PERMANENT RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 3297—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:11 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: To meet legislative intent (2SSB 5341) establishing a foster parent liability fund adding new sections to chapters 74.14 and 4.24 RCW.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending Chapter 388-70 WAC, Child welfare—Foster care—Adoption.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-19-104 on September 18, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 27, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-70-031 FOSTER PARENT LIABILITY FUND. (1) The state of Washington, department of

social and health services, under chapter 283, laws of 1991, establishes a fund to pay liability claims on behalf of foster parents licensed under chapter 74.15 RCW. The department shall administer this fund and shall pay a foster parent's liability claim subject to available funds, individual claim limits, and eligibility criteria as established under this chapter.

(2) The department's foster parent liability fund shall provide foster parent liability injury and property damage claims made by a:

- (a) Third party;
- (b) Natural parent; or
- (c) Guardian or guardian ad litem.

(3) A foster parent liability coverage shall:

(a) Only apply to an occurrence arising from a foster parent's act or omission in the good faith provision of foster child care and supervision; and

(b) Be subject to all legal limitations on a foster parent's liability.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-70-032 PERIOD OF COVERAGE. The department's coverage under the foster parent liability fund shall be effective for claims arising out of occurrences on or after July 1, 1991.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-70-033 PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR COVERAGE. A person eligible for foster parent liability fund coverage shall be a foster parent licensed by the department or a licensed child placing agency as described under chapter 74.15 RCW.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-70-034 LIMITS OF COVERAGE. (1) The foster parent's liability fund coverage shall be limited to twenty-five thousand dollars per occurrence. "Occurrence" shall be defined for purposes of this WAC as the event precipitating the claim.

(2) The foster parent's claim for a twenty-five thousand dollar limitation per occurrence shall apply regardless of whether there are multiple claims arising from the same occurrence.

(3) For purposes of this section, the department shall consider a liability claim against one or more foster parents occupying the same household as a single occurrence claim.

(4) The department's aggregate coverage of the foster parent liability fund shall be limited to the availability of funds specifically appropriated for the foster parent coverage minus costs associated with administering the coverage.

(5) The department foster parent liability fund shall pay a claim on behalf of a licensed foster parent, within the occurrence and aggregate funding limits, for personal injury or property damage of a third party arising from a foster parent's act or omission in the good faith provision of family foster care and supervision of a foster child.

(6) The department shall not make a payment of claims from this liability fund if the foster parent is not

liable to the third party or the foster child's natural parent or guardian because of any:

- (a) Immunities;
- (b) Limitations; or
- (c) Exclusions provided by law.

(7) The department's coverage under this foster parent liability fund shall be in excess of any other available liability insurance.

(8) The department shall not pay a foster parent money from this liability fund unless the foster parent exhausts all proceeds available from another valid and collectible liability insurance.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-70-035 EXCLUSIONS. (1) The department's foster parent liability fund shall not pay any liability fund claims arising out of a foster parent's illegal conduct or bad faith acts in providing family foster care.

(2) A foster parent's illegal conduct or bad faith act shall include, but is not limited to any:

(a) Loss arising out of a dishonest, fraudulent, criminal or intentional act or omission;

(b) Loss arising out of licentious, immoral, or sexual behavior;

(c) Actual giving of any alcoholic beverage, which causes or contributes to the intoxication of a foster child, for whatever reason or cause; and

(d) Judgment based on alienation of affection against a foster parent.

(3) The department shall specifically exclude the following from foster parent's liability fund coverage:

(a) A claim based on an occurrence not arising from the family foster care relationship. This exclusion shall include a foster child's act occurring:

(i) As a result of the foster child's visit to or with the natural parent; or

(ii) While temporarily assigned outside the jurisdiction of the foster parent.

(b) A bodily injury or property damage arising out of the operation or use of any motor vehicle, aircraft, or water craft owned by, operated by, rented to, or loaned to any foster parent; or

(c) An injury or damage arising out of an occurrence before July 1, 1991.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-70-036 SUBROGATION. (1) If the department pays a liability fund claim to a foster parent, the department shall be subrogated to a foster parent's rights of recovery against any person or organization against whom the foster parent may have a legal claim.

(2) The foster parent shall sign and deliver to the department any documents necessary to secure such foster parent's rights of subrogation for the state.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-70-037 INVESTIGATION OF CLAIMS. (1) The department may conduct an appropriate investigation of any foster parent liability fund claim.

(2) The foster parent shall fully cooperate with the department for any liability fund claims filed against the foster parent.

WSR 91-24-045
PERMANENT RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Institutions)

[Order 3298—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:14 p.m., effective January 1, 1992]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: To increase the rates of payment for an examination of mental status for an indigent person who has been charged with a crime. The WAC rate of payment was established in 1979, and has never had an inflationary increase. This revision will increase the rate by one-hundred percent.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 275-59-041 Schedule of maximum payment for defendant expert or professional person.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 72.01.090.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-089 on September 30, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: January 1, 1992.

November 27, 1991
 Leslie F. James, Director
 Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1373, filed 3/1/79)

WAC 275-59-041 SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM PAYMENT FOR DEFENDANT EXPERT OR PROFESSIONAL PERSON. Department payments to an expert or professional person ~~((obtained by))~~ for department services an indigent person receives shall not exceed ~~((a payment per hour of fifty dollars nor shall not exceed a total payment of four hundred dollars, unless an))~~:

- (1) One hundred dollars an hour for services; or
- (2) Eight hundred dollars total payment for services.

The department shall only approve an exception to this section ruling when the exception is approved, in writing, by the division director. The department shall only approve payment for one mental health examination per indigent person in each six month period.

WSR 91-24-046
PERMANENT RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 3299—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:15 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: To reduce the duration of refugee cash assistance, and refugee medical assistance from 12 months

to 8 months from the date of entry into the United States.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-55-010 Common eligibility conditions; and 388-55-040 Refugee medical assistance.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 43.20A.550.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-100 on September 30, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 27, 1991
 Leslie F. James, Director
 Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3120, filed 12/19/90, effective 1/19/91)

WAC 388-55-010 COMMON ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS. (1) The department shall grant assistance to refugees within the provisions of P.L. 96-212, the Refugee Assistance Program to applicants who provide proof, in the form of documentation issued by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), of one of the following statuses:

(a) Admittance from any country having parole status as a refugee asylee or parolee under Section 212 (d)(5) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA);

(b) Admittance from any country as a conditional entrant under Section 203 (a)(7) of the INA;

(c) Admittance from any country as a refugee under Section 207 of the ~~((Immigration and Naturalization Act()))~~INA(());

(d) Granted asylum under Section 208 of the INA;

(e) Admittance with an immigration status that entitled the individual to refugee assistance prior to enactment of the Refugee Act of 1980;

(f) Admittance as an Amerasian immigrant from Vietnam admitted through the orderly departure program, under section 584 of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, incorporated in the FY88 Continuing Resolution P.L. 100-202; and

(g) Admitted for permanent residence, provided the individual previously held one of the statuses described in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section.

(2) The department shall transfer eligible refugees to the AFDC, FIP, and/or Medicaid programs retroactively effective October 1, 1977, or as of such date as the refugees qualified for refugee assistance, whichever is later. The department shall regard such refugees as recipients rather than new applicants and shall disregard the recipient's income accordingly.

(3) The department shall determine eligibility for AFDC or Medicaid before determining eligibility for the refugee assistance program for applications from refugees not currently receiving refugee cash assistance and/or medical assistance.

(a) If the applicant is not eligible for AFDC or FIP, then the department shall determine eligibility under the refugee assistance program.

(b) If the applicant is not eligible for Medicaid, then the department shall determine eligibility under the refugee assistance medical program.

(4) The department shall waive requirements of categorical relatedness of federal assistance programs, except

for mandatory monthly reporting, for refugee assistance program. Requirements under WAC 388-24-044 apply.

(5) The department shall determine as not eligible for refugee assistance, refugees terminated from the AFDC program because of refusal to comply with eligibility requirements.

(6) Except as specified in subsection (7) of this section, the department shall provide assistance to all refugees, regardless of family composition, at the AFDC monthly standards. The department shall treat income and resources according to AFDC standards. The department shall not consider resources which are unavailable, including property remaining in other countries, in determining eligibility for financial assistance.

(7) Applicants for and recipients of refugee assistance are not eligible for the thirty dollar plus one-third of the remainder exemption from earned income.

(8) The department shall treat the refugee family unit including United States citizen children born in this country, as a single assistance unit under the refugee assistance program under the provisions of WAC 388-24-050.

(9) Beginning October 1, ~~((1988))~~ 1991, for new applicants and beginning December 1, 1991, for current recipients, the department shall consider refugees meeting the criteria in this section as eligible for refugee assistance only during the ~~((twelve))~~ eight-month period beginning the first ~~((of the))~~ month the refugee ~~((first))~~ entered the United States.

(10) The department shall not consider full-time students in an institution of higher education eligible for refugee assistance, unless participating in a department-approved job or language training program not to exceed twelve months.

(11) The department shall notify the voluntary agency (VOLAG) sponsoring the refugee when the refugee applies for assistance.

(12) Refugees meeting the criteria in this section are eligible for additional requirements for emergent situations under chapter 388-29 WAC.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2752, filed 1/6/89)

WAC 388-55-040 REFUGEE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. (1) A refugee receiving a continuing assistance grant is eligible for medical assistance as specified in WAC 388-82-010(1).

(2) The department shall determine the nonrecipient refugee eligibility for medical care as specified in chapter 388-83 WAC. The department shall base eligibility on medical and financial need only; requirements of categorical relatedness are waived.

(3) The department shall apply WAC 388-55-030(1) in determining the amount of participation in medical costs for refugee medical assistance recipients.

(4) The refugee financial assistance recipient who becomes ineligible because of increased income from employment shall remain eligible for medical assistance for four calendar months beginning with the month of ineligibility provided:

(a) In the case of a single individual assistance unit the individual:

(i) ~~((The individual received))~~ Receives assistance in at least three of the six months immediately preceding the month of ineligibility; and

(ii) ~~((He or she))~~ Continues employment.

(b) In the case of a multiple individual assistance unit:

(i) The family received assistance in at least three of the six months immediately preceding the month of ineligibility; and

(ii) A member of the family continues employment.

(5) Medical need is not an eligibility factor for subsection (4)(a) or (b) of this section.

(6) Refugee recipients shall have continuing eligibility for financial and medical assistance redetermined at least once in every six months of continuous receipt of assistance.

(7) Effective October 1, 1991, for new applicants and effective December 1, 1991, for current recipients, persons meeting the criteria in this section are eligible for refugee assistance only during the ~~((twelve))~~ eight-month period beginning in the first month the person entered the United States.

WSR 91-24-047

PERMANENT RULES

DEPARTMENT OF

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

(Public Assistance)

[Order 3300—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:19 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: To update rules regarding organization and revise rules on public records, disclosure and indices.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending Chapter 388-320 WAC, Public records disclosure—Administrative procedures.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 42.17.240, 34.05.220, and chapters 17.250 and 17.260 RCW.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-091 on September 30, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: RCW 34.05.355(1) statement for chapter 388-320 WAC: The reason for adopting these rules is to inform the public of the department's organization, records disclosure procedure, and other areas. Rules doing so are required by RCW 42.17.240, 42.17.250, and 34.05.220. The final rules differ from the proposed rules as follows: Proposed WAC 388-320-100(2) was moved to subsection 130(2) because the subsection treats how to request a record and this topic is dealt with in WAC 388-320-130. In addition, filing a request for research purposes with the human research review section was made optional instead of mandatory and their mailing address is given, each in response to comment from the public. Proposed 388-320-100(3) has been moved to become 388-320-100(2) in the final rules. In addition, the proposed changes were deleted except wording for clarity and adding "reasonably" to define the requirement that the agency "take the most reasonably timely

possible action." Restoring the original text was in response to a comment that as proposed the agency appeared to be saying a ten day response would be timely under all circumstances. WAC 388-320-110 and 388-320-135 were proposed to be repealed. They have been retained as rules in response to comment that the provisions provided notice to those who do not have access to the statutes and made their dealing with the agency more effective. Proposed WAC 388-320-130 (2), (5), and (6) are changed. Subsection (2) was reworded. That subsection and WAC 388-320-130 (5) and (6) were moved to become new WAC 388-320-133 (1), (2), and (3), respectively. The changes from proposed WAC 388-320-130(2) to new WAC 388-320-133(1) were in response to comment that the rule as proposed, if applied literally, would have the agency denying the entire record if only one part contained exempt information. This, the commentor pointed out, would be contrary to statutory law. New WAC 388-320-133(1) has been expanded to respond to this comment; it now accurately states our intent, and that which has been and will continue to be our practice. Proposed WAC 388-320-130(7) has been deleted in its entirety. It paraphrased RCW 42.17.310(2), last sentence. By repealing the rule and relying on the statutory provision the department intends to avoid any misunderstanding that its practice differs from what is set forth in the Disclosure Act. The lead in to WAC 388-320-220(1) has been reworded. This change, when read with new 388-320-133(1), responds to a comment that exemptions do not necessarily impose a positive duty to deny a request for disclosure. In WAC 388-320-220(1) the word "personal" as a modifier to "information" has been restored. A commentor objected to the proposed removal on the grounds the rule should reflect that the agency can withhold information only to the extent authorized by the statute cited in the rule. In addition, proposed WAC 388-320-220(1) has been made WAC 388-320-220 (1) and (2) and the remaining subsections renumbered so that each rule subsection refers and cites to a separate exemption contained in the higher law.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 27, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1609, filed 2/19/81)

WAC 388-320-010 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter ~~((shall be))~~ is to ensure compliance by the department of social and health services with ~~((the provisions of the Public Records Disclosure Act.))~~ RCW 42.17.250 through 42.17.340, 34.05.220 through 34.05-.240, and 34.05.330.

~~((This chapter is organized as follows:~~

~~(1) WAC 388-320-030 through 388-320-092 provide information relative to the overall organizational structure of the department, as required by RCW 42.17.250.~~

~~(2) The remainder of the chapter, commencing with WAC 388-320-100, provides information relating to disclosure of public records, as required by RCW 42.17-.260 through 42.17.340.~~

~~These sections apply to all offices of the department.))~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 899, filed 1/25/74)

WAC 388-320-030 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT. (1) The department of social and health services was created ~~((effective July 1, 1970 under the authority of))~~ by chapter 43.20A RCW. ~~((The former departments of health, public assistance and institutions, and the former veterans rehabilitation council and division of vocational rehabilitation of the coordinating council on occupational education were abolished and the department was assigned substantially all their powers, duties and functions.))~~

(2) The department was established to integrate and coordinate most of those activities of the state of Washington which involve provision of care for individuals who, because of economic, social, or health conditions, require financial assistance, institutional care, or rehabilitative or other social or health services. Programs the department administers include:

- (a) Aging and adult services;
- (b) Alcohol and substance abuse;
- (c) Children and family services;
- (d) Deaf and hard of hearing;
- (e) Developmental disabilities;
- (f) Income assistance;
- (g) Juvenile rehabilitation;
- (h) Medical assistance;
- (i) Mental health;
- (j) Refugee assistance; and
- (k) Vocational rehabilitation.

(3) The ~~((state administrative office of the department is located in Olympia. Regional and local units are located throughout the state))~~ department's basic organizational structure is built around major functions. Responsibility for program development is assigned to staff in state administrative offices located in Olympia. Responsibility for program operation is assigned to staff in regional and local units located throughout the state. An organization chart is available upon request from Media Relations, PO Box 45110, Olympia WA 98504.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1609, filed 2/19/81)

WAC 388-320-100 PUBLIC RECORDS AVAILABLE. (1) All public records of the department are available for disclosure except as otherwise provided by ~~((these rules))~~ law.

(2) ~~((Requests for any identifiable public record may be initiated at any office of the department, except that requests for research purposes shall be made directly to the human research review section.~~

~~(3))~~ The department shall ~~((at all times))~~ take the most reasonably timely possible action on requests for disclosure~~((;)).~~ If the department ((shall)) does not respond in writing within ten working days of receipt of the request for disclosure, ((and its failure to do so shall entitle)) the person seeking disclosure shall be entitled to consider the request denied and petition the public records officer ((pursuant to)) under WAC 388-320-210.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1609, filed 2/19/81)

WAC 388-320-130 REQUEST FOR DISCLOSURE OF A PUBLIC RECORD(S). (1) A request for disclosure of a public record may be oral or written. ~~((Such))~~ A request need merely identify with reasonable certainty the record sought to be disclosed.

(2) A request for disclosure shall be made during customary business hours and may be made at my office of the department. A request for research purposes should be made at the human research section (mailing address: in care of the Office of the Secretary, P.O. Box 45010, Olympia WA 98504).

(3) ~~((A request for disclosure shall not be made for commercial or political purposes))~~ When the law makes a record disclosable to a specific person, a requestor may be required to provide personal identification.

~~((4))~~ If the public record contains material exempt from disclosure pursuant to law, including those laws cited in WAC 388-320-220, the department must provide the person requesting disclosure with a written explanation for the nondisclosure, pursuant to WAC 388-320-205.

(5) Any person continuing to seek disclosure, after having received a written explanation for nondisclosure pursuant to WAC 388-320-205, may request a review under the provisions of WAC 388-320-210.

(6) When a person's identity is relevant to an exemption, that person may be required to provide personal identification.)

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-320-133 APPROVAL OR DENIAL OF REQUEST. (1)(a) A request for a record which does not contain exempt information shall be granted and the record disclosed.

(b) A request for a record which contains information that is exempt shall be granted in part when the exempt information can be deleted so release of the remainder does not violate privacy or vital government interest. When a record is released with exempt information deleted, notations which protect privacy and vital government interests should be made so the nature of the deleted information is made known.

(c) A request for a record which contains information that is exempt shall be denied when the exempt information can not be deleted and the remainder released without violating privacy or vital government interest.

(2) A request for a list of individuals requested for commercial purposes shall be denied except as disclosure is authorized under RCW 42.17.260(6).

(3) A denial of a request for disclosure shall be accompanied by a written statement of the specific exemption authorizing the withholding of the record, or part of the record, and a brief explanation of how the exemption applies to the record withheld.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1609, filed 2/19/81)

WAC 388-320-140 FEES—INSPECTION AND COPYING. (1) No fee shall be charged for the inspection of public records.

(2) The department shall collect the following fees to reimburse itself for ~~((actual))~~ costs incident to providing copies of public records:

(a) ~~((In the instance of manuals, and manual revisions to holders of manuals,))~~ The actual cost ~~((shall be that))~~ of printing ~~((and mailing))~~ manuals and manual revisions;

(b) The actual cost of copying ~~((of))~~ blueprints and like materials involving an extraordinary expense ~~((shall be fully reimbursed to the department))~~;

(c) ~~((Otherwise, the department shall charge a fee of ten))~~ Twenty-five cents per page ~~((, plus postage if any, provided that:~~

(i) The first ten pages shall be free;

(ii) Additionally, any materials to be entered by the department as an exhibit in a hearing or trial shall be free) for black and white photocopies; and

(d) The cost of postage if any.

~~((iii) Additionally, where a))~~ (3) When the department is a party in an administrative hearing ~~((or trial is being contested))~~, the ~~((public disclosure coordinator))~~ department shall authorize ~~((additional))~~ free copying of ~~((materials))~~ records from a department file when the records are demonstrated to be relevant ~~((, where))~~ and the client is indigent.

~~((4))~~ (4) Nothing contained in this section shall preclude the department from agreeing to exchange or provide copies of manuals or other public records with other ~~((state or federal))~~ government agencies ~~((, whenever))~~ when doing so is in the best interest of the department.

~~((5))~~ (5) The secretary of the department ~~((or his))~~, the secretary's designee ~~((is))~~, and disclosure coordinators are authorized to waive any of the foregoing ~~((copying))~~ costs. Factors considered in deciding whether to waive costs include: providing the copy will facilitate administering the program and/or the expense of processing the payment exceeds the copying and postage cost.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1938, filed 1/13/83)

WAC 388-320-220 EXEMPTIONS TO PUBLIC RECORDS DISCLOSURE. ~~((Nondisclosable records are those exempted by law, including:))~~

(1) Personal information in any file ~~((s concerning a client))~~ maintained for clients of public institutions or welfare recipients, to the extent required by RCW 42.17.310 (1)(a) ~~((and/or))~~.

(2) Information regarding applicants and recipients of public assistance to the extent required by RCW 74.04.060 ~~((, including departmental evaluations of informations of information received from providers of services, is exempt from disclosure to the general public.))~~ However, disclosure may be made to the client or the client's

representative, except as otherwise prohibited by ((these rules:

~~(2) Valuable formulae, designs, drawings, and research data obtained by any agency within five years of the request for disclosure when disclosure would produce private gain and public loss, as required by RCW 42.17-310 (1)(h);~~

~~(3) Data (including information revealing the identity of persons who file complaints, if disclosure would endanger any persons's life, physical safety or property contained in)) law;~~

~~(3) Vocational rehabilitation records to the extent required by 34 C.F.R. 361.49;~~

~~(4) Juvenile justice or juvenile care records to the extent required by chapter 13.50 RCW;~~

~~Juvenile justice or juvenile care records to the extent required by chapter 13.50 RCW;~~

~~(5) Alcohol and drug abuse patient records to the extent required by 42 C.F.R. chapter 1 part II or other federal law and regulations;~~

~~(6) Records concerning applicants or recipients of support enforcement activities to the extent required by 45 C.F.R. 302.18 or RCW 26.23.120;~~

~~(7) Office of support enforcement information regarding location of parents to the extent required by RCW 74.20.280;~~

~~(8) Adoption and voluntary termination of parent-child relationship records to the extent required by chapter 26.32 RCW and financial information received from adoptive parents to the extent required by RCW 74.13.121;~~

~~(9) Mental illness and inebriacy records to the extent required by RCW 71.05.390;~~

~~(10) The central registry of reported cases of child abuse or abuse of developmentally disabled persons to the extent required by RCW 26.44.070;~~

~~(11) Records of patients and inmates of state institutions to the extent required by RCW 72.01.290;~~

~~(12) Nursing home records to the extent required by RCW 18.51.190, 70.124.010, and 74.46.820;~~

~~(13) Records maintained by rape crisis centers to the extent required by RCW 70.125.065;~~

~~(14) Competitive contract procurement instruments, such as a request for proposals or an invitation for bids, prior to the release to potential bidders; proposals and bids received in response to competitive contract procurement instruments until either the public opening of bids or, for proposals, the contractor and the department have signed the contract, under RCW 43.20A.050;~~

~~(15) Personal information in files maintained for an employee or volunteers of the department to the extent required by RCW 42.17.310 (1)(b) and (u);~~

~~(16) Specific intelligence(;) information and specific investigative(, and other related files) records compiled by investigative, law enforcement ((or)), and penology agencies, and state agencies vested with the responsibility to discipline members of any profession((-PROVIDED, That pursuant to)), the nondisclosure of which is essential to effective law enforcement or for the protection of any person's right to privacy under RCW 42.17-310 (1)(d). Under the rules set forth in chapter 388-08~~

WAC, ((the hearings examiner)) Administrative Law and Review Judges may make determinations in the following program areas only: Public assistance and/or food stamp programs as to whether the circumstances of a particular case, when weighing the public interest in protecting the flow of information against the individual's right to prepare his or her defense, necessitates non-disclosure of particular intelligence or investigative information: PROVIDED FURTHER, That nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to deny adequate opportunity to the appellant or his or her representative, to examine any intelligence or investigative information to be used by the agency at the hearing. As used in these regulations, intelligence and investigative information includes the following:

(a) Allegations or complaints of suspected criminal activity;

(b) Identification of informants, complainants, any person whose ((life or limb)) physical safety or property may be endangered by such disclosure, and potential witnesses regarding alleged criminal activity;

(c) Identification of and reports concerning criminal suspects other than the person who is the subject of the fair hearing;

(d) Assessments, reports, notes or voice recordings of law enforcement officials or officials of a criminal justice agency, as defined in RCW 10.97.030, concerning the person who is the subject of the fair hearing, informants or potential witnesses; and

(e) Criminal history information relating to persons or organizations other than the person or persons who are the subject of the fair hearing.

~~((4) Vocational rehabilitation records to the extent required by 45 C.F.R. 1361.47 and WAC 490-500-550.~~

~~(5) Certain juvenile justice or juvenile care records to the extent required by chapter 13.50 RCW.~~

~~(6) Records of the state registrar of vital statistics to the extent required by RCW 70.58.095.~~

~~(7) Alcohol and drug abuse patient records to the extent required by 42 C.F.R. Chapter 1 Part II or other federal law or regulation.~~

~~(8) Office of support enforcement information regarding location of parents to the extent required by RCW 74.20.280.~~

~~(9) Adoption and voluntary termination of parent-child relationship records to the extent required by chapter 26.32 RCW, and financial information received from adoptive parents to the extent required by RCW 74.13.121.~~

~~(10) Mental illness and inebriacy records to the extent required by RCW 71.05.390.~~

~~(11) Personal information in files maintained for an employee of the department to the extent required by RCW 42.17.310 (1)(b).~~

~~(12) Deliberative material, as opposed to facts upon which a decision is based, contained in)) (17) Information revealing the identity of persons who file complaints with investigative, law enforcement, or penology agencies, other than the public disclosure commission, if disclosure would endanger any persons's life, physical safety, or property. If at the time the complaint is filed the~~

complainant indicates a desire for disclosure or nondisclosure, such desire shall govern pursuant to RCW 42.17.310 (1)(e);

~~(18) Preliminary drafts, notes, recommendations, and intra-agency (memoranda) memorandums in which opinions are expressed or policies formulated or recommended, except that a specific record shall not be ((disclosable)) exempt when publicly cited by the department in connection with any action ((to the extent required by)) under RCW 42.17.310 (1)(i)((-13)); and~~

~~(19) Records relevant to a controversy to which the department is a party but which records would not be available to another party under the rules of pretrial discovery for causes pending in the superior courts((, including records involving attorney-client communications between the department and the office of the attorney general privileged under RCW 5.60.060(2)).~~

~~(14) The central registry of reported cases of child abuse or abuse of developmentally disabled persons to the extent required by RCW 26.44.070.~~

~~(15) Records of patients and inmates of state institutions to the extent required by RCW 72.01.290.~~

~~(16) Records concerning applicants or recipients of support enforcement activities, as required by 45 C.F.R. 302.18.~~

~~(17) Nursing home records, to the extent required by RCW 18.51.190 and 70.124.010.~~

~~(18) Competitive contract procurement instruments, such as a request for proposals or an invitation for bids, prior to the release to potential bidders, proposals and bids received in response to competitive contract procurement instruments until either the public opening of bids or, for proposals, the contractor and the department have signed the contract, pursuant to RCW 43.20A-.050)) under RCW 42.17.310 (1)(j).~~

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-320-450 INTERPRETIVE AND POLICY STATEMENTS ROSTER AND INDEX. (1) Legal authority for this rule is RCW 34.05.220 and 42.17-.260 (4)(d) and (e).

(2) The department's index of interpretive and policy statements is administered by the Office of Issuances. Statements in existence July 1, 1990 were made part of the index and new statements are added to the index upon issuance. The index is revised approximately every two years.

(3) The index is available for public inspection at the Office of Issuances located in Office Building No. 2, Olympia WA.

(4) A person wishing to inspect or receive copies of interpretive and policy statements issued by the department shall submit a written request to: Office of Issuances, PO Box 45805, Olympia WA 98504-5805.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-320-460 FINAL ADJUDICATIVE AND DECLARATORY ORDER INDEX. (1) Legal authority for this rule is RCW 42.17.260 (4)(b) and (c). Each state agency is required to, by rule, establish and implement a system of indexing for the identification and location of final adjudicative orders and declaratory orders that contain an analysis or decision of substantial importance to the agency, in carrying out its duties. The requirement applies to orders entered after June 30, 1990.

(2) The department's adjudicative and declaratory order indexing system is administered by the office of appeals.

(3) The system of indexing is as follows:

(a) Separate indices may be established by program category, including but not limited to benefits, (such as public assistance and food stamps); child support; and license, rate, and similar programs;

(b) Staff of the office of appeals select the orders to be indexed. Review final adjudicative and declaratory orders in all programs are evaluated and those orders which have substantial importance are selected for inclusion in the index;

(c) Any person may nominate a final adjudicative order or declaratory order to be evaluated for indexing by writing the Office of Appeals, PO Box 2465, Olympia WA 98504-2465 and attaching a copy of the nominated order;

(d) Selected orders are indexed by a phrase describing the issue or holding and by a citation to the law involved; and

(e) The index contains a copy or a synopsis of the order.

(4) The index is available for public inspection at the Office of Appeals located in Office Building No. 2, Olympia Washington.

(5) Requests to be on the mailing list of indexed orders shall be made to: Office of Appeals, PO Box 2465, Olympia WA 98504-2465.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-320-470 SUBSCRIPTION TO ADJUDICATIVE ORDERS INVOLVING NURSING HOMES. (1) The department maintains a list of subscribers who have asked to receive copies of all initial and review decisions in adjudicative proceedings involving nursing homes, including but not limited to, licensing and survey sanctions.

(2) An application to become a subscriber shall be made to the Office of Appeals, PO Box 2465, Olympia WA 98504-2465. The application shall contain the name, address, and telephone number of the applicant and include the fee described in subsection (3).

(3) Subscribers shall be charged a fee to offset the costs of copying, postage, and other related administrative costs. The fee shall be adjusted yearly to reflect the costs for the prior year. An application to become a subscriber shall include a deposit of forty dollars. Subscriber shall be billed yearly for the subscription fee for the prior year, and if payment is not received within

fourteen days after the billing, the subscription shall be canceled and the deposit applied against the unpaid balance.

REPEALER

The following sections of the Washington Administrative Code are repealed:

- WAC 388-320-020 DEFINITIONS.
- WAC 388-320-035 PROGRAMS OPERATED BY DEPARTMENT.
- WAC 388-320-040 OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURE—ORGANIZATION.
- WAC 388-320-045 OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURE—OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
- WAC 388-320-050 OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURE—PROGRAM DIVISIONS.
- WAC 388-320-080 OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURE—OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS.
- WAC 388-320-090 OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURE—RULES ADOPTION AND PUBLICATION.
- WAC 388-320-092 STATEMENTS OF POLICY.
- WAC 388-320-180 RECORDS INDEX.
- WAC 388-320-184 INTERPRETIVE AND POLICY STATEMENTS.
- WAC 388-320-185 FINAL ADJUDICATIVE ORDER INDEX.
- WAC 388-320-230 VISITATION RIGHTS OF PARENTS.

WSR 91-24-048
PERMANENT RULES
POLLUTION LIABILITY
INSURANCE AGENCY
 [Filed November 27, 1991, 2:22 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: To provide grants to owners and operators of petroleum underground storage tanks in rural and remote communities in Washington state.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 70.148 RCW.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-21-072 on October 18, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.
 November 27, 1991
 James M. Sims
 Director

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
 Proposed Chapter 374-60 WAC

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-010 AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to clarify eligibility criteria and requirements for the conduct of the Underground Storage Tank Community Assistance Program as set forth in RCW 70.148.

This chapter recognizes the hardship posed by loss of local sources of petroleum products faced by rural and remote communities, local governments and rural hospitals due to an inability to meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Ecology regulations and requirements for petroleum underground storage tanks. The Underground Storage Tank Community Assistance Program will award grants to qualifying privately owned and operated sources of petroleum products, local government entities, and rural hospitals meeting vital government, public health, education or safety needs for replacement or upgrading and, if required, clean up of underground petroleum storage tank sites.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-020 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Agency" means the Washington State Pollution Liability Insurance Agency.

(2) "Charity care" means necessary hospital health care rendered to indigent persons, to the extent that the persons are unable to pay for the care or to pay deductibles or co-insurance amounts required by a third party payor, as determined by the Washington State Hospital Commission. (Defined in RCW 70.39.020).

(3) "Cleanup" means any remedial action taken that complies with WAC 173-340-450 and any remedial action taken at a site to eliminate, render less toxic, stabilize, contain, immobilize, isolate, treat, destroy, or remove a hazardous substance that complies with WAC 173-340-360.

(4) "Community Assistance Program" means the program established by the Washington State Legislature under the provision of RCW 70.148 to provide financial assistance grants to:

- (a) Private owners and operators of underground petroleum storage tanks;
- (b) local governmental entities, and;
- (c) rural hospitals.

(5) "Director" means the director of the Washington State Pollution Liability Insurance Agency.

(6) "Local government entity" means a unit of local government, either general purpose or special purpose, and includes but is not limited to, counties, cities, towns, school districts and other governmental and political subdivisions. The local government unit must perform a public purpose and either:

- (a) Receive an annual appropriation;
- (b) have taxing power; and
- (c) derive authority from state or local government law enforcement power.

(7) "Operator" means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of a petroleum underground storage tank system. (Defined in RCW 70.148.010.)

(8) "Owner" means any person who owns a petroleum underground storage tank. (Defined in RCW 70.148.010.)

(9) "Petroleum" means crude oil or any fraction of crude oil that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (sixty degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute) and includes gasoline,

kerosene, heating oils and diesel fuels. (Defined in RCW 70.148.010.)

(10) "Private owner or operator" means any person, corporation, partnership or business that owns or operates one or more regulated petroleum underground storage tanks maintained for the purpose of providing petroleum products for retail sale to the public.

(11) "Release" means the emission, discharge, disposal, dispersal, seepage, or escape of petroleum from an underground storage tank into or upon land, groundwater, surface water, subsurface soils, or the atmosphere. (Defined in RCW 70.148.010.)

(12) "Remote rural community" means a geographic area outside the boundaries of an urban area of 10,000 or more of population, and which is either (1) in an incorporated city or town located at a distance from an incorporated city or town or urban area of 10,000 or more of population or, (2) in an area outside of an incorporated city or town and at a distance from an incorporated city or town or urban area of 10,000 or more of population.

(13) "Rural hospital" means a hospital located anywhere in the state except the following areas:

(a) The counties of Snohomish (including Camano Island), King, Kitsap, Pierce, Thurston, Clark and Spokane;

(b) Areas within a twenty-five mile radius of an urban area with a population exceeding thirty thousand persons; and

(c) Those cities or city-clusters located in rural counties but which for all practical purposes are urban. These areas are Bellingham, Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Longview-Kelso, Wenatchee, Yakima, Sunnyside, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, and Walla Walla. (Defined in RCW 18.89.020.)

(14) "Serious financial hardship" means:

(a) For a private sector applicant, that the applicant can provide conclusive evidence that the business and/or business operator(s), business owner(s) having a 20% or greater interest in the business or other persons with a beneficial interest in the business' profits do not have the cash, cash equivalents or borrowing capacity to bring a petroleum underground storage tank system into compliance with all federal and state underground storage tank regulations and requirements scheduled to be in effect on December 22, 1998.

(b) For a public sector applicant, that the applicant can provide conclusive evidence that the unit of government does not have adequate fund balances, debt capacity or other local revenue generating options to bring a petroleum underground storage tank system into compliance with all federal and state underground storage tank regulations and requirements scheduled to be in effect on December 22, 1998; and

(c) For a rural hospital, that the applicant can provide conclusive evidence that the rural hospital does not have the cash, cash equivalents or borrowing capacity to bring a petroleum underground storage tank system into compliance with all federal and state underground storage tank regulations and requirements scheduled to be in effect on December 22, 1998.

(15) "Underground storage tank (UST)" means any one or combination of tanks, including underground pipes connected to the tank, that is used to contain an accumulation of petroleum and the volume of which (including the volume of underground pipes connected to the tank) is ten percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. (Defined in RCW 70.148.010.)

(16) "UST site" means the location at which underground storage tanks are in place or will be placed. An UST site encompasses all of the property with a contiguous ownership that is associated with the use of the tanks. (Defined in WAC 173-360-120.)

(17) "Vital local government, public health, education or safety need" means an essential or indispensable service provided by government for citizens.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-030 APPEALS. An applicant may appeal a decision made under the UST Community Assistance Program to the director. The director shall conduct an adjudicative hearing proceeding under Chapter 34.05 RCW. [1990 c 383, 9; c 383, 9.]

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-040 COMMUNICATIONS. All communications with the Pollution Liability Insurance Agency shall be addressed to:

Director
Pollution Liability Insurance Agency
1015 10th Avenue SE
PO BOX 40930
Olympia WA 98504-0930

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-050 DOCUMENTS - WHEN FILED. No applications for assistance, pleadings, or other documents submitted under the Underground Storage Tank Community Assistance Program shall be considered filed with, or served on, the Pollution Liability Insurance Agency until it is received at the offices of said agency at 1015 10th Avenue SE, PO BOX 40930, Olympia WA 98504-0930.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-060 APPLICATIONS. (1) Applications for assistance under the Underground Storage Tank Community Assistance Program shall be made on forms furnished by the agency in accordance with their instructions. All applications shall be legible, contain all the information required and shall be accompanied by all required documents and exhibits.

(a) Applications which are illegible, incomplete, or which fail to include all necessary information, documents or exhibits, or which are otherwise not in compliance with these rules, may be rejected by the agency.

(b) The agency may ignore defects in applications which are immaterial or insubstantial.

(2) Separate and different applications will be prepared for:

- (a) Private owners and operators;
- (b) Local government entities; and
- (c) Rural hospitals.

(3) Applications will be prepared in two parts:

(a) Part I of the application is designed to determine if the applicant meets certain eligibility criteria established for the program.

(b) Part II of the application is designed to determine if the applicant meets the financial eligibility criteria established for a grant, and requires detailed financial information, submission of a construction proposal, and certification by a local government entity of the vital local government, public health, education or safety need met by the continued operation of the UST(s).

(4) The director shall provide forms to local government entities for certification that continued operation of UST(s) by the private owners and operators is necessary to meet vital local government, public health, education or safety needs. Such certification shall consist of a local government resolution certifying:

(a) That other petroleum providers are remote from the community;

(b) That the applicant is capable of faithfully fulfilling the agreement required for financial assistance;

(c) The specific vital need or needs the owner or operator meets; and

(d) Designating the local official who will be responsible for negotiating the contract for provision of cost-plus petroleum products to the local governmental entity.

(5) The director shall provide forms to local government entities for certification that maintaining continued operation of the petroleum UST(s) owned by the local government meets a vital local public health, education or safety need. Such certification shall consist of a local government resolution certifying:

(a) That continued operation of the UST(s) meets a vital local government, public health, education or safety need; and

(b) That a practical and viable funding alternative for the replacement, upgrade or consolidation of the UST(s) does not exist.

(6) The director shall provide forms to local government entities for certification that UST(s) operated by rural hospitals meet vital public health, and safety needs. Such certification shall consist of a local government resolution certifying that the continued operation of the UST(s) by the rural hospital is necessary.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-070 ELIGIBILITY - PRIVATE OWNERS AND OPERATORS. Private owners and operators, or a combination thereof, of an UST site may be eligible for an Underground Storage Tank Community Assistance Program grant if they meet the following requirements:

(a) Be the owner or operator of an UST(s) located in the state of Washington which is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Ecology and for which proof of financial responsibility is currently or will be required;

(b) Own or operate a business selling petroleum products to the public in a remote rural area;

(c) Demonstrate that the UST(s) is registered with the Department of Ecology;

(d) Demonstrate that the replacement or upgrading of the UST(s) and cleanup of the site would, without financial assistance, create serious financial hardship;

(e) Demonstrate that continued operation of the UST(s) meets a vital local government, public health or safety need, as evidenced by a local government entity's certification; and

(f) Provide proof that the UST(s) is insured against pollution liability or that application for pollution liability insurance has been made. Applicants must apply for insurance with one of the two insurers reinsured by the agency.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-080 ELIGIBILITY - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES. A local government may be eligible for an Underground Storage Tank Community Assistance Program grant if it meets the following requirements:

(a) Be the owner or operator of an UST(s) located in the state of Washington which is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Ecology and for which proof of financial responsibility is currently or will be required;

(b) Demonstrate that the UST(s) is registered with the Department of Ecology;

(c) Demonstrate that the replacement or upgrading of the UST(s) and cleanup of the site would, without financial assistance, create serious financial hardship;

(d) Demonstrate that continued operation of the UST(s) meets a vital local government, public health, education or safety need; and

(e) Provide proof that the UST(s) is insured against pollution liability or that application for pollution liability insurance has been made. Applicants must apply for insurance with one of the two insurers reinsured by the agency.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-090 ELIGIBILITY - RURAL HOSPITALS. A rural hospital may be eligible for an Underground Storage Tank Community Assistance Program grant if it meets the following requirements:

(a) Be the owner or operator of an UST(s) located in the state of Washington which is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Ecology and for which proof of financial responsibility is currently or will be required;

(b) Demonstrate that the UST(s) is registered with the Department of Ecology;

(c) Demonstrate that the replacement or upgrading of the UST(s) and cleanup of the site would, without financial assistance, create serious financial hardship;

(d) Demonstrate that continued operation of the UST(s) meets a vital local government, public health or safety need as evidenced by a local governmental entity's certification; and

(e) Provide proof that the UST(s) is insured against pollution liability or that application for pollution liability insurance has been made. Applicants must apply for insurance with one of the two insurers reinsured by the agency.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-100 EVALUATION. (1) Evaluation of applications for the UST Community Assistance Program will be based on an assessment of eligibility, based on the requirements included in RCW 70.148.

(2) Applications of private owners and operators will be judged on three criteria. Evaluations will be based on:

(a) The financial condition of both the business and its owner(s) and operator(s) to determine if serious financial hardship exists;

(b) The vital local government or public health or safety need(s) provided by the business; and

(c) Location and type of business.

(3) Applications of local government entities will be judged on three criteria. Evaluations will be based on:

(a) The financial condition of the local government entity to determine if a serious financial hardship exists;

(b) The vital local public health, education, or safety need(s) met by the continued operation of the UST(s); and

(c) Priority shall be given to local government entities which consolidate multiple operational UST(s) into as few sites as possible.

(4) Applications of rural hospitals will be judged on two criteria. Evaluations will be based on:

(a) The financial condition of the hospital to determine if a serious financial hardship exists; and

(b) The vital local public health or safety need(s) met by the continued operation of the UST(s).

(5) Evaluation of applications will be conducted by screening teams that will assess and score Part I of the application, and by screening teams that will assess and score Part II of the application. The assessments of the screening teams will be compiled and presented with a recommendation to the agency director. The director shall review applications with the Pollution Liability Insurance Agency Technical Advisory Committee and consult with the Technical Advisory Committee prior to the announcement of the awarding of grants.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-110 FUNDING. (1) Funds for the UST Community Assistance Program shall be made available from the Pollution Liability Insurance Program Trust Account in accordance with the provision of RCW 70.148.

(2) The director may expend no more than fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000.00) for the UST Community Assistance Program.

(3) Grants shall be limited to no more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000.00) in value for any one UST site of which amount no more than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00) in value may be provided for cleanup of existing contamination caused by petroleum from the tank(s).

(4) Grants shall be limited to only that amount necessary to supplement the applicant's financial resources.

(5) No grant may be used for any purpose other than for replacement or upgrading of UST(s), or for cleanup of existing contamination caused by petroleum from the tank(s). The director may, however, provide financial assistance for the establishment of a new local government UST site if it is the result of consolidation of multiple operational UST sites into as few sites as possible. In such case, the grant shall be only for the amount of construction of the new UST site. The removal of the old UST(s) and any cleanup associated with the removal shall be the responsibility of the local government.

NEW SECTION

WAC 374-60-120 GRANT MANAGEMENT. (1) Successful applicants will be notified by letter of the award of a grant. Entitlement to a grant is finalized only after a contract has been finalized between the agency and the grant recipient, and a contract has been finalized between the agency, grant recipient and the contractor performing the replacement or upgrading of the UST(s).

(a) Contracts may be entered only after all program eligibility requirements have been met, funds are available and the application and evaluation process has been completed to the satisfaction of the agency.

(b) Each contract becomes effective only with the signing of both required contracts. The day of the signing establishes the beginning date of the project. No costs incurred prior to that date are eligible for payment under the grant unless specific provision is made in the grant contract for such costs.

(2) The contract between the agency and a private owner and/or operator shall contain:

(a) An agreement assuring the state of Washington that the business, including the UST site, will be maintained for the retail sale of petroleum products to the public for at least fifteen (15) years after the grant is awarded;

(b) An agreement to sell petroleum products to local governmental entities on a cost-plus basis;

(c) An agreement to comply with all technical and financial responsibility regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Ecology;

(d) An agreement awarding the state of Washington a real property lien ensuring repayment of grant funds should any of the above conditions be violated. Such lien is to be binding on all heirs, successors or assignees of the grantee; and

(e) An agreement that should the grantee or any successor fail to adhere to all the terms of the contract through willful act, the amount of the grant shall immediately become due and payable to the state of Washington.

(3) The contract between the agency and a local government shall contain an agreement to comply with all technical and financial responsibility regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Ecology.

(4) The contract between the agency and a rural hospital shall contain:

(a) An agreement to comply with all technical and financial responsibility regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Ecology; and

(b) An agreement to provide charity care in a dollar amount equivalent to the financial assistance provided under the Underground Storage Tank Community Assistance Program. The period of time for the charity care to be accomplished will be established by the agency in consultation with the Department of Health, but will not exceed fifteen (15) years.

(5) Contracts between the agency, grantees and contractors shall contain terms covering payments, conditions of work and contaminated soil and water remediation procedures.

(6) If the grantee elects pollution liability insurance as the method for meeting financial responsibility, the insurance policy must name the Pollution Liability Insurance Agency as a "Loss Payee." If another method of demonstrating financial responsibility is selected, there must exist a provision for the agency to place an appropriate encumbrance on that document.

(7) Annually, the local government entity that certified the vital local government, public health, education or safety need of the UST(s) must report, on a form provided by the agency, the status of contracts and services.

(8) Quarterly, a private owner or operator that receives a grant must submit a report, on a form provided by the agency, of petroleum business volume and what local government contracts are currently in effect.

(9) Annually, a rural hospital that has received a grant will report to the agency the amount of charity care provided and the dollar value of that care.

(10) At the conclusion of the fifteen (15) year agreement, the agency will sign a release of any claim on the real property named in the original contract between the grantee and the agency. The responsibility for removing the lien will rest with the current property owner of record.

(11) At least annually, a representative of the agency will visit the UST site of each grantee to verify adherence to contractual obligations.

WSR 91-24-049

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

[Filed November 27, 1991, 2:40 p.m.]

The purpose of this memorandum is to request the withdrawal of WAC 246-358-990, Labor camp health and sanitation permit and survey fees, that was proposed for adoption in WSR 91-22-028. We will propose substantial amendments to this section in the near future to reflect recent legislative action.

Kristine Gebbie
Secretary

WSR 91-24-050

PERMANENT RULES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators)

[Order 217B—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:42 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 18, 1991.

Purpose: Housekeeping changes only. Changing obsolete WAC numbers to the current 246 numbers.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: WAC 246-843-001 Source of authority—Title; 246-843-010 General definitions; 246-843-040 Board of examiners—General powers and responsibilities; 246-843-060 Executive secretary—Hiring and duties; 246-843-080 Application for examination; 246-843-090 Preexamination requirements; 246-843-095 Preceptors for administrator-in-training programs; 246-843-100 Disqualification—Reexamination; 246-843-110 Subjects for examination; 246-843-120 Grading examinations; 246-843-125 Continuing education credit for preceptors for administrators-in-training programs; 246-843-130 Courses of study; 246-843-150 Continuing education requirements to meet the conditions of reregistration for license; 246-843-160 Licenses; 246-843-162 AIDS prevention and information education requirements; 246-843-170 Temporary permits; 246-843-180 Registration of licenses; 246-843-200 Standards of suitability and character; 246-843-205 Standards of conduct; 246-843-220 Complaints and hearing procedures; 246-843-230 Reciprocity; 246-843-240 Restoration and reinstatement of licenses; 246-843-250 Duplicate licenses; 246-843-320 Renewal of licenses; and 246-843-330 Inactive status.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: WAC 246-843-001, 246-843-010, 246-843-040, 246-843-060, 246-843-080, 246-843-090, 246-843-095, 246-843-100, 246-843-110, 246-843-120, 246-843-125, 246-843-130, 246-843-150, 246-843-160, 246-843-170, 246-843-180, 246-843-200, 246-843-205, 246-843-220, 220-843-230, 246-843-240, 246-843-250, 246-843-320, and 246-843-330 is RCW 18.52.100; and WAC 246-843-162 is RCW 18.52.100 and 70.24.270.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-19-020 on September 9, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 18, 1991

Ted Day

Chairperson

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-001 SOURCE OF AUTHORITY—TITLE. The rules and regulations herein contained constitute and shall be known as the rules and regulations of the board of examiners for the licensing of nursing home administrators of the state of Washington, and are hereby promulgated pursuant to the authority granted to said board pursuant to RCW 18.52.100((14)) (11).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-010 GENERAL DEFINITIONS. Whenever used in these rules and regulations, unless expressly otherwise stated, or unless the context or subject matter requires a different meaning, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Board" means the state board of examiners for the licensing of nursing home administrators representative of the professions and institutions concerned with the care of the chronically ill and infirm aged patients.

(2) (~~"Director"~~) means the director of the department of licensing.

(~~3~~) "Nursing home" means any facility or portion thereof licensed under state law as a nursing home.

(~~4~~) (3) "Nursing home administrator" means an individual in active administrative charge of nursing homes as defined herein, whether or not having an ownership interest in such homes, and although functions and duties may be shared with or delegated to other persons.

(~~5~~) (4) "Nursing home administrator-in-training" means an individual registered as such with the board, under and pursuant to these rules and regulations.

(~~6~~) (5) "Person" or "individual" means an individual and does not include the terms firm, institution, public body, joint stock association or any other group of individuals.

(6) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of health.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-040 BOARD OF EXAMINERS—GENERAL POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES. The board, with the assistance of the ((~~director~~)) secretary for administrative matters, shall have the duties and responsibilities, within the limits of the Nursing Home Administrator Licensing Act and the rules and regulations herein, to:

(1) Develop standards which ((~~must~~)) shall be met by individuals in order to receive a license as a nursing home administrator.

(2) Develop appropriate techniques, including examinations and investigations to the extent necessary to determine whether an individual meets such standards for licensing:

(3) Order the ((~~director~~)) secretary to issue licenses, provisional licenses or permits to individuals meeting the requirements applicable to them.

(4) Order the ((~~director~~)) secretary, after such notice and hearing, as may be required by law, to deny, reprimand, revoke, suspend or refuse to reregister a license of any holder or applicant who fails to meet the requirements of chapter 18.52 RCW.

(5) Investigate, and take appropriate action with respect to any charge or complaint filed with the board or ((~~director~~)) secretary to the effect that any individual licensed as a nursing home administrator has failed to comply with the requirements of chapter 18.52 RCW.

(6) Issue rules and regulations which are necessary to carry out the functions of the Nursing Home Administrator License Act.

(7) Implement and carry out the requirements of the Nursing Home Administrator Licensing Act and rules and regulations, with the assistance of the ((~~director~~)) secretary for administrative matters, to include such functions as:

(a) Recommending the hiring of consultants to advise on matters requiring expert advice;

(b) The delegating of work responsibilities to committees of the board;

(c) Implement and supervise the administrator-in-training program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-060 ((~~EXECUTIVE SECRETARY~~)) PROGRAM MANAGER—HIRING AND DUTIES. A full or part-time ((~~executive secretary~~)) program manager for the board may be employed by the ((~~director~~)) secretary. The ((~~executive secretary~~)) program manager shall be recommended by the board with his duties to include:

(1) Attendance at all meeting of the board;

(2) Maintaining a full and complete record of minutes of the said meetings;

(3) Notifying the members of the board of the time and place fixed for meetings of the board;

(4) Maintaining, under the supervision of the ((~~director~~)) secretary, the records pertaining to licensees and registrants and the rules and regulations;

(5) Countersigning the original certificate of licensure for nursing home administrators;

(6) Conducting all routine correspondence of the board;

(7) Issuing of appropriate notices of meetings and hearings;

(8) Having the responsibility for all books, records, and other state property as may be assigned or under the control of the board;

(9) Receiving all monies and shall pay the same to the treasurer of the state as provided by law;

(10) Keeping such financial records as are considered necessary by the board over and above those required by the department of ((~~licensing~~)) health or other fiscal authorities of the state; and

(11) Performing any other duties pertaining to the position of ((~~executive secretary~~)) program manager as may be determined by the board or ((~~director~~)) secretary.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-080 APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION. (1) An applicant for examination and qualification for a license as a nursing home administrator shall make application therefore in writing, on forms approved by the board and provided by the ((~~director~~)) secretary. All applications ((~~must~~)) shall be completed in every respect.

(2) An applicant, otherwise qualified, who has not administered or does not continue to administer a nursing home, may obtain and maintain a license.

(3) Completed applications ((must)) shall be on file sixty days prior to the examination date.

(4) The application fee ((must)) shall be submitted with the form.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-090 PREEXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS. No person shall be admitted to or permitted to take an examination for licensure as a nursing home administrator without having first submitted evidence satisfactory to the board that ((he)) the applicant meets the following requirements:

(1) All applicants ((must)) shall be at least twenty-one years of age, and in addition, ((must)) shall otherwise meet the requirements of suitability and character set forth in WAC ((~~308-54-200~~)) 246-843-200.

(2) All applicants ((must)) shall complete an application for licensure provided by the division of professional licensing, department of ((licensing)) health, and ((must)) shall include all information requested in said application.

(3)(a) All applicants ((must)) shall submit documentation demonstrating that they meet the minimum requirements set forth in RCW 18.52.070(2) relative to training and experience in nursing home or health facility administration. Applicants who, when graded according to the criteria set forth in (c) of this subsection, accumulate a total of eight points, including at least three points in each management and health care, shall be deemed to have satisfied the statutory requirements.

(b) For the purposes of applying the evaluation criteria set forth below, the following definitions apply:

HEALTH CARE EXPERIENCE

Experience in health care can include employment in any job position which would permit the person to become acquainted with the typical duties, functions of health care personnel and to otherwise become familiar with the terms and language unique to the field of health care. This ((could)) may include employment as a nurse, physician, pharmacist, orderly, corpsman, etc.

MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE

Management is considered to be an upper level of supervision which includes directing and guiding the operations of the organization towards established goals.

(c) The following criteria shall be utilized to determine if an individual applicant's prior training and/or experience meets the qualification requirement set forth in RCW 18.52.070(2). Training or experience acquired more than seven years prior to the date of application shall ((accumulated)) accumulate points at one-half the value listed.

I. **TRAINING:** (NOTE: Courses which incorporate principles of both management and health—such as hospital or health care administration—accumulate points only in one field.)

A. MANAGEMENT

College Credit related to management College courses in management, including business administration, finance, public administration, etc. Four points ((with)) shall be allowed for a bachelor's degree, with a major in this area. Undergraduate courses specifically related to this area not leading to a degree ((with)) shall receive one point for each 45 quarter hours or the equivalent. Graduate courses specifically related to this area ((with)) shall be allowed one point for each academic year or the equivalent up to a maximum of two points for a graduate degree

Noncredit courses related to management Noncredit courses specifically related to management such as courses offered by the military or industry. Points allowed ((with)) shall be one-half for each 100 classroom and/or correspondence hours with a maximum of one point (1/2-1)

Board approved courses related to management One-half point ((with)) shall be allowed for each fifty classroom hours of instruction with a maximum of one point (1/2-1)

B. HEALTH CARE

College Credit related to health care College courses in the field of health care such as nursing, medicine, public health, social services, etc. Four points ((with)) shall be allowed for a bachelor's degree, with a major in this area. Undergraduate courses specifically related to this area not leading to a degree ((with)) shall receive one point for each 45 quarter hours or the equivalent. Graduate courses specifically related to this area ((with)) shall be allowed one point for each academic year or the equivalent up to a maximum of two points for a graduate degree

Noncredit courses related to health care Noncredit courses specifically related to health. Points allowed would be one-half for each 100 classroom and/or correspondence hours with a maximum of one point

Board approved courses related to health care One-half point would be allowed for each 50 classroom hours of instruction with a maximum of one point (1/2-1)

C. UNRELATED TO HEALTH CARE OR MANAGEMENT

College Credit not related to management or health care College courses not specifically related to either management or health care, such as education, science, etc. ((with)) shall receive a maximum of two points for baccalaureate degree, or one-half point for each 45 quarter hours or the equivalent, whether at

	Manage- ment	Health Care
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the undergraduate or graduate level. Points ~~((with))~~ shall accumulate toward satisfaction of the management requirement (1/2-2 1/2)

II. EXPERIENCE:

A. HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT

One point for each six months of experience in a management position requiring expertise in the health care field. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following: Nursing home administrator, hospital administrator, assistant administrator of a large health care facility, executive in health care-related industry, director of nursing service in a health care facility. Points accumulate in management and health care

B. NONHEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT

One point for each six months of experience in management not involving health care as an essential element

C. RELATED HEALTH CARE

One point for each six months of experience in the field of health care not involving substantial managerial responsibility

(4) Applicants not meeting the minimum requirements set forth in subsection (3) of this section may apply to the board for permission to undertake an administrator-in-training program as a substitute for said criteria. Such a program shall be on such terms as the board feels necessary to assure that the applicant meets the minimum statutory requirements for licensure set forth in RCW 18.52.070, and shall include, without limitations, the following:

(a) The program shall be under the guidance and supervision of a licensed nursing home administrator, as preceptor, and shall be conducted for a period of not less than six months and not more than two years;

(b) The program shall be designed to provide for individual learning experiences and instruction based upon the person's academic backgrounds, training, and experience;

(c) The prospectus for the program ~~((must))~~ shall be signed by the preceptor, submitted and approved by the board prior to its commencement. Any changes in the program shall be immediately reported in writing to the board, and the board may withdraw the approval given, or alter the conditions under which approval was given, if the board finds that the program as originally submitted and approved has not been or is not being followed;

(d) The program ~~((must))~~ shall include the following components:

- (i) A planned systematic rotation through each department of a nursing home;
- (ii) Planned reading and written assignments;
- (iii) Project assignment including at least one problem-solving assignment to be submitted in writing to the

board or a designated board member. Problem-solving project should indicate the definition of an acknowledged problem, the method of approach to the problem such as data gathering, the listing of possible alternatives, the conclusions, and final recommendations to improve the facility or procedure.

(iv) Other planned learning experiences including acquisition of knowledge about other health and welfare agencies in the community; and

(v) A quarterly written report to the board by the applicant including a detailed outline of activities and learning experiences of the reporting period.

(e) The program ~~((must))~~ shall provide for a broad range of experience with a close working relationship between preceptor and trainee. Toward that end, as a general rule, no program ~~((with))~~ shall be approved which would result in an individual preceptor supervising more than two trainees, or if the facility in which the program is to be implemented has a capacity of fewer than 50 beds. Exceptions to this general rule may be granted by the board in unusual circumstances.

(f) In addition, the board may in an individual case, require up to 150 contact hours of board-approved education, based upon the individual applicant's background, experience, and training.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-095 PRECEPTORS FOR ADMINISTRATOR-IN-TRAINING PROGRAMS. In reviewing proposed administrator-in-training programs, the board shall utilize the following criteria in determining the qualifications and duties of the preceptor for such program:

(1) Qualifications of preceptor:

(a) The preceptor shall be employed as a licensed nursing home administrator for at least three years.

(b) The preceptor shall be employed full time as the nursing home administrator in the facility where the administrator-in-training is trained.

(c) The preceptor shall have demonstrated ~~((his or her))~~ the ability and skills to provide quality care.

(d) The preceptor shall have demonstrated his or her continued interest in the broadening of his or her professional horizons beyond the requirements of licensure.

(e) The preceptor ~~((must))~~ shall submit, in writing, ~~((his or her))~~ the preceptor's qualifications as described in subsection (1)(a) through (d) of this section and ~~((his))~~ an agreement to perform the duties in subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section with the administrator-in-training's application.

(f) The preceptor shall participate in and successfully complete any preceptor workshop or other training deemed necessary by the board.

(2) Duties of the preceptor:

(a) The preceptor ~~((must))~~ shall take the time necessary and have at least a weekly supervisory conference between himself or herself and the trainee in the facility to adequately monitor the education and activities of the administrator-in-training relative to ~~((his or her))~~ the training program and the facility.

(b) The preceptor shall evaluate and report to the board on a quarterly basis as to the progress of the administrator-in-training.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-100 DISQUALIFICATION—REEXAMINATION. (1) An applicant for examination who has been disqualified shall be given written notification by the ~~((director))~~ secretary, based upon the board's findings, of ~~((his or her))~~ the applicant's disqualification and the reasons therefore.

(2) An applicant for examination who has been disqualified may petition the board in writing within thirty days of notification of disqualification for a hearing and a review of ~~((his or her))~~ the applicant's application.

(3) Where an applicant for examination has been disqualified, ~~((he or she))~~ the applicant may submit a new application for qualification for examination, provided, however, that ~~((he or she))~~ the applicant shall be required to meet the requirements for licensing as shall be in force at the time of such reapplication.

(4) ~~((If a person fails to obtain a passing score, he or she may update his or her application and retake the examination, for a reexamination fee, until he or she obtains))~~ Applicants who fail to obtain a passing score may update their application and retake the examination, for a reexamination fee, until they obtain a passing score.

(5) If there are two examinations involved, and the applicant fails to receive a passing score in one of the examinations, ~~((he or she will))~~ the applicant shall be required to repeat only that examination in which ((he or she)) the applicant received a below-passing grade.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-110 SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION. Every applicant for a license as a nursing home administrator, after meeting the requirements for qualification for examination as set forth in WAC ~~((308-54-090 of these rules and regulations))~~ 246-843-090, shall successfully pass an examination. The board may choose to include, but need not be limited to, the following subjects:

- (1) Applicable standards of environmental health and safety
- (2) Washington state nursing home law and regulations
- (3) General administration
- (4) Psychology of patient care
- (5) Principles of medical care
- (6) Personal and social care
- (7) Therapeutic and supportive care and services in long-term care
- (8) Departmental organization and management
- (9) Community interrelationships.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-120 GRADING EXAMINATIONS. (1) Every candidate for a nursing home administrator's license shall be required to pass the examination for such license at a grade of at least seventy-five percent.

(2) The board shall determine a method of grading each examination separately, and shall apply such method uniformly to all candidates taking that examination.

(3) The board or the department shall not disclose the individual's score to anyone other than the applicant ~~((himself)),~~ unless requested to do so, in writing, by the applicant.

(4) The applicant ~~((with))~~ shall be notified, in writing, ((the)) of scores received on ((his)) the applicant's examination.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-125 CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDIT FOR PRECEPTORS FOR ADMINISTRATORS-IN-TRAINING PROGRAMS. Any licensed nursing home administrator serving as a preceptor for an administrator in training pursuant to WAC ~~((308-54-090(4)))~~ 246-843-090(4) may be granted continuing education credit at a rate of one hour per month provided that no licensed nursing home administrator shall be granted more than 24 hours of continuing education in any three-year period with regard to ~~((his or her))~~ the preceptorship.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-130 COURSES OF STUDY. A course of study provided to satisfy the continuing education requirement of licensed nursing home administrators ~~((must))~~ shall meet the following conditions before approval by the board will be considered:

- (1) Such course of study ~~((must))~~ shall be registered before being offered;
- (2) Such course of study shall consist of a minimum of one hour of organized instruction with the exception of board-approved correspondence courses of study;
- (3) Such course of study may include the following general subject areas or their equivalents, and ~~((must))~~ shall be oriented to the nursing home administrator and reasonably related to the administrator of nursing homes:
 - (a) Applicable standards of environmental health and safety
 - (b) Local health and safety regulations
 - (c) General administration
 - (d) Psychology of patient care
 - (e) Principles of medical care
 - (f) Personal and social care
 - (g) Therapeutic and supportive care and services in long-term care
 - (h) Departmental organization and management
 - (i) Community inter-relationships;

(4) Such course of study shall issue certificates of attendance or other evidence satisfactory to the board; and

(5) All courses of study for continuing education are subject to board approval.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-150 CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS TO MEET THE CONDITIONS OF REREGISTRATION FOR LICENSE. (1) A condition of reregistration for license shall be the requirement that the applicant has attended board-approved courses in continuing education.

(2) The licensee shall present proof that ~~((he or she has obtained))~~ fifty-four classroom hours in approved continuing education courses have been completed during each three-year period of ~~((his or her))~~ licensed tenure. The first three year period shall begin on the date of first renewal of the license, and shall conclude the day before the third anniversary of such renewal. Successive three year periods shall be computed in a similar fashion.

(3) There shall be no carry over of continuing education classroom hours from any three year period to the next three year period.

(4) Applicants for renewal practicing only out of the state of Washington may petition the board for full recognition of the continuing education requirement through fulfillment of their state of practice's licensing and continuing education requirements with the condition that their state has equal hours of continuing education requirements.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-160 LICENSES. (1) Upon the ~~((director's))~~ secretary's receipt of the annual registration fee and the application fee and completed application forms provided by the ~~((director))~~ secretary, a nursing home administrator's license shall be issued to any person who has successfully complied with the requirements of the licensing law and standards provided herein. Such licenses shall be issued on a form certifying that the applicant has met the requirements of the laws, rules and regulations entitling ~~((him))~~ the applicant to serve, act, or practice ~~((and otherwise hold himself out))~~ as a duly licensed nursing home administrator.

(2) Application, registration, or license fees are not refundable or transferable.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-162 AIDS PREVENTION AND INFORMATION EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS.

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome" or "AIDS" means the clinical syndrome of HIV-related illness as defined by the board of health by rule.

(b) "Office on AIDS" means that section within the department of ~~((social and))~~ health ~~((services))~~ or any

successor department with jurisdiction over public health matters as defined in chapter 70.24 RCW.

(2) Application for licensure. ~~((Effective January 1, 1989))~~ Persons applying for licensure shall submit, in addition to the other requirements, evidence to show compliance with the education requirements of subsection ~~((4))~~ (3) of this section.

(3) ~~((Renewal of licenses. Effective with the renewal period beginning January 1, 1989 all persons making application for licensure renewal shall submit, in addition to the other requirements, evidence to show compliance with the education requirements of subsection (4). Persons whose 1989 license expires on or before March 31, 1989 will, upon written application, be granted an extension to April 15, 1989, to meet the AIDS education requirement:~~

~~((4))~~ AIDS education and training.

(a) Acceptable education and training. The ~~((director with))~~ secretary shall accept education and training that is consistent with the model curriculum available from the office on AIDS. Such education and training shall be a minimum of seven clock hours and shall include, but is not limited to, the following: Etiology and epidemiology; testing and counseling; infection control guidelines; clinical manifestations and treatment; legal and ethical issues to include confidentiality; and psychosocial issues to include special population considerations.

(b) ~~((Implementation. Effective January 1, 1989;))~~ The requirements for licensure, renewal, or reinstatement of any license on lapsed, inactive, or disciplinary status shall include completion of AIDS education and training. All persons affected by this section shall show evidence of completion of an education and training program, which meets the requirements of ~~((subsection))~~ (a) of this subsection.

(c) Documentation. The applicant shall:

(i) Certify, on forms provided, that the minimum education and training has been completed ~~((after January 1, 1987;))~~;

(ii) Keep records for two years documenting attendance and description of the learning;

(iii) Be prepared to validate, through submission of these records, that attendance has taken place.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-170 TEMPORARY PERMITS.

(1) Upon the ~~((director's))~~ secretary's receipt of the application and temporary permit fees, a temporary permit may be issued by the ~~((director))~~ secretary under the criteria, circumstances, and requirements, stated in this section, and without examination, for a period up to six months. Such permits shall be subject to confirmation, rescission, or modification by order of the board upon review at the next board meeting. A person holding a temporary permit shall work closely with the representative of the board. A permit holder shall not be eligible for a subsequent permit and such permit shall terminate upon the holder being advised of the licensure examination results. A temporary permit shall be valid only for

the specific facility for which it is issued and shall terminate upon the permit holder's departure from the facility unless otherwise approved by the board. An applicant shall meet all of the following criteria:

- (a) Be currently licensed and in good standing as a nursing home administrator in another state.
- (b) Have passed the national examination with an equivalent score of 75% or better. Applicants licensed prior to the existence of the national examination ~~((with))~~ shall be individually reviewed.
- (c) The applicant is otherwise eligible for the licensure examination in this state and has met the requirements and applied for the next scheduled examination.
- (d) Have a written agreement for consultation with a Washington state licensed nursing home administrator, which is subject to review by the board at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

(e) The foregoing provisions of (a) and (b) of this subsection shall not apply in the case of an administrator of a religious care facility described in RCW 18.51.170 and acting under a limited license described in RCW 18.52.070(3).

(2) The following circumstances ~~((with))~~ shall be considered for the issuance of a temporary permit:

- (a) There is a specific vacancy due to the departure of the nursing home administrator from a facility which creates an undue hardship.
- (b) Illness of the current nursing home administrator of the facility which prevents such person from performing ~~((his/her))~~ administrator duties.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-200 STANDARDS OF SUITABILITY AND CHARACTER. To establish suitability and character to qualify an individual for a license as a nursing home administrator, and prior to being permitted to take the examination for license as a nursing home administrator, the applicant shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the board of:

- (1) Absence of physical or mental impairment which would prevent the applicant from performing the duties of a nursing home administrator.
- (2) Two letters of recommendation ~~((must))~~ shall be submitted certifying to the good moral character of the applicant.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-205 STANDARDS OF CONDUCT. ~~((A))~~ Licensed nursing home administrators shall be in active administrative charge of the nursing home or homes in which ~~((he has))~~ they have consented to serve as administrator.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-220 COMPLAINTS AND HEARING PROCEDURES. (1) All proceedings of the ~~((director))~~ secretary and board for rule making, for contested cases and for appeals shall be conducted in conformity with the Administrative Procedure Act of this state.

(2) Complaints regarding any licensed administrator shall be considered only if submitted to the ~~((director))~~ secretary in writing. In any case, the complaint ~~((with))~~ shall be fully investigated by the ~~((director))~~ secretary, and referred to the board to determine whether any board action should be initiated.

(3) The ~~((director))~~ secretary, on his or her own initiative may, or upon order of the board, shall ~~((;))~~ initiate an investigation of possible violations of this chapter. The ~~((director))~~ secretary shall advise the board of all complaints received and action taken.

(4) The board, with the advice of the ~~((director))~~ secretary, shall determine the most appropriate method of hearing from among the following choices:

- (a) Conducted by the board; or
- (b) Conducted by a committee of the board, the majority of which shall be administrator members; or
- (c) Conducted by a hearing examiner engaged by the board who shall be a licensed administrator; or
- (d) Conducted by a hearing examiner of the state.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-230 RECIPROCITY. (1) The board, at its discretion, and otherwise subject to the law pertaining to the licensing of nursing home administrators prescribing the qualifications for a nursing home administrator license may endorse a nursing home administrator license issued by the proper authorities of any other state, upon payment of the original license fee and the application fee, and upon submission of evidence satisfactory to the board:

- (a) That such other state maintains a system and standard of qualification and examination for a nursing home administrator license, which are substantially equivalent to those required in this state;
- (b) That such applicant for endorsement is examined and successfully passes the test related to Washington state local health and safety nursing home regulations; and
- (c) That such applicant has not had a nursing home administrator license revoked or suspended in any state ~~((which he or she has received a nursing home administrator license or reciprocal endorsement))~~.

(2) After meeting the preceding requirements, the applicant ~~((must))~~ shall submit the original license fee and is subject to annual renewals and late renewal penalty fees.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-240 RESTORATION AND RE-INSTATEMENT OF LICENSES. (1) Suspended licenses are automatically in force at the expiration of the period of suspension set forth in the board's order, but ~~((must))~~ shall be reregistered in the normal course if they expire during the period of suspension.

(2) Persons whose licenses have been revoked, or to whom reregistration has been refused, may, upon subsequent application, be licensed, relicensed, or reregistered upon evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant for such restoration of license has removed the disability.

(3) Concerning such application for restoration of a license, the board, at its discretion, may grant the applicant an informal hearing and if a formal hearing is requested the formal hearing would be conducted in the manner set forth in WAC ~~((308-54-220))~~ 246-843-220 (1) and (3).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-250 DUPLICATE LICENSES. Upon receipt of satisfactory evidence that a license or certificate of registration has been lost, mutilated, or destroyed, the ~~((director))~~ secretary may issue a duplicate license or certificate upon payment of the customary fee as established by the department.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 141B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-320 RENEWAL OF LICENSES. ~~((1) Effective with the renewal period beginning September 1, 1980, the annual license renewal date for nursing home administrators will be changed to coincide with the licensee's birthdate. Conversion to this staggered renewal system will be accomplished as follows:~~

~~(a) Current licensees, as of September 1, 1980. Licensed nursing home administrators desiring to renew their licenses will be required to pay a fee of thirty-five dollars, plus one-twelfth of that amount for each amount, or fraction thereof, in order to extend their license to expire on their birth anniversary date next following September 1, 1981.~~

~~(b) On and after September 1, 1980, all))~~ New or initial nursing home administrator licenses ~~((issued with))~~ shall expire on the applicant's next birth anniversary date. ~~((2) After the conversion to a staggered renewal system;))~~ Licensees may then annually renew their license from birth anniversary date to the next birth anniversary date. ~~((However;))~~ Licensees who fail to pay the ~~((license))~~ renewal fee within thirty days of license expiration ~~((on or before the license expiration))~~ date ~~((with))~~ shall be subject to the late penalty fee.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 149B, filed 3/1/91, effective 4/1/91)

WAC 246-843-330 INACTIVE STATUS. A nursing home administrator in good standing may place his

or her license on inactive status by giving written notice to the secretary. To maintain an inactive license status, the yearly inactive license fee ~~((must))~~ shall be paid by the licensee. The secretary shall determine fees as provided in RCW 43.70.250. The licensee may resume active practice by submitting proof of maintenance of continuing education requirements and payment of current licensing fee. A person whose license is on inactive status shall not practice as a nursing home administrator until his or her license is activated.

WSR 91-24-051**PERMANENT RULES****DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH****(Board of Medical Examiners)**

[Order 218B—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:45 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 1, 1991.

Purpose: To inform applicants that an application may not be withdrawn after the board or the reviewing board member determines that grounds exist to deny a license or issue a conditional license.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 18.71.017.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-19-100 on September 18, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: Added the word "for" after the word "or" in the first line.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 26, 1991

Patti L. Rathbun

Program Manager

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-917-026 APPLICATION WITHDRAWALS. An application for a license may not be withdrawn after the Board or the reviewing board member determines that grounds exist for denial of the license or for the issuance of a conditional license. Applications which are subject to investigation for unprofessional conduct or impaired practice may not be withdrawn.

WSR 91-24-052**PERMANENT RULES****DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH****(Chiropractic Disciplinary Board)**

[Order 220B—Filed November 27, 1991, 2:47 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 13, 1991.

Purpose: Housekeeping changes to update references to WAC numbers, agency name and address.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 246-807-180, 246-807-230, 246-807-250, and 246-807-340.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 18.26.110.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-016 on September 23, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.
November 13, 1991
John W. Day, D.C.
Board Chair

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 110B,
filed 2/20/91, effective 3/23/91)

WAC 246-807-180 RADIOGRAPHIC STANDARDS. The following requirements for chiropractic x-ray have been established because of concerns about over-radiation and unnecessary x-ray exposure.

(1) The following should appear on the films:

- (a) Patient's name and age;
- (b) Doctor's name, facility name, and address;
- (c) Date of study;
- (d) Left or right marker;
- (e) Other markers as indicated;
- (f) Adequate collimation;
- (g) Gonad shielding, where applicable.

(2) Minimum of A/P and lateral views are necessary for any regional study unless clinically justified.

(3) As clinical evidence indicates, it may be advisable to produce multiple projections where there is an indication of possible fracture, significant pathology, congenital defects, or when an individual study is insufficient to make a comprehensive diagnosis/analysis.

(4) Each film should be of adequate density, contrast, and definition, and no artifacts should be present.

(5) The subjective complaints, if any, and the objective findings substantiating the repeat radiographic study must be documented in the patient record.

(6) These rules are intended to complement and not supersede those rules adopted by the radiation control agency set forth in chapter ((402-28)) 246-225 WAC, ((Use of)) Radiation protection—X-rays in the healing arts.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 110B,
filed 2/20/91, effective 3/23/91)

WAC 246-807-230 ETHICAL STANDARDS—HONORING OF PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISEMENTS. (1) If a chiropractor advertises a fee for a service, the chiropractor must render that service for no more than the fee advertised.

(2) Unless otherwise specified in the advertisement, if a chiropractor publishes any fee information authorized under chapter ((113-12)) 246-807 WAC, the chiropractor shall be bound by any representation made therein for the periods specified in the following categories:

(a) If in a publication which is published more frequently than one time per month, for a period of not less than thirty days after such publication.

(b) If in a publication which is published once a month or less frequently, until the publication of the succeeding issue.

(c) If in a publication which has no fixed date for publication of the succeeding issue, for a reasonable period of time after publication, but in no event less than one year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 110B,
filed 2/20/91, effective 3/23/91)

WAC 246-807-250 ETHICAL STANDARDS—PROFESSIONAL NOTICES, LETTERHEADS, CARDS, AND MAILINGS. In his use of professional notices, letterheads, cards, and mailings, a chiropractor is subject to the same regulations of chapter ((113-12)) 246-807 WAC which apply to his use of other print media.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 110B,
filed 2/20/91, effective 3/23/91)

WAC 246-807-340 MANDATORY REPORTING DEFINITIONS. (1) "Unprofessional conduct" as used in these regulations shall mean the conduct described in RCW 18.130.180 and 18.26.030.

(2) "Board" means the chiropractic disciplinary board, whose address is:

((Department of Licensing
Professional Programs
Management Division
P.O. Box 9012
Olympia, WA 98504-8001))

Department of Health
Professional Licensing Services
1300 Quince Street
Olympia, WA 98504

(3) "Chiropractor" means a person licensed pursuant to chapter 18.25 RCW.

(4) "Mentally or physically disabled chiropractor" means a chiropractor who has either been determined by a court to be mentally incompetent or mentally ill or who is unable to practice chiropractic with reasonable skill and safety to patients by reason of any mental or physical condition.

WSR 91-24-053

PERMANENT RULES

DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

[Filed November 27, 1991, 2:53 p.m., effective January 1, 1992]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: Revise base rates, experience rating, and retrospective rating tables applicable to workers' compensation insurance underwritten by the Washington State Fund, Department of Labor and Industries.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending chapter 296-17 WAC, Manual of rules, classification, rates and rating system for Washington workers' compensation insurance.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-158 on October 2, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: WAC 296-17-895, 296-17-919, and 296-

17-920 were modified to show a change in the proposed overall rate increase from 6.0 percent to 5.0 percent.

Effective Date of Rule: January 1, 1992.

November 27, 1991

Joseph A. Dear

Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-042, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91)

WAC 296-17-855 EXPERIENCE MODIFICATION. The basis of the experience modification shall be a comparison of the actual losses charged to an employer during the experience period with the losses which would be expected for an average employer reporting the same exposures in each classification. The comparison shall contain actuarial refinements designed to mitigate the effects of losses which may be considered catastrophic or of doubtful statistical significance, due consideration being given to the volume of the employer's experience. Except for those employers who qualify for an adjusted experience modification as specified in WAC 296-17-860 or 296-17-865, the experience modification shall be calculated from the formula:

$$\text{MODIFICATION} = \frac{\text{Ap} + \text{WAe} + (1-W) \text{Ee} + \text{B}}{\text{E} + \text{B}}$$

The components Ap, WAe, and (1-W) Ee are values which shall be charged against an employer's experience record. The component, E, shall be the expected value of these charges for an average employer reporting the same exposures in each classification. The meaning and function of each symbol in the formula is specified below.

"Ap" signifies "primary actual losses." For each claim the primary actual loss is defined as that portion of the claim which is considered completely rateable for all employers and which is to enter the experience modification calculation at its full value. For each claim in excess of ((\$7,536)) \$7,548 the primary actual loss shall be determined from the formula:

$$\text{Primary loss} = \frac{((+8,840)) \frac{18,870}{x \text{ total loss}}}{\text{Total loss} + ((+1,304)) \frac{11,322}{x \text{ total loss}}}$$

Primary actual losses for selected claim values are shown in Table I. For each claim less than ((\$7,536)) \$7,548 the full value of the claim shall be considered a primary loss.

"Ae" signifies "excess actual losses." For each claim the excess actual loss is defined as that portion of the claim which is not considered completely rateable for all employers. The excess actual loss for each claim shall be determined by subtracting the primary loss from the total loss.

"W" signifies "W value." For each employer, the W value determines the portion of the actual excess losses which shall be included in the calculation of his experience modification, due consideration being given to the volume of his experience. This amount is represented by

the symbol "WAe" in the experience modification formula. W values are set forth in Table II.

"E" signifies "expected losses." An employer's expected losses shall be determined by multiplying his reported exposure in each classification during the experience period by the classification expected loss rate. Expected loss rates are set forth in Table III.

"Ee" signifies "expected excess losses." Expected losses in each classification shall be multiplied by the classification "D-Ratio" to obtain "expected primary losses." Expected excess losses shall then be calculated by subtracting expected primary losses from expected total losses. Each employer shall have a statistical charge included in the calculation of his experience modification, said charge to be actuarially equivalent to the amount forgiven an average employer because of the exclusion of a portion of his excess actual losses. This charge is represented by "(1-W) Ee" in the experience modification formula. D-Ratios are set forth in Table III.

"B" signifies "B value" or "ballast." In order to limit the effect of a single severe accident on the modification of a small employer, a stabilizing element (B value) shall be added to both actual and expected losses. B values are set forth in Table II.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-042, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91)

WAC 296-17-875 TABLE I.

Primary Losses for Selected Claim Values

CLAIM VALUE	PRIMARY LOSS
(7,536)	7,536
18,342	8,000
10,399	9,000
12,787	10,000
15,860	11,000
19,832	12,000
32,698	14,000
63,685	16,000
114,195*	17,143
188,400**	17,774))
7,548	7,548
8,333	8,000
10,324	9,000
12,764	10,000
15,825	11,000
19,776	12,000
25,074	13,000
32,548	14,000
63,119	16,000
125,854*	17,313
188,700**	17,802

* Average death value

** Maximum claim value

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-042, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91)

WAC 296-17-880 TABLE II.
"B" and "W" Values

((Maximum Claim Value = \$188,400
Average Death Value = \$114,195

Expected Losses	B	W
4,081 & Under	35,548	0.00
4,082 - 8,224	35,193	0.01
8,225 - 12,428	34,837	0.02
12,429 - 16,697	34,482	0.03
16,698 - 21,031	34,126	0.04
21,032 - 25,432	33,771	0.05
25,433 - 29,900	33,415	0.06
29,901 - 34,440	33,060	0.07
34,441 - 39,052	32,704	0.08
39,053 - 43,738	32,349	0.09
43,739 - 48,499	31,993	0.10
48,500 - 53,339	31,638	0.11
53,340 - 58,258	31,282	0.12
58,259 - 63,261	30,927	0.13
63,262 - 68,346	30,571	0.14
68,347 - 73,520	30,216	0.15
73,521 - 78,782	29,860	0.16
78,783 - 84,137	29,505	0.17
84,138 - 89,585	29,149	0.18
89,586 - 95,131	28,794	0.19
95,132 - 100,775	28,438	0.20
100,776 - 106,524	28,083	0.21
106,525 - 112,377	27,727	0.22
112,378 - 118,340	27,372	0.23
118,341 - 124,414	27,016	0.24
124,415 - 130,604	26,661	0.25
130,605 - 136,914	26,306	0.26
136,915 - 143,345	25,950	0.27
143,346 - 149,905	25,595	0.28
149,906 - 156,593	25,239	0.29
156,594 - 163,418	24,884	0.30
163,419 - 170,381	24,528	0.31
170,382 - 177,488	24,173	0.32
177,489 - 184,743	23,817	0.33
184,744 - 192,152	23,462	0.34
192,153 - 199,718	23,106	0.35
199,719 - 207,450	22,751	0.36
207,451 - 215,349	22,395	0.37
215,350 - 223,426	22,040	0.38
223,427 - 231,683	21,684	0.39
231,684 - 240,129	21,329	0.40
240,130 - 248,769	20,973	0.41
248,770 - 257,613	20,618	0.42
257,614 - 266,664	20,262	0.43
266,665 - 275,935	19,907	0.44
275,936 - 285,429	19,551	0.45
285,430 - 295,160	19,196	0.46
295,161 - 305,132	18,840	0.47
305,133 - 315,359	18,485	0.48
315,360 - 325,848	18,129	0.49
325,849 - 336,611	17,774	0.50
336,612 - 347,660	17,419	0.51

Expected Losses	B	W
347,661 - 359,006	17,063	0.52
359,007 - 370,661	16,708	0.53
370,662 - 382,639	16,352	0.54
382,640 - 394,954	15,997	0.55
394,955 - 407,620	15,641	0.56
407,621 - 420,655	15,286	0.57
420,656 - 434,073	14,930	0.58
434,074 - 447,894	14,575	0.59
447,895 - 462,134	14,219	0.60
462,135 - 476,817	13,864	0.61
476,818 - 491,960	13,508	0.62
491,961 - 507,590	13,153	0.63
507,591 - 523,727	12,797	0.64
523,728 - 540,401	12,442	0.65
540,402 - 557,636	12,086	0.66
557,637 - 575,465	11,731	0.67
575,466 - 593,916	11,375	0.68
593,917 - 613,027	11,020	0.69
613,028 - 632,831	10,664	0.70
632,832 - 653,370	10,309	0.71
653,371 - 674,685	9,953	0.72
674,686 - 696,822	9,598	0.73
696,823 - 719,830	9,242	0.74
719,831 - 743,762	8,887	0.75
743,763 - 768,677	8,532	0.76
768,678 - 794,637	8,176	0.77
794,638 - 821,711	7,821	0.78
821,712 - 849,971	7,465	0.79
849,972 - 879,501	7,110	0.80
879,502 - 910,387	6,754	0.81
910,388 - 942,727	6,399	0.82
942,728 - 976,627	6,043	0.83
976,628 - 1,012,205	5,688	0.84
1,012,206 - 1,049,588	5,332	0.85
1,049,589 - 1,088,922	4,977	0.86
1,088,923 - 1,130,361	4,621	0.87
1,130,362 - 1,174,083	4,266	0.88
1,174,084 - 1,220,283	3,910	0.89
1,220,284 - 1,269,180	3,555	0.90
1,269,181 - 1,321,018	3,199	0.91
1,321,019 - 1,376,075	2,844	0.92
1,376,076 - 1,434,660	2,488	0.93
1,434,661 - 1,497,128	2,133	0.94
1,497,129 - 1,563,878	1,777	0.95
1,563,879 - 1,635,372	1,422	0.96
1,635,373 - 1,712,135	1,066	0.97
1,712,136 - 1,794,776	711	0.98
1,794,777 - 1,883,999	355	0.99
1,884,000 & Over	0	1.00)

Maximum Claim Value = \$188,700
Average Death Value = \$125,854

Expected Losses	B	W
4,088 & Under	35,604	0.00
4,089 - 8,237	35,248	0.01
8,238 - 12,449	34,892	0.02
12,450 - 16,724	34,536	0.03
16,725 - 21,065	34,180	0.04

Expected Losses	B	W
21,066 - 25,472	33,824	0.05
25,473 - 29,948	33,468	0.06
29,949 - 34,495	33,112	0.07
34,496 - 39,114	32,756	0.08
39,115 - 43,807	32,400	0.09
43,808 - 48,576	32,044	0.10
48,577 - 53,424	31,688	0.11
53,425 - 58,351	31,332	0.12
58,352 - 63,361	30,975	0.13
63,362 - 68,455	30,619	0.14
68,456 - 73,637	30,263	0.15
73,638 - 78,908	29,907	0.16
78,909 - 84,270	29,551	0.17
84,271 - 89,727	29,195	0.18
89,728 - 95,282	28,839	0.19
95,283 - 100,936	28,483	0.20
100,937 - 106,693	28,127	0.21
106,694 - 112,556	27,771	0.22
112,557 - 118,528	27,415	0.23
118,529 - 124,612	27,059	0.24
124,613 - 130,812	26,703	0.25
130,813 - 137,132	26,347	0.26
137,133 - 143,574	25,991	0.27
143,575 - 150,143	25,635	0.28
150,144 - 156,843	25,279	0.29
156,844 - 163,678	24,923	0.30
163,679 - 170,652	24,567	0.31
170,653 - 177,770	24,211	0.32
177,771 - 185,037	23,855	0.33
185,038 - 192,457	23,499	0.34
192,458 - 200,036	23,143	0.35
200,037 - 207,779	22,787	0.36
207,780 - 215,692	22,431	0.37
215,693 - 223,781	22,074	0.38
223,782 - 232,052	21,718	0.39
232,053 - 240,511	21,362	0.40
240,512 - 249,165	21,006	0.41
249,166 - 258,022	20,650	0.42
258,023 - 267,089	20,294	0.43
267,090 - 276,373	19,938	0.44
276,374 - 285,884	19,582	0.45
285,885 - 295,629	19,226	0.46
295,630 - 305,618	18,870	0.47
305,619 - 315,861	18,514	0.48
315,862 - 326,367	18,158	0.49
326,368 - 337,148	17,802	0.50
337,149 - 348,214	17,446	0.51
348,215 - 359,577	17,090	0.52
359,578 - 371,251	16,734	0.53
371,252 - 383,248	16,378	0.54
383,249 - 395,583	16,022	0.55
395,584 - 408,270	15,666	0.56
408,271 - 421,325	15,310	0.57
421,326 - 434,764	14,954	0.58
434,765 - 448,607	14,598	0.59
448,608 - 462,870	14,242	0.60
462,871 - 477,576	13,886	0.61
477,577 - 492,744	13,530	0.62
492,745 - 508,398	13,173	0.63
508,399 - 524,561	12,817	0.64

Expected Losses	B	W
524,562 - 541,261	12,461	0.65
541,262 - 558,524	12,105	0.66
558,525 - 576,380	11,749	0.67
576,381 - 594,862	11,393	0.68
594,863 - 614,002	11,037	0.69
614,003 - 633,839	10,681	0.70
633,840 - 654,410	10,325	0.71
654,411 - 675,759	9,969	0.72
675,760 - 697,931	9,613	0.73
697,932 - 720,976	9,257	0.74
720,977 - 744,946	8,901	0.75
744,947 - 769,901	8,545	0.76
769,902 - 795,903	8,189	0.77
795,904 - 823,019	7,833	0.78
823,020 - 851,325	7,477	0.79
851,326 - 880,901	7,121	0.80
880,902 - 911,837	6,765	0.81
911,838 - 944,228	6,409	0.82
944,229 - 978,182	6,053	0.83
978,183 - 1,013,817	5,697	0.84
1,013,818 - 1,051,260	5,341	0.85
1,051,261 - 1,090,655	4,985	0.86
1,090,656 - 1,132,161	4,629	0.87
1,132,162 - 1,175,952	4,272	0.88
1,175,953 - 1,222,226	3,916	0.89
1,222,227 - 1,271,200	3,560	0.90
1,271,201 - 1,323,122	3,204	0.91
1,323,123 - 1,378,266	2,848	0.92
1,378,267 - 1,436,944	2,492	0.93
1,436,945 - 1,499,511	2,136	0.94
1,499,512 - 1,566,369	1,780	0.95
1,566,370 - 1,637,976	1,424	0.96
1,637,977 - 1,714,861	1,068	0.97
1,714,862 - 1,797,634	712	0.98
1,797,635 - 1,886,999	356	0.99
1,887,000 & Over	0	1.00

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 91-12-014, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91)

WAC 296-17-885 TABLE III.

Expected Loss Rates and D-Ratios
Expected Loss Rates in Dollars Per Worker Hour
for Indicated Fiscal Year

((Class	1987	1988	1989	D-Ratio
0101	0.9854	0.9200	0.9247	0.430
0102	1.1626	1.0849	1.0701	0.459
0103	1.1025	1.0310	1.0014	0.434
0104	1.1649	1.0905	1.1056	0.346
0105	0.9242	0.8624	0.8026	0.473
0106	2.4817	2.3181	2.2322	0.499
0107	0.8388	0.7834	0.8066	0.422
0108	0.8580	0.8021	0.8193	0.407
0109	2.6293	2.4566	2.4862	0.417
0201	1.5522	1.4503	1.4618	0.398
0202	1.9823	1.8609	1.8575	0.377
0206	1.4090	1.3148	1.3492	0.417
0301	0.5217	0.4861	0.4563	0.545
0302	1.4422	1.3461	1.3641	0.403

((Class	1987	1988	1989	D-Ratio	((Class	1987	1988	1989	D-Ratio
0306	0.7457	0.6960	0.6883	0.455	2005	0.3037	0.2843	0.2625	0.499
0307	0.6295	0.5873	0.5726	0.477	2007	0.3362	0.3149	0.2930	0.496
0403	0.8883	0.8301	0.8109	0.474	2008	0.2225	0.2079	0.1941	0.460
0502	0.8752	0.8161	0.8355	0.463	2101	0.4944	0.4610	0.4256	0.501
0504	1.1895	1.1107	1.0897	0.442	2102	0.3532	0.3300	0.3138	0.519
0506	2.9692	2.7718	2.7210	0.479	2104	0.3015	0.2810	0.2417	0.555
0507	2.5657	2.3908	2.2512	0.487	2105	0.4161	0.3889	0.3801	0.483
0508	2.9021	2.7155	2.7526	0.368	2106	0.3718	0.3475	0.3235	0.494
0509	1.6401	1.5357	1.5396	0.400	2201	0.1997	0.1863	0.1742	0.534
0510	1.1120	1.0363	0.9905	0.486	2202	0.4154	0.3885	0.3605	0.511
0511	0.9337	0.8695	0.8435	0.508	2203	0.2636	0.2457	0.2253	0.527
0512	1.2120	1.1309	1.1309	0.464	2401	0.4395	0.4103	0.3846	0.504
0513	0.6834	0.6367	0.5953	0.518	2903	0.6357	0.5930	0.5506	0.531
0514	1.0723	1.0015	0.9894	0.458	2904	0.5803	0.5420	0.5040	0.503
0515	1.8601	1.7359	1.7411	0.430	2905	0.4117	0.3841	0.3453	0.539
0516	1.5107	1.4096	1.3886	0.472	2906	0.4286	0.3998	0.3852	0.491
0517	1.5056	1.4068	1.4174	0.453	2907	0.4047	0.3772	0.3500	0.532
0518	1.2066	1.1254	1.1432	0.432	2908	0.7848	0.7323	0.6926	0.501
0519	1.4273	1.3308	1.3382	0.488	2909	0.5626	0.5251	0.4850	0.497
0601	0.4880	0.4559	0.4530	0.478	3101	0.5921	0.5531	0.5358	0.444
0602	0.3148	0.2936	0.2930	0.511	3102	0.3907	0.3654	0.3506	0.440
0603	0.6767	0.6319	0.6027	0.443	3103	0.3907	0.3654	0.3506	0.440
0604	0.9631	0.8996	0.8486	0.405	3104	0.4505	0.4224	0.4153	0.474
0606	0.2201	0.2057	0.1978	0.528	3105	0.7527	0.7013	0.6470	0.514
0607	0.2445	0.2285	0.2110	0.505	3303	0.2124	0.1986	0.1827	0.479
0608	0.2226	0.2078	0.1990	0.523	3304	0.6096	0.5674	0.5124	0.561
0701	1.5198	1.4186	1.4530	0.387	3309	0.3276	0.3071	0.2842	0.490
0803	0.2975	0.2779	0.2603	0.465	3401	0.3198	0.2987	0.2866	0.496
0804	0.7024	0.6562	0.6317	0.440	3402	0.3471	0.3239	0.3040	0.524
0901	1.5960	1.4940	1.4571	0.357	3403	0.1216	0.1138	0.1100	0.505
1002	0.8104	0.7555	0.7035	0.511	3404	0.3335	0.3111	0.2899	0.543
1003	0.4737	0.4423	0.4244	0.475	3405	0.2217	0.2070	0.1938	0.522
1004	0.4737	0.4423	0.4244	0.475	3406	0.1593	0.1491	0.1384	0.537
1005	3.4890	3.2458	2.9655	0.478	3407	0.2575	0.2411	0.2364	0.435
1007	0.2051	0.1915	0.1870	0.506	3408	0.0811	0.0758	0.0750	0.485
1101	0.4395	0.4101	0.3865	0.530	3409	0.1140	0.1065	0.0991	0.500
1102	0.9331	0.8699	0.8451	0.459	3501	0.6014	0.5620	0.5284	0.462
1103	0.3631	0.3389	0.3167	0.510	3503	0.1874	0.1749	0.1542	0.539
1104	0.5173	0.4834	0.4460	0.498	3506	0.6310	0.5896	0.5906	0.447
1106	0.1916	0.1790	0.1636	0.577	3508	0.3445	0.3215	0.3013	0.531
1108	0.4096	0.3828	0.3634	0.507	3509	0.3535	0.3287	0.3052	0.621
1109	0.6684	0.6238	0.5650	0.524	3510	0.3445	0.3215	0.3013	0.531
1301	0.2108	0.1973	0.2013	0.444	3511	0.3445	0.3215	0.3013	0.531
1303	0.1744	0.1628	0.1591	0.479	3512	0.3445	0.3215	0.3013	0.531
1304	0.0174	0.0163	0.0160	0.548	3602	0.0871	0.0815	0.0748	0.565
1305	0.2523	0.2352	0.2198	0.546	3603	0.4680	0.4375	0.4137	0.508
1401	0.7402	0.6938	0.6585	0.470	3604	1.0475	0.9786	0.9099	0.461
1404	0.5108	0.4762	0.4305	0.520	3605	0.3866	0.3605	0.3335	0.520
1405	0.4534	0.4232	0.3971	0.502	3606	0.7110	0.6647	0.6170	0.492
1501	0.3164	0.2956	0.2762	0.512	3701	0.2262	0.2111	0.2003	0.519
1507	0.2198	0.2054	0.1961	0.515	3702	0.3714	0.3471	0.3331	0.447
1701	1.3268	1.2410	1.2587	0.360	3707	0.3427	0.3193	0.2963	0.531
1702	1.3268	1.2410	1.2587	0.360	3708	0.2399	0.2240	0.2061	0.526
1703	0.3874	0.3617	0.3498	0.437	3801	0.1796	0.1675	0.1588	0.515
1704	0.7753	0.7249	0.6983	0.426	3802	0.1419	0.1325	0.1251	0.577
1801	0.8594	0.8027	0.8010	0.438	3808	0.2345	0.2187	0.2028	0.543
1802	0.5023	0.4689	0.4343	0.504	3901	0.1351	0.1262	0.1151	0.530
2002	0.5617	0.5254	0.4896	0.485	3902	0.4460	0.4160	0.3826	0.536
2003	0.3532	0.3300	0.3138	0.519	3903	0.9575	0.8970	0.8308	0.474
2004	0.6708	0.6256	0.5812	0.506	3905	0.1208	0.1132	0.1059	0.563

((Class	1987	1988	1989	D-Ratio	((Class	1987	1988	1989	D-Ratio
3906	0.3589	0.3354	0.3223	0.496	5307	0.2967	0.2770	0.2682	0.517
3909	0.2581	0.2416	0.2210	0.502	6103	0.0391	0.0366	0.0347	0.554
4002	0.5567	0.5197	0.4940	0.485	6104	0.2552	0.2383	0.2199	0.519
4101	0.1772	0.1658	0.1530	0.527	6105	0.1385	0.1294	0.1197	0.530
4103	0.2065	0.1931	0.1906	0.517	6107	0.0959	0.0897	0.0853	0.535
4107	0.0943	0.0884	0.0857	0.507	6108	0.4402	0.4103	0.3824	0.585
4108	0.1772	0.1658	0.1530	0.527	6109	0.0312	0.0292	0.0270	0.567
4109	0.1772	0.1658	0.1530	0.527	6110	0.3230	0.3013	0.2779	0.597
4201	0.2016	0.1881	0.1858	0.500	6201	0.1227	0.1149	0.1099	0.509
4301	0.7024	0.6553	0.6084	0.517	6202	0.5097	0.4771	0.4447	0.448
4302	0.5708	0.5319	0.4932	0.505	6203	0.0723	0.0677	0.0630	0.489
4303	0.2315	0.2161	0.2003	0.519	6204	0.1420	0.1328	0.1223	0.562
4304	0.5277	0.4928	0.4570	0.534	6205	0.1420	0.1328	0.1223	0.562
4305	0.9111	0.8500	0.8568	0.484	6206	0.1420	0.1328	0.1223	0.562
4401	0.4407	0.4102	0.3824	0.557	6207	0.8227	0.7701	0.7157	0.525
4402	0.6093	0.5685	0.5301	0.517	6208	0.2302	0.2151	0.1979	0.513
4404	0.5063	0.4713	0.4361	0.529	6209	0.1919	0.1798	0.1667	0.523
4501	0.1156	0.1082	0.1037	0.446	6301	0.0945	0.0885	0.0914	0.446
4502	0.0344	0.0323	0.0311	0.430	6302	0.1416	0.1327	0.1236	0.427
4504	0.0692	0.0648	0.0593	0.555	6303	0.0540	0.0506	0.0482	0.462
4601	0.5453	0.5119	0.4853	0.437	6304	0.1190	0.1115	0.1005	0.521
4802	0.3258	0.3042	0.2684	0.503	6305	0.0575	0.0538	0.0478	0.528
4803	0.3265	0.3039	0.2288	0.540	6306	0.2001	0.1870	0.1709	0.499
4804	0.4659	0.4349	0.4041	0.537	6308	0.0327	0.0306	0.0285	0.480
4805	0.3193	0.2978	0.2684	0.538	6309	0.1108	0.1036	0.0941	0.539
4806	0.0858	0.0800	0.0652	0.527	6402	0.2076	0.1937	0.1741	0.515
4808	0.4272	0.3992	0.3659	0.467	6403	0.1553	0.1451	0.1333	0.574
4809	0.2004	0.1871	0.1739	0.561	6404	0.1402	0.1309	0.1166	0.569
4810	0.1597	0.1491	0.1276	0.517	6405	0.4438	0.4143	0.3969	0.512
4811	0.2594	0.2421	0.2068	0.499	6406	0.0710	0.0665	0.0617	0.543
4812	0.4129	0.3849	0.3598	0.530	6407	0.1595	0.1491	0.1324	0.549
4813	0.3258	0.3042	0.2684	0.503	6408	0.2767	0.2591	0.2465	0.459
4901	0.0404	0.0377	0.0372	0.531	6409	0.4196	0.3938	0.3821	0.440
4902	0.0311	0.0291	0.0277	0.529	6501	0.0624	0.0581	0.0537	0.577
4903	0.0404	0.0377	0.0372	0.531	6502	0.0154	0.0144	0.0137	0.501
4904	0.0123	0.0115	0.0109	0.534	6503	0.0686	0.0644	0.0651	0.348
4905	0.2584	0.2413	0.2192	0.575	6504	0.3010	0.2817	0.2582	0.580
4906	0.0459	0.0430	0.0407	0.521	6505	0.1187	0.1109	0.1034	0.526
4907	0.0678	0.0635	0.0589	0.487	6506	0.0687	0.0644	0.0594	0.538
4908	0.1062	0.1001	0.0933	0.492	6508	0.3419	0.3195	0.2999	0.521
4909	0.1062	0.1001	0.0933	0.492	6509	0.1827	0.1710	0.1586	0.495
4910	0.2932	0.2737	0.2491	0.526	6601	0.1618	0.1514	0.1391	0.527
5001	3.3722	3.1496	3.2021	0.410	6602	0.4133	0.3857	0.3565	0.556
5002	0.4378	0.4078	0.3965	0.540	6603	0.2188	0.2045	0.1935	0.516
5003	1.1065	1.0336	1.0137	0.417	6604	0.0531	0.0496	0.0479	0.470
5004	2.7005	2.5148	2.2824	0.488	6605	0.2118	0.1977	0.1941	0.547
5101	0.5708	0.5325	0.4935	0.507	6607	0.1311	0.1224	0.1114	0.573
5103	0.7285	0.6793	0.6186	0.531	6608	0.1913	0.1784	0.1736	0.486
5106	0.5002	0.4689	0.4418	0.455	6704	0.1449	0.1355	0.1264	0.508
5108	0.5979	0.5583	0.5384	0.492	6705	0.7012	0.6555	0.5816	0.552
5109	0.3559	0.3330	0.3143	0.443	6706	0.3193	0.2990	0.2920	0.507
5201	0.2567	0.2400	0.2299	0.484	6707	1.6261	1.5183	1.4239	0.598
5204	0.9684	0.8998	0.8601	0.510	6708	3.7000	3.4899	3.3134	0.442
5206	0.3002	0.2806	0.2772	0.449	6709	0.1524	0.1427	0.1304	0.582
5207	0.1311	0.1224	0.1114	0.573	6801	0.2893	0.2705	0.2704	0.421
5208	0.7466	0.6960	0.6686	0.503	6802	0.2695	0.2521	0.2378	0.501
5209	0.5148	0.4804	0.4455	0.532	6803	1.1117	1.0404	1.0764	0.291
5301	0.0201	0.0188	0.0180	0.508	6804	0.1663	0.1556	0.1517	0.460
5305	0.0277	0.0260	0.0249	0.464	6809	2.3852	2.2431	2.1201	0.527
5306	0.0329	0.0309	0.0294	0.463	6901	0.0285	0.0272	0.0255	0.684

Class	1987	1988	1989	D-Ratio
6902	0.3950	0.3689	0.3551	0.436
6903	5.4323	5.1028	5.1944	0.287
6904	0.1524	0.1425	0.1439	0.488
6905	0.2000	0.1873	0.1813	0.438
6906	0.0896	0.0855	0.0801	0.684
6907	1.2058	1.1245	1.0618	0.492
6908	0.3224	0.3003	0.2757	0.544
6909	0.0540	0.0506	0.0483	0.503
7101	0.0217	0.0203	0.0203	0.451
7102	2.9552	2.7846	2.6911	0.529
7103	0.1736	0.1621	0.1561	0.499
7104	0.0391	0.0366	0.0184	0.462
7105	0.2676	0.2495	0.0310	0.456
7106	0.5457	0.5086	0.1750	0.487
7107	1.2513	1.1725	0.1745	0.484
7108	2.1153	1.9707	0.1757	0.492
7109	5.2383	4.8932	0.2335	0.537
7110	0.2749	0.2563	0.2368	0.516
7111	0.3122	0.2907	0.2723	0.553
7112	0.5283	0.4925	0.4680	0.472
7113	0.5568	0.5195	0.4827	0.455
7114	0.5296	0.4938	0.4570	0.494
7115	0.5260	0.4903	0.4545	0.472
7116	0.5550	0.5174	0.4795	0.480
7117	1.2579	1.1769	1.0909	0.506
7118	2.2115	2.0627	1.9117	0.481
7119	1.9722	1.8380	1.7022	0.484
7120	5.1854	4.8437	4.4972	0.467
7121	5.1846	4.8429	4.4965	0.467
7201	0.6532	0.6068	0.5666	0.536
7202	0.0290	0.0271	0.0258	0.484
7203	0.1091	0.1023	0.0945	0.480
7204	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.684
7301	0.5485	0.5113	0.4652	0.525
7302	0.5898	0.5522	0.5226	0.552
7307	0.8565	0.7959	0.6761	0.573
7308	0.2039	0.1910	0.1743	0.490
7309	0.1524	0.1427	0.1304	0.582

*Daily expected loss rate))

Class	1988	1989	1990	D-Ratio
0101	1.0196	1.0481	0.9768	0.403
0102	0.9991	1.0132	0.9471	0.424
0103	1.0499	1.0465	0.9802	0.460
0104	1.2743	1.3074	1.2084	0.312
0105	0.9019	0.8686	0.8149	0.472
0106	2.7720	2.7614	2.5894	0.426
0107	0.8765	0.9190	0.8550	0.397
0108	0.8660	0.9009	0.8397	0.419
0109	2.6769	2.7646	2.5712	0.415
0201	1.6995	1.7470	1.6156	0.354
0202	1.9174	1.9546	1.8289	0.406
0206	1.3973	1.4567	1.3520	0.393
0301	0.5054	0.4936	0.4649	0.522
0302	1.3910	1.4311	1.3334	0.400
0306	0.7564	0.7689	0.7188	0.448
0307	0.5805	0.5838	0.5472	0.483
0403	0.8722	0.8766	0.8241	0.490
0502	0.8127	0.8497	0.7929	0.443

Class	1988	1989	1990	D-Ratio
0504	1.1226	1.1321	1.0565	0.417
0506	2.7791	2.8117	2.6271	0.428
0507	2.4532	2.3932	2.2364	0.422
0508	2.9853	3.0704	2.8499	0.358
0509	1.5073	1.5428	1.4370	0.378
0510	1.1138	1.1007	1.0312	0.456
0511	0.9342	0.9359	0.8770	0.496
0512	1.2711	1.3068	1.2196	0.415
0513	0.6126	0.5949	0.5583	0.480
0514	1.0631	1.0781	1.0073	0.425
0515	1.6737	1.7187	1.5989	0.400
0516	1.4925	1.5122	1.4117	0.422
0517	1.4769	1.5219	1.4249	0.448
0518	1.2227	1.2683	1.1798	0.397
0519	1.3199	1.3637	1.2742	0.447
0601	0.4698	0.4813	0.4518	0.480
0602	0.2906	0.2990	0.2808	0.514
0603	0.6165	0.6052	0.5660	0.447
0604	0.9002	0.8719	0.8176	0.441
0606	0.2069	0.2061	0.1952	0.571
0607	0.2457	0.2357	0.2227	0.528
0608	0.1964	0.1949	0.1840	0.554
0701	1.5668	1.6261	1.5021	0.348
0803	0.3029	0.2930	0.2754	0.484
0804	0.6323	0.6253	0.5850	0.453
0901	1.5336	1.5213	1.4119	0.342
1002	0.8166	0.7902	0.7421	0.488
1003	0.4685	0.4637	0.4348	0.465
1004	0.4685	0.4637	0.4348	0.465
1005	3.3758	3.2027	2.9841	0.413
1007	0.2110	0.2124	0.2002	0.504
1101	0.4425	0.4333	0.4085	0.519
1102	0.9289	0.9291	0.8672	0.424
1103	0.3632	0.3524	0.3320	0.510
1104	0.4787	0.4584	0.4322	0.510
1106	0.1829	0.1747	0.1663	0.593
1108	0.3774	0.3710	0.3503	0.522
1109	0.6285	0.5939	0.5615	0.536
1301	0.2239	0.2334	0.2194	0.493
1303	0.1653	0.1662	0.1561	0.503
1304	0.0176	0.0179	0.0169	0.559
1305	0.2497	0.2429	0.2298	0.568
1401	0.6494	0.6369	0.6011	0.498
1404	0.4754	0.4473	0.4204	0.510
1405	0.4342	0.4222	0.3976	0.499
1501	0.3018	0.2926	0.2756	0.534
1507	0.2432	0.2404	0.2272	0.543
1701	1.2281	1.2601	1.1665	0.340
1702	1.2281	1.2601	1.1665	0.340
1703	0.3643	0.3614	0.3378	0.451
1704	0.7212	0.7130	0.6661	0.418
1801	0.7823	0.7985	0.7453	0.446
1802	0.5609	0.5397	0.5092	0.518
2002	0.4841	0.4672	0.4405	0.509
2003	0.3459	0.3409	0.3221	0.547
2004	0.6548	0.6313	0.5936	0.495
2005	0.2842	0.2725	0.2585	0.556
2007	0.3192	0.3080	0.2914	0.510
2008	0.2102	0.2028	0.1903	0.459
2101	0.4975	0.4771	0.4489	0.492

Class	1988	1989	1990	D-Ratio
2102	0.3459	0.3409	0.3221	0.547
2104	0.2898	0.2620	0.2481	0.555
2105	0.4567	0.4606	0.4319	0.472
2106	0.3458	0.3337	0.3142	0.501
2201	0.1875	0.1822	0.1720	0.517
2202	0.4092	0.3941	0.3729	0.554
2203	0.2533	0.2419	0.2277	0.520
2401	0.3903	0.3793	0.3583	0.561
2903	0.5893	0.5698	0.5386	0.534
2904	0.5551	0.5358	0.5052	0.497
2905	0.3924	0.3683	0.3488	0.578
2906	0.3725	0.3704	0.3476	0.490
2907	0.3909	0.3775	0.3571	0.589
2908	0.7422	0.7267	0.6845	0.534
2909	0.5226	0.5011	0.4721	0.506
3101	0.5895	0.5867	0.5483	0.455
3102	0.4107	0.4052	0.3795	0.440
3103	0.4107	0.4052	0.3795	0.440
3104	0.4205	0.4275	0.4021	0.478
3105	0.7397	0.7094	0.6654	0.478
3303	0.1950	0.1861	0.1754	0.490
3304	0.5354	0.5062	0.4787	0.578
3309	0.2952	0.2834	0.2687	0.513
3401	0.3103	0.3080	0.2901	0.494
3402	0.3293	0.3213	0.3035	0.535
3403	0.1244	0.1243	0.1174	0.509
3404	0.3343	0.3243	0.3067	0.553
3405	0.2353	0.2286	0.2156	0.531
3406	0.1519	0.1465	0.1392	0.573
3407	0.2652	0.2668	0.2503	0.472
3408	0.0726	0.0739	0.0696	0.496
3409	0.0951	0.0918	0.0867	0.513
3501	0.6250	0.6067	0.5682	0.433
3503	0.1913	0.1774	0.1684	0.554
3506	0.5940	0.6090	0.5699	0.462
3509	0.3592	0.3499	0.3320	0.639
3510	0.3684	0.3589	0.3402	0.589
3511	0.4174	0.4066	0.3846	0.573
3512	0.3122	0.3042	0.2877	0.552
3602	0.0747	0.0714	0.0679	0.588
3603	0.3173	0.3109	0.2939	0.536
3604	1.0491	1.0084	0.9460	0.468
3605	0.3666	0.3525	0.3322	0.525
3606	0.6606	0.6356	0.5988	0.499
3701	0.2089	0.2054	0.1937	0.528
3702	0.3710	0.3659	0.3440	0.512
3707	0.3286	0.3172	0.2989	0.547
3708	0.2357	0.2257	0.2135	0.562
3801	0.1743	0.1713	0.1615	0.531
3802	0.1295	0.1275	0.1208	0.562
3808	0.2252	0.2177	0.2052	0.516
3901	0.1293	0.1229	0.1166	0.590
3902	0.4080	0.3909	0.3698	0.566
3903	0.9198	0.8825	0.8337	0.487
3905	0.1210	0.1179	0.1126	0.618
3906	0.3399	0.3373	0.3181	0.501
3909	0.2473	0.2351	0.2224	0.521
4002	0.5274	0.5178	0.4875	0.520
4101	0.1672	0.1605	0.1520	0.561
4103	0.1906	0.1939	0.1838	0.578

Class	1988	1989	1990	D-Ratio
4107	0.0981	0.0983	0.0931	0.524
4108	0.1672	0.1605	0.1520	0.561
4109	0.1672	0.1605	0.1520	0.561
4201	0.1867	0.1900	0.1786	0.512
4301	0.6739	0.6501	0.6130	0.539
4302	0.5331	0.5130	0.4816	0.507
4303	0.2133	0.2054	0.1937	0.528
4304	0.4819	0.4651	0.4402	0.544
4305	0.8705	0.9016	0.8445	0.476
4401	0.4478	0.4352	0.4102	0.550
4402	0.5725	0.5544	0.5230	0.535
4404	0.4868	0.4687	0.4410	0.544
4501	0.1078	0.1063	0.1000	0.465
4502	0.0336	0.0333	0.0312	0.443
4504	0.0704	0.0673	0.0641	0.598
4601	0.5256	0.5137	0.4851	0.473
4802	0.2938	0.2704	0.2551	0.530
4803	0.2982	0.2406	0.2280	0.548
4804	0.4225	0.4085	0.3864	0.551
4805	0.2787	0.2629	0.2489	0.559
4806	0.0809	0.0697	0.0659	0.531
4808	0.4334	0.4120	0.3880	0.472
4809	0.1877	0.1818	0.1727	0.607
4810	0.1540	0.1376	0.1300	0.538
4811	0.2323	0.2085	0.1972	0.526
4812	0.3980	0.3868	0.3644	0.528
4813	0.2537	0.2329	0.2192	0.518
4901	0.0380	0.0388	0.0366	0.556
4902	0.0318	0.0314	0.0296	0.548
4903	0.0380	0.0388	0.0366	0.556
4904	0.0134	0.0131	0.0125	0.577
4905	0.2371	0.2252	0.2143	0.604
4906	0.0464	0.0456	0.0430	0.541
4907	0.0608	0.0586	0.0552	0.504
4908	0.0982	0.0949	0.0908	0.546
4909	0.0982	0.0949	0.0908	0.546
4910	0.2783	0.2640	0.2501	0.563
5001	3.3414	3.4642	3.2196	0.369
5002	0.4098	0.4128	0.3888	0.545
5003	1.1380	1.1459	1.0644	0.385
5004	3.0811	2.9056	2.7117	0.416
5101	0.5670	0.5459	0.5152	0.544
5103	0.7259	0.6894	0.6501	0.515
5106	0.4474	0.4352	0.4106	0.472
5108	0.5818	0.5796	0.5444	0.495
5109	0.4069	0.3956	0.3715	0.487
5201	0.2588	0.2560	0.2410	0.496
5204	0.8019	0.7925	0.7420	0.502
5206	0.3186	0.3231	0.3026	0.474
5207	0.1133	0.1078	0.1027	0.597
5208	0.7585	0.7528	0.7071	0.492
5209	0.5303	0.5120	0.4838	0.523
5301	0.0177	0.0176	0.0166	0.536
5305	0.0290	0.0286	0.0270	0.491
5306	0.0311	0.0306	0.0289	0.515
5307	0.3255	0.3271	0.3074	0.488
6103	0.0408	0.0402	0.0383	0.596
6104	0.2301	0.2210	0.2084	0.494
6105	0.1416	0.1363	0.1290	0.554
6107	0.0963	0.0949	0.0900	0.561

Class	1988	1989	1990	D-Ratio
6108	0.3765	0.3667	0.3487	0.620
6109	0.0328	0.0316	0.0300	0.581
6110	0.3426	0.3305	0.3131	0.559
6201	0.1255	0.1244	0.1176	0.524
6202	0.4516	0.4347	0.4088	0.463
6203	0.0665	0.0642	0.0609	0.539
6204	0.1384	0.1331	0.1265	0.568
6205	0.1384	0.1331	0.1265	0.568
6206	0.1384	0.1331	0.1265	0.568
6207	0.7927	0.7659	0.7276	0.559
6208	0.2197	0.2101	0.1989	0.550
6209	0.1821	0.1754	0.1670	0.594
6301	0.0944	0.0999	0.0934	0.414
6302	0.1354	0.1301	0.1223	0.434
6303	0.0501	0.0492	0.0465	0.506
6304	0.1253	0.1179	0.1126	0.599
6305	0.0515	0.0475	0.0451	0.545
6306	0.1930	0.1835	0.1737	0.556
6308	0.0323	0.0312	0.0294	0.509
6309	0.1026	0.0969	0.0920	0.564
6402	0.1933	0.1811	0.1713	0.562
6403	0.1474	0.1413	0.1345	0.598
6404	0.1233	0.1152	0.1097	0.592
6405	0.4311	0.4274	0.4026	0.520
6406	0.0608	0.0587	0.0557	0.560
6407	0.1485	0.1376	0.1307	0.575
6408	0.2636	0.2586	0.2442	0.521
6409	0.3655	0.3656	0.3443	0.507
6410	0.1148	0.1130	0.1069	0.518
6501	0.0587	0.0566	0.0537	0.598
6502	0.1058	0.0155	0.0147	0.551
6503	0.0610	0.0625	0.0583	0.361
6504	0.3057	0.2926	0.2791	0.597
6505	0.0997	0.0966	0.0916	0.566
6506	0.0629	0.0603	0.0572	0.551
6508	0.3245	0.3162	0.2989	0.538
6509	0.1633	0.1572	0.1494	0.596
6601	0.1513	0.1446	0.1373	0.566
6602	0.3731	0.3595	0.3401	0.544
6603	0.2184	0.2142	0.2029	0.549
6604	0.0514	0.0510	0.0480	0.492
6605	0.2455	0.2493	0.2362	0.597
6607	0.1133	0.1078	0.1027	0.597
6608	0.1863	0.1870	0.1750	0.480
6704	0.1241	0.1202	0.1137	0.534
6705	0.6828	0.6326	0.6014	0.600
6706	0.3152	0.3180	0.3008	0.522
6707	1.4986	1.4678	1.3974	0.625
6708	3.5858	3.5234	3.3418	0.467
6709	0.1467	0.1400	0.1338	0.614
6801	0.2323	0.2366	0.2217	0.458
6802	0.2460	0.2404	0.2279	0.573
6803	1.0617	1.1000	1.0049	0.250
6804	0.1594	0.1596	0.1507	0.546
6809	2.4970	2.4474	2.3463	0.606
6901	0.0238	0.0232	0.0227	0.572
6902	0.4269	0.4221	0.3938	0.423
6903	5.0533	5.1941	4.7930	0.274
6904	0.1475	0.1531	0.1443	0.546
6905	0.2127	0.2114	0.1991	0.497

Class	1988	1989	1990	D-Ratio
6906	0.0951	0.0926	0.0908	0.614
6907	1.0581	1.0348	0.9681	0.428
6908	0.3238	0.3101	0.2929	0.560
6909	0.0528	0.0521	0.0494	0.571
7101	0.0221	0.0227	0.0213	0.470
7102	2.8085	2.8126	2.6960	0.574
7103	0.1858	0.1849	0.1737	0.521
7104	0.0380	0.0192	0.0181	0.477
7105	0.2571	0.0316	0.0297	0.457
7106	0.5278	0.1733	0.1630	0.474
7107	1.1975	0.1826	0.1717	0.473
7108	2.0400	0.1922	0.1816	0.528
7109	5.0589	0.2242	0.2118	0.539
7110	0.2739	0.2634	0.2481	0.509
7111	0.3641	0.3556	0.3355	0.561
7112	0.4923	0.4833	0.4524	0.451
7113	0.5726	0.5501	0.5157	0.471
7114	0.5089	0.4896	0.4631	0.546
7115	0.5002	0.4806	0.4503	0.459
7116	0.5378	0.5169	0.4846	0.453
7117	1.2507	1.2047	1.1414	0.522
7118	2.1976	2.1128	1.9865	0.483
7119	1.7484	1.6801	1.5760	0.468
7120	5.0083	4.8165	4.5247	0.452
7121	4.9807	4.7899	4.4997	0.452
7201	0.6043	0.5877	0.5525	0.533
7202	0.0293	0.0288	0.0273	0.554
7203	0.1074	0.1029	0.0977	0.520
7204	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.678
7301	0.5220	0.4957	0.4667	0.473
7302	0.5205	0.5127	0.4863	0.561
7307	0.8111	0.7275	0.6864	0.544
7308	0.1823	0.1730	0.1640	0.531
7309	0.1467	0.1400	0.1338	0.614

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-042, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91)

WAC 296-17-890 TABLE IV.

Maximum experience modifications for firms with no compensable accidents:

Expected Loss Range	Maximum Experience Modification
(1,783 & Under	0.90
1,784 - 1,908	0.89
1,909 - 2,043	0.88
2,044 - 2,189	0.87
2,190 - 2,347	0.86
2,348 - 2,519	0.85
2,520 - 2,706	0.84
2,707 - 2,909	0.83
2,910 - 3,130	0.82
3,131 - 3,371	0.81
3,372 - 3,634	0.80
3,635 - 3,922	0.79
3,923 - 4,236	0.78
4,237 - 4,580	0.77

Expected Loss Range	Maximum Experience Modification	((Base Rates Effective January 1, 1991		
		Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
4,581 - 4,957	0.76	0101	1.1963	0.6806
4,958 - 5,370	0.75	0102	1.3225	0.8664
5,371 - 5,824	0.74	0103	1.1948	0.8453
5,825 - 6,324	0.73	0104	1.5032	0.6980
6,325 - 6,875	0.72	0105	0.9554	0.6901
6,876 - 7,482	0.71	0106	2.4857	2.1245
7,483 - 8,153	0.70	0107	1.0657	0.5652
8,154 - 8,895	0.69	0108	1.0529	0.6031
8,896 - 9,717	0.68	0109	3.2607	1.7599
9,718 - 10,628	0.67	0201	1.9767	0.9592
10,629 - 11,642	0.66	0202	2.0413	1.7329
11,643 - 12,769	0.65	0206	1.8773	0.8357
12,770 - 14,027	0.64	0301	0.5109	0.4379
14,028 - 15,431	0.63	0302	1.8681	0.8778
15,432 - 17,001	0.62	0306	0.8553	0.5514
17,002 - 18,762	0.61	0307	0.6859	0.4906
18,763 & Over	0.60))	0403	0.9276	0.7385
1,786 & Under	0.90	0502	1.1020	0.5976
1,787 - 1,911	0.89	0504	1.3447	0.8784
1,912 - 2,046	0.88	0506	3.2648	2.3160
2,047 - 2,192	0.87	0507	2.7437	1.8854
2,193 - 2,351	0.86	0508	3.6487	1.8670
2,352 - 2,523	0.85	0509	1.8730	1.2442
2,524 - 2,710	0.84	0510	1.2157	0.8201
2,711 - 2,914	0.83	0511	1.0639	0.6698
2,915 - 3,135	0.82	0512	1.4133	0.9005
3,136 - 3,377	0.81	0513	0.7060	0.5235
3,378 - 3,640	0.80	0514	1.2089	0.8115
3,641 - 3,928	0.79	0515	2.2891	1.2416
3,929 - 4,243	0.78	0516	1.7296	1.1097
4,244 - 4,587	0.77	0517	1.7376	1.1542
4,588 - 4,964	0.76	0518	1.5331	0.7829
4,965 - 5,379	0.75	0519	1.6910	1.0500
5,380 - 5,834	0.74	0601	0.5200	0.4131
5,835 - 6,334	0.73	0602	0.3498	0.2542
6,335 - 6,886	0.72	0603	0.7414	0.4872
6,887 - 7,494	0.71	0604	1.1097	0.6011
7,495 - 8,166	0.70	0606	0.2062	0.2052
8,167 - 8,909	0.69	0607	0.2196	0.2180
8,910 - 9,732	0.68	0608	0.2213	0.1914
9,733 - 10,645	0.67	0701	2.1000	0.7979
10,646 - 11,660	0.66	0803	0.2966	0.2375
11,661 - 12,790	0.65	0804	0.7743	0.5117
12,791 - 14,049	0.64	0901	1.9242	0.9889
14,050 - 15,455	0.63	1002	0.8025	0.6541
15,456 - 17,028	0.62	1003	0.4962	0.3749
17,029 - 18,792	0.61	1004	0.4962	0.3749
18,793 & Over	0.60	1005	3.8685	2.1981
		1007	0.2070	0.1794
		1101	0.4145	0.3893
		1102	1.0760	0.6496
		1103	0.3480	0.3081
		1104	0.4751	0.4476
		1106	0.1496	0.1946
		1108	0.3850	0.3681
		1109	0.5967	0.5773

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 91-12-014, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91)

WAC 296-17-895 INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE ACCIDENT FUND BASE RATES AND MEDICAL AID BASE RATES BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY. Industrial insurance accident fund and medical aid fund base rates by class of industry shall be as set forth below.

((Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1991

Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
1301	0.2295	0.1824
1303	0.1918	0.1344
1304	0.0158	0.0176
1305	0.2424	0.2151
1401	0.6355	0.7278
1404	0.4811	0.4104
1405	0.4429	0.3773
1501	0.2909	0.2821
1507	0.2029	0.2043
1701	1.7413	0.7666
1702	1.7413	0.7666
1703	0.4417	0.2689
1704	0.8479	0.5716
1801	1.0244	0.6016
1802	0.4644	0.4363
2002	0.5053	0.5075
2003	0.3270	0.3249
2004	0.6657	0.5342
2005	0.2515	0.2943
2007	0.2752	0.3341
2008	0.2207	0.1776
2101	0.4958	0.3812
2102	0.3270	0.3249
2104	0.2446	0.2605
2105	0.4336	0.3486
2106	0.3414	0.3279
2201	0.1873	0.1748
2202	0.3576	0.3919
2203	0.2559	0.2107
2401	0.4251	0.3701
2903	0.5850	0.5617
2904	0.5449	0.4980
2905	0.3545	0.3651
2906	0.4642	0.3273
2907	0.3955	0.3306
2908	0.7941	0.6345
2909	0.5429	0.4580
3101	0.6623	0.4288
3102	0.4098	0.3060
3103	0.4098	0.3060
3104	0.4132	0.4460
3105	0.7658	0.5697
3303	0.1941	0.1830
3304	0.5642	0.5054
3309	0.2600	0.3311
3401	0.3144	0.2786
3402	0.3262	0.3060
3403	0.1122	0.1161
3404	0.3048	0.2997
3405	0.2034	0.1991
3406	0.1199	0.1703
3407	0.2703	0.2128
3408	0.0834	0.0711
3409	0.1046	0.1006
3501	0.6005	0.4834
3503	0.1568	0.1649

((Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1991

Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
3506	0.7268	0.4767
3508	0.3257	0.3008
3509	0.3307	0.3126
3510	0.3257	0.3008
3511	0.3257	0.3008
3512	0.3257	0.3008
3602	0.0641	0.0932
3603	0.4251	0.4334
3604	1.0512	0.8141
3605	0.3728	0.3177
3606	0.6462	0.6302
3701	0.2171	0.1983
3702	0.3951	0.2853
3707	0.3401	0.2741
3708	0.2118	0.2172
3801	0.1785	0.1502
3802	0.1253	0.1371
3808	0.2199	0.2022
3901	0.1128	0.1274
3902	0.4066	0.3896
3903	0.8077	0.9127
3905	0.0875	0.1357
3906	0.3480	0.3181
3909	0.2109	0.2489
4002	0.5686	0.4478
4101	0.1442	0.1752
4103	0.1970	0.1988
4107	0.0852	0.0929
4108	0.1442	0.1752
4109	0.1442	0.1752
4201	0.2206	0.1622
4301	0.6767	0.5833
4302	0.5868	0.4293
4303	0.2171	0.1983
4304	0.4661	0.4862
4305	1.0580	0.6998
4401	0.4399	0.3558
4402	0.5863	0.5118
4404	0.5191	0.3829
4501	0.1154	0.0973
4502	0.0348	0.0288
4504	0.0514	0.0732
4601	0.4527	0.5496
4802	0.2842	0.2716
4803	0.2201	0.2588
4804	0.4213	0.4204
4805	0.2855	0.2732
4806	0.0649	0.0708
4808	0.4000	0.3536
4809	0.1707	0.1933
4810	0.1238	0.1417
4811	0.2129	0.2158
4812	0.4067	0.3395
4813	0.2842	0.2716
4901	0.0400	0.0373
4902	0.0312	0.0263

((Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1991

Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
4903	0.0400	0.0373
4904	0.0107	0.0121
4905	0.2021	0.2587
4906	0.0418	0.0428
4907	0.0631	0.0586
4908	0.0635	0.1324
4909	0.0635	0.1324
4910	0.2505	0.2690
5001	4.2256	2.2446
5002	0.4678	0.3543
5003	1.2838	0.7727
5004	2.8593	1.8177
5101	0.5569	0.4629
5103	0.6738	0.6111
5106	0.4359	0.4759
5108	0.6175	0.4917
5109	0.3537	0.2897
5201	0.2527	0.2214
5204	1.1664	0.5955
5206	0.3302	0.2361
5207	0.1043	0.1296
5208	0.8053	0.5711
5209	0.4760	0.4504
5301	0.0175	0.0199
5305	0.0248	0.0265
5306	0.0299	0.0310
5307	0.2931	0.2638
6103	0.0304	0.0425
6104	0.2369	0.2192
6105	0.1238	0.1252
6107	0.0818	0.0963
6108	0.3876	0.4162
6109	0.0263	0.0304
6110	0.2650	0.3204
6201	0.1080	0.1205
6202	0.4747	0.4389
6203	0.0611	0.0698
6204	0.1135	0.1431
6205	0.1135	0.1431
6206	0.1135	0.1431
6207	0.6636	0.8310
6208	0.1967	0.2148
6209	0.1437	0.2049
6301	0.1053	0.0818
6302	0.1283	0.1253
6303	0.0489	0.0508
6304	0.0850	0.1254
6305	0.0379	0.0623
6306	0.1812	0.1725
6308	0.0318	0.0268
6309	0.0829	0.1141
6402	0.1828	0.1790
6403	0.1186	0.1618
6404	0.1082	0.1366
6405	0.4452	0.3758
6406	0.0543	0.0749

((Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1991

Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
6407	0.1169	0.1607
6408	0.2522	0.2560
6409	0.3754	0.4121
6410	0.1040	0.1169
6501	0.0558	0.0567
6502	0.0134	0.0149
6503	0.0786	0.0523
6504	0.2105	0.3345
6505	0.1017	0.1137
6506	0.0531	0.0712
6508	0.3067	0.3169
6509	0.1585	0.1705
6601	0.1269	0.1639
6602	0.3608	0.3844
6603	0.1974	0.2046
6604	0.0540	0.0443
6605	0.2129	0.1914
6607	0.1043	0.1296
6608	0.2149	0.1411
6614	147.1050**	171.9950**
6615	109.7640**	128.3360**
6616	14.3370**	16.7630**
6617	10.6490**	12.4510**
6618	68.7350**	80.3650**
6704	0.1223	0.1408
6705	0.5183	0.7021
6706	0.2880	0.3189
6707	10.64*	13.37*
6708	2.7390	4.2020
6709	0.1010	0.1748
6801	0.3366	0.2120
6802	0.2442	0.2488
6803	1.6859	0.4081
6804	0.1687	0.1429
6809	1.5013	2.9637
6901		0.0552
6902	0.4453	0.2763
6903	6.6776	3.6229
6904	0.1616	0.1350
6905	0.1981	0.1733
6906		0.1733
6907	1.2560	0.9301
6908	0.3101	0.2628
6909	0.0475	0.0529
7101	0.0240	0.0175
7102	13.74*	31.73*
7103	0.1788	0.1429
7104	0.0164	0.0216
7105	0.0351	0.0286
7106	0.1955	0.1657
7107	0.1960	0.1641
7108	0.1927	0.1707
7109	0.2564	0.2297
7110	0.2629	0.2283
7111	0.3091	0.2584
7112	0.5797	0.3793

((Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1991

Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1992

Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
7113	0.5804	0.4077
7114	0.5308	0.4124
7115	0.5546	0.3777
7116	0.5702	0.4160
7117	1.0412	1.2323
7118	2.2324	1.7034
7119	2.0456	1.4557
7120	5.0268	4.2330
7121	5.0262	4.2322
7201	0.7208	0.4515
7202	0.0251	0.0282
7203	0.0835	0.1131
7204		
7301	0.5188	0.4458
7302	0.4670	0.6296
7307	0.7465	0.6666
7308	0.1663	0.1956
7309	0.1010	0.1748))

Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1992

Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
0101	1.3066	0.7581
0102	1.2100	0.8016
0103	1.2169	0.8718
0104	1.7218	0.8029
0105	0.9804	0.7603
0106	3.0392	2.4946
0107	1.1650	0.6379
0108	1.1272	0.6480
0109	3.5780	1.8376
0201	2.3810	0.9931
0202	2.1677	1.7293
0206	1.9213	0.9178
0301	0.5434	0.4546
0302	1.7947	1.0229
0306	0.9311	0.5952
0307	0.6905	0.4754
0403	0.9588	0.8072
0502	1.0577	0.6208
0504	1.3892	0.8488
0506	3.3421	2.2360
0507	2.8689	1.8791
0508	3.9241	2.0669
0509	1.8536	1.1851
0510	1.2904	0.9065
0511	1.1186	0.7490
0512	1.5943	0.9893
0513	0.6737	0.5194
0514	1.2668	0.8723
0515	2.2139	1.1550
0516	1.8218	1.1716
0517	1.7621	1.2726
0518	1.6272	0.8590

Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
0519	1.6527	1.0510
0601	0.5503	0.4149
0602	0.3453	0.2548
0603	0.7221	0.4808
0604	0.9622	0.7845
0606	0.2061	0.2163
0607	0.2362	0.2447
0608	0.2078	0.1887
0701	2.2538	0.8772
0803	0.3174	0.2728
0804	0.7381	0.5059
0901	1.8974	1.0722
1002	0.8997	0.6872
1003	0.5260	0.4022
1004	0.5260	0.4022
1005	4.0362	2.2683
1007	0.2212	0.2096
1101	0.4645	0.4143
1102	1.1471	0.6896
1103	0.3751	0.3387
1104	0.4762	0.4542
1106	0.1553	0.2075
1108	0.3681	0.3881
1109	0.5966	0.6168
1301	0.2567	0.2133
1303	0.1885	0.1455
1304	0.0171	0.0196
1305	0.2516	0.2447
1401	0.6317	0.6654
1404	0.5053	0.3945
1405	0.4430	0.4117
1501	0.3203	0.2717
1507	0.2417	0.2492
1701	1.6560	0.7860
1702	1.6560	0.7860
1703	0.4355	0.2817
1704	0.8418	0.5726
1801	0.9812	0.5978
1802	0.5692	0.5272
2002	0.4827	0.4660
2003	0.3474	0.3481
2004	0.6916	0.5808
2005	0.2514	0.3103
2007	0.2892	0.3421
2008	0.2239	0.1830
2101	0.5145	0.4488
2102	0.3474	0.3481
2104	0.2593	0.2778
2105	0.5251	0.3965
2106	0.3546	0.3205
2201	0.1865	0.1844
2202	0.3933	0.4132
2203	0.2658	0.2229
2401	0.3978	0.3751
2903	0.5825	0.5809
2904	0.5503	0.5376

Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1992

Class	<u>Base Rates Effective</u> <u>January 1, 1992</u>	
	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
2905	0.3703	0.3849
2906	0.4230	0.3196
2907	0.4004	0.3707
2908	0.8022	0.6675
2909	0.5255	0.4897
3101	0.7120	0.4517
3102	0.4596	0.3494
3103	0.4596	0.3494
3104	0.4542	0.4087
3105	0.8104	0.6104
3303	0.1901	0.1874
3304	0.5392	0.4944
3309	0.2500	0.3343
3401	0.3261	0.2975
3402	0.3324	0.3223
3403	0.1238	0.1295
3404	0.3309	0.3317
3405	0.2420	0.2219
3406	0.1319	0.1712
3407	0.2998	0.2348
3408	0.0789	0.0704
3409	0.0921	0.0950
3501	0.6815	0.5300
3503	0.1615	0.2049
3506	0.7231	0.4889
3509	0.3664	0.3533
3510	0.3590	0.3783
3511	0.4226	0.4083
3512	0.3048	0.3172
3602	0.0636	0.0846
3603	0.3062	0.3294
3604	1.1345	0.8863
3605	0.3815	0.3322
3701	0.2160	0.2010
3702	0.4104	0.3262
3707	0.3530	0.2890
3708	0.2285	0.2331
3801	0.1845	0.1628
3802	0.1268	0.1346
3808	0.2284	0.2133
3901	0.1170	0.1364
3902	0.3989	0.4002
3903	0.8393	0.9630
3905	0.0970	0.1501
3906	0.3463	0.3387
3909	0.2251	0.2564
4002	0.5697	0.4768
4101	0.1580	0.1712
4103	0.1888	0.2096
4107	0.0889	0.1132
4108	0.1580	0.1712
4109	0.1580	0.1712
4201	0.2137	0.1688
4301	0.6998	0.6188
4302	0.5964	0.4325
4303	0.2160	0.2010

Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1992

Class	<u>Base Rates Effective</u> <u>January 1, 1992</u>	
	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
4304	0.4500	0.5035
4305	1.0709	0.7272
4401	0.4811	0.4004
4402	0.5862	0.5396
4404	0.5380	0.4068
4501	0.1118	0.1026
4502	0.0356	0.0312
4504	0.0575	0.0827
4601	0.4870	0.5613
4802	0.2840	0.2655
4803	0.2299	0.2649
4804	0.4090	0.4267
4805	0.2573	0.2821
4806	0.0677	0.0750
4808	0.4307	0.4036
4809	0.1748	0.2006
4810	0.1380	0.1430
4811	0.2027	0.2238
4812	0.4245	0.3581
4813	0.2554	0.2150
4901	0.0398	0.0393
4902	0.0334	0.0305
4903	0.0398	0.0393
4904	0.0120	0.0151
4905	0.2041	0.2632
4906	0.0480	0.0447
4907	0.0612	0.0575
4908	0.0609	0.1396
4909	0.0609	0.1396
4910	0.2615	0.2805
5001	4.4213	2.3582
5002	0.4638	0.3704
5003	1.5030	0.7349
5004	3.5126	2.2347
5101	0.5781	0.5319
5103	0.7160	0.6838
5106	0.4165	0.4701
5108	0.6526	0.5121
5109	0.4410	0.3538
5201	0.2711	0.2465
5204	0.9783	0.5988
5206	0.3791	0.2654
5207	0.0943	0.1299
5208	0.8433	0.6696
5209	0.5069	0.5386
5301	0.0170	0.0190
5305	0.0277	0.0306
5306	0.0310	0.0313
5307	0.3658	0.2923
6103	0.0350	0.0485
6104	0.2223	0.2267
6105	0.1347	0.1447
6107	0.0879	0.1077
6108	0.3553	0.4037
6109	0.0302	0.0349
6110	0.3263	0.3520

Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1992

Class	<u>Accident</u>	
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Medical Aid</u> <u>Fund</u>
6201	0.1199	0.1347
6202	0.4547	0.4226
6203	0.0594	0.0727
6204	0.1178	0.1578
6205	0.1178	0.1578
6206	0.1178	0.1578
6207	0.6770	0.9083
6208	0.2042	0.2265
6209	0.1491	0.2159
6301	0.1126	0.0863
6302	0.1325	0.1300
6303	0.0481	0.0524
6304	0.0928	0.1542
6305	0.0407	0.0578
6306	0.1806	0.1954
6308	0.0331	0.0301
6309	0.0895	0.1104
6402	0.1873	0.1828
6403	0.1244	0.1693
6404	0.1007	0.1389
6405	0.4604	0.4044
6406	0.0525	0.0688
6407	0.1245	0.1601
6408	0.2596	0.2671
6409	0.3884	0.3512
6410	0.1080	0.1233
6501	0.0570	0.0593
6502	0.0145	0.0173
6503	0.0718	0.0517
6504	0.2387	0.3732
6505	0.0899	0.1092
6506	0.0551	0.0694
6508	0.3199	0.3258
6509	0.1451	0.1803
6601	0.1317	0.1671
6602	0.3583	0.3773
6603	0.2049	0.2348
6604	0.0552	0.0477
6605	0.2556	0.2556
6607	0.0943	0.1299
6608	0.2254	0.1468
6614	166.8200**	200.2200**
6615	124.5600**	149.4800**
6616	16.3800**	19.6600**
6617	12.2800**	14.7600**
6618	68.7000**	80.3400**
6704	0.1155	0.1308
6705	0.5827	0.7275
6706	0.3036	0.3478
6707	10.76*	13.64*
6708	2.8470	4.4350
6709	0.1098	0.1842
6801	0.2709	0.2017
6802	0.2298	0.2647
6803	1.6881	0.3695
6804	0.1626	0.1627

Base Rates Effective
January 1, 1992

Class	<u>Accident</u>	
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Medical Aid</u> <u>Fund</u>
6809	1.6098	3.5780
6901	0.0000	0.0522
6902	0.5167	0.3173
6903	6.7542	3.2431
6904	0.1678	0.1423
6905	0.2195	0.2086
6906	0.0000	0.2086
6907	1.2034	0.8566
6908	0.3259	0.3059
6909	0.0493	0.0578
7101	0.0250	0.0205
7102	14.26*	33.46*
7103	0.2115	0.1601
7104	0.0169	0.0226
7105	0.0343	0.0293
7106	0.1875	0.1620
7107	0.1976	0.1706
7108	0.1954	0.1967
7109	0.2337	0.2233
7110	0.2867	0.2461
7111	0.3973	0.3243
7112	0.5728	0.3897
7113	0.6436	0.4558
7114	0.4966	0.5043
7115	0.5616	0.3979
7116	0.5904	0.4440
7117	1.1262	1.3504
7118	2.3193	1.9374
7119	1.9295	1.4349
7120	5.2239	4.4667
7121	5.1961	4.4405
7201	0.6963	0.4853
7202	0.0291	0.0299
7203	0.0853	0.1279
7204	0.0000	0.0000
7301	0.5113	0.4922
7302	0.4838	0.5728
7307	0.7750	0.7029
7308	0.1554	0.2010
7309	0.1098	0.1842

*Daily rate. The daily rate shall be paid in full on any person for any calendar day in which any duties are performed that are incidental to the profession of the worker.

**These rates are calculated on a per license basis for parimutuel race tracks and are base rated.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-26, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89)

WAC 296-17-904 DEFINITIONS. The definitions in this section shall apply throughout WAC 296-17-905 through 296-17-91902.

(1) "Coverage period" means a one-year period beginning the first day of either January, April, July, or October.

(2) "Group" means those members of an association who have elected to have a group dividend and/or retrospective premium calculated based on the combined premium and incurred loss data of the participants, and have satisfactorily complied with eligibility requirements for doing so.

(3) "Premium" means only that portion of the money collected from an employer for worker's compensation (not to include any money paid in penalties or security deposits), which is deposited in the accident fund and the medical aid fund.

(4) "Standard premium" for a particular coverage period means premium collected or due for insurance coverage provided during the period, prior to any adjustments under a dividend or retrospective rating plan.

(5) "Incurred losses" for a coverage period means the estimated ultimate cost to the accident fund and medical aid fund of claims arising from incidents occurring during the coverage period, subject to the special evaluation methods prescribed in WAC 296-17-915.

(6) "Loss development factor" means an actuarially determined factor which is multiplied times individual case basis estimates of claim costs to produce incurred losses for a firm or group of firms during a coverage period. Loss development factors allow for reopenings, aggravations, and any other individually unpredictable contingencies which may affect claim costs based on past experience of the accident fund and medical aid fund as a whole.

(7) "Loss ratio" means incurred losses divided by standard premium.

(8) "Dividend" is a partial refund of standard premium based on a firm's standard premium and loss ratio.

(9) "Retrospective premium" is a premium determined after a coverage period has ended, based on a firm's standard premium, incurred losses, and other pre-selected parameters for the coverage period.

(10) "Retrospective premium adjustment" is an additional assessment or refund of premium owing to an employer's retrospective premium as of a given evaluation date being more or less than the premium previously paid for the coverage period. Additional assessments of premium will be deposited entirely in the accident fund and refunds will be paid entirely from the accident fund.

(11) "Performance adjustment factor" means an actuarially determined factor which is multiplied times incurred losses prior to application of the retrospective rating formula, to produce "adjusted incurred losses." This adjustment will produce net retrospective premium credits for employers and employer groups participating in the retrospective rating program when they have combined experience which is more favorable than other state fund experience. Conversely, this adjustment will produce net retrospective premium penalties for employers and employer groups participating in the retrospective rating program when their combined experience is more adverse than other state fund experience. The purpose of the performance adjustment factor is to retain a consistent economic incentive for those employers to improve their accident cost experience while participating in these plans.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-042, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91)

WAC 296-17-919 TABLE I.

((RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLANS A, A1, A2, A3, AND B
STANDARD PREMIUM SIZE RANGES
Effective January 1, 1991

Size Group Number	Standard Premium Range
84	\$ 3,701 - \$ 4,269
83	4,270 - 4,901
82	4,902 - 5,602
81	5,603 - 6,379
80	6,380 - 7,237
79	7,238 - 8,183
78	8,184 - 9,224
77	9,225 - 10,369
76	10,370 - 11,624
75	11,625 - 12,999
74	13,000 - 14,502
73	14,503 - 16,143
72	16,144 - 17,933
71	17,934 - 19,883
70	19,884 - 22,004
69	22,005 - 24,309
68	24,310 - 24,978
67	24,979 - 26,382
66	26,383 - 27,887
65	27,888 - 29,504
64	29,505 - 31,243
63	31,244 - 33,112
62	33,113 - 35,128
61	35,129 - 37,302
60	37,303 - 39,651
59	39,652 - 42,191
58	42,192 - 44,942
57	44,943 - 47,925
56	47,926 - 51,165
55	51,166 - 54,689
54	54,690 - 58,528
53	58,529 - 62,717
52	62,718 - 67,294
51	67,295 - 72,306
50	72,307 - 77,802
49	77,803 - 83,842
48	83,843 - 90,491
47	90,492 - 97,827
46	97,828 - 105,936
45	105,937 - 114,921
44	114,922 - 121,416
43	121,417 - 129,402
42	129,403 - 138,123
41	138,124 - 147,666
40	147,667 - 158,132
39	158,133 - 169,637
38	169,638 - 182,317
37	182,318 - 196,325
36	196,326 - 211,847

Size _____ Standard
 Group _____ Premium
 Number _____ Range

Size _____ Standard
 Group _____ Premium
 Number _____ Range

35	211,848	—	229,091
34	229,092	—	248,313
33	248,314	—	269,803
32	269,804	—	293,915
31	293,916	—	321,068
30	321,069	—	351,764
29	351,765	—	386,610
28	386,611	—	426,344
27	426,345	—	471,869
26	471,870	—	524,298
25	524,299	—	585,012
24	585,013	—	655,746
23	655,747	—	738,689
22	738,690	—	836,643
21	836,644	—	953,223
20	953,224	—	1,093,158
19	1,093,159	—	1,262,708
18	1,262,709	—	1,470,295
17	1,470,296	—	1,727,412
16	1,727,413	—	1,922,553
15	1,922,554	—	2,145,202
14	2,145,203	—	2,394,029
13	2,394,030	—	2,792,208
12	2,792,209	—	3,283,248
11	3,283,249	—	4,307,490
10	4,307,491	—	5,878,710
9	5,878,711	—	7,656,047
8	7,656,048	—	10,342,995
7	10,342,996	—	14,573,882
6	14,573,883	—	21,836,160
5	21,836,161	& Over))	

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLANS A, A1, A2, A3, AND B
 STANDARD PREMIUM SIZE RANGES
 Effective January 1, 1992

Size _____ Standard
 Group _____ Premium
 Number _____ Range

84	\$	3,885	—	\$	4,481
83		4,482	—		5,145
82		5,146	—		5,880
81		5,881	—		6,696
80		6,697	—		7,597
79		7,598	—		8,590
78		8,591	—		9,682
77		9,683	—		10,884
76		10,885	—		12,202
75		12,203	—		13,645
74		13,646	—		15,223
73		15,224	—		16,945
72		16,946	—		18,824
71		18,825	—		20,871
70		20,872	—		23,097
69		23,098	—		25,517
68		25,518	—		26,219

67	26,220	—	27,693
66	27,694	—	29,273
65	29,274	—	30,970
64	30,971	—	32,796
63	32,797	—	34,757
62	34,758	—	36,874
61	36,875	—	39,156
60	39,157	—	41,621
59	41,622	—	44,288
58	44,289	—	47,175
57	47,176	—	50,306
56	50,307	—	53,707
55	53,708	—	57,407
54	57,408	—	61,436
53	61,437	—	65,833
52	65,834	—	70,638
51	70,639	—	75,899
50	75,900	—	81,668
49	81,669	—	88,008
48	88,009	—	94,988
47	94,989	—	102,688
46	102,689	—	111,200
45	111,201	—	120,632
44	120,633	—	127,449
43	127,450	—	135,832
42	135,833	—	144,986
41	144,987	—	155,004
40	155,005	—	165,990
39	165,991	—	178,066
38	178,067	—	191,376
37	191,377	—	206,081
36	206,082	—	222,374
35	222,375	—	240,475
34	240,476	—	260,652
33	260,653	—	283,210
32	283,211	—	308,520
31	308,521	—	337,022
30	337,023	—	369,243
29	369,244	—	405,821
28	405,822	—	447,529
27	447,530	—	495,316
26	495,317	—	550,351
25	550,352	—	614,082
24	614,083	—	688,330
23	688,331	—	775,395
22	775,396	—	878,216
21	878,217	—	1,000,589
20	1,000,590	—	1,147,478
19	1,147,479	—	1,325,453
18	1,325,454	—	1,543,355
17	1,543,356	—	1,813,248
16	1,813,249	—	2,018,086
15	2,018,087	—	2,251,798
14	2,251,799	—	2,512,990
13	2,512,991	—	2,930,954
12	2,930,955	—	3,446,394

Size Group Number	Standard Premium Range
11	3,446,395 - 4,521,532
10	4,521,533 - 6,170,826
9	6,170,827 - 8,036,480
8	8,036,481 - 10,856,944
7	10,856,945 - 15,298,066
6	15,298,067 - 22,921,211
5	22,921,212 & Over

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-22, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90)

WAC 296-17-920 ASSESSMENT FOR SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION FUND. The amount of ~~((16.7))~~ 17.6 mills (~~\$(0.0167))~~ .0176 shall be retained by each employer from the earnings of each worker for each hour or fraction thereof the worker is employed. Provided that in classifications 6707 and 7102, the employer shall retain ~~((thirteen))~~ fourteen cents per day from each worker and in classification 6708 the employer shall retain ~~((1.67))~~ 1.75 mills (~~\$(0.00167))~~ .00175 per hour to be reported for premium calculation under WAC 296-17-350(8) from each worker. The amount of money so retained from the employee shall be matched in an equal amount by each employer, except as otherwise provided in these rules, all such moneys shall be remitted to the department on or before the last day of January, April, July and October of each year for the preceding calendar quarter, provided self-insured employers shall remit to the department as provided under WAC 296-15-060. All such moneys shall be deposited in the supplemental pension fund.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 296-17-86501 BUILDING INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE MODIFICATION LIMITATIONS.

WSR 91-24-054

EMERGENCY RULES

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Order 91-144—Filed November 27, 1991, 3:59 p.m., effective December 1, 1991, 12:01 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: Commercial fishing regulations.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order:

Repealing WAC 220-47-723.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity

to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: The opening in Area 7B provides opportunity to harvest the nontreaty share of chum salmon originating from the Nooksack-Samish region, and is necessary to reduce wastage. All other Puget Sound areas are closed to prevent overharvest of local salmon stocks.

Effective Date of Rule: 12:01 a.m., December 1, 1991.

November 27, 1991

Judith Freeman

for Joseph R. Blum

Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-47-724 PUGET SOUND ALL-CITIZEN COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY. Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 220-47 WAC, effective 12:01 AM Sunday December 1, 1991, until further notice, it is unlawful to take, fish for, or possess salmon or Atlantic salmon for commercial purposes taken from the following Puget Sound Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas except in accordance with the following open periods and mesh and area restrictions:

*Area 7B - Gillnets using 6-inch minimum mesh, and purse seines, may fish continuously until 11:59 PM Saturday December 7.

*Areas 4B, 5, 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7E, 8, 8A, 8D, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 10C, 10D, 10E, 10F, 10G, 11, 11A, 12, 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 13, 13A, 13C, 13D, 13E, 13F, 13G, 13H, 13I, 13J, and 13K, all freshwater areas, and exclusion zones provided for in WAC 220-47-307 except as modified herein - Closed.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 12:01 AM Sunday December 1, 1991:

WAC 220-47-723 PUGET SOUND ALL-CITIZEN COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY (91-143)

WSR 91-24-055

EMERGENCY RULES

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Order 91-145—Filed November 27, 1991, 4:02 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 27, 1991.

Purpose: Personal use rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 220-56-350.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Recent samples of razor clams have shown that the marine toxin, domoic acid is present on Pacific coastal beaches. In Canada (Prince Edwards Island) where domoic acid was originally documented as a toxin, it has been found in mussels and other bivalves. The Department of Health has closed all beaches west of the tip of Dungeness spit and outline beaches of the Pacific Ocean to harvest of mollusks and gooseneck barnacles. The Department of Fisheries sees a potential of wastage as fishers learn of the potential health hazard associated with eating the shellfish resource and discarding the resource in their possession.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

November 27, 1991

Joseph R. Blum
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-56-35000N HARDSHELL CLAMS, COCKLES, MUSSELS — AREAS AND SEASONS. *Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-56-310 and WAC 220-56-350 effective immediately until further notice, it shall be unlawful to take, fish for or possess hardshell clams, cockles, mussels and gooseneck barnacles for personal use from all beaches of the Strait of Juan de Fuca west of the tip of Dungeness spit and all outer coastline beaches of the Pacific Ocean.*

WSR 91-24-056

PERMANENT RULES

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

[Filed November 27, 1991, 4:59 p.m., effective January 1, 1992]

Date of Adoption: November 19, 1991.

Purpose: Independent contractor definitions: To define terms used in RCW 50.04.140 as amended by chapter 246, Laws of 1991.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 50.12.010 and 50.12.040.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-18-071 on September 4, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: January 1, 1992.

November 27, 1991
Ellen O'Brien Saunders
Deputy Commissioner
for Vernon E. Stoner
Commissioner

NEW SECTION

WAC 192-12-380 DEFINITIONS RELATING TO RCW 50.04.140. For the purposes of RCW 50.04.140:

(1) "Principal place of business from which the service is performed" shall be the physical location of the business from which the contract of service is directed and controlled.

(2) "Within a reasonable period" for establishing an account with state agencies shall be the time prior to the first date on which the individual begins performance of service toward the contract or the date upon which the

individual is required to establish an account with a state agency, as otherwise required by law, whichever event shall last occur.

WSR 91-24-057 **PERMANENT RULES** **DEPARTMENT OF** **LABOR AND INDUSTRIES**

[Filed November 29, 1991, 10:25 p.m., effective January 1, 1992]

Date of Adoption: November 29, 1991.

Purpose: Add six WAC definitions for administration of legislation adopted by the 1991 legislative session regarding corporate officer and independent contractor exemption. Delete WAC conflicting with new legislation on corporate officer exemption.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 296-17-349; and amending WAC 296-17-320.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 51.04.120.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-18-076 on September 4, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: Delete latter part of definition "related by blood within the third degree."

Effective Date of Rule: January 1, 1992.

November 29, 1991

Joseph A. Dear
Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 91-12-014, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91)

WAC 296-17-320 GENERAL DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of interpretation of this manual, chapter 296-17 WAC, or administering Title 51 RCW, the following terms shall have the meanings given below:

(1) "Workers' compensation" means the obligation imposed upon an employer by the industrial insurance laws of the state of Washington, to insure the payment of benefits prescribed by such laws.

(2) "Risk" means and includes all insured operations of one employer within the state of Washington.

(3) "Classification" means a grouping of businesses or industries having common or similar exposures without regard to the separate employments, occupations, or operations normal to the business or industry.

(4) "Basic classification" shall be understood to have the same meaning as classification defined in subsection (3) of this section.

(5) "Exposure" means worker hours, worker days, payroll or other measure of the extent to which an employer's workers have been exposed to the hazards found within a particular business or industry classification.

(6) "Rate" means the amount of premium for each unit of exposure. All rates are rates per worker hour except where specifically provided otherwise in this manual.

(7) "Premium" means the sum derived from the application of the rates to the exposures in each classification, after application of any duly authorized experience

modification, except where the rules of this manual indicate otherwise.

(8) Unless the context indicates otherwise, the words used in this manual shall have the meanings given in Title 51 RCW.

(9) "Free from control or direction" shall mean that the contracted individual has the responsibility to deliver a finished product or service without the contracting firm or individual either exercising direct supervision over the work hours or the methods and details of performance or having the right to exercise that authority under the contract.

(10) "Principle place of business" shall be the physical location of the business from which the contract of service is directed and controlled.

(11) "Within a reasonable period" for establishing an account with state agencies shall be the time prior to the first date on which the individual begins performance of service toward the contract or the date upon which the individual is required to establish an account with a state agency, as otherwise required by law, whichever event shall last occur.

(12) "Bona fide officer" means any person empowered in good faith by stockholders or directors, in accordance with articles of incorporation or bylaws, to discharge the duties of such officer.

(13) "Related by blood within the third degree" means the degree of kinship as computed according to the rules of the civil law.

(14) "Related by marriage" means the union subject to legal recognition under the domestic relations laws of this state.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 296-17-349 CORPORATE OFFICER AND LIMITED PARTNER—COVERAGE EXTENDED.

WSR 91-24-058

PROPOSED RULES

PERSONNEL BOARD

[Filed December 2, 1991, 9:42 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 356-47-040 Career executive program—Position nomination—Approval.

Purpose: This rule establishes the process and criteria for recommending positions to the Personnel Board for inclusion in the career executive program.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 41.06.040.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 41.06.150.

Summary: This proposal will add language to allow positions to remain in the career executive program without returning to the Personnel Board, if the position is reallocated and still meets established criteria.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: This will eliminate redundant proposals to the Personnel Board and streamlines and expedites the process.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Sharon Whitehead, 521 Capitol Way South, Olympia, 753-1770 [586-1770]; Implementation and Enforcement: Department of Personnel.

Name of Proponent: Department of Personnel, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This rule currently explains the process in which positions are recommended for inclusion in the career executive program. The purpose of the proposed change is to allow positions to remain in the program, if the position is reallocated without returning to the Personnel Board for approval if the position still meets the established criteria.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: The rule states that if a reallocation of a position within the career executive program occurs, the position needs to be presented to the Personnel Board for adoption to remain in the program. This proposal will eliminate redundant proposals to the board and streamline the process.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Department of Personnel, 521 Capitol Way South, Olympia, WA, on January 9, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Sharon Whitehead, Department of Personnel, P.O. Box 1789, Mailstop FE-11, Olympia, WA 98507-1789, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 9, 1992.

November 22, 1992 [1991]

Dee W. Henderson
Secretary

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 250, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86)

WAC 356-47-040 CAREER EXECUTIVE PROGRAM—POSITION NOMINATION—APPROVAL—PROCEDURES. (1) The personnel board shall approve appropriate management positions for inclusion in the career executive program. For purposes of this chapter, such positions are deemed management by virtue of being assigned responsibility for (a) supervising other supervisors or professional personnel; and/or, (b) planning, organizing, leading, and/or making policy for major program operations of one or more agencies or divisions or subdivisions of an agency. Such positions are usually assigned at salary range 50 or above (January 1, 1985, compensation plan, or equivalent ranges in subsequent plans).

(2) Agency directors may nominate classified and exempt positions meeting the requirements of subsection (1) of this section for inclusion in the program. Position nominations shall be filed with the director of personnel, or designee, in accordance with procedures published by the department of personnel. Nominations shall be published on the 20-day notice for consideration at regular personnel board meetings. The 20-day notice shall include the following information:

- (a) Requesting agency
- (b) Class title and position number of the position proposed for inclusion
- (c) Description of the major duties and responsibilities of the position.

(3) Positions included in the program which are subsequently reallocated may remain in the program where the director determines that the assigned responsibilities continue to meet subsection (1).

WSR 91-24-059
PROPOSED RULES
PERSONNEL BOARD
 [Filed December 2, 1991, 9:44 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: New section WAC 356-05-214
 Manager.

Purpose: Definition of manager.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 41.06.040.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 41.06.150.

Summary: Defines manager.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: New language has been developed through the Workforce 2000 initiative and provides clarification of who is considered a manager.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Sharon Whitehead, 521 Capitol Way South, Olympia, 586-1770; Implementation and Enforcement: Department of Personnel.

Name of Proponent: Department of Personnel, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This proposal is to provide a definition for "manager." This will assist with the implementation of other tasks that relate to management excellence.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Department of Personnel, 521 Capitol Way South, Olympia, WA, on January 9, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Sharon Whitehead, Department of Personnel, P.O. Box 1789, Mailstop FE-11, Olympia, WA 98507-1789, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 9, 1992.

November 22, 1991
 Dee W. Henderson
 Secretary

NEW SECTION

WAC 356-05-214 MANAGER. Any employee designated as a manager by the agency head and who is responsible and accountable for program results and effective utilization of fiscal, physical, and human resources in state government.

WSR 91-24-060
PREPROPOSAL COMMENTS
SECRETARY OF STATE
(Division of Archives and Records Management)
 [Filed December 2, 1991, 11:06 a.m.]

Subject of Possible Rule Making: Rules are being drafted to establish standards for the use of optical media systems for public record-keeping purposes. These regulations contain criteria for the quality, stability and readability of optical media as required by RCW 40.14.020.

Persons may comment on this subject in writing. Send to: Secretary of State, Division of Archives, P.O. Box

40238, Olympia, Washington 98504-0238, Attn: Michael Betz, by January 15, 1992.

Other Information or Comments by Agency at this Time, if any: Copies of the discussion draft of the proposed rule are available from Michael Betz at the above address, or call 753-1801. Once adopted, these rules will be applied to all the uses of optical media for storing public records of state and local agencies.

December 2, 1991
 Sidney McAlpin
 State Archivist

WSR 91-24-061
PERMANENT RULES
SECRETARY OF STATE
 [Filed December 2, 1991, 11:10 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: December 2, 1991.

Purpose: Repeals administrative regulations regarding the operation of the local records committee and authorization to dispose of records of local government agencies in order to readopt them under a new WAC chapter.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing Title 414 WAC.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 40.14.070.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-21-046 on October 14, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

December 2, 1991
 Sidney F. McAlpin
 State Archivist

REPEALER

The following chapter of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 414-04-010 GENERAL PURPOSE.

REPEALER

The following chapter of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 414-08-010 "AGENCY" DEFINED.

WAC 414-08-020 "PUBLIC RECORDS"

DEFINED.

WAC 414-08-030 "RECORDS CLASSIFICATION" DEFINED.

WAC 414-08-040 "OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS" DEFINED.

WAC 414-08-050 "OFFICE FILES AND MEMORANDA" DEFINED.

WAC 414-08-060 "RECORDS SERIES" DEFINED.

WAC 414-08-070 "RETENTION PERIOD" DEFINED.

WAC 414-08-080 "PERMANENT RECORDS" DEFINED.

WAC 414-08-090 "ARCHIVAL RECORDS" DEFINED.

WAC 414-08-100 "RETENTION SCHEDULE"
DEFINED.

REPEALER

The following chapter of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

- WAC 414-12-010 PUBLIC RECORDS AS PUBLIC PROPERTY.
- WAC 414-12-020 CUSTODY.
- WAC 414-12-030 AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER RECORDS.

REPEALER

The following chapter of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

- WAC 414-20-010 MEMBERSHIP.
- WAC 414-20-020 COMMITTEE OFFICERS—DUTIES.
- WAC 414-20-030 GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE.
- WAC 414-20-040 GENERAL DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE.
- WAC 414-20-050 DUTIES OF THE STATE ARCHIVIST.
- WAC 414-20-060 COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

REPEALER

The following chapter of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

- WAC 414-24-010 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.
- WAC 414-24-020 TYPES OF DESTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS.
- WAC 414-24-030 LISTED NONRECURRING AUTHORIZATION.
- WAC 414-24-040 RECURRING DISPOSITION SCHEDULES.
- WAC 414-24-050 GENERAL SCHEDULES MAY BE ADOPTED.
- WAC 414-24-060 RECORDS RETENTION AND DISPOSITION GUIDELINES.
- WAC 414-24-070 METHODS OF RECORD DESTRUCTION—GENERALLY.
- WAC 414-24-080 DESTRUCTION—SALE FOR RECYCLING.
- WAC 414-24-090 SEVEN YEAR RETENTION PROCEDURE.

WSR 91-24-062

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
BUILDING CODE COUNCIL**

[Memorandum—November 26, 1991]

The State Building Code Council will be holding regular meetings on the following dates in the following locations:

January 9, 10:00 a.m. Barrier-Free Committee	SeaTac Fire Department (Angle Lake Fire Hall) 2929 South 200th SeaTac, Washington
January 9, 2:30 p.m. Uniform Codes Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
January 9, 2:30 a.m. Energy Code Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
January 10, 9:00 a.m. State Building Code Council	SeaTac Fire Department
February 13, 10:00 a.m. Barrier-Free Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
February 13, 2:30 p.m. Uniform Codes Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
February 13, 2:30 p.m. Energy Code Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
February 14, 9:00 a.m. State Building Code Council	SeaTac Fire Department
March 12, 10:00 a.m. Barrier-Free Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
March 12, 2:30 p.m. Uniform Codes Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
March 12, 2:30 p.m. Energy Code Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
March 13, 9:00 a.m. State Building Code Council	SeaTac Fire Department
April 9, 10:00 a.m. Barrier-Free Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
April 9, 2:30 p.m. Uniform Codes Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
April 9, 2:30 p.m. Energy Code Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
April 10, 9:00 a.m. State Building Code Council	SeaTac Fire Department
May 7, 10:00 a.m. Barrier-Free Committee	Spokane City Hall Council Chambers West 808 Spokane Falls Spokane, Washington
May 7, 2:30 p.m. Uniform Codes Committee	Spokane City Hall
May 7, 2:30 p.m. Energy Code Committee	Spokane City Hall
May 8, 9:00 a.m. State Building Code Council	Spokane City Hall
June 11, 10:00 a.m. Barrier-Free Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
June 11, 2:30 p.m. Uniform Codes Committee	SeaTac Fire Department
June 11, 2:30 p.m. Energy Code Committee	SeaTac Fire Department

June 12, 9:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
State Building Code Council

July 9, 10:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Barrier-Free Committee

July 9, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Uniform Codes Committee

July 9, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Energy Code Committee

July 10, 9:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
State Building Code Council

August 13, 10:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Barrier-Free Committee

August 13, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Uniform Codes Committee

August 13, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Energy Code Committee

August 14, 9:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
State Building Code Council

September 10, 10:00 a.m. Spokane City Hall
Barrier-Free Committee

September 10, 2:30 p.m. Spokane City Hall
Uniform Codes Committee

September 10, 2:30 p.m. Spokane City Hall
Energy Code Committee

September 11, 9:00 a.m. Spokane City Hall
State Building Code Council

September 18, 9:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Public Hearings

October 8, 10:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Barrier-Free Committee

October 8, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Uniform Codes Committee

October 8, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Energy Code Committee

October 9, 9:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
State Building Code Council

November 12, 10:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Barrier-Free Committee

November 12, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Uniform Codes Committee

November 12, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Energy Code Committee

November 13, 9:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
State Building Code Council

December 10, 10:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Barrier-Free Committee

December 10, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Uniform Codes Committee

December 10, 2:30 p.m. SeaTac Fire Department
Energy Code Committee

December 11, 9:00 a.m. SeaTac Fire Department
State Building Code Council

WSR 91-24-063
PERMANENT RULES
PUGET SOUND AIR
POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

[Filed December 2, 1991, 2:13 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 14, 1991.

Purpose: To increase fees to provide increased budget. Budget increased because of increased responsibilities due to recent Washington State and Federal Clean Air Act amendments.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending PSAPCA Regulation I, Section 6.04.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 70.94 RCW.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-18-065 on September 3, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: In Section 6.04, the offset analysis fee was changed from \$500.00/ton to \$50.00/ton with a minimum of \$500.00. Section 5.07 Registration fees, which was originally published with these changes, was refiled on November 4, 1991, WSR 91-22-072.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

November 27, 1991

Harry A. Watters

Senior Air Pollution Engineer

NEW SECTION

SECTION 5.10 – SURCHARGE FOR MANDATORY TRAINING PROGRAMS

(a) The Agency shall levy a registration surcharge to defray the cost of state-mandated training of Agency personnel, as follows:

- (1) \$360.00 for each incinerator; and
- (2) \$360.00 for each landfill.

(b) Upon assessment by the Agency, this registration surcharge is due and payable and shall be deemed delinquent if not fully paid within 60 days.

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION 6.04 FILING FEES – NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION

The Agency shall not commence processing of a Notice of Construction and Application for Approval until it has received a filing fee of \$50.00, plan examination and inspection fees as shown in Table A, and, if offsetting emission reductions are required, an offset analysis fee of \$50.00 per ton with a minimum of \$500.00.

TABLE A

(a) Fuel Burning Equipment:

Million Btu per Hour Input (Design)	Plan Examination and Inspection Fee	Fuel Change to a Non-Waste-Derived Fuel
less than 5.0	(\$65.00) \$ 100.00	(\$20.00) \$ 50.00
5.0 or more but less than 10.0	((130.00)) 200.00	((45.00)) 100.00
10.0 or more but less than 20.0	((200.00)) 300.00	((65.00)) 150.00
20.0 or more but less than 50.0	((260.00)) 400.00	((90.00)) 200.00
50.0 or more but less than 100.0	((400.00)) 500.00	((130.00)) 250.00
100.0 or more but less than 250.0	((525.00)) 800.00	((175.00)) 400.00
250.0 or more but less than 500.0	((700.00)) 1,000.00	((210.00)) 500.00
500.0 or more	((900.00)) 1,500.00	((270.00)) 750.00

(b) Actual Cubic Feet per Minute (ACFM) from control equipment or from uncontrolled process equipment:

less than 5,000	\$ 100.00
5,000 or more but less than ((20,000)) 10,000	200.00
((20,000)) 10,000 or more but less than ((50,000)) 20,000	300.00
((50,000)) 20,000 or more but less than ((100,000)) 50,000	400.00
((100,000)) 50,000 or more but less than ((250,000)) 100,000	500.00
((250,000)) 100,000 or more but less than ((500,000)) 250,000	((675.00)) 800.00
((500,000)) 250,000 or more	((800.00)) 1,000.00

(c) Refuse Burning Equipment:

Rated at 12 tons per day or less without hydrochloric acid control apparatus	((-\$100.00)) \$ 200.00
Rated at 12 tons per day or less with hydrochloric acid control apparatus	((500.00)) 1,000.00
Rated at greater than 12 tons per day but less than 250 tons per day	((1,000.00)) 2,000.00
Rated at 250 tons per day or greater	((2,500.00)) 5,000.00

(d) Storage Tanks, Reservoirs, or Containers, (~~(liters (gallons approx.))~~) gallons:

More than ((3,780 (1,000))) 1,000 but less than ((150,000 (40,000))) 4,000	((65.00)) \$ 80.00
More than ((150,000 (40,000))) 4,000 but less than ((500,000 (132,000))) 20,000	((130.00)) 160.00
More than ((500,000 (132,000))) 20,000 but less than ((5,000,000 (1,320,000))) 40,000	200.00
More than ((5,000,000 (1,320,000))) 40,000 but less than 1,000,000	((260.00)) 300.00
More than 1,000,000	400.00

(e) Gasoline Station

Stage 1	((-\$65.00)) \$ 80.00
Stage 2	80.00

- (f) Other, not classified in Subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) above \$100.00
- (g) Plan examination and inspection fees for Notices of Construction for portable asphalt batch plants or rock crushers being located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Agency shall be one-half of the above fees; provided that the batch plant or rock crusher was previously inspected and approved by the Agency and no change has been made in the type, model capacity or efficiency of equipment or control apparatus and there has been no change in the air contaminant emission rates.
- (h) Toxic Air Contaminant (if ASIL is exceeded) ~~((-\$100.00))~~
\$ 200.00
- (i) Source with Significant Impact [see tables in Section 6.08(b)(8)] ~~((-\$500.00))~~
\$1,000.00
- (j) Opacity/Grain Loading Correlation [see Section 9.09(e)] \$1,000.00

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the above text occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 91-24-064

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
OF SPOKANE

[Memorandum—November 25, 1991]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
WASHINGTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE
DISTRICT 17

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to RCW 42.30.075, that the regular meetings of the board of trustees of Washington Community College District 17 (The Community Colleges of Spokane) during calendar year 1992 shall be held at 1:30 p.m. on the following dates and in the following locations:

Date	Location	Room and Address
January 21, 1992	District	District Board Room Room 109 2000 North Greene Street Spokane, WA 99207
February 18, 1992	District	District Board Room Room 109 2000 North Greene Street Spokane, WA 99207
March 17, 1992	SCC	SCC Lair, Littlefoot A & B 1810 North Greene Street Spokane, WA 99207
April 21, 1992	District	District Board Room Room 109 2000 North Greene Street Spokane, WA 99207
May 19, 1992	District	District Board Room Room 109 2000 North Greene Street Spokane, WA 99207

June 16, 1992	SFCC	President's Conference Room Room 106 Spokane Falls Community College 3410 West Fort George Wright Drive Spokane, WA 99204
July 21, 1992	District	District Board Room, Room 109 2000 North Greene Street Spokane, WA 99207
August 18, 1992	Colville	Colville Center, Room 17 East 165 Hawthorne Colville, WA 99114
September 15, 1992	District	District Board Room, Room 109 2000 North Greene Street Spokane, WA 99207
October 20, 1992	District	District Board Room, Room 109 2000 North Greene Street Spokane, WA 99207
November 17, 1992	IEL	Room 104, Lodge Institute for Extended Learning 3305 West Fort George Wright Drive Spokane, WA 99204
December 15, 1992	District	District Board Room, Room 109 2000 North Greene Street Spokane, WA 99207

WSR 91-24-065

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGES**
[Memorandum—November 22, 1991]

In compliance with the Open Meeting Law notice provisions, the board of trustees of the Seattle Community College District will hold a special meeting on Friday, December 6, 1991, beginning at 5:00 p.m., at the Siegal Education and Service Center, 1500 Harvard, Seattle, WA 98122.

WSR 91-24-066

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGES**
[Memorandum—November 25, 1991]

In compliance with the Open Meeting Law notice provisions, the board of trustees of the Seattle Community College District will hold special meetings on Monday, December 2, Tuesday, December 3, and Wednesday, December 4, 1991. All meetings will begin at 6:30 p.m., and the board will convene the meetings and will then immediately go into executive session to discuss matters relating to the evaluation of the finalist for the chancellor position. The meeting on December 2 will be held at Benjamin's, 809 Fairview Place North, Seattle, WA. The December 3 meeting will be held at the Space Needle, Seattle Center, and the December 4 meeting will be held at Chandler's, 901 Fairview North, Seattle, WA.

WSR 91-24-067

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY**
[Memorandum—December 2, 1991]

Eastern Washington University
Board of Trustees
December 6, 1991, 9:00 a.m.
Spokane Center, Fourth Floor Mall

Breakfast will be served to board members prior to the meeting at 7:30 a.m., Room 222, Second Floor.

WSR 91-24-068

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
PENINSULA COLLEGE**
[Memorandum—November 26, 1991]

At its regular meeting held November 12, 1991, the board of trustees for Community College District No. 1, Peninsula College, adopted the schedule of meeting dates as follows for the 1992 calendar year:

January 21
February 18
March 17
April 21
May 19
June 16
July – no meeting
August 18
September 15
October 20
November 17
December 15

WSR 91-24-069

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
CONVENTION AND TRADE CENTER**
[Memorandum—November 27, 1991]

The Art Advisory Committee of the Washington State Convention and Trade Center will meet on Wednesday, December 4, 1991, at 12 noon in the 5th Floor Board Room of the Convention Center, 800 Convention Place, Seattle.

If you have any questions regarding this meeting, please call 447-5000.

WSR 91-24-070

**PERMANENT RULES
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**
[Filed December 2, 1991, 2:31 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: December 2, 1991.

Purpose: The rule is being amended to lower the tax liability threshold for persons required to pay taxes by

electronic funds transfer as authorized by chapter 82.32 RCW.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order:
Amending WAC 458-20-22802.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 82.32.300.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-21-017 on October 7, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

December 2, 1991

Edward L. Faker

Assistant Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-19-052, filed 9/14/90, effective 10/15/90)

WAC 458-20-22802 ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER. (1) INTRODUCTION. Chapter 69, Laws of 1990, requires certain taxpayers to pay the taxes reported on the combined excise tax return with an electronic funds transfer (EFT). This EFT requirement for taxpayers with large monthly payments begins with the monthly tax return due January 25, 1991. EFT merely changes the method of payment and no other tax return procedures or requirements are changed.

(2) DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this section, the following terms will apply:

(a) "Electric funds transfer" or "EFT" means any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by check, draft, or similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, or computer or magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit an account.

(b) "ACH" or "automated clearing house" means a central distribution and settlement system for the electronic clearing of debits and credits between financial institutions.

(c) "ACH debit" means the electronic transfer of funds cleared through the ACH system that is generated by the taxpayer instructing the department's bank to charge the taxpayer's account and deposit the funds to the department's account.

(d) "ACH credit" means the electronic transfer of funds cleared through the ACH system that is generated by the taxpayer instructing the taxpayer's bank to charge the taxpayer's account and deposit the funds to the department's account.

(e) "Department's bank" means the bank with which the department of revenue has a contract to assist in the receipt of taxes and includes any agents of the bank.

(f) "Collectible funds" actually means collected funds that have completed the electronic funds transfer process and are available for immediate use by the state.

(g) "ACH CCD + addenda" and "ACH CCD + record" mean the information in a required ACH format that needs to be transmitted to properly identify the payment.

(3) TAXPAYERS REQUIRED TO PAY BY EFT.

(a) For the calendar year 1991, taxpayers who have taxes due of \$1,800,000 or more are required to pay by EFT.

(b) For ~~((the))~~ calendar years after 1991, ~~((the department shall by Washington Administrative Code (WAC) rule, establish the EFT threshold at \$240,000 or~~

~~between \$240,000 and \$1,800,000 before the notification date provided in this section)) taxpayers who have taxes due of \$240,000 or more are required to pay by EFT.~~

(c) In the interest of efficient tax administration, the department will notify those taxpayers required to pay by EFT at least three months prior to the start of their EFT payment requirement.

(d) The process of identifying taxpayers meeting the EFT threshold shall be based upon the taxes that were due in the last complete calendar year before the three month notification date. For example, taxpayers who will start paying by EFT in January, ~~((1992))~~ 1993 will be notified by the department by September 30, ~~((1991))~~ 1992. The base year for those taxpayers will be the calendar year ~~((1990))~~ 1991.

(e) Upon a showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that it will not have taxes due in the payment year of more than the threshold amount, the department shall waive the requirement to pay by EFT.

(4) TAXES COVERED. The taxes covered by the EFT payment are taxes reported on the combined excise tax return. The included taxes are those administered by the department under chapter 82.32 RCW except city and town taxes on financial institutions (chapter 82.14A RCW), county tax on telephone access lines (chapter 82.14B RCW), cigarette tax (chapter 82.24 RCW), enhanced food fish tax (chapter 82.27 RCW), leasehold excise tax (chapter 82.29A), and forest tax (chapter 84.33 RCW).

(5) REFUNDS BY EFT. Overpayments of tax will be either credited to future tax liabilities or, at the taxpayer's request, will be refunded. If the taxpayer is required to pay the taxes on the combined excise tax return by EFT, the taxpayer is entitled to a refund of those taxes by EFT. However, the taxpayer may agree in writing to waive this requirement. If the taxpayer wishes to have the refund made by EFT, the taxpayer shall provide the department with the information necessary to make an appropriate EFT.

(6) EFT METHODS. EFT shall be accomplished through the use of ACH debit or ACH credit. In an emergency, taxpayer shall contact the department for alternative methods of payment. The appropriate person to contact in the department will be included in the notification materials sent to all EFT remitters.

(7) DUE DATE OF EFT PAYMENT.

(a) The EFT payment is due on or before the banking day following the tax return due date. An EFT is timely when the ~~((the))~~ state receives ~~((collectable))~~ collectible U.S. funds on or before 3:00 p.m., Pacific time, of the EFT payment due date. The ACH system, either ACH debit or ACH credit, requires that the necessary information be in the originating bank's possession on the banking day preceding the date for completion. Each bank generally has its own transaction deadlines and it is the responsibility of the taxpayer to insure timely payment.

(b) The tax return due date shall be the next business day after the original due date if the original due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. Legal holidays are determined under state of Washington law and banking holidays are those recognized by the Federal Reserve System in the state of Washington.

(i) Example. The tax return due date is December 25th, a legal and banking holiday, which, for the example, falls on a Friday. The next business day would be Monday, December 28th, and this is the new tax return due date. EFT must be completed by 3:00 p.m., Pacific time, Tuesday, December 29th, which is the next banking day after the new due date. For an ACH debit user, the department's bank must have the appropriate information by 3:00 ((PM)) p.m., Pacific time, on Monday, December 28th.

(8) COORDINATING RETURN AND PAYMENT. The filed return and the payment by EFT shall be coordinated by the department. A return shall be considered timely filed only if it is received by the department on or before the due date, or with a postmark on or before the due date. In addition, the payment by EFT must have been completed by the next banking day after the due date. If both events occur, there is timely filing and payment and no penalties apply.

(9) FORM AND CONTENTS OF EFT. The form and content of EFT will be as follows:

(a) If the taxpayer wishes to use the ACH debit system of EFT, the taxpayer will furnish the department with the ((the)) information needed to complete the transaction. The department's bank will provide secrecy codes only to the taxpayer and all transactions must be initiated by the taxpayer.

(b) If the taxpayer wishes to use the ACH credit system of the EFT, the taxpayer is responsible to see that its bank has the information necessary for timely completion. The taxpayer shall provide the information necessary for its bank to complete the ACH CCD + addenda for transmittal to the department's bank.

(10) VOLUNTARY USE OF EFT. The use of EFT by taxpayers other than those required by statute to use EFT shall be by the written permission of the department.

(11) CREDITING AND PROOF OF PAYMENT. The department will credit the taxpayer with the amount paid as of the date the payment is received by the department's bank. The proof of payment by the taxpayer shall depend on the means of transmission.

(a) An ACH debit transaction may be proved by use of the verification number received from the department's bank that the transaction was initiated and bank statements or other evidence from the bank that the transaction was settled.

(b) An ACH credit transaction is initiated by the taxpayer and the taxpayer has responsibility for the transaction. The taxpayer generally will be given a verification number by the taxpayer's bank. This verification number with proof of the ACH CCD + record showing the department's bank and account number, plus proof that the transaction has been settled will constitute proof of payment.

(12) CORRECTING ERRORS. Errors in EFT process will result in either an underpayment or an overpayment of the tax. In either case, the taxpayer needs to contact the department to arrange for appropriate action. Overpayments may be used as a credit or the taxpayer may apply for a refund. The department will expedite a refund

where it is caused by an error in transmission. Underpayments should be corrected by the taxpayer immediately to mitigate any penalties.

(13) PENALTIES.

(a) There are no special provisions for penalties when payment is made by EFT. The general provisions for all taxpayers apply. To avoid the imposition of penalties, it is necessary for both the filing of the tax return and the payment to be timely. Penalties may be waived only when the circumstances causing delinquency are beyond the control of the taxpayer. See: WAC 458-20-228.

(b) In an ACH debit transaction, the department's bank is the originating bank and is responsible for the accuracy of transmission. If the taxpayer has timely initiated the ACH debit, received a verification number, and shows adequate funds were available in the account, no penalties shall apply with respect to those funds authorized.

(c) In an ACH credit transaction, the taxpayer's bank is the originating bank and the taxpayer is primarily responsible for its accuracy. The taxpayer must have timely initiated the transaction, provided the correct information for the ACH CCD + record, and shown that there were sufficient funds in the account, in order to prove timely compliance. If the taxpayer can make this showing then no penalties shall apply as to those funds authorized if the transaction is not completed.

WSR 91-24-071

PROPOSED RULES

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

[Filed December 2, 1991, 3:46 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: State traffic safety education allocations, WAC 392-122-265 through 392-122-322; 392-153-005 through 392-153-032; and 392-100-100 through 392-100-102.

Purpose: To define procedures for allocating state moneys for low-income student tuition assistance for traffic safety education, and to set minimum hour requirements for traffic safety education courses.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 28A.220.030.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 28A.220.040 and section 510, chapter 16, Laws of 1991 sp. sess.

Summary: State traffic safety education moneys are allocated solely for tuition assistance for low-income traffic safety students. Traffic safety courses must consist of at least 25 hours of classroom time and four hours of driving time.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Finance changes are required by the 1991-93 Operating Appropriations Act. Course requirement changes promote program quality.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Richard M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, Washington, (206) 753-2298; Implementation: Finance: Tom Case and Program: Gary Bloomfield, Superintendent of Public Instruction,

Olympia, Washington; and Enforcement: Finance: David Moberly and Program: Bridget Cullerton, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, Washington.

Name of Proponent: Superintendent of Public Instruction, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: See Purpose and Summary above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Formerly, traffic safety education moneys were provided for enrolled students completing the traffic safety courses regardless of income. Formerly, no minimum hourly instruction requirements were stated in WAC.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Superintendent of Public Instruction, Old Capitol Building, Brouillet Conference Room, 4th Floor, Olympia, Washington 98504, on January 10, 1992, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Richard M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Legal Services, Olympia, Washington 98504, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 22, 1992.

December 2, 1991
Judith A. Billings
Superintendent of
Public Instruction

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-36, filed 10/2/84)

WAC 392-122-265 STATE INSTITUTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM—INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM TRAFFIC SAFETY ALLOCATION. Traffic safety moneys shall be allocated to eligible state institutional education programs pursuant to ((~~chapter 392-153 WAC by January of each school year~~)) WAC 392-122-300 through 392-122-322.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-122-300 TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION—APPLICABLE PROVISIONS. WAC 392-122-300 through 392-122-322 and WAC 392-122-905 through 392-122-910 apply to distribution of state moneys for traffic safety education.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-122-301 TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION—DEFINITION—COMPLETING STUDENT. As used in WAC 392-122-300 through 392-122-322, "completing student" means the same as defined in WAC 392-153-032.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-122-302 TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION—DEFINITION—LOW-INCOME STUDENT. As used in WAC 392-122-300 through 392-122-322 "low-income student" means the same as defined in WAC 392-100-100.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-122-303 TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION—LOW-INCOME ELIGIBILITY—DOCUMENTATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY. Documentation of low-income student eligibility shall meet the requirements of WAC 392-100-101. Confidentiality of eligibility of low-income students shall be maintained as provided in WAC 392-100-102.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-122-304 TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION—DEFINITION—LOW-INCOME TUITION ASSISTANCE. As used in

WAC 392-122-300 through 392-122-322, "low-income tuition assistance" means the result of subtracting the traffic safety education fee paid the school district by a completing low-income student from the fee paid by a completing student who is not low-income.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-122-320 TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE MONEYS. From moneys appropriated for traffic safety education, the superintendent of public instruction shall allocate moneys to each school district as follows:

(1) For the 1991-92 school year, the school district's allocation equals:

(a) The number of completing students as reported on Form F-196 for the 1989-90 school year; multiplied by

(b) The percentage of enrollment determined by the superintendent of public instruction to be eligible for free and reduced priced lunches for the 1990-91 school year; and further multiplied by

(c) The state-wide uniform rate determined by dividing the available appropriation for the 1991-92 school year by the estimated state-wide number of low-income traffic safety education completers.

(2) Payments shall be at the rate of ten percent a month for the months of September through June.

(3) Moneys recovered pursuant to WAC 392-122-322 shall be reallocated proportionately among school districts which report 1991-92 low-income tuition assistance in excess of the allocation provided pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-122-321 TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION—SCHOOL DISTRICT REPORTING. Each school district receiving state traffic safety education moneys for a school year shall report to the superintendent of public instruction by November 1 of the following school year the following information for the school year of the allocation:

(1) The total number of traffic safety education completing students;

(2) The total number of low-income traffic safety education completing students;

(3) The amount of the traffic safety education allocation used for providing low-income tuition assistance;

(4) The criteria used for providing low-income assistance;

(5) The fee paid by low-income completing students; and

(6) The fee paid by completing students who are not low-income.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-122-322 TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION—RECOVERY OF MONEYS. The superintendent of public instruction shall recover traffic safety education allocations as follows:

(1) After November 1 of the following school year, the superintendent of public instruction shall compare each school district's state traffic safety education allocation for the school year and the amount the school district used to provide low-income tuition assistance for traffic safety education for the school year. Any part of the allocation not used to provide low-income tuition assistance shall be recovered.

(2) Moneys may be recovered pursuant to chapter 392-117 WAC or WAC 392-122-910.

Chapter 392-100 WAC (GENERAL) DEFINITIONS, GENERAL PROVISIONS, AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-100-100 DEFINITION—LOW-INCOME STUDENT. As used in Title 392 WAC, "low-income student" means a student whose parent(s) or guardian(s) have an annual income equal to or less than one hundred eighty-five percent of the Income Poverty Guidelines published by the United States Department of Health and Human Services in Federal Register No. 220-91 56FR6859 or as later amended (i.e., the standard adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture for reduced priced meals).

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-100-101 DOCUMENTATION OF LOW-INCOME ELIGIBILITY. For purposes of Title 392 WAC, a student's eligibility as a low-income student shall be documented by either:

(1) A notice of eligibility presented by a parent or guardian of the student indicating that the student is approved for free or reduced priced meals or free milk for the current school year; or

(2) A statement or form signed by a parent or guardian of the student stating that the income of the student's parent(s) or guardian(s) meets the criteria for low-income during the current school year pursuant to WAC 392-122-302.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-100-102 CONFIDENTIALITY OF LOW-INCOME ELIGIBILITY. School districts shall use information contained in the notice of eligibility or other such forms or statements only to determine low-income status or to compile the number of students that are low-income. School districts may not release information contained in a notice of eligibility or other such forms or statements. School districts may release the number of low-income students so long as the students are not identified. Such information is to be used for state allocations and for statistical purposes.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 6-77, filed 7/27/77, effective 9/11/77)

WAC 392-153-005 PURPOSES. The purposes of this chapter are to implement chapter ~~((46-81))~~ 28A.220 RCW and establish the basic requirements governing the operations and scope of traffic safety education programs which may be conducted by any school district maintaining a secondary school which includes any of the grades 10 through 12 or a commercial driving school under the requirements of RCW 46.20.100.

NEW SECTION

WAC 392-153-014 STATE APPROVAL OF TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM. The superintendent of public instruction shall approve traffic safety education programs on an annual basis. Only programs meeting the requirements of this chapter shall be approved.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 80-24, filed 7/9/80)

WAC 392-153-015 STATE REIMBURSEMENT~~((S OR GRANTS))~~ TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS. ~~((All payments to school districts pursuant to RCW 46.81.060 for programs in traffic safety education shall be limited to reimbursement for students twenty years of age and under completing an approved traffic safety education program. Traffic safety education programs shall be approved by the superintendent of public instruction on an annual basis. Each school district offering an approved traffic safety education course shall be reimbursed or granted an amount up to the level established by the superintendent of public instruction as may be provided from the traffic safety education account.))~~ State reimbursement to school districts operating approved traffic safety education programs shall be provided pursuant to WAC 392-122-300 through 392-122-322 and WAC 392-122-905 through 392-122-910.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 80-24, filed 7/9/80)

WAC 392-153-032 REALISTIC LEVEL OF EFFORT. Each school district and commercial driving school shall have a locally written curriculum guide available to each teacher and such guide shall be used by each teacher in the traffic safety education program.

The student shall be taught at least the following program concepts: introduction to highway transportation system; preparing and controlling the vehicle; maneuvering in limited space; signs, signals, and pavement markings; vehicle characteristics; human functions used in driving; roadway variations; intersections; traffic flow tasks; lane changes; passing; nonmotorized traffic; internal factors affecting driving performance; physical factors affecting driving performance; alcohol and drugs; vehicle maintenance; planning for travel; limited visibility; reduced traction; special driving conditions; vehicle malfunctioning; avoiding and minimizing impact; post-crash responsibilities; legal responsibilities; highway transportation system improvement; fuel conservation; and motorcycle awareness. The guide shall also include:

(1) The performance objectives appropriate for the area of instruction.

(2) The methods of instruction used by the teacher in presenting the material.

(3) The student activities that will enable a student to accomplish the objectives and to the extent possible allow for individual differences.

(4) The level of competency each student is to successfully complete in each objective.

(5) The evaluation criteria for the classroom and laboratory phase.

A student shall meet the objectives and competencies listed in the district curriculum guide as a condition of successful completion of the traffic safety education program.

For the purposes of school district reporting and state reimbursement a completing student ((to be eligible for state reimbursement or a grant)) means a person under twenty-one years of age at the time of enrollment who has enrolled in an approved course and has met one of the following criteria:

(1) Has completed all the program objectives as required by the school district and approved by the state superintendent of public instruction and has received a passing grade~~((:))~~; or

(2) Has received a failing grade after attending more than ~~((50%))~~ fifty percent of the program's scheduled classes but achieved less than ~~((90%))~~ ninety percent of the program objectives~~((:))~~; or

(3) Has officially withdrawn, dropped, or transferred after attending more than ~~((50%))~~ fifty percent of the program's scheduled classes.

A student taking the course more than once because of a failing grade on the first and subsequent attempts may be counted as a completing student for each attempt.

The traffic safety education course including the classroom and the laboratory phase shall be provided for students in a time period not to exceed ~~((18))~~ eighteen school weeks nor be less than ~~((9))~~ five school weeks ~~((during the school year. PROVIDED, That summer school course offerings and commercial driving schools offering an approved program shall not be less than 5 weeks in length)).~~ A minimum five-week course of instruction is defined as not less than twenty-five hours of contact time in a classroom setting with a certified teacher and not less than four hours of actual driving behind the wheel. In addition, the traffic safety education course shall:

(1) Provide students with no more than ~~((2))~~ two hours of classroom instruction and one hour of on-street instruction during any ~~((24))~~ twenty-four hour period. Where simulation and/or off-street multiple car driving ranges are utilized, not more than one additional hour per student per day shall be allowed.

(2) Provide laboratory instruction only to students who are currently participating in classroom instruction.

WSR 91-24-072

PERMANENT RULES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Noxious Weed Control Board)

[Filed December 2, 1991, 3:50 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 20, 1991.

Purpose: The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board has amended the state noxious weed list to add three species and delete three other species from the Class A list; to add two species to the Class B list; and to change the areas designated for nine Class B noxious weeds.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 16-750-005 and 16-750-011.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 17.10 RCW.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-20-145 on October 2, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board proposed to add waterhyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) to the Class A noxious weed list. Because of public testimony opposing the addition it has not been added.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

December 2, 1991
Walter William Wolf
Chairman
by Catherine Hovanic
Executive Secretary

READOPTED SECTION (Readopting Order 22, Resolution No. 22, filed 3/7/88)

WAC 16-750-001 STATE NOXIOUS WEED LIST—PURPOSE. In accordance with RCW 17.10.080 a state noxious weed list comprising the names of those plants which the state noxious weed control board finds to be highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices is hereby adopted in this chapter.

READOPTED SECTION (Readopting WSR 91-01-016, filed 12/7/90, effective 1/7/91)

WAC 16-750-003 DEFINITIONS. (1) The definitions set forth in this section shall apply throughout this chapter, unless the context otherwise plainly requires:

(a) "Board" and "state board" means the noxious weed control board of this state, or a duly authorized representative.

(b) "Director" means the director of agriculture of this state, or a duly authorized representative.

(c) "Department" means the department of agriculture of this state.

(d) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, firm, or any other entity.

(2) The definitions set forth in this subsection shall apply throughout this chapter, chapter 17.10 RCW, and any rules adopted thereunder unless the context otherwise plainly requires:

(a) "Control" means to prevent all seed production.

(b) "Contain" means to confine a noxious weed and its propagules to an identified area of infestation.

(c) "Eradicate" means to eliminate a noxious weed within an area of infestation.

(d) "Prevent the spread of noxious weeds" means to contain noxious weeds.

(e) Class A noxious weeds are those noxious weeds not native to the state that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in the state and whose introduction to the state of Washington was not intentional, or whose intentional introduction poses a serious threat to the state for which no containment is assured by the owner.

(f) Class B noxious weeds are those noxious weeds not native to the state that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in a region of the state and that pose a serious threat to that region.

(g) "Class B designate" means those Class B noxious weeds whose populations in a region or area are such that all seed production can be prevented within a calendar year.

(h) Class C are any other noxious weeds.

(3) Any county noxious weed control board may enhance the clarity of any definition contained in subsection (2) of this section, making that definition more specific, but shall not change its general meaning.

READOPTED SECTION (Readopting Order 24, Resolution No. 24, filed 8/25/88)

WAC 16-750-004 NOXIOUS WEED REGION DESCRIPTIONS. The state of Washington is divided into ten regions for the purpose of designating Class B noxious weeds.

(1) Region 1 description. A region consisting of all lands lying within the boundaries of Clallam and Jefferson counties.

(2) Region 2 description. A region consisting of all lands lying within the boundaries of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Island counties.

(3) Region 3 description. A region consisting of:

(a) All lands lying within the boundaries of Okanogan County.

(b) All lands lying within the boundaries of Chelan and Douglas counties and north of Highway 2.

(4) Region 4 description. A region consisting of:

(a) All lands lying within the boundaries of Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties.

(b) All lands lying within the boundaries of Spokane County and north of the Spokane River.

(5) Region 5 description. A region consisting of all lands lying within the boundaries of Grays Harbor, Mason, Kitsap, Thurston, Pierce, and King counties.

(6) Region 6 description. A region consisting of:

(a) All lands lying within the boundaries of Kittitas and Grant counties.

(b) All lands lying within the boundaries of Chelan and Douglas counties and south of Highway 2.

(c) All lands lying within the boundaries of Yakima County and north of Highway 12 from the Yakima — Lewis County line to Yakima and north of Highway 82 from Yakima to the Yakima — Kittitas County line.

(d) All lands lying within the boundaries of Ranges 28E, 29E, and 30E of Adams County.

(7) Region 7 description. A region consisting of:

(a) All lands lying within the boundaries of Lincoln and Whitman counties.

(b) All lands lying within the boundaries of Spokane County and south of the Spokane River.

(c) All lands lying with the boundaries of Ranges 31E, 32E, 33E, 34E, 35E, 36E, 37E, and 38E of Adams County.

(8) Region 8 description. A region consisting of all lands lying within the boundaries of Pacific, Lewis, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Clark counties.

(9) Region 9 description. A region consisting of:

(a) All lands lying within the boundaries of Benton and Klickitat counties.

(b) All lands lying within the boundaries of Yakima County and south of Highway 12 from the Yakima — Lewis County line to Yakima and south of Highway 82 from Yakima to the Yakima — Kittitas County line.

(c) All lands lying within the boundaries of Franklin County and west of Highway 395.

(10) Region 10 description. A region consisting of:

(a) All lands lying within the boundaries of Asotin, Garfield, Columbia, and Walla Walla counties.

(b) All lands lying within the boundaries of Franklin County and east of Highway 395.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 91-01-016, filed 12/7/90, effective 1/7/91)

WAC 16-750-005 STATE NOXIOUS WEED LIST—CLASS A NOXIOUS WEEDS.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
bean-caper, Syrian	Zygophyllum fabago
blueweed, Texas	Helianthus ciliaris
buffalobur	Solanum rostratum
((bursage, skeleton leaf	Ambrosia tomentosa))
chervil, wild	Anthriscus sylvestris
cordgrass, salt meadow	Spartina patens
crupina, common	Crupina vulgaris
four o'clock, wild	Mirabilis nyctaginea
hawkweed, mouseear	Hieracium pilosella
hedgearsley	Torilis arvensis
hogweed, giant	Heracleum mantegazzianum
johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
knapweed, bighead	Centaurea macrocephala
((knapweed, featherhead	Centaurea trichocephala))
knapweed, Vochin	Centaurea nigrescens
mallow, Venice	Hibiscus trionum
nightshade, silverleaf	Solanum elaeagnifolium
peganum	Peganum harmala
((rupturewort	Herniaria cineria))
sage, Mediterranean	Salvia aethiopsis
snaptadragon, dwarf	Chaenorrhinum minus
starthistle, purple	Centaurea calcitrapa
thistle, Italian	Carduus pycnocephalus
thistle, milk	Silybum marianum
thistle, slenderflower	Carduus tenuiflorus
unicorn-plant	Proboscidea louisianica
velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti
woad, dyers	Isatis tinctoria

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 91-01-016, filed 12/7/90, effective 1/7/91)

WAC 16-750-011 STATE NOXIOUS WEED LIST—CLASS B NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Name	Will be a "Class B designate" in all lands lying within:
(1) blackgrass	(a) regions 1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10
Alopecurus myosuroides	(b) Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille counties of region 4
	(c) Adams and Whitman counties of region 7.
((+))	
(2) blueweed	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10
Echium vulgare	(b) region 7 except for an area starting at the Stevens County line on SR 291 south to the SR 291 bridge over the Little Spokane River, thence upstream along the Little Spokane River to the first Rutter Parkway Bridge; thence south along the Rutter Parkway to the intersection of Rutter Parkway and Indian Trail Road; thence southerly along Indian Trail Road to a point three miles south (on section line between sections 22 and 27, T-26N, R-42E); thence due west to a point intersecting the line between Ranges 41 and 42; thence north along this line to a point 1/4 mile south of Charles Road; thence northwesterly parallel to Charles Road to a point 1/4 miles south of the intersection of Charles Road and West Shore Road; thence northerly along West Shore Road to the Spokane River (Long Lake);

Name	Will be a "Class B designate" in all lands lying within:
	thence southeasterly along the Spokane River to the point of beginning.
((+))	
(3) broom, Scotch	regions 3,4,6,7,9,10.
Cytisus scoparius	
((+))	
(4) bryony, white	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9
Bryonia alba	(b) region 7 except Whitman County
	(c) Franklin County of region 10.
((+))	
(5) bugloss, common	(a) regions 1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10
Anchusa officinalis	(b) Ferry County of region 4
	(c) Lincoln, Adams, and Whitman counties of region 7
	(d) Pend Oreille County north of the northernmost boundary of T33N.
(6) bugloss, annual	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9
Anchusa arvensis	(b) Lincoln and Adams counties
	(c) <u>Whitman County except ranges 43 through 46 East of Townships 16 through 20 North.</u>
((+))	
(7) camelthorn	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9
Alhagi pseudalhagi	(b) region 6 except those portions of Sections 23,24,25, and 29 through 36, T16N, R27E, W.M. lying outside Intercounty Weed District No. 52 and except Sections 1 through 12, T15N, R27E, W.M. in Grant County
	(c) T16N, R29E; T16N, R30E; T15N, R28E except Sec. 5; T15N, R29E; T15N, R30E
	(d) Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin counties of region 10
	(e) an area beginning at the Washington — Oregon border at the southwest portion of section 15, R32E, T6N, then north to the northwest corner of section 3, R32E, T7N, then east to the northeast corner of section 3, R36E, T7N, then south to southeast portion of section 15, R36E, T6N, at the Washington — Oregon border, then west along the Washington — Oregon border to the point of beginning.
((+))	
(8) catsear, common	(a) regions 3,4,6,7,9,10.
Hypochaeris radicata	
((+))	
(9) Cordgrass, smooth	(a) regions 1,3,4,5, 6,7,9,10
Spartina alterniflora	(b) region 2 except bays and estuaries of Skagit County
	(c) region 8 except bays and estuaries of Pacific County.
((+))	
(10) cordgrass, common	(a) regions 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Spartina anglica	(b) region 2 except bays and estuaries of Skagit, Island, and Snohomish counties.
((+))	
(11) daisy, oxeye	(a) regions 6,7,9,10.
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	
((+))	
(12) deadnettle, hybrid	(a) regions 1,3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,10
Lamium hybridum	(b) region 2 except Skagit County.
((+))	
(13) dogtailgrass, hedgehog	(a) regions 3,4,6,7,10
Cynosurus echinatus	(b) region 9 except Klickitat County.

Name	Will be a "Class B designate" in all lands lying within:	Name	Will be a "Class B designate" in all lands lying within:
((+2)) <u>(14)</u> fieldcress, Austrian <i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6, 8,9 (b) regions 7 and 10 except within the Palouse River Canyon from Big Palouse Falls to the Snake River.		East; those portions of Townships 22 through 28 North, Ranges 23 through 30 East; lying in Grant County; all W.M.) Townships 13 through 16 North, Ranges 25 through 27 East; Townships 17 and 18 N., Ranges 25 through 30 East; Townships 19 and 20 North, Ranges 29 and 30 East; T21N, R23E, Sections 1 through 30; T21N, R26E., Sections 5,6,7,8,17, and 18; East 1/2 Township 21N, Range 27E.; T21N, Ranges 28 through 30 East; those portions of Townships 22 through 28N, Ranges 28 through 30 E.; those portions of Township 22 through 28N., Ranges 23 through 30 E. lying in Grant County; all W.M.
((+3)) foxtail, slender <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	(a) regions 1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10 (b) Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille counties of region 4 (c) Adams and Whitman counties of region 7.)		(c) Adams County except those areas within T15N, R36E, Section 36; T15N, R37E, Sections 22,23,24,25,26,27,28, 31,32,33 and 34; T15N, R38E, Sections 2,10,11,14,15,19 and 20; T16N, R38E, Sections 34 and 35; T17N, R37E, Sections 5 and 6; T18N, R37E, Sections 29,30,31 and 32
((+4)) <u>(15)</u> goatgrass, jointed <i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	(a) regions 1,2,5,8 (b) Ferry County of region 4 (c) Grant and Adams counties of region 6 (d) Franklin County of regions 9 and 10 (e) Intercounty Weed District No. 51.		(d) Franklin County of regions 9 and 10.
((+5)) <u>(16)</u> gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	(a) regions 3,4,6,7,9,10 (b) Thurston and Pierce counties of region 5 (c) Wahkiakum and Cowlitz counties of region 8.		(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,7,9,10 (b) region 6 except Kittitas County (c) region 8 except Clark County.
((+6)) <u>(17)</u> hawkweed, orange <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	(a) regions 3,6,9,10 (b) Ferry County of region 4 (c) Lincoln and Adams counties of region 7.		(a) regions 1,2,5,7,8 (b) region 4 except that area lying within the boundaries of the Colville Indian Reservation within Ferry County (c) Adams County except those areas in the Main Lind Coulee Drainage area of T17N, R32E, Sections 19,20,25,27,28,29,32, 33,34,35 and 36; T17N, R33E, Sections 16,17,19,20 and 30; and those areas within the Lower Crab Creek drainage area of T15N, R28E, sections 5 and 6; and the western half of T16N, R28E
((+7)) <u>(18)</u> hawkweed, yellow <i>Hieracium pratense</i>	(a) regions 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10 (b) region 4 except north of T32N in Pend Oreille County and east Highway 395 and north of Highway 20 in Stevens County.	((+22)) <u>(23)</u> knapweed, meadow <i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9 (b) Ferry County of region 4 (c) Adams and Whitman counties of region 7 (d) region 10 except Garfield County.
((+8)) <u>(19)</u> indigobush <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6 (b) regions 7 and 10 except within 200 feet of the Snake River from Central Ferry downstream (c) regions 8, 9, and 10 except within 200 feet of the Columbia River.	((+23)) <u>(24)</u> knapweed, Russian <i>Acroptilon repens</i>	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9 (b) Ferry County of region 4 (c) Adams and Whitman counties of region 7 (d) region 10 except Franklin County.
((+9)) <u>(20)</u> knapweed, black <i>Centaurea nigra</i>	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,7,9,10 (b) region 6 except Kittitas County (c) region 8 except Clark County.		(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9 (b) Ferry County of region 4 (c) Adams and Whitman counties of region 7 (d) region 10 except Franklin County.
((+20)) <u>(21)</u> knapweed, brown <i>Centaurea jacea</i>	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,7,9,10 (b) region 6 except Kittitas County (c) region 8 except Clark County.		(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10 (b) region 7 except an area within Whitman County east of the Pullman — Wawawai Road from Wawawai to Pullman and south of State Highway 270 from Pullman to Moscow, Idaho.
((+21)) <u>(22)</u> knapweed, diffuse <i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	(a) regions 1,2,5,8 (b) Grant County lying in ((the north half of Township 15 North, Ranges 25 through 27 East; Township 16 North, Ranges 25, 26 and 27 East; Townships 17 and 18 North, Ranges 25 through 30 East; Townships 19 and 20 North, Range 30 East; Township 21 North, Ranges 23, 24, and 25 East, Sections 1 through 30, Township 21 North, Range 26 East; Sections 5,6,7,8,17, and 18; East half of Township 21 North, Range 27 East; Township 21 North, Ranges 28, 29, and 30 East; those portions of Townships 22 through 28 North, Ranges 23 through 30	((+24)) <u>(25)</u> knapweed, spotted <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9 (b) region 5 except King County.
		((+25)) <u>(26)</u> lepyrodiclis <i>Lepyrödiclis holsteoides</i>	
		<u>(27)</u> loosestrife, garden <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	

Name	Will be a "Class B designate" in all lands lying within:	Name	Will be a "Class B designate" in all lands lying within:
<p>((26)) <u>(28)</u> loosestrife, purple <i>Lythrum salicaria</i></p>	<p>(a) regions 1,((3;))4,7,8 (b) region 2 except Snohomish County (c) <u>region 3 except within 100 feet of the ordinary highwater mark of the Okanogan River from the Canadian border south to Riverside</u> (d) region 5 except King County ((f)) (e) region 6 except that portion of Grant County ((in T16 through 20N, R22 through 29E, W.M., and except Sections 21,28,29, and 32, T21N, R26E, W.M.)) lying northerly of the Frenchmen Hills-O'Sullivan Dam Road, southerly of Highway Interstate 90, easterly of the section line of the location of County Road J SW/NW if constructed and westerly of the section line of the location of County Road H SE/NE if constructed</p>	<p>((29)) <u>(31)</u> oxtongue, hawkweed <i>Picris hieracioides</i></p> <p>((30)) <u>(32)</u> pepperweed, perennial <i>Lepidium latifolium</i></p> <p>((31)) <u>(33)</u> ragwort, tansy <i>Senecio jacobaea</i></p> <p>((32)) <u>(34)</u> sandbur, longspine <i>Cenchrus longispinus</i></p>	<p>(ii) those areas lying in Yakima County (c) region 9 except: (i) those areas lying in Yakima County (ii) an area lying southerly of State Route 14 and within T2N, Ranges 13 and 14 E of Klickitat County (d) region 10 except Walla Walla County.</p>
<p>((27)) <u>(29)</u> loosestrife, wand <i>Lythrum virgatum</i></p>	<p>((f)) region 9 except Benton County ((ff)) (g) region 10 except Walla Walla County ((fg)) (h) Intercounty Weed Districts No. 51 and No. 52.</p> <p>(a) regions 1,((3;))4,7,8 (b) region 2 except Snohomish County (c) <u>region 3 except within 100 feet of the ordinary highwater mark of the Okanogan River from the Canadian border south to Riverside</u> (d) region 5 except King County ((fd)) (e) region 6 except that portion of Grant County ((in T16 through 20N, R22 through 29E, W.M., and except sections 21,28,29, and 32, T21N, R26E, W.M.)) lying northerly of the Frenchmen Hills-O'Sullivan Dam Road, southerly of Highway Interstate 90, easterly of the section line of the location of County Road J SW/NW if constructed and westerly of the section line of the location of County Road H SE/NE if constructed</p>	<p>((33)) <u>(35)</u> skeletonweed, rush <i>Chondrilla juncea</i></p>	<p>(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,10 (b) Grant County lying northerly of Township 21, North, W.M. (c) Intercounty Weed Districts No. 51 and 52.</p> <p>(a) regions 3,4,6,7,9,10.</p> <p>(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,7,8 (b) Adams County of region 6 except for that area lying within Intercounty Weed District No. 52 (c) Intercounty Weed District No. 51.</p>
<p>((28)) <u>(30)</u> nutsedge, yellow <i>Cyperus esculentus</i></p>	<p>((fe)) (f) region 9 except Benton County ((ff)) (g) region 10 except Walla Walla County ((fg)) (h) Intercounty Weed Districts No. 51 and No. 52.</p> <p>(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,7,8 (b) region 6 except: (i) those areas lying between State Highway 26 and State Highway 28, and westerly of Dodson Road in Grant County, and except 5 1/2, Sec. 2, T20N, R25E., W.M.</p>	<p>((34)) <u>(36)</u> sowthistle, perennial <i>Sonchus arvensis arvensis</i></p>	<p>(a) regions 1,2,3,5,8,9 (b) Franklin County except T13N, R36E; and T14N, R36E (c) Adams County except those areas lying east of a boundary line running north from Franklin County along the western boundary of Range 36 East to State Highway 26 then east on State Highway 26 to State Highway 261 then north on State Highway 261 to ((Satten)) Sutton Road then east on ((Satten)) Sutton Road to Snyder Road then north on Snyder Road extended to Providence Road then west on Providence Road to Klein Road then north on Klein Road to Wellsandt Road then east on Wellsandt Road to Interstate 90 then east on 1-90 to the Lincoln County line (d) region 6 except that portion lying within Grant County that is southerly of State Highway 28, northerly of Interstate Highway 90 and easterly of Grant County Road E((:)) Northwest (e) Pend Oreille ((County)) and Stevens counties north of ((the northernmost boundary of)) Township 33 North (f) Ferry County (g) Asotin County of region 10 (h) <u>Garfield and Columbia counties south of Highway 12</u> (i) <u>Whitman County lying in Ranges 43 through 46 East of Townships 15 through 20 North; T14N, Ranges 44 through 46 East; and T13N, Ranges 45 and 46 East.</u></p> <p>(a) regions 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10.</p>

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

kochia
mayweed, scentless
mullein, common
nightshade, bitter
poison-hemlock
puncturevine
rye, cereal
spikeweed
St. Johnswort, common
tansy, common
toadflax, yellow
thistle, bull
thistle, Canada
whiteweed, hairy
wormwood, absinth

Kochia scoparia
Matricaria maritima var. agrestis
Verbascum thapsus
Solanum dulcamara
Conium maculatum
Tribulus terrestris
Secale cereale
Hemizonia pungens
Hypericum perforatum
Tanacetum vulgare
Linaria vulgaris
Cirsium vulgare
Cirsium arvense
Cardaria pubescens
Artemisia absinthium

WSR 91-24-073

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Noxious Weed Control Board)
[Memorandum—December 2, 1991]

The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board's meeting schedule for 1992 is as follows:

- January 15, 1992
March 18, 1992
May 20, 1992
July 15, 1992
September 16, 1992
November 18, 1992

For more information on time and location contact Catherine E. Hovanic at (206) 872-6480.

WSR 91-24-074

ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINION
Cite as: AGO 1991 No. 33
[November 27, 1991]

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY—OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS—REGULATIONS—PREEMPTION—ANTITRUST—AUTHORITY OF OPTOMETRY BOARD TO ADOPT RULES DEFINING A CONTACT LENS PRESCRIPTION

- 1. RCW 18.54.070(2) authorizes the Optometry Board to adopt rules to promote safety, protection and the welfare of the public. This authority empowers the Board to adopt rules setting standards for prescribing practices and defining a contact lens prescription.
2. Rules adopted by the Optometry Board to set standards for prescribing practices and defining a contact lens prescription will not improperly regulate dispensing opticians, for RCW 18.43.060 provides that dispensing opticians may fit contact lenses only upon written prescription of a physician or optometrist.

- 3. Rules adopted by the Optometry Board to set standards for prescribing practices and defining a contact lense prescription will probably not conflict with applicable Federal Trade Commission Rules.
4. Rules adopted by the Optometry Board to set standards for prescribing practices and defining a contact lense prescription will probably not violate federal antitrust laws because such laws do not apply to anticompetitive restraints imposed by the state as an act of government.

Requested by:

Dean H. Hattan, O.D. Chair
Washington State Board of Optometry
Mail Stop: EY-21
Olympia, Washington 98504

WSR 91-24-075

RULES COORDINATOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
[Filed December 3, 1991, 1:59 p.m.]

Although the Attorney General's Office has limited rule-making authority, it does occasionally adopt rules to address basic governmental functions or for limited programs such as the Lemon Law Program. I am therefore designating Jane Halligan as the Rules Coordinator for the Attorney General's Office. Ms. Halligan is our office's librarian and is an Attorney General's Office employee.

I am requesting that Ms. Halligan's name and mailing address be published in the Washington State Register as provided in RCW 34.05.310. Her name and address should appear as follows:

Jane Halligan, Rules Coordinator
Attorney General's Office
6th Floor, Highways-Licenses Building
Mailstop 0115
Olympia, WA 98504

Ken Eikenberry
Attorney General

WSR 91-24-076

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION
[Memorandum—December 2, 1991]

Below are Washington Traffic Safety Commission meeting dates for 1992:

- Tuesday, January 21
Tuesday, April 21
Tuesday, July 21
Tuesday, October 20

Each meeting will be held at 1:30 p.m. in the conference room of the Washington Traffic Safety Commission. You can contact Michelle Nicholls at 586-3864 if you have any questions.

WSR 91-24-077
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(Dental Disciplinary Board)
 [Filed December 3, 1991, 2:40 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: New WAC 246-816-160 Amalgam restoration practice standards.

Purpose: To add a new section which pertains to amalgam restoration practice standards relating to dentistry.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 18.32.640 and 18.130.050(12).

Summary: The proposed rule outlines amalgam restoration practice standards and identifies areas that would be considered unprofessional conduct.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The Dental Disciplinary Board seeks to identify for the public and dentists, the board's findings related to amalgam removal and set standards, therefore, it is necessary to adopt a rule addressing amalgam restoration standards.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Linda McCue, 1300 Quince Street S.E., EY-26, P.O. Box 47867, Olympia, WA 98504-7867, (206) 753-1156.

Name of Proponent: Dental Disciplinary Board, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The proposed rule will clarify that the board finds that it is unprofessional conduct for any dentist to advertise or represent to a patient that the removal of clinically serviceable dental amalgams will result in a cure of any medical condition. It also identifies that it shall be unprofessional conduct for a dentist to remove or advise the removal of a clinically serviceable dental amalgam without advising the patient of the difference of scientific opinion with respect to the possible negative health effects of dental amalgams and of the risks and benefits of the removal and replacement of clinically serviceable dental amalgams.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: WestCoast Sea-Tac Hotel, Seattle Room, 18220 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, WA 98188, on January 17, 1992, at 9:15 a.m. Public testimony for WAC 246-816-160 Amalgam restoration practice standards will be limited to three minutes per person.

Submit Written Comments to: Linda McCue, Program Manager, 1300 Quince Street S.E., EY-26, P.O. Box 47867, Olympia, WA 98504-7867, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 17, 1992.

November 21, 1991
 Linda McCue
 Program Manager

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-816-160 AMALGAM RESTORATION PRACTICE STANDARDS. (1) It shall be unprofessional conduct for any dentist to advertise or represent to a patient that the removal of clinically serviceable dental amalgams will result in a cure of any medical condition.

(2) It shall be unprofessional conduct for a dentist to remove or advise the removal of a clinically serviceable dental amalgam without advising the patient: (a) of the difference of scientific opinion with respect to the possible negative health effects of dental amalgams; (b) of the risks and benefits of the removal and replacement of clinically serviceable dental amalgams.

WSR 91-24-078
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(Dental Disciplinary Board)
 [Filed December 3, 1991, 2:43 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Infection control, new WAC 246-816-701 Purpose, 246-816-710 Definitions, 246-816-720 Use of barriers and sterilization techniques, 246-816-730 Management of single use items, and 246-816-740 Effective date.

Purpose: To establish requirements for infection control in dental offices to protect the health and well-being of the people of the state of Washington.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 18.32.640.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 18.32.725.

Summary: The proposed rules establish requirements for infection control in dental offices and identify required procedures to prevent disease transmission from patient to doctor and staff, doctor and staff to patients, and from patient to patient via a vector such as instruments or supplies.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The Dental Disciplinary Board seeks to identify basic requirements for infection control in dental offices, therefore it is necessary to adopt rules addressing requirements for infection control.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Linda McCue, 1300 Quince Street S.E., EY-26, P.O. Box 47867, Olympia, WA 98504-7867, (206) 753-1156.

Name of Proponent: Dental Disciplinary Board, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The rules identify barriers and sterilization techniques for dental offices and the management of single use items. The purpose of the rules is to protect the health and well-being of the people of the state of Washington.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

**SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT
 STATEMENT**

The rules will impact dental offices that need to buy additional handpieces so they can heat sterilize handpieces between patients. The cost will depend on the

number of dental operatories a dentist has in use at one time. The cost of one dental handpiece is approximately \$550.00 to \$650.00.

Introduction: The Regulatory Fairness Act, chapter 19.85 RCW, requires that rules which have an economic impact on more than twenty percent of all industry or more than ten percent of any one industry, be reviewed and altered to minimize their impact on small business. This review is reported in this Small Business Economic Impact Statement. The Regulatory Fairness Act requires that a Small Business Economic Impact Statement (SBEIS) "include a brief description of the reporting, record keeping, and other compliance requirements of the rule, and the kinds of professional services" needed to comply with those requirements. It also must "analyze, based on existing data, the costs of compliance for businesses required to comply with the provisions of (the) rule . . . including costs of equipment, supplies, labor, and increased administrative costs." The cost of compliance for small and large businesses are to be compared. A small business is defined as a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other legal entity which has the purpose of making a profit, which is independently owned and operated from all other businesses, and which has fifty or fewer employees.

Background on the Proposed Infection Control Rules: The Dental Disciplinary Board seeks to identify basic requirements for infection control in dental offices, therefore it is necessary to adopt rules addressing requirements for infection control.

Requirements of the Proposed Rule: The proposed rules establish requirements for infection control in dental offices regarding use of barriers and sterilization techniques and identify required procedures to prevent disease transmission from patient to doctor and staff, doctor and staff to patients, and from patient to patient via a vector such as instruments or supplies.

Economic Analysis: The impact on dentists will depend on the number of dental operatories they have in use at one time. The costs of compliance could mean an increase in equipment, specifically dental handpieces. The cost of one dental handpiece is approximately \$550-\$650. The rules cannot be altered to minimize their impact on small business as it has been determined that all dental offices in the state of Washington meet the definition of small business.

Mitigation: It has been determined that despite the possible proportionately higher impact on some dentists (depends on number of operatories in use) this impact will not be mitigated because of the public health protection.

Hearing Location: WestCoast Sea-Tac Hotel, Seattle Room, 18220 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, WA 98188, on January 18, 1992, at 11:00 a.m. Public testimony for WAC 246-816-701 Purpose, 246-816-710 Definitions, 246-816-720 Use of barriers and sterilization techniques, 246-816-730 Management of single use items, and 246-816-740 Effective date, will be limited to three minutes per person.

Submit Written Comments to: Linda McCue, Program Manager, 1300 Quince Street S.E., EY-26, P.O.

Box 47867, Olympia, WA 98504-7867, by January 8, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 18, 1992.

November 21, 1991

Linda McCue

Program Manager

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-816-701 PURPOSE. The purpose of WAC 246-816-701 through 246-816-730 is to establish requirements for infection control in dental offices to protect the health and well-being of the people of the state of Washington. For purposes of infection control, all dental staff members and all patients shall be considered potential carriers of communicable diseases. Infection control procedures are required to prevent disease transmission from patient to doctor and staff, doctor and staff to patient, and from patient to patient via a vector such as instruments or supplies. Every dentist is required to comply with the applicable standard of care in effect at the time of treatment. At a minimum, the dentist must comply with the requirements defined in WAC 246-816-720, WAC 246-816-730 and WAC 246-816-740.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-816-710 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Direct care staff" are the dental staff who directly provide dental care to patients.

(2) "Communicable diseases" means an illness caused by an infectious agent which can be transmitted from one person, animal, or object to another person by direct or indirect means including transmission via an intermediate host or vector, food, water or air.

(3) Effective surface sterilization shall mean use of the Environmental Protection Agency registered and/or approved sterilant used in the manner consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-816-720 USE OF BARRIERS AND STERILIZATION TECHNIQUES. The use of barriers and sterilization techniques is the primary means of assuring that there is the least possible chance of the transmission of communicable diseases from doctor and staff to patients, from patient to patient and from patient to doctor and staff. Surfaces, instruments, equipment and supplies contaminated or likely to be contaminated with blood or saliva during treatment must be sterilized between patients, discarded and replaced between patients, or covered with a barrier which is discarded and replaced between patients.

(1) Dentists shall comply with the following barrier techniques:

(a) Gloves shall be used by the dentist and direct care staff during treatment which involves intraoral procedures or contact with items potentially contaminated with the patient's bodily fluids. Fresh gloves shall be used for every intraoral patient contact. Gloves shall not be washed or reused for any purpose. The same pair of gloves shall not be used, removed and reused for the same patient at the same visit or for any other purpose. Gloves that have been used for dental treatment shall not be reused for any non-dental purpose.

(b) Masks shall be worn by the dentist and direct care staff when splatter or aerosol is likely. Masks shall always be worn during surgical procedures.

(c) Unless effective surface sterilization methods are used, protective barriers shall be placed over areas of the dental operator which are likely to be touched during treatment, not removable to be sterilized, and likely to be contaminated by blood or saliva. These procedures must be followed between each patient. These include but are not limited to:

- i. delivery unit
- ii. chair controls (not including foot controls)
- iii. light handles
- iv. high volume evacuator and air-water syringe controls
- v. x-ray heads and controls
- vi. head rest
- vii. instrument trays
- viii. low speed handpiece motors

(d) Protective eyewear shall be worn by the dentist and direct care staff and offered to all patients during times when splatter or aerosol is expected.

(2) Dentists shall comply with the following sterilization techniques:

(a) Every dental office shall have the capability to ultrasonically clean and sterilize contaminated items by autoclave, chemclave or ethylene oxide. Sterilizers shall be tested by biological indicator test or its equivalent on at least a monthly basis. Documentation shall be maintained either in the form of a log reflecting dates and person(s) conducting the testing or copies of reports from an independent testing entity. The documentation shall be maintained for a period of at least five years.

(b) The following items shall be sterilized by an appropriate autoclave, chemclave or ethylene oxide sterilization method between patients:

i. low speed handpiece contra angles, prophy angles and nose cone sleeve

ii. high speed handpieces

iii. hand instruments

iv. burs

v. endodontic instruments

vi. air-water syringe tips

vii. high volume evacuator tips

viii. surgical instruments

ix. sonic or ultrasonic periodontal scalers and tips

x. surgical handpieces

(c) Prior to sterilization, gross debris shall be removed from items to be sterilized using ultrasonic means when possible.

(d) Non-disposable items used in patient care which cannot be autoclaved, chemclaved or ethylene oxide sterilized shall be immersed in a chemical sterilant. If such a technique is used, the solution shall be approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and used in accordance with the manufacturer's directions. This includes items fabricated in a dental laboratory for insertion into a patient's mouth.

(e) Items such as impressions contaminated with blood or saliva shall be immersed in a chemical sterilant as described in subsection (d) above before transport to the dental laboratory in a plastic bag.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-816-730 MANAGEMENT OF SINGLE USE ITEMS. (1) Sterile disposable needles shall be used. The same needle may be recapped with a single handed recapping technique or recapping device and subsequently reused for the same patient during the same visit.

(2) Single use items used in patient treatment which have been contaminated by saliva or blood shall be discarded and not reused. These include, but are not limited to, disposable needles, local anesthetic carpules, saliva ejectors, polishing discs, bonding agent brushes, prophy cups, prophy brushes, and fluoride trays and interproximal wedges.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-816-740 EFFECTIVE DATE. This chapter shall become effective February 18, 1992 provided: for six months following the effective date of these rules, handpieces may be disinfected by chemical means if used in connection with a properly placed and ligated rubber dam and no bleeding occurs to contaminate the field.

WSR 91-24-079

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (By the Code Reviser's Office)

[Filed December 3, 1991, 2:51 p.m.]

WAC 275-38-027, proposed by the Department of Social and Health Services in WSR 91-10-035, appearing in issue 91-11 of the State Register, which was distributed on June 5, 1991, is withdrawn by the code reviser's office under RCW 34.05.335(3), since the proposal was not adopted within the one hundred eighty day period allowed by the statute.

Kerry S. Radcliff, Editor
Washington State Register

WSR 91-24-080

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT (By the Code Reviser's Office)

[Filed December 3, 1991, 2:52 p.m.]

WAC 192-12-370, proposed by the Employment Security Department in WSR 91-11-051, appearing in issue 91-11 of the State Register, which was distributed on June 5, 1991, is withdrawn by the code reviser's office under RCW 34.05.335(3), since the proposal was not adopted within the one hundred eighty day period allowed by the statute.

Kerry S. Radcliff, Editor
Washington State Register

WSR 91-24-081

PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

[Filed December 3, 1991, 4:10 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Chapter 365-200 WAC, The affordable housing program.

Purpose: To implement chapter 43.185 RCW.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 43.185 RCW.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 43.185 RCW.

Summary: Chapter 43.185 RCW created the affordable housing program to provide rental and homeownership opportunities for low-income households. The department may finance in whole or in part projects that will provide such opportunities.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Craig Mar-Chun, 906 Columbia Street S.W., Olympia, WA 98504-8300, (206) 586-6866; Implementation: Jeff Robinson, 906 Columbia Street S.W., Olympia, WA 98504-8300, (206) 753-6652; and Enforcement: Chuck Clarke, 906 Columbia Street S.W., Olympia, WA 98504-8300, (206) 753-5625.

Name of Proponent: Department of Community Development, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The proposed rule describes the purpose of the affordable housing program; lists eligible applicants; describes housing needs assessment information to be supplied by the applicant; sets forth the minimum requirements for notice of fund availability; and describes how specific criteria will be developed to evaluate applications for funding.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Douglass-Truth Library, 23 East Yesler Street, Seattle, WA, on January 23, 1992, at 7:00-8:45 p.m.; and Spokane County Health District Office, West 1101 College Avenue, Room 140, Spokane, WA, on January 30, 1992, at 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Department of Community Development, Housing Finance Unit, P.O. Box 48300, Olympia, WA 98504-8300, by January 31, 1992.
Date of Intended Adoption: February 10, 1992.

December 2, 1991
Chuck Clarke
Director

Chapter 365-200 WAC
THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAM

NEW SECTION

WAC 365-200-010 AUTHORITY. These rules are adopted under the authority of chapter 43.185 RCW which provide that the department shall have the authority to promulgate rules governing the award of grants and loans.

NEW SECTION

WAC 365-200-020 PURPOSE. The purpose of the affordable housing program is to provide financial assistance, and develop and coordinate public and private resources to meet the affordable housing needs of low-income households in the state.

NEW SECTION

WAC 365-200-030 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Affordable housing" means residential housing for rental or private individual ownership which, as long as the same is occupied by low-income households, requires payment of monthly housing costs, including utilities other than telephone, of no more than thirty percent of the family's income.

(2) "Low-income" means a family or household earning eighty percent or lower of county median income.

(3) "Very low income" means a family or household earning fifty percent or lower of county median income.

(4) "Department" means the department of community development.

(5) "Director" means the director of the department of community development.

NEW SECTION

WAC 365-200-040 ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS. Eligible applicants for funding include local governments, local housing authorities, nonprofit community or neighborhood-based organizations, and regional or state-wide nonprofit housing assistance organizations.

NEW SECTION

WAC 365-200-050 CONTENT AND CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT. The department shall not approve a request for assistance unless it has received and approved a housing needs assessment. The affordable housing needs assessment shall:

(1) Describe the jurisdiction's current needs for housing assistance for very low-income households, low-income households, and special-needs populations;

(2) Estimate the need for a five-year period; and

(3) Contain a strategy to meet the need.

The needs assessment shall:

(a) Contain population demographics including age, race, household income, and household type;

(b) Provide a ten-year summary of population changes and a projection of population changes for the next ten years;

(c) State the number and percentage of persons and households at eighty percent and lower of county median income;

(d) Identify the gap between the number of households at eighty percent of median and the number of affordable rental and for-sale units which are needed;

(e) Identify the amount of average assistance required to close the gap for a household at eighty percent of county median income with not more than thirty percent of household income to be used for housing costs including utilities; and

(f) Contain a description of local existing housing conditions including vacancy rates, average rents, average for-sale house prices, units in

need of rehabilitation, units in need of weatherization, and the number of new units in the past five years and their type.

The department may accept a local housing element, a certified comprehensive housing affordability strategy, or a housing assistance plan, if consistent with the provisions of this section. To be approved a plan must contain the number of households at eighty percent or lower of county median income and state the average amount of assistance required per household to enable access to affordable housing at fair market rents or to average sales prices with no more than thirty percent of the household's income, including utilities, and comply with the above requirements.

NEW SECTION

WAC 365-200-060 NOTICE. During each calendar year in which funds are available for use by the department for the affordable housing program the department shall announce to all known interested parties, and through major media throughout the state, a grant and loan application period of at least ninety days duration. This announcement shall be made as often as the director deems appropriate for proper utilization of resources.

NEW SECTION

WAC 365-200-070 ADVICE AND INPUT OF THE LOW-INCOME ASSISTANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. With the advice and input of the low-income assistance advisory committee appointed by the director, the department shall develop criteria to evaluate applications for assistance.

WSR 91-24-082

PROPOSED RULES

PERSONNEL BOARD

[Filed December 4, 1991, 8:53 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 356-18-060 Paid sick leave—Use.

Purpose: This rule identifies the family/household members who qualify the employee for paid sick leave due to unforeseen family care requirements.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 41.06.040.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 41.06.150.

Summary: This proposal will delete the identifications in this rule and thus allow the revised and more comprehensive identifications in WAC 356-18-116 to apply.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: This proposal will ensure consistency between WAC 356-18-116 and 356-18-060.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Roy Standifer, 600 South Franklin, Olympia, 586-5314; Implementation and Enforcement: Department of Personnel.

Name of Proponent: Department of Personnel in conjunction with Workforce 2000 cluster, workgroup 6B, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The existing rule limits the entitlement to "child care" purposes. This proposal stems from the changes recommended to WAC 356-18-116. It is necessary to ensure consistency with the revisions proposed for WAC 356-18-116.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: This proposed deletion will operate to expand the entitlement to other family members by deferring to WAC 356-18-

116 for the identification of those family members who qualify the employee for the entitlement.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Department of Personnel, 521 Capitol Way South, Olympia, WA, on January 9, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Roy Standifer, Department of Personnel, P.O. Box 1789, Mailstop FE-11, Olympia, WA 98507, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 9, 1992.

December 2, 1991

Dee W. Henderson
Secretary

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 314, filed 2/14/89 [2/24/89], effective 4/1/89)

WAC 356-18-060 PAID SICK LEAVE—USE. (1) Personal illness: Accumulated sick leave shall be granted when an employee is required to be absent from work for any of the following reasons:

(a) Illness or injury of the employee or for preventative health care.

(b) Exposure of the employee to contagious disease when attendance at work would jeopardize the health of others.

(c) Disability of the employee due to pregnancy or childbirth.

(2) Illness of children: Accumulated sick leave shall be granted when an employee is required to be absent from work to provide care to a child under the age of eighteen with a health condition requiring treatment or supervision. For the purpose of this subsection, "children" shall be limited to the son or daughter of the employee or the employee's spouse.

(3) Illness of relatives or household members: Up to five days of accumulated sick leave shall be granted for each occurrence or as extended by the agency when an employee is required to be absent from work to provide care to members of the employee's household or relatives of the employee or the employee's spouse who experience an illness or injury. For purposes of this subsection, "relatives" shall be limited to:

(a) Spouse.

(b) Son or daughter, eighteen years of age or over, grandchild, or foster child.

(c) Grandparent or parent.

(4) Preventative health care of relatives or household members: Up to one day of sick leave shall be granted for each occurrence or as extended by the agency when an employee is required to be absent to provide care or transportation for a relative of the employee or the employee's spouse or for a member of the employee's household obtaining preventative health care. For the purposes of this subsection "relatives" shall be limited to:

(a) Spouse.

(b) Son, daughter, grandchild, or foster child.

(c) Grandparent or parent.

(5) For purposes of the provisions of subsections (3), (4), and (6)(a) of this section:

Members of household means "persons who reside in same home, who have reciprocal and natural and/or moral duties to and do provide support for one another. The term does not include persons sharing the same general house when the living style is primarily that of a dormitory or commune."

(6) Bereavement: Accumulated sick leave shall be granted up to three days for each occurrence or as extended by the agency for reasons of travel when an employee is required to be absent from work for any of the following reasons:

(a) Death of members of the employee's household or relatives of the employee or the employee's spouse.

(b) For purposes of the provisions of subsection (6)(a) of this section, "relatives" shall be limited to:

(i) Spouse.

(ii) Son, daughter, grandchild, foster child, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law.

(iii) Grandparent, parent, brother, sister, niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, first cousin, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.

(7) Inclement weather: Up to three days of accumulated sick leave shall be granted when the employee is unable to report for scheduled

work because of severe inclement weather. (Such use of sick leave shall be limited to three days in any calendar year and shall be used only as specified in WAC 356-18-115.)

(8) ~~((In addition to the reasons listed above, unforeseen child care requirements for the employee's son, daughter, stepchild, or a child in the custody of and residing in the home of the employee.))~~ Unforeseen family care requirements: ((t)) Such use of sick leave shall normally be limited to a maximum of one day per incident, and to three days in any calendar year, unless extended by the appointing authority, and shall be used only as specified in WAC 356-18-116.((t))

(9) When a condition listed under subsection (1)(a) or (c) of this section arises while the employee is on vacation leave, the employee shall be granted accrued sick leave as provided above for the condition (in lieu of the approved vacation leave) provided that the employee requests such sick leave within fourteen days after return to work. Such conversion rights shall not extend to vacation leave taken prior to an employee's separation as provided in WAC 356-18-100(2).

Reviser's note: The bracketed material preceding the section above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

WSR 91-24-083

PROPOSED RULES

PUGET SOUND AIR

POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

[Filed December 4, 1991, 9:35 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Regulation III: Amending sections 1.07, 2.01, and 3.01; and adding section 3.07.

Purpose: To add control measures for ethylene oxide sterilizers and aerators and to clarify the chrome plating and anodizing rule.

Other Identifying Information: Section 1.07 relates to special definitions. Section 2.01 pertains to applicability. Section 3.01 refers to chromic acid plating and anodizing. Section 3.07 refers to ethylene oxide sterilizers and aerators.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 70.94 RCW.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 70.94.081.

Summary: The proposed amendments will require the control of emissions of ethylene oxide from sterilizers and aerators. Definitions of ethylene oxide sterilizers and aerators will be added and sterilizers and aerators will not be required to comply with Regulation III, Article 2. The chromic acid plating and anodizing rule will be clarified.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Ethylene oxide, a probable carcinogen, has been identified by the agency as a toxic air contaminant whose emissions pose potential health impacts to the public. The proposed amendments will require control of emissions of ethylene oxide from sterilizers and aerators. Technical amendments to the chromic acid plating and anodizing rule will clarify the rule.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Margaret Corbin, 200 West Mercer, Room 205, Seattle, 296-7469; Implementation and Enforcement: James Nolan, 200 West Mercer, Room 205, Seattle, 296-7426.

Name of Proponent: Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The proposed amendments will make it unlawful for a person to cause or allow the use of a sterilizer or aerator unless the ethylene oxide-contaminated exhaust is directed to a control device with a specified control efficiency level. All of the ethylene oxide would have to be vented to the control device, with none lost due to leaks or discharge to the wastewater streams. The proposed amendments will define ethylene oxide sterilizer and aerator and ethylene oxide sterilizers and aerators will not be required to comply with Article 2 of Regulation III. The proposed amendments will also clarify the chromic acid plating and anodizing rule by specifying the need to install a permanent ampere-hour accumulator that is operating at all times electrical current is applied to the tank and by clarifying emission limits for hexavalent chromium.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Definitions for ethylene oxide sterilizer and ethylene oxide aerator will be added to the special definitions section. Ethylene oxide sterilizers and aerators will not be required to comply with Article 2 of Regulation III. The chromic acid plating and anodizing rule clarifies the emission limits for hexavalent chromium.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Seattle Center, Center House Conference Room G, 305 Harrison Street, Seattle, on January 9, 1992, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Anita J. Frankel, Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency, 200 West Mercer, #205, Seattle, WA 98119, by December 31, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 9, 1991 [1992].

December 3, 1991

Margaret Corbin
Air Toxics Specialist

AMENDATORY SECTION

SECTION 1.07 SPECIAL DEFINITIONS

(a) ACCEPTABLE SOURCE IMPACT LEVEL (ASIL) means a concentration of a toxic air contaminant in the atmosphere that is used to evaluate the air quality impact of a single source. There are three types of acceptable source impact levels: risk based, threshold-based, and special. Concentrations for these three types of ASILs are established by the Board after public hearing and are listed in Appendix A of this Regulation III.

(b) AIR POLLUTION means the present in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property.

(c) AMPERE-HOURS means the integral of electrical current applied to a plating or anodizing tank (amperes) over a period of time (hours).

(d) ANTI-MIST ADDITIVE means a chemical which reduces the hexavalent chromium emission rate from a tank.

(e) BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT) means an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction, which the Agency, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts, and other costs, determines is achievable for such source through applications of production processes and available methods, systems and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each pollutant.

(f) CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING means an electrolytic process by which a metal surface is converted to an oxide surface coating in a solution containing chromic acid.

(g) CHROMIC ACID PLATING means an electrolytic process by which chromium is deposited on a base metal surface.

(h) COLD SOLVENT CLEANER or COLD CLEANER means a degreasing tank in which a solvent with a true vapor pressure greater than 4.2 kPa (0.6 psia) is not heated at or above the boiling point.

(i) ETHYLENE OXIDE AERATOR means any equipment, space or room in which air is used to remove residual ethylene oxide from sterilized materials.

(j) ETHYLENE OXIDE STERILIZER means any chamber or related piece of equipment that uses ethylene oxide or an ethylene oxide mixture in any sterilization or fumigation process.

((i)) (k) FREEBOARD RATIO means the freeboard height (the distance from the top of the degreaser to the air/solvent vapor interface) divided by the width (lesser horizontal dimension) of the degreaser (measured at the top).

((j)) (l) REFRIGERATED FREEBOARD CHILLER means a set of cooling coils situated above the condenser which operates at 2°C or less.

((k)) (m) TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT (TAC) means any air contaminant listed in Appendix A of this Regulation III or listed in the Administrative Regulations of the United States of America in 40 CFR Part 372, Subpart D, as both now exist or are hereinafter amended, and both of which by this reference are incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

((l)) (n) VAPOR DEGREASER means a degreasing tank in which the solvent is heated at or above the boiling point.

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION

SECTION 2.01 APPLICABILITY

(a) Article 2 of this Regulation III shall apply to all sources of toxic air contaminants except the following:

- (1) Asbestos Removal Operations (see Article 4 of Regulation III)
- (2) Chromic Acid Plating and Anodizing Tanks (see Section 3.01 of Regulation III)
- (3) Solvent Metal Cleaners (see Section 3.05 of Regulation III)
- (4) Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners (see Section 3.03 of Regulation III)
- (5) Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning Systems (see Section 3.07 of Regulation II)
- (6) Gasoline Storage and Dispensing Operations (see Article 2 of Regulation II)
- (7) Graphic Arts Systems (see Section 3.05 of Regulation II)
- (8) Can and Paper Coating Operations (see Section 3.03 of Regulation II)
- (9) Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations (see Section 3.04 of Regulation II)
- (10) Polyester/Vinylester/Gelcoat/Resin Operations (see Section 3.08 of Regulation II)
- (11) Coatings and Ink Manufacturing (see Section 3.11 of Regulation II)
- (12) Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers and Aerators (see Section 3.07 of Regulation III)

(b) Any demonstration required by this Article shall be conducted in accordance with the Agency "Guidelines For Evaluating Sources of Toxic Air Contaminants", which are hereby incorporated by reference.

AMENDATORY SECTION

SECTION 3.01 CHROMIC ACID PLATING AND ANODIZING

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the operation of any chromic acid plating or anodizing tank unless the tank is equipped with ((am)) a permanent ampere-hour accumulator that is operating at all times electrical current is applied to the tank and the facility-wide uncontrolled hexavalent chromium emissions from plating or anodizing tanks are reduced by at least 95% using either of the following control techniques:

- (1) An anti-mist additive or other equally effective control method which has been approved by the Control Officer shall be employed; or
- (2) The tank shall be equipped with:

(A) A capture system approved by the Control Officer, which represents good engineering practice and which shall be in place and in operation at all times electrical current is applied to the tank; and

~~((B) A control device which shall reduce hexavalent chromium emissions by at least 95%.)~~

~~(B) ((C))~~ A combination of anti-mist additives or other control method and use of control devices which collectively shall limit hexavalent chromium emissions to less than 0.15 milligrams per ampere-hour of electrical charge applied to the tank.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the operation of any chromic acid plating or anodizing tank at a facility where the facility-wide hexavalent chromium emissions from chromic acid plating and anodizing are greater than 1 kilogram per year after the application of the control techniques required by (a) above, unless the facility-wide uncontrolled hexavalent chromium emissions from plating and anodizing tanks are reduced by at least 99% using either of the following control techniques:

- (1) An anti-mist additive or other equally effective control method which has been approved by the Control Officer shall be employed; or
- (2) The tank shall be equipped with:

(A) A capture system approved by the Control Officer, which represents good engineering practice and which shall be in place and in operation at all times electrical current is applied to the tank; and

~~((B) A control device which shall reduce hexavalent chromium emissions by at least 99%.)~~

~~(B) ((C))~~ A combination of anti-mist additives or other control method and use of control devices which collectively shall limit hexavalent chromium emissions to less than 0.03 milligrams per ampere-hour of electrical charge applied to the tank.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the operation of any chromic acid plating or anodizing tank at a facility where the facility-wide hexavalent chromium emissions from chromic acid plating and anodizing would be greater than 1 kilogram per year after the application of the control techniques required by (b) above, unless the facility-wide uncontrolled hexavalent chromium emissions from plating and anodizing tanks are reduced by at least 99.8% using either of the following control techniques:

- (1) An anti-mist additive or other equally effective control method which has been approved by the Control Officer shall be employed; or
- (2) The tank shall be equipped with:

(A) A capture system approved by the Control Officer, which represents good engineering practice and which shall be in place and in operation at all times electrical current is applied to the tank; and

~~((B) A control device which shall reduce hexavalent chromium emissions by at least 99.8%.)~~

~~(B) ((C))~~ A combination of anti-mist additives or other control method and use of control devices which collectively shall limit hexavalent chromium emissions to less than 0.006 milligrams per ampere-hour of electrical charge applied to the tank.

(d) The owner or operator of the source shall report the facility-wide hexavalent chromium emissions to the Agency annually using procedures approved by the Control Officer.

~~((e) The provisions of Section 3.01(a) shall be effective January 1, 1991.)~~

~~(e) ((f))~~ The provisions of Sections 3.01 (b) and (c) shall be met on the following schedule:

- ~~((1) Submit Notice of Construction by July 1, 1991; and)~~
- ~~(1) ((2))~~ Submit Progress Report by January 1, 1992; and
- ~~(2) ((3))~~ Achieve Final Compliance by July 1, 1992.

~~((g) The provisions of Section 3.01(d) shall be effective upon adoption.)~~

NEW SECTION

SECTION 3.07 ETHYLENE OXIDE STERILIZERS AND AERATORS

(a) The provisions of this rule do not apply if the facility-wide usage of ethylene oxide is less than 11 kilograms (25 pounds per year).

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the emission of ethylene oxide from the operation of any sterilizer or aerator unless ethylene oxide emissions from each device meet the following control efficiencies:

Facility-wide Usage of Ethylene Oxide kg/yr (lbs/yr)	Exhaust Streams to be Controlled	Control Efficiency (%)
≥11 and ≤272 (≥25 and ≤600)	Sterilizer Aerator	99.0 90.0
>275 and ≤2,270 (>600 and ≤5,000)	Sterilizer Aerator	99.9 95.0
2270 (>5,000)	Sterilizer Aerator	99.9 99.0

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the operation of an ethylene oxide sterilizer or aerator unless the maximum concentration of ethylene oxide is less than 10 ppm as measured 1 centimeter away from any portion of the equipment other than the exhaust.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the discharge of ethylene oxide in the sterilizer exhaust vacuum pump working fluid to the wastewater stream.

(e) Annual source tests shall be conducted in accordance with Section 1.09 of Regulation III to verify compliance with the requirements in this section.

(f) The provisions of this section shall be met on the following schedule:

- (1) Submit Notice of Construction by July 1, 1992; and
- (2) Submit Progress Report by July 1, 1993; and
- (3) Achieve Final Compliance by July 1, 1994.

WSR 91-24-084

**WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES
HORSE RACING COMMISSION**

[Filed December 4, 1991, 9:40 a.m.]

On November 19, 1991, the Washington Horse Racing Commission voted unanimously to veto the proposed amendment to WAC 260-48-110 Entry wager on one is wager on all, code reviser's filing number WSR 91-21-104, dated October 22, 1991.

John Crowley
Executive Secretary

WSR 91-24-085

**PERMANENT RULES
HORSE RACING COMMISSION**

[Filed December 4, 1991, 9:42 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: November 19, 1991.

Purpose: Amend restrictive language prohibiting platers and dentists from becoming trainers while holding said occupational permit.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 260-36-030.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 67.16.040.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-21-103 on October 22, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: In the last line of the WAC the words "and dentists shall not be eligible", was inadvertently left out of the wordage.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

December 3, 1991

John Crowley
Executive Secretary

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Rules of Racing [Order 89-03], filed 4/21/61 [6/9/89])

WAC 260-36-030 VETERINARIANS, PLATERS, AND DENTISTS—LICENSE REQUIRED—INELIGIBLE AS TRAINERS. The license fee for veterinarians, platers and dentists shall be for one year and shall be \$15.00. They must be approved by the commission before practicing their professions on the grounds of an association. The((y)) veterinarians and dentists shall not be eligible to hold a license to train horses while holding said occupational license.

Reviser's note: The bracketed material preceding the section above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

WSR 91-24-086
PROPOSED RULES
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD
 [Filed December 4, 1991, 9:47 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 314-24-040 Wine labels—Certificate of label approval required—Labels to be submitted.

Purpose: To prohibit labels which may be appealing to children.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 66.08.010.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 66.28.110.

Summary: The rule as amended prohibits wine labels which may be appealing to children, but allows the depiction of persons under 21 years of age which do not promote illegal consumption.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Janice Lee Britt, Assistant Chief Administrator, 1025 East Union, Olympia, 586-6701; **Implementation and Enforcement:** Gary Gilbert, Chief, 1025 East Union, Olympia, 586-3052.

Name of Proponent: Washington State Liquor Control Board, governmental.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, as to Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, and Fiscal Matters: No significant fiscal impact.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This rule will clarify existing policy by prohibiting wine labels which are appealing to children. Additionally, this rule will allow the depiction of persons under 21 years of age on wine labels when they are in good taste and do not promote illegal consumption.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Liquor Control Board, 5th Floor, 1025 East Union, Olympia, WA 98504, on January 15, 1992, at 9:30 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: M. Carter Mitchell, Public Information Officer, by January 13, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 15, 1992.

December 3, 1991

Paula O'Connor

Chairman

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 274, Resolution No. 283, filed 12/28/88)

WAC 314-24-040 WINE LABELS—CERTIFICATE OF LABEL APPROVAL REQUIRED—LABELS TO BE SUBMITTED. No wine shall be imported or sold within the state of Washington until the certificate of approval holder, or domestic winery, or United States importer of foreign wine, shall have obtained from the board a certificate of label approval for such wine.

(1) A request for certificate of label approval must be submitted to the board on forms prescribed by the board, together with the following:

(a) Two labels of the brand and type for which approval is requested for wines under seven percent alcohol by volume; and

(b) One copy of the federal certificate of label approval for such wine which has been issued by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, U.S. Treasury Department.

(2) Any change in label or product which requires reissuance of federal approval under the provisions of 27 CFR Part 4, must also be submitted to the board in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this regulation.

(3) Every producer, importer, bottler, or wholesaler of wine shall, upon request of the board or its authorized representative, furnish without cost to the board, samples of any brand of wine upon its premises for the purpose of analysis in order to determine whether the wine conforms to the quality standards set by the board in WAC 314-24-060 and conforms with commercial standards.

(4) No label shall be used that is misleading.

(5) No label will be approved which is designed to be especially appealing to children or other persons under legal age to consume. Persons who appear to be under legal age to consume may be depicted on a label when, in the discretion of the board, the depiction is dignified and does not promote illegal consumption of liquor.

WSR 91-24-087
PROPOSED RULES
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD
 [Filed December 4, 1991, 9:49 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 314-20-020 Beer labels—Certificate of label approval required—Labels to be submitted.

Purpose: To prohibit labels which may be appealing to children.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 66.08.010.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 66.28.120.

Summary: The rule as amended prohibits beer labels which may be appealing to children, but allows the depiction of persons under 21 years of age which do not promote illegal consumption.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Janice Lee Britt, Assistant Chief Administrator, 1025 East Union, Olympia, 586-6701; **Implementation and Enforcement:** Gary Gilbert, Chief, 1025 East Union, Olympia, 586-3052.

Name of Proponent: Washington State Liquor Control Board, governmental.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, as to Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, and Fiscal Matters: No significant fiscal impact.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This rule will clarify existing policy by prohibiting beer labels which are appealing to children. Additionally, this rule will allow the depiction of persons under 21 years of age on beer labels when they are in good taste and do not promote illegal consumption.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Liquor Control Board, 5th Floor, 1025 East Union, Olympia, WA 98504, on January 15, 1992, at 9:30 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: M. Carter Mitchell, Public Information Officer, by January 13, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 15, 1992.

December 3, 1991

Paula O'Connor

Chairman

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 91-08-022, filed 3/27/91, effective 4/27/91)

WAC 314-20-020 BEER LABELS—CERTIFICATE OF LABEL APPROVAL REQUIRED—LABELS TO BE SUBMITTED. (1) Every bottle or can containing beer intended for sale in the state of Washington shall bear a label in compliance with RCW 66.28.120. No beer shall be imported or sold within the state of Washington until the licensed brewery, or certificate of approval holder, shall have obtained from the board a certificate of label approval for such beer.

(2) A request for certificate of label approval must be submitted on a form(~~((+))~~) prescribed by the board which is one copy of the federal certificate of label approval for such beer, issued by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco(~~((+))~~), and Firearms, U.S. Treasury Department.

(3) Any change in label or product which requires reissuance of federal certificate of label approval, must also be submitted to the board, in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this regulation.

(4) No label shall be used that is misleading.

(5) Every producer, importer, or wholesaler of beer shall, upon request of the board or its authorized representative, furnish(~~((+))~~) without cost to the board, samples of any brand of beer upon its premises for the purpose of analysis in order to determine whether the beer conforms to commercial standards.

(6) No label will be approved which is designed to be especially appealing to children or other persons under legal age to consume. Persons who appear to be under legal age to consume may be depicted on a label when, in the discretion of the board, the depiction is dignified and does not promote illegal consumption of liquor.

WSR 91-24-088
RULES COORDINATOR
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
(Building Code Council)
(Public Works Board)

[Filed December 4, 1991, 9:55 a.m.]

The rules coordinator for the Department of Community Development is Cathie Halpin, Ninth and Columbia Building, P.O. Box 48300, Olympia, WA 98504-8300, phone (206) 586-1310 or 321-1310 scan.

The rules coordinator for the State Building Code Council is Linda Ramsey, Ninth and Columbia Building, P.O. Box 48300, Olympia, WA 98504-8300, phone (206) 586-3423 or 321-3423 scan.

The rules coordinator for the Public Works Board is Pete Butkus, 4317 6th Avenue Southeast, P.O. Box 48319, Olympia, WA 98504-8319, phone (206) 493-2888 or 585-2888 scan.

Chuck Clarke
 Director

WSR 91-24-089
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
BOARD FOR
VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS
 [Memorandum—December 3, 1991]

The Board for Volunteer Firefighters will meet on the following days in 1992:

January 24, 1992

April 24, 1992

July 24, 1992

October 30, 1992

All meetings will be held in Room 207 of the Olympia Forum Building and will begin at 9:00 a.m.

WSR 91-24-090
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRIES
 [Filed December 4, 1991, 10:41 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Proposed amendment to chapters 296-20 and 296-23 WAC dealing with rules and fees for treatment of injured workers.

Purpose: To clarify rules relating to nursing services and attendant care.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

Summary: See Title of Rule and Purpose above.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Colleen Wojciechowski, General Administration Building, HC-252, Olympia, 586-4937; Implementation and Enforcement: Joseph A. Dear, General Administration Building, HC-101, Olympia, 753-6307.

Name of Proponent: Health Services Analysis, Department of Labor and Industries, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Proposes amendment of chapters 296-20 and 296-23 WAC of the medical aid rules and maximum fee schedules to clarify rules relating to nursing services and attendant care.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

WAC 296-20-01002, no economic impact, definitions; 296-20-091 paragraphs 1 and 2, no economic impact, housekeeping clarification of language; 296-20-091 paragraph 3, reduced costs, eliminates requirement of additional report; 296-20-091 paragraph 4, minor or negligible impact; no changes over existing regulations; rule or regulatory scheme that results in no substantive change over existing regulations or regulatory schemes; 296-20-091 paragraph 5, affects less than 10 percent of one industry, 20 percent of all industries (current level of affect is 1%); and 296-23-50001, modifications of the fee schedule to include fee maximums for some services may incur economic impacts on affected businesses. However, it has been determined that changes are not feasible in meeting the stated objective of the statutes which are the basis for the proposed rule. RCW 51.36-.080 was enacted to assure that the department must, ". . . purchase health care in a prudent, cost-effective manner . . .". Mitigating these rules is therefore not required. Further, these rules do not affect small businesses in a disproportionate manner.

Hearing Location: General Administration Building Auditorium, 210 11th Street, Olympia, WA 98504, on January 14, 1992, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Colleen Wojciechowski, Office of the Medical Director, HC-252, by January 14, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: February 13, 1992.

December 4, 1991

Joseph A. Dear
Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-14-009, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90)

WAC 296-20-01002 DEFINITIONS. TERMINATION OF TREATMENT: When treatment is no longer required and/or the industrial condition is stabilized, a report indicating the date of stabilization should be submitted to the department or self-insurer. This is necessary to initiate closure of the industrial claim. The patient may require continued treatment for conditions not related to the industrial condition; however, financial responsibility for such care must be the patient's.

UNUSUAL OR UNLISTED PROCEDURE: Value of unlisted services or procedures should be substantiated "by report" (BR).

"BY REPORT": BR (by report) in the value column indicates that the value of this service is to be determined by report (BR) because the service is too unusual, variable or new to be assigned a unit value. The report shall provide an adequate definition or description of the services or procedures that explain why the services or procedures (e.g., operative or narrative report) are too unusual, variable, or complex to be assigned a relative value unit, using any of the following as indicated:

- (1) Diagnosis;
- (2) Size, location and number of lesion(s) or procedure(s) where appropriate;
- (3) Major surgical procedure and supplementary procedure(s);
- (4) Whenever possible, list the nearest similar procedure by number according to this schedule;
- (5) Estimated follow-up;
- (6) Operative time.

The department or self-insurer may adjust BR procedures when such action is indicated.

"INDEPENDENT OR SEPARATE PROCEDURE": Certain of the listed procedures are commonly carried out as an integral part of a total service, and as such do not warrant a separate charge. When such a procedure is carried out as a separate entity, not immediately related to other services, the indicated value for "independent procedure" is applicable.

SV. ITEMS: Sv (service) procedures are not essentially a single procedure, rather they are comprised of several other procedures. These "Sv" procedures although identified by a specific code number, can be described only in terms of the several services included. Therefore, unit values are not indicated for Sv procedures and total value is derived from the values of the individual services performed. These Sv procedures require "BR" (see above) information to substantiate billing.

MODIFIED WORK STATUS: The injured worker is not able to return to their previous work, but is physically capable of carrying out work of a lighter nature. Injured workers should be urged to return to modified work as soon as reasonable as such work is frequently beneficial for body conditioning and regaining self confidence.

Under RCW 51.32.090, when the employer has modified work available for the worker, the employer must furnish the doctor and the worker with a statement describing the available work in terms that will enable the doctor to relate the physical activities of the job to the worker's physical limitations and capabilities. The doctor shall then determine whether the worker is physically able to perform the work described. The employer may not increase the physical requirements of the job without requesting the opinion of the doctor as to the worker's ability to perform such additional work. If after a trial period of reemployment the worker is unable to continue with such work, the worker's time loss compensation will be resumed upon certification by the attending doctor.

If the employer has no modified work available, the department should be notified immediately, so vocational assessment can be conducted to determine whether the worker will require assistance in returning to work.

REGULAR WORK STATUS: The injured worker is physically capable of returning to his/her regular work. It is the duty of the attending doctor to notify the worker and the department or self-insurer, as the case may be, of the specific date of release to return to regular work. Compensation will be terminated on the release date. Further treatment can be allowed as requested by the attending doctor if the condition is not stationary and such treatment is needed and otherwise in order.

TOTAL TEMPORARY DISABILITY: Full-time loss compensation will be paid when the worker is unable to return to any type of reasonably continuous gainful employment as a direct result of an accepted industrial injury or exposure.

TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITY: Partial time loss compensation may be paid when the worker can return to work on a limited basis or return to lesser paying job is necessitated by the accepted injury or condition. The worker must have a reduction in wages of more than five percent before consideration of partial time loss can be made. No partial time loss compensation can be paid after the worker's condition is stationary.

ALL TIME LOSS COMPENSATION MUST BE CERTIFIED BY THE ATTENDING DOCTOR BASED ON OBJECTIVE FINDINGS.

PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY: Any anatomic or functional abnormality or loss after maximum rehabilitation has been achieved, which is determined to be stable or nonprogressive at the time the evaluation is made. When the attending doctor has reason to believe a permanent impairment exists, the department or self-insurer should be notified. Specified disabilities (amputation or loss of function of extremities, loss of hearing or vision) are to be rated utilizing a nationally recognized impairment rating guide. Unspecified disabilities (internal injuries, spinal injuries, mental health, etc.) are to be rated utilizing the category system detailed under WAC 296-20-200 et al. for injuries occurring on or after October 1, 1974. Appendix D contains a schedule of the permanent disability maximum awards. UNDER WASHINGTON LAW DISABILITY AWARDS ARE BASED SOLELY ON PHYSICAL OR MENTAL IMPAIRMENT DUE TO THE ACCEPTED INJURY OR CONDITIONS WITHOUT CONSIDERATION OF ECONOMIC FACTORS.

TOTAL PERMANENT DISABILITY: Loss of both legs or arms, or one leg and one arm, total loss of eyesight, paralysis or other condition permanently incapacitating the worker from performing any work at any gainful employment. When the attending doctor feels a worker may be totally and permanently disabled, the attending doctor should communicate this information immediately to the department or self-insurer. A vocational evaluation and an independent rating of disability may be arranged by the department prior to a determination as to total permanent disability. Coverage for treatment does not usually continue after the date an injured worker is placed on pension.

FATAL: When the attending doctor has reason to believe a worker has died as a result of an industrial injury or exposure, the doctor should notify the nearest department service location (see Appendix C) or the self-insurer immediately. Often an autopsy is required by the

department or self-insurer. If so, it will be authorized by the service location manager or the self-insurer. Benefits payable include burial stipend and monthly payments to the surviving spouse and/or dependents.

DOCTOR: For these rules, means a person licensed to practice one or more of the following professions: Medicine and surgery; osteopathic medicine and surgery; chiropractic; drugless therapeutics; podiatry; dentistry; optometry.

Only those persons so licensed may sign report of accident forms and time loss cards except as provided in WAC 296-20-100.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDER OR PROVIDER: For these rules means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, association, agency, institution, or other legal entity providing any kind of services related to the treatment of an industrially injured worker. It includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, medical doctors, dentists, chiropractors, vocational rehabilitation counselors, osteopathic physicians, pharmacists, podiatrists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, massage therapists, psychologists, drugless therapeutics, and durable medical equipment dealers.

PRACTITIONER: For these rules, means any person defined as a "doctor" under these rules, or licensed to practice one or more of the following professions: Audiology; physical therapy; occupational therapy; pharmacy; prosthetics; orthotics; psychology; nursing; physician or osteopathic assistant; and massage therapy.

PHYSICIAN: For these rules, means any person licensed to perform one or more of the following professions: Medicine and surgery; or osteopathic medicine and surgery.

ACCEPTANCE, ACCEPTED CONDITION: Determination by a qualified representative of the department or self-insurer that reimbursement for the diagnosis and curative or rehabilitative treatment of a claimant's medical condition is the responsibility of the department or self-insurer. The condition being accepted must be specified by one or more diagnosis codes from the current edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Clinically Modified (ICD-CM).

AUTHORIZATION: Notification by a qualified representative of the department or self-insurer that specific medically necessary treatment, services, or equipment provided for the diagnosis and curative or rehabilitative treatment of an accepted condition will be reimbursed by the department or self-insurer.

MEDICALLY NECESSARY: Those health services are medically necessary which, in the opinion of the director or his or her designee, are:

- Proper and necessary for the diagnosis and curative or rehabilitative treatment of an accepted condition; and
- Reflective of accepted standards of good practice within the scope of the provider's license or certification; and
- Not delivered primarily for the convenience of the claimant, the claimant's attending doctor, or any other provider; and
- Provided at the least cost and in the least intensive setting of care consistent with the other provisions of this definition.

In no case shall services which are inappropriate to the accepted condition or which present hazards in excess of the expected medical benefits be considered medically necessary. Services which are controversial, obsolete, experimental, or investigational are presumed not to be medically necessary, and shall be authorized only as provided in WAC 296-20-03002(6).

UTILIZATION REVIEW: The assessment of a claimant's medical care to assure that it is medically necessary and of good quality. This assessment typically considers the appropriateness of the place of care, level of care, and the duration, frequency or quantity of services provided in relation to the accepted condition being treated.

EMERGENT HOSPITAL ADMISSION: Placement of the worker in an acute care hospital for treatment of a work related medical condition of an unforeseen or rapidly progressing nature which if not treated in an inpatient setting, is likely to jeopardize the worker's health or treatment outcome.

NONEMERGENT (ELECTIVE) HOSPITAL ADMISSION: Placement of the worker in an acute care hospital for medical treatment of an accepted condition which may be safely scheduled in advance without jeopardizing the worker's health or treatment outcome.

ATTENDANT CARE: Those personal care services that assist a worker with dressing, feeding, and personal hygiene to facilitate self-care and are provided in order to maintain the worker in their place of temporary or permanent residence consistent with their needs, abilities, and safety. These services may be provided by but are not limited to, registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, registered nursing assistants, and other individuals such as family members.

HOME NURSING: Those nursing services that are medically necessary to maintain the worker in their place of temporary or permanent residence consistent with their needs, abilities, and safety. These services may be provided by but are not limited to, home health care, and hospice agencies on either an hourly or intermittent basis.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 80-29, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81)

~~WAC 296-20-091 ((PRIVATE ROOM—INTENSIVE CARE SPECIAL OR HOME NURSES)) HOME NURSING OR ATTENDANT CARE. ((When the worker's condition is such that he requires special nurses, a private room or intensive care, the attending doctor may order these services, subject to later department or self-insurer approval of the claim without prior authorization. The department or self-insurer should be notified immediately by collect telephone.~~

~~RCW 51.32.060 provides attendant care for injured workers on total permanent disability pension when such injured worker is so "physically helpless as to be unable to care for his personal needs." However, prior to total permanent disability determination some other workers, i.e., paraplegic, quadriplegic, double amputees, multiple fractures, etc. may either temporarily or permanently require special or attendant (home nurse) care.~~

~~When the attending doctor has reason to believe such care is needed the following information must be submitted in addition to basic report requirements outlined in WAC 296-20-035:~~

~~(1) Description of special/home nurse care required to include estimated time required i.e., catheterization, 3 times per day—30 minutes; bathing, 2 times per day—one hour; toilet transfers—as needed; dressing change, 4 times per day—two hours.~~

~~(2) Skill level or special training required to administer care i.e., RN, LPN; family member who has received special training, no special training required.~~

~~(3) If known, name and address of person willing to provide care.~~

~~(4) Length of time special/home nurse care will be required.~~

~~Approval of fees) A worker temporarily totally disabled or permanently totally disabled may either temporarily or permanently require home nursing or attendant care. A physician's request and prior department authorization are required for home ((nurse/)) nursing and attendant care ((is negotiable based upon care provided, and level of training of provider)).~~

~~((In addition, the department or self-insurer may authorize and pay for visiting nurse care necessary for evaluation or instruction of home health care provider.)) Home health, hospice, and home care agency providers shall be licensed.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-19, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86)

WAC 296-23-50001 NURSING SERVICES AND ATTENDANT CARE. See WAC 296-20-091 for qualifications. ((Specify skill level and hours of service:

- M-0855 Professional nurse services
- M-0856 Nonprofessional attendant care
- M-0877 Home health office call
- M-0878 Home health aide care
- M-0879 Visiting nurse call
- M-1200 Home health—nurse visit, agency based
- M-1201 Home health—physical therapy, agency based
- M-1202 Home health—occupational therapy, agency based
- M-1203 Home health—speech therapy, agency based
- M-1204 Home health—aide visit, agency based
- M-1210 Home health—nurse visit, free standing
- M-1211 Home health—physical therapy, free standing
- M-1212 Home health—occupational therapy, free standing
- M-1213 Home health—speech therapy, free standing
- M-1214 Home health—aide visit, free standing
- M-3333 Visiting nurse—Physical therapy
- M-4444 Visiting nurse—Occupational therapy
- M-5555 Visiting nurse—Speech therapy
- M-8900 Special duty nurse—RN—First shift
- M-8901 Special duty nurse—RN—Second shift
- M-8902 Special duty nurse—RN—Third shift
- M-8903 Special duty nurse—RN—Partial shift
- M-8904 Special duty nurse—LPN—First shift
- M-8905 Special duty nurse—LPN—Second shift

- M-8906 Special duty nurse—LPN—Third shift
- M-8907 Special duty nurse—LPN—Partial shift
- M-8908 Special duty nurse—RN—Holiday
- M-8909 Special duty nurse—LPN—Holiday
- M-8999 Unlisted nursing or attendant service:))

The maximum fee is determined by multiplying the unit value for the service by the conversion factor for drugless therapeutics.

unit value

HOME NURSING HOURLY SERVICES

M0878 hourly home health aide care (one hour)	10.7
M8900 hourly RN care (one hour)	22.2
M8904 hourly LPN care (one hour)	17.0

HOME NURSING INTERMITTENT SERVICES

M1200 home health—nurse (RN, LPN) visit (per day)	61.5
M1201 home health—physical therapy visit (per visit)	61.5
M1202 home health—occupational therapy visit (per visit)	63.7
M1203 home health—speech therapy visit (per visit)	63.7
M1204 home health—aide visit (per day)	35.5
M1215 home health—nurse (RN, LPN) each additional visit (per day)	25.9
M1216 Independent nursing evaluation requested by the department or self-insurer	BR

ATTENDANT CARE SERVICES

M0856 attendant care (This code is to be used by the self-employed nonagency provider, fee set by the department based on skill level.)	BR
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OTHER

M0855 nursing home, group home, boarding home services	BR
M0857 head injury rehabilitation services	BR
M8999 unlisted nursing or attendant service	BR

**WSR 91-24-091
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
[Filed December 4, 1991, 11:09 a.m.]**

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Amending WAC 458-30-262 Agricultural land valuation—Interest rate—Property tax component.

Purpose: To provide county assessors with the interest rate and property tax component for use in valuing agricultural land classified under current use, for assessment year 1992.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 84.08.010 and 84.08.070.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 84.34.065.

Summary: Amendments are to update interest rate and property tax component.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Required by statute to be determined annually by the department.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: James Winterstein, 711 Capitol Way, #205, Olympia, (206) 586-4283; Implementation and Enforcement: William Rice, 6004 Capitol Boulevard, Tumwater, 753-5503.

Name of Proponent: Department of Revenue, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The amendments to this rule provide county assessors with the proper interest rate and "property tax component" necessary to value classified farm and agricultural land for assessment year 1992.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

The Department of Revenue has reviewed administrative provisions contained in these rules in order to lessen the economic impact on small businesses. A small business economic impact statement is not required for the following reason(s): No economic impact, this rule adds no identifiable administrative costs to businesses; and negligible impact, this rule requires no action on the part of any small business.

Hearing Location: Evergreen Plaza Building, 2nd Floor Conference Room, 711 Capitol Way South, Olympia, WA, on January 7, 1992, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: James A. Winterstein, Administrative Law Judge, Department of Revenue, AX-02, P.O. Box 47460, Olympia, WA 98504-7460, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 14, 1992.

December 4, 1991
William N. Rice
Assistant Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 91-04-001, filed 1/24/91, effective 2/24/91)

WAC 458-30-262 AGRICULTURAL LAND VALUATION—INTEREST RATE—PROPERTY TAX COMPONENT. For assessment year ((+1991)) 1992, the interest rate and the property tax component that are to be used to value classified farm and agricultural lands are as follows:

- (1) The interest rate is ((+0.65)) 10.55 percent; and
- (2) The property tax component for each county is:

((COUNTY	PERCENT	COUNTY	PERCENT
Adams	1.38	Lewis	1.27
Asotin	1.54	Lincoln	1.48
Benton	1.51	Mason	1.28
Chelan	1.38	Okanogan	1.43
Clallam	1.28	Pacific	1.46
Clark	1.39	Pend Oreille	1.18
Columbia	1.45	Pierce	1.59
Cowlitz	1.21	San Juan	0.96
Douglas	1.42	Skagit	1.29
Ferry	1.02	Skamania	0.95
Franklin	1.64	Snohomish	1.37
Garfield	1.57	Spokane	1.56
Grant	1.42	Stevens	1.12
Grays Harbor	1.45	Thurston	1.59
Island	1.06	Wahkiakum	1.16
Jefferson	1.15	Walla Walla	1.38
King	1.41	Whatcom	1.31
Kitsap	1.30	Whitman	1.56
Kittitas	1.17	Yakima	1.38
Klickitat	1.42))		

COUNTY	PERCENT	COUNTY	PERCENT
Adams	1.52	Lewis	1.29
Asotin	1.46	Lincoln	1.49
Benton	1.56	Mason	1.36
Chelan	1.50	Okanogan	1.45
Clallam	1.29	Pacific	1.45
Clark	1.42	Pend Oreille	1.06
Columbia	1.45	Pierce	1.66
Cowlitz	1.24	San Juan	1.03
Douglas	1.46	Skagit	1.29

COUNTY	PERCENT	COUNTY	PERCENT
Ferry	0.98	Skamania	1.03
Franklin	1.59	Snohomish	1.36
Garfield	1.76	Spokane	1.64
Grant	1.44	Stevens	1.22
Grays Harbor	1.47	Thurston	1.60
Island	0.97	Wahkiakum	1.19
Jefferson	1.18	Walla Walla	1.40
King	1.17	Whatcom	1.41
Kitsap	1.34	Whitman	1.53
Kittitas	1.29	Yakima	1.43
Klickitat	1.31		

**WSR 91-24-092
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)**

[Filed December 4, 1991, 1:51 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Repeal WAC 388-77-256 Employability reassessment.

Purpose: Repeal WAC 388-77-256 Employability reassessment.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: SSB 6624, Laws of 1990.

Statute Being Implemented: SSB 6624, Laws of 1990.

Summary: The repealer eliminates the FIP employability reassessment mandated in WAC 388-77-256. This rule required an employability reassessment for employees employed fulltime to determine if the employment would likely lead to self-sufficiency, the department was to suspend approval of the employability plan. Households continuing employment under a suspended plan for 18 months would be ineligible for FIP incentives, supportive services and child care. With the repealer, an employability reassessment will not be required.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: This rule is necessary to repeal WAC 388-77-256. Implementation of this rule was contingent upon federal approval. Health and Human Services has twice denied our requests to approve this rule. Because of these denials, the FIP executive committee directed this rule be repealed.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Jay Emry, Income Assistance, 753-4371.

Name of Proponent: Department of Social and Health Services, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Same as above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on January 7, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Troyce Warner, Chief, Office of Issuances, Department of Social and Health

Services, Mailstop 5805, Olympia, Washington 98504, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 23, 1992.

December 4, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 388-77-256 Employability Reassessment.

**WSR 91-24-093
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)**

[Order 3295—Filed December 4, 1991, 1:56 p.m., effective December 5, 1991, 12:01 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: December 4, 1991.

Purpose: To repeal WAC 388-77-256 Employability reassessment.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 388-77-256.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: SSB 6624, Laws of 1990.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: This rule is necessary to repeal WAC 388-77-256. Implementation of this rule was contingent upon federal approval. Health and Human Services has twice denied our requests to approve this rule. Because of these denials, the FIP executive committee directed this rule be repealed.

Effective Date of Rule: December 5, 1991, 12:01 a.m.

December 4, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 388-77-256 Employability Reassessment.

**WSR 91-24-094
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Institutions)**

[Filed December 4, 1991, 2:07 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 275-27-026 Eligibility for services.

Purpose: To refine the definition of one of the eligibility categories "other condition resembling mental retardation."

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 71A.10.020.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 71A.10.020.

Summary: Changes the language in WAC 275-27-026 (6)(b) to define more accurately what is meant by other conditions which resemble mental retardation. This amends WAC 275-27-026 (5)(a) which describes diagnosis of autism. A grammatical correction has been in WAC 275-27-026 (3)(b)(i), and the same correction plus a word substitution in WAC 275-27-026 (6)(a).

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Defines "other conditions resembling mental retardation." First defined January 1, 1989, after a planned review of the current definition, the division found that it was not screening adequately the people it was intended to include.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Jan Blackburn, Developmental Disabilities, 753-2786.

Name of Proponent: Department of Social and Health Services, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Same as above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on January 7, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Troyce Warner, Chief, Office of Issuances, Department of Social and Health Services, Mailstop 5805, Olympia, Washington 98504, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 23, 1992.

December 4, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2767, filed 2/28/89)

WAC 275-27-026 ELIGIBILITY FOR SERVICES. (1) A developmental disability is a condition which meets all of the following:

(a) A condition defined as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or another neurological or other condition as described under WAC 275-27-026;

(b) Originates before the individual reaches eighteen years of age;

(c) Is expected to continue indefinitely; and

(d) Results in a substantial handicap.

(2) Mental retardation is a condition resulting in significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning as evidenced by:

(a) A diagnosis of mental retardation documented by a licensed psychologist or certified school psychologist; and

(b) A substantial handicap when the individual has an intelligence quotient score of more than two standard deviations below the mean using the Stanford-Binet, Wechsler, or Leiter International Performance Scale; and

(c) An intelligence quotient score which is not:

(i) Expected to improve with treatment, instruction, or skill acquisition above the established level; or

(ii) Attributable to mental illness or other psychiatric condition; and

(d) Meeting the requirements of developmental disability under subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section.

(3) Cerebral palsy is a condition evidenced by:

(a) A diagnosis of cerebral palsy by a licensed physician; and

(b) A substantial handicap when, after forty-eight months of age:

(i) An individual needs direct physical assistance in two or more of the following activities:

(A) Eating((:));

(B) Dressing((:));

(C) Bathing((:));

(D) Toileting((:)); or

(E) Mobility; or

(ii) An individual meets the requirements under subsection (6)(b) of this section; and

(c) Meeting the requirements under subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section.

(4) Epilepsy is a condition evidenced by:

(a) A diagnosis of epilepsy by a board-eligible neurologist, including documentation the condition is chronic; and

(b) The presence of partially controlled or uncontrolled seizures; and

(c) A substantial handicap when the individual:

(i)(A) Requires the presence of another individual to monitor the individual's medication, and is certified by a physician to be at risk of serious brain damage/trauma without direct physical assistance from another individual; or

(B) In the case of individuals eighteen years of age or older only, requires the presence of another individual to monitor the individual's medication, and is unable to monitor the individual's own medication resulting in risk of medication toxicity or serious dosage side effects threatening the individual's life; or

(ii) Meets the requirements under subsection (6)(b) of this section; and

(d) Meeting the requirements under subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section.

(5) Autism is a condition evidenced by:

(a) A specific diagnosis ((of autism)), by a board-eligible psychiatrist or licensed clinical psychologist, of autistic disorder, a particular diagnostic subgroup of the general diagnostic category pervasive developmental disorders; and

(b) A substantial handicap shown by:

(i) The presence of significant deficits of social and communication skills and marked restriction of activities of daily living, as determined by one or more of the following persons with at least one year's experience working with autistic individuals:

(A) Licensed psychologists;

(B) Psychiatrists;

(C) Social workers;

(D) Certified communication disorder specialists;

(E) Registered occupational therapists;

(F) Case managers;

(G) Certificated educators; and

(H) Others; or

(ii) Meeting the requirements under subsection (6)(b) of this section; and

(c) Meeting the requirements under subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section.

(6) Another neurological or other condition closely related to mental retardation, or requiring treatment similar to that required for individuals with mental retardation is a condition evidenced by:

(a)(i) ((Damage to)) Impairment of the central nervous system as diagnosed by a licensed physician; and

(ii) A substantial handicap when, after forty-eight months of age, an individual needs direct physical assistance ((in)) with two or more of the following activities:

(A) Eating((:));

(B) Dressing((:));

(C) Bathing((:));

(D) Toileting((:)); or

(E) Mobility; and

(iii) An intelligence quotient score of at least one and one-half standard deviations below the mean, using the Wechsler Intelligence Scale, the Stanford-Binet, or the Leiter International Performance Scale; and

(iv) Meeting the requirements under subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section; or

(b) A condition evidenced by:

(i) An intelligence quotient score at least one and one-half standard deviations below the mean, using the Wechsler Intelligence Scale, the Stanford-Binet, or the Leiter International Performance Scale((-)); or

(ii) If the individual's intelligence score is higher than one and one-half standard deviations below the mean, then current or previous eligibility for participation in special education, under WAC 392-171-376 through 392-171-451, shall be demonstrated. Such participation shall not currently or at eighteen years of age be solely due to one or more of the following:

(A) Psychiatric impairment;

(B) Serious emotional/behavioral disturbance; or

(C) Orthopedic impairment; and

((iii)) (iii) A substantial handicap when a ((~~broad independence~~)) standard score of ((~~at least~~)) more than two standard deviations ((or more)) below the mean ((on)) in each of four domains of the adaptive behavior section of the Inventory for Client and Agency Planning (ICAP) is obtained, ((such assessment tool being administered at least every twenty-four months)) the domains identified as:

(A) Motor skills;

(B) Social and communication skills;

(C) Personal living skills;

(D) Community living skills; and

(iv) The ICAP is administered at least every twenty-four months; and

((iiii)) (v) Is not attributable to mental illness, personality and behavioral disorders, or other psychiatric conditions; and

((ivv)) (vi) Meets the requirements under subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section; or

(c) A child under six years of age at risk of developmental disability, as measured by developmental assessment tools and administered by qualified professionals, showing a substantial handicap as evidenced by one of the following:

(i) A delay of at least twenty-five percent of the chronological age in one or more developmental areas between birth and twenty-four months of age; or

(ii) A delay of at least twenty-five percent of the chronological age in two or more developmental areas between twenty-five and forty-eight months of age; or

(iii) A delay of at least twenty-five percent of the chronological age in three or more developmental areas between forty-nine and seventy-two months of age; and

(iv) Such eligibility shall be subject to review at any time, but at least at thirty-six months of age and at least seventy-two months of age;

(v) Developmental areas as described in subsection (6)(c) of this section are:

(A) Fine or gross motor skills;

(B) Self-help skills;

(C) Expressive and receptive communication skills, including American sign language skills;

(D) Social skills; and

(E) Cognitive, academic, or problem-solving skills.

(vi) Qualified professionals, as described in subsection (6)(c) of this section, include, but are not limited to, the following professionals with at least one year's experience and training in the field of child development and preferably in the area of developmental disabilities:

(A) Licensed physicians;

(B) Licensed psychologists;

(C) Certified communication disorder specialists;

(D) Registered occupational therapists;

(E) Licensed physical therapists;

(F) Case managers;

(G) Registered public health nurses; and

(H) Educators.

(vii) Any standardized developmental assessment tool may be used if the tool:

(I) Is reasonably reliable and valid by professional standards; and

(II) Demonstrates the information required to make a determination of the developmental delay; or

(d) A child under six years of age having a diagnosis of Down((-)) Syndrome.

WSR 91-24-095

PROPOSED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

[Filed December 4, 1991, 2:14 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: New WAC 246-815-115 Exception application procedures for approval of dental hygiene expanded functions education programs.

Purpose: To establish application procedures for expanded functions education program approval for accredited dental hygiene programs that include the expanded functions in their accredited curriculum.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 18.29.130(6).

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 18.29.021 (1)(a).

Summary: Establishes application procedures for expanded functions education programs applicable only to accredited dental hygiene programs with the expanded functions in their curriculum.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: To streamline application process for programs that are already accredited.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Carol Lewis, 1300 S.E. Quince Street, Olympia, WA, (206) 586-1867.

Name of Proponent: Department of Health, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The proposed rule provides a simplified application process for expanded function education program approval only for the accredited dental hygiene programs that include the expanded functions in their regular accredited curriculum. This application process will encourage Washington state accredited programs to establish additional expanded functions education programs which are necessary to implement the required education.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: General Administration Auditorium, 11th and Columbia, Olympia, Washington 98504, on January 9, 1992, at 2:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Leslie Baldwin, Rules Coordinator, 1300 Quince Street S.E., P.O. Box 47902, Olympia, WA 98504-7902, by January 8, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 14, 1992.

December 1, 1991

Kristine M. Gebbie

Secretary

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-815-115 EXCEPTION APPLICATION PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL OF DENTAL HYGIENE EXPANDED FUNCTIONS EDUCATION PROGRAMS. (1) This section applies only to dental hygiene programs:

(a) Currently accredited by the American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation; and

(b) With accredited program curriculum that includes the administration of local anesthetic, administration of nitrous oxide analgesia and restorative dentistry.

(2) A program representative may apply for approval of a dental hygiene expanded function(s) education program by submitting to the department:

(a) An application on forms available from the department of health, professional licensing services, dental hygiene program, Olympia, Washington.

(b) The current and the proposed expanded function course outlines and syllabuses, and:

(i) An identification of the differences between the current and proposed courses;

(ii) Documentation of the differences between the current and proposed courses.

(3) The program representative shall not submit a self study guide or an application fee.

(4) The department may, at the Secretary's discretion, conduct a site visit and evaluation.

(5) The representative of an approved expanded function education program shall:

(a) Report all modifications of the approved program to the department in writing; and

(b) Apply for evaluation every four years, sixty days prior to the month and day of the initial approval date. Provided, that the program has not been evaluated due to modifications within the year previous to the required evaluation date.

WSR 91-24-096
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(Board of Health)

[Filed December 4, 1991, 2:18 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Public water supplies, chapter 246-290 WAC.

Purpose: To incorporate federally mandated changes that address coliform monitoring and follow-up. Required by PL 99-339, The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 43.20 RCW.

Summary: This rule revision incorporates new requirements for coliform monitoring and follow-up for Group A public water systems.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Adoption is required under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Michael Heath, Building 3 Airdustrial Park, Mailstop LD-11, 321-2875 scan; Implementation: B. David Clark, Building 3 Airdustrial Park, Mailstop LD-11, 234-1280 scan; and Enforcement: Ronni Woolrich, Building 3 Airdustrial Park, Mailstop LD-11, 321-1096 scan.

Name of Proponent: State Board of Health, governmental.

Rule is necessary because of federal law, 40 CFR Part 141 and 142.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This rule implements Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. A Group A public water system will be required to monitor for coliform bacteria and conduct more extensive follow-up than has been required in the past. New MCL's will be established that require additional public notification when a violation occurs.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Requires that water samples be measured for coliform presence or absence instead of coliform density. Additional sampling will be required for certain systems and follow-up sampling will be increased when coliform presence is found. Public notification for an MCL violation will require specific health effects language.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Westwater Inn, 2300 Evergreen Park Drive, Olympia, WA 98503, on January 8, 1992, at 11:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Leslie Baldwin, (206) 586-6894, Department of Health, Rules Management, 1300 S.E. Quince Street, P.O. Box 47902, Olympia, WA 98504-7902, by January 7, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 8, 1992.

November 27, 1991

Sylvia I. Beck

Executive Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 150B, filed 3/15/91, effective 4/15/91)

WAC 246-290-010 DEFINITIONS. ~~((+))~~ Abbreviations:

~~GWI~~ - ground water under the direct influence of surface water;

~~((+))~~ kPa - kilo pascal (SI units of pressure);

~~((+))~~ m - meter;

~~((+))~~ MCL - maximum contaminant level;

~~((+))~~ mg/L - milligrams per liter;

~~((+))~~ MID - maximum instantaneous demand;

~~((+))~~ mL - milliliter;

~~((+))~~ mm - millimeter;

~~((+))~~ MPN - most probable number of coliform bacteria per 100 ml;

~~((+))~~ NTNC - nontransient noncommunity;

~~((+))~~ NTU - nephelometric turbidity unit;

~~((+))~~ pCi/L - picocuries per liter;

~~((+))~~ psi - pounds per square inch;

~~((+))~~ SAL - state advisory level;

~~((+))~~ SOC - synthetic organic chemical;

~~((+))~~ THM - trihalomethane;

~~((+))~~ TNC - transient noncommunity;

~~TNTC~~ - too numerous to count;

~~((+))~~ ug/L - micrograms per liter;

~~((+))~~ umhos/cm - micromhos per centimeter;

~~((+))~~ VOC - volatile organic chemical; and

~~((+))~~ WFI - water facilities inventory and report form.

~~((+))~~ "Acute" means posing an immediate risk to human health.

"Coliform sample" means a sample of water collected from the distribution system after the first service and analyzed for coliform presence in compliance with this chapter.

~~((+))~~ "Composite sample" means a sample created in a certified laboratory by mixing equal parts of water from up to five different sources.

~~((+))~~ "Confirmation" means to demonstrate the results of a sample to be precise by analyzing a repeat sample. Confirmation occurs when analysis results fall within plus or minus thirty percent of the original sample.

"Confluent growth" means a continuous bacterial growth covering a portion or the entire filtration area of a membrane filter in which bacterial colonies are not discrete.

~~((+))~~ "Contaminant" means a substance present in drinking water which may adversely affect the health of the consumer or the aesthetic qualities of the water.

~~((+))~~ "Cross-connection" means a physical arrangement connecting a public water system, directly or indirectly, with anything other than another potable water system, and capable of contaminating the public water system.

~~((+))~~ "Department" means the Washington state department of health or health officer as identified in a joint plan of operation ~~((per))~~ in accordance with WAC 246-290-030(1).

~~((#))~~ "Disinfection" means the use of chlorine or other agent or process the department approves for killing or inactivating microbiological organisms, including pathogenic and indicator organisms.

~~((#))~~ "Distribution system" means that portion of a public water supply system which stores, transmits, pumps, and distributes water to consumers.

"Domestic or other nondistribution system plumbing problem," means contamination of a system having more than one service connection with the contamination limited to the specific service connection from which the sample was taken.

~~((#))~~ "Duplicate (verification) sample" means a second sample collected at the same time and location as the first sample and used for verification.

~~((#))~~ "Fire flow" means the rate of water flow needed to fight fires under WAC 246-293-640 or adopted city, town, or county standards.

"Ground water under the direct influence of surface water (GWI)" means any water beneath the surface of the ground, which the department determines has the following characteristics:

Significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens such as Giardia lamblia; or

Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH closely correlating to climatological or surface water conditions.

~~((#))~~ "Guideline" means a department document assisting the purveyor in meeting a rule requirement.

~~((#))~~ "Health officer" means the health officer of the city, county, city-county health department or district, or an authorized representative.

~~((#))~~ "Hydraulic analysis" means the study of the water system network evaluating water flows within the distribution system under worst case conditions such as, maximum hourly flow plus fire flow, when required, or maximum instantaneous demand (MID), when fire flow is not required. Hydraulic analysis includes consideration of all factors affecting system energy losses.

~~((#))~~ "Maximum contaminant level (MCL)" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water the purveyor delivers to any public water system user, measured at the locations identified under WAC 246-290-300, Table 4.

~~((#))~~ "Maximum contaminant level violation" means a confirmed measurement above the MCL and for a duration of time, where applicable, as outlined under WAC 246-290-310.

~~((#))~~ "Maximum instantaneous demand (MID)" means the maximum rate of water use, excluding fire flow, which has occurred or is expected to occur within a defined service area at an instant in time.

"Nonacute" means posing a possible or less than immediate risk to human health.

"Nonresident" means a person without a permanent home or without a home served by the system, such as travelers, transients, employees, students, etc.

"Population served" means the number of persons, resident and nonresident, having immediate access to drinking water from a public water system, whether or not such persons have actually consumed water from that system. The number of nonresidents shall be the average number of persons having immediate access to drinking water on days access was provided during that month. In the absence of specific population data, the number of residents shall be computed by multiplying the number of active services by two and one-half.

~~((#))~~ "Potable" means water suitable for drinking by the public.

~~((#))~~ "Primary standards" means standards based on chronic, nonacute, or acute human health effects.

~~((#))~~ "Protected ground water source" means a ground water source the purveyor shows to the department's satisfaction as protected from potential sources of contamination on the basis of hydrogeologic data and/or satisfactory water quality history.

~~((#))~~ "Public water system" is defined and referenced under WAC 246-290-020.

~~((#))~~ "~~(Purchase)~~ Purchased source" means water a purveyor purchases from a public water system not under the control of the purveyor for distribution to the purveyor's customers.

~~((#))~~ "Purveyor" means an agency or subdivision of the state or a municipal corporation, firm, company, mutual or cooperative association, institution, partnership, or person or other entity owning or operating a public water system. Purveyor also means the authorized agent of such entities.

~~((#))~~ "Regularly" means four hours or more per day for four days or more per week.

~~((#))~~ "Repeat ~~((confirmation))~~ sample" means a sample collected to confirm the results of a ~~((second time at the same location for confirmation of original))~~ previous analysis ~~((results))~~.

~~((#))~~ "Resident" means an individual living in a dwelling unit served by a public water system.

~~((#))~~ "Seasonal source" means a public water system source used on a regular basis, but not in use more than three consecutive months within a twelve-month period.

~~((#))~~ "Secondary standards" means standards based on factors other than health effects.

~~((#))~~ "Service" means a connection to a public water system designed to serve a single family residence, dwelling unit, or equivalent use. When the connection is a group home or barracks-type accommodation, ~~((three))~~ two and one-half persons shall be equivalent to one service.

"Special purpose sample" means a sample collected for reasons other than the monitoring compliance specified in this chapter.

~~((#))~~ "Standard methods" means the most recently published edition of the book, titled "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water," jointly published by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association (AWWA), and Water Pollution Control Federation. This book is available through public libraries or may be ordered from AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235.

~~((#))~~ "State advisory level (SAL)" means a department-established value for a chemical without an existing MCL. The SAL represents a level which when exceeded, indicates the need for further assessment to determine if the chemical is an actual or potential threat to human health.

~~((#))~~ "Synthetic organic chemical (SOC)" means a manufactured carbon-based chemical.

"Too numerous to count (TNTC)" means the total number of bacterial colonies exceeds 200 on a 47-mm diameter membrane filter used for coliform detection.

~~((#))~~ "Trihalomethane (THM)" means one of a family of organic compounds, named as derivatives of methane, where three of the four hydrogen atoms in methane are each substituted by a halogen atom in the molecular structure. Trihalomethanes may occur when chlorine, a halogen, is added to water.

~~((#))~~ "Verification" means to demonstrate the results of a sample to be precise by analyzing a duplicate sample. Verification occurs when analysis results fall within plus or minus thirty percent of the original sample.

~~((#))~~ "Volatile organic chemical (VOC)" means a manufactured carbon-based chemical that vaporizes quickly at standard pressure and temperature.

~~((#))~~ "Water facilities inventory form (WFI)" means the department form summarizing each public water system's characteristics.

~~((#))~~ "Well field" means a group of wells one purveyor owns or controls which:

~~((#))~~ Draw from the same aquifer or aquifers as determined by comparable inorganic chemical analysis; and

~~((#))~~ Discharge water through a common pipe and the common pipe shall allow for collection of a single sample before the first distribution system connection.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 150B, filed 3/15/91, effective 4/15/91)

WAC 246-290-300 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS. ~~((#))~~ General:

~~((a))~~ The purveyor shall be responsible for satisfying requirements of this section. The monitoring requirements in this section are minimums. The department may require additional monitoring:

- ~~((i))~~ When system water quality exceeds an MCL, or
- ~~((ii))~~ When source contamination is suspected, or
- ~~((iii))~~ Under other circumstances as identified in a departmental order.

~~((b))~~ Purveyor's samples required under this section shall be collected, transported, and analyzed according to department-approved methods. The state public health laboratory or another department-certified laboratory shall perform the analyses, except turbidity as required under WAC 246-290-300(4) may be tested by water utility or health department personnel.

(c) When one public water system receives water from another public water system, the receiving system is only required to take bacteriological samples as described under WAC 246-290-300(2) and trihalomethane samples as described under WAC 246-290-300(5).

Subject to revision as appropriate, the department may reduce the monitoring requirement of the receiving system provided the receiving system:

- (i) Has a good water quality history;
- (ii) Operates in a satisfactory manner consistent with regulations under this chapter;
- (iii) Is included in the supplying system's regular monitoring schedule; and
- (iv) Is included in the service and population totals for the supplying system.

Periodic reviews of the system's sampling record may be made to determine if continued reduction is appropriate.

(d) Special purpose samples, such as check samples or samples taken to determine if disinfection following pipe repair has been sufficient, shall not count toward fulfillment of the monitoring requirements of this chapter.

(e) Monitoring requirements in subsections (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of this section apply equally to systems serving resident or nonresident populations unless otherwise stated:

(2) Bacteriological:

(a) Drinking water samples shall be collected for bacteriological analysis from representative points in the distribution system at regular time intervals:

(b) The frequency for monitoring drinking water shall be determined according to the following:

(i) For community systems, the minimum number of routine samples to be analyzed is shown in Table 2;

(ii) For NTNC and TNC systems, the minimum number of routine samples to be analyzed is shown in Table 3. In the case where an activity lasts for one week or less, sampling frequency shall be as directed by the department;

(iii) For Group A water systems serving both a resident and a non-resident population, the minimum number of routine samples to be analyzed may vary from month to month. The number of samples required each month will be the higher number of samples from Table 2 and Table 3; and

(iv) For Group B water systems, the minimum number of routine samples is one every twelve months.

(c) When disinfection is practiced, the purveyor shall collect untreated (raw) water samples from each source for bacteriological analysis of total coliform in addition to the number of treated samples required. The frequency of monitoring untreated water shall be determined according to the following:

(i) For protected ground water sources, one sample every three months shall be analyzed;

(ii) For unprotected ground water sources, the number of samples analyzed shall be twenty percent of the distribution samples required each month, and in no case less than one every three months;

(iii) For surface sources with treatment including coagulation, filtration, and disinfection or other treatment process, the number of samples analyzed shall be ten percent of the distribution samples required each month, and in no case less than one every three months; and

(iv) For surface sources without coagulation and filtration treatment, the number of samples analyzed shall be twenty percent of the distribution samples required each month, and in no case less than one every three months.

TABLE 2

MINIMUM ROUTINE BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY SYSTEMS BASED ON THE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS

Number of Residents* Served	Minimum No. of Samples Per Month	Number of Residents Served	Minimum No. of Samples Per Month
Less than 251	1**	37,001 - 41,000	45
251 - 1,000	1	41,001 - 46,000	50
1,001 - 2,500	2	46,001 - 50,000	55
2,501 - 3,300	3	50,001 - 54,000	60
3,301 - 4,100	4	54,001 - 59,000	65
4,101 - 4,900	5	59,001 - 64,000	70
4,901 - 5,800	6	64,001 - 70,000	75
5,801 - 6,700	7	70,001 - 76,000	80
6,701 - 7,600	8	76,001 - 83,000	85
7,601 - 8,500	9	83,001 - 90,000	90
8,501 - 9,400	10	90,001 - 96,000	95
9,401 - 10,300	11	96,001 - 111,000	100
10,301 - 11,100	12	111,001 - 130,000	110
11,101 - 12,000	13	130,001 - 160,000	120
12,001 - 12,900	14	160,001 - 190,000	130
12,901 - 13,700	15	190,001 - 220,000	140
13,701 - 14,600	16	220,001 - 250,000	150
14,601 - 15,500	17	250,001 - 290,000	160
15,501 - 16,300	18	290,001 - 320,000	170
16,301 - 17,200	19	320,001 - 360,000	180
17,201 - 18,100	20	360,001 - 410,000	190
18,101 - 18,900	21	410,001 - 450,000	200
18,901 - 19,800	22	450,001 - 500,000	210
19,801 - 20,700	23	500,001 - 550,000	220
20,701 - 21,500	24	550,001 - 600,000	230
21,501 - 22,300	25	600,001 - 660,000	240
22,301 - 23,200	26	660,001 - 720,000	250
23,201 - 24,000	27	720,001 - 780,000	260
24,001 - 24,900	28	780,001 - 840,000	270
24,901 - 25,000	29	840,001 - 910,000	280
25,001 - 28,000	30	910,001 - 970,000	290
28,001 - 33,000	35	970,001 - 1,050,000	300
33,001 - 37,000	40	1,050,001 - 1,140,000	310

*Does not include population of utilities wholesaled to, except as provided under WAC 246-290-300 (1)(c)

**May be reduced by the department to no less than one every three months for systems with protected ground water sources.

TABLE 3

MINIMUM ROUTINE BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS FOR
NTNC AND TNC SYSTEMS BASED ON NONRESIDENT POPULATIONS

Maximum Day Population Served in Any One Month	Minimum Number Samples That Month
Less than 25	1 every 12 months
25 - 299	1 every 3 months
300 - 999	1*
1,000 - 2,499	2
2,500 - 3,499	3
3,500 - 4,999	4
5,000 - 9,999	6
10,000 - 14,999	8
15,000 - 19,999	10
20,000 - 29,999	12
30,000 - 39,999	14
40,000 - 49,999	16
50,000 - 74,999	20
75,000 - 99,999	25
100,000 or more	30

*May be reduced by the department to one every three months for systems with protected ground water sources.)

(1) General.

(a) The purveyor shall comply with the requirements of this section. The monitoring requirements specified in this section are minimums. The department may require additional monitoring when contamination is present or suspected in the water system.

(b) Special purpose samples collected by the purveyor shall not count toward fulfillment of the monitoring requirements of this chapter.

(c) The purveyor shall ensure samples required by this section are collected, transported, and submitted for analysis according to department-approved methods. The analyses shall be performed by the state public health laboratory or another laboratory certified by the department. Qualified water utility, certified laboratory, or health department personnel may conduct measurements for pH, temperature, residual disinfectant concentration and turbidity as required by this chapter.

(d) When one public water system receives water from another public water system, the purveyor of the receiving system is only required to collect coliform samples in accordance with subsection (2) of this section and trihalomethane samples in accordance with subsection (5) of this section.

(i) The department may reduce the monitoring requirement of the receiving system provided the receiving system:

(A) Has a satisfactory water quality history as determined by the department;

(B) Operates in a satisfactory manner consistent with this chapter;

(C) Is included in the supplying system's regular monitoring schedule; and

(D) Is included in the service and population totals for the supplying system.

(ii) The department may periodically review both system's sampling records to determine if continued reduced monitoring is appropriate. If the department determines a change in the monitoring requirements of the receiving system is appropriate:

(A) The department shall notify the purveyor of the change in monitoring requirements; and

(B) The purveyor shall conduct monitoring as directed by the department.

(e) Upon failure to comply with a monitoring requirement, the purveyor shall notify:

(i) The department in accordance with WAC 246-290-480; and

(ii) The water system users in accordance with WAC 246-290-330.

(2) Bacteriological.

(a) The purveyor shall be responsible for collection and submittal of coliform samples from representative points in the distribution system after the first service and at regular time intervals unless otherwise specified in this subsection, each month the system provides water to consumers.

(b) Coliform monitoring plan.

(i) The purveyor of a Group A system shall prepare a written coliform monitoring plan and base routine monitoring upon the plan. A

department guideline titled 'Preparation of a Coliform Monitoring Plan' is available to assist the purveyor in preparing this plan.

(ii) The plan shall include at a minimum:

(A) A system map or diagram showing the locations of:

(I) Water sources;

(II) Storage, treatment, and pressure regulation facilities;

(III) Distribution systems;

(IV) Pressure zones;

(V) Interconnections; and

(VI) Coliform sample collection sites.

(B) A narrative which includes the following information:

(I) Public water system identification number;

(II) Population served and services;

(III) Water sources;

(IV) System facilities and processes for storage, treatment, and pressure regulation;

(V) Coliform sample collection sites; and

(VI) Sampling schedules.

(iii) The purveyor of a Group A system shall:

(A) Keep the coliform monitoring plan on file with the system and make it available to the department for inspection upon request;

(B) Revise or expand the plan at any time the plan no longer ensures representative monitoring of the system, or as directed by the department; and

(C) Submit the plan to the department for review and approval when requested.

(c) Monitoring frequency. The number of required routine coliform samples is based on total population served.

(i) Group A.

(A) Purveyors of community systems shall collect and submit for analysis no less than the number of routine samples listed in Table 2 during each month of operation;

(B) Purveyors of noncommunity systems shall collect and submit for analysis no less than the number of samples required in Table 2. Each month's population shall include all residents and nonresidents served during that month. During months when the total population served is less than twenty-five, routine sample collection is not required when:

(I) Using only protected ground water sources;

(II) No coliforms were detected in samples during the previous month; and

(III) One routine sample has been collected and submitted for analysis during one of the previous two months.

(C) Purveyors of systems serving both a resident and a nonresident population shall base their minimum sampling requirement on the total of monthly populations served, both resident and nonresident and on Table 2; and

(D) Purveyors of systems with a nonresident population lasting two weeks or less during a month shall sample as directed by the department.

(ii) Group B. Purveyors shall collect and submit a sample for coliform analysis at least once every twelve months.

(d) Surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water (GW) sources. The purveyor of a Group A system using unfiltered surface water or unfiltered GW sources shall:

(i) Collect and submit for analysis, at least one coliform sample at or just before the first service connection during each day in which source water turbidity exceeds 1 NTU; or

(ii) Collect samples as directed by the department when logistical problems beyond the purveyor's control make analysis of the coliform samples impractical because the time between sample collection and analysis exceeds thirty hours. If the department extends the time limits, the purveyor shall collect the required samples as directed by the department.

(e) Sanitary surveys.

(i) Purveyors of Group A systems with less than four thousand one hundred one population served shall:

(A) Submit to a sanitary survey conducted by the department; or

(B) Collect and submit for analysis five or more routine samples each month.

(ii) Group A systems electing to have sanitary surveys conducted shall be surveyed by the department based on the following schedule:

(A) Community water systems, every five years. The initial sanitary survey shall be conducted by June 29, 1994; and

(B) Noncommunity systems, every five years unless the system uses only disinfected and protected ground water as determined by the department, in which case the survey need only be repeated every ten years. The initial sanitary survey shall be conducted by June 29, 1999.

(iii) The department may substitute source of contamination information from the wellhead protection program for sanitary survey information if the information was collected since the last sanitary survey; and

(iv) Purveyors of Group A systems collecting less than five routine samples per month shall be responsible for:

(A) Ensuring full cooperation in scheduling surveys; and

(B) Making all facilities and records available to the department for the sanitary survey.

(f) Invalid samples. When a coliform sample is determined invalid under WAC 246-290-320 (2)(d), the purveyor shall:

(i) Not include the sample in the determination of monitoring compliance; and

(ii) Collect and submit for coliform analysis, an additional drinking water sample from the same location as each invalid sample within twenty-four hours of notification by the laboratory of the invalid sample.

TABLE 2

MINIMUM MONTHLY ROUTINE COLIFORM SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUP A SYSTEMS

Population Served ¹	Minimum Number of Routine Samples/Month	
	When NO samples with a coliform presence were collected during the previous month	When ANY samples with a coliform presence were collected during the previous month
1 - 1,000	1 ²	5
1,001 - 2,500	2	5
2,501 - 3,300	3	5
3,301 - 4,100	4	5
4,101 - 4,900	5	5
4,901 - 5,800	6	6
5,801 - 6,700	7	7
6,701 - 7,600	8	8
7,601 - 8,500	9	9
8,501 - 12,900	10	10
12,901 - 17,200	15	15
17,201 - 21,500	20	20
21,501 - 25,000	25	25
25,001 - 33,000	30	30
33,001 - 41,000	40	40
41,001 - 50,000	50	50
50,001 - 59,000	60	60
59,001 - 70,000	70	70
70,001 - 83,000	80	80
83,001 - 96,000	90	90
96,001 - 130,000	100	100
130,001 - 220,000	120	120
220,001 - 320,000	150	150
320,001 - 450,000	180	180
450,001 - 600,000	210	210
600,001 - 780,000	240	240
780,001 - 970,000	270	270
970,001 - 1,230,000 ³	300	300

¹ Does not include population of utilities wholesaled to, except as provided under WAC 246-290-300 (1)(c).

² Noncommunity systems using only protected ground water sources and serving less than 25 individuals, may collect and submit for analysis, one sample every three months.

³ Systems serving populations larger than 1,230,000 shall contact the department for the minimum number of samples required per month.

(3) Inorganic chemical and physical.

(a) ((The purveyor's)) A complete inorganic chemical and physical analysis shall consist of the primary and secondary chemical and physical standards.

(i) Primary chemical and physical standards are arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, fluoride, lead, mercury, nitrate (as N), selenium, silver, sodium, and turbidity.

(ii) Secondary chemical and physical standards are chloride, color, copper, hardness, iron, manganese, specific conductivity, sulfate*, total dissolved solids*, and zinc.

*Required only when specific conductivity exceeds seven hundred micromhos/centimeter.

(b) ((Purveyor)) Samples taken for inorganic chemical analyses shall be collected at the source before treatment.

(c) ((The)) Monitoring frequency ((for a purveyor's monitoring shall be according to)).

(i) Purveyors of community systems shall have one complete analysis from each surface water source every twelve months;

(ii) Purveyors of community systems shall have one complete analysis from each ground water source or well field every thirty-six months;

(iii) Purveyors of NTNC, TNC, and Group B systems shall have one initial complete analysis from each source or well field. The department may waive or reduce the minimum requirement for the initial complete analysis if available information shows, to the department's satisfaction, that the aquifer provides water of satisfactory inorganic chemical quality; and

(iv) After the initial complete analysis, NTNC, TNC, and Group B systems shall have one nitrate sample analyzed from each source or well field every thirty-six months.

(d) When the purveyor provides treatment for one or more inorganic chemical or physical contaminants, samples shall be taken for the specific contaminant or contaminants before and after treatment. The department shall determine the frequency of sampling.

(4) Turbidity.

(a) Purveyors of Group A water systems with surface water sources shall monitor turbidity at least once a day.

(b) The purveyor shall monitor turbidity at or before the entry point to the distribution system and where needed for treatment process control.

(c) The department shall determine monitoring requirements for Group B water systems.

(d) The purveyor shall ensure that turbidimeters are designed to meet the criteria listed under standard methods, and that turbidimeters are properly operated, maintained, and calibrated at all times, based on the manufacturer's recommendations.

(5) Trihalomethanes.

(a) Purveyors of community systems serving a population of ten thousand or more and providing water treated with chlorine or other halogenated disinfectant shall monitor as follows:

(i) Ground water sources. The purveyor shall collect one sample from each treated spring, well, or well field every twelve months. This sample shall be taken at the source before treatment or at the extreme end of the distribution system. The sample shall be analyzed for maximum total trihalomethane potential (MTTP); or

(ii) Surface water sources. The purveyor shall collect four samples per treated source every three months. The samples shall be taken within a twenty-four-hour period. The purveyor shall take one of the samples from the extreme end of the distribution system and three samples from representative locations in the distribution system. The samples shall be analyzed for total trihalomethanes (TTHM), the sum of trichloromethane, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and tribromomethane. After one year of monitoring, the department may reduce the monitoring frequency to one sample every three months per treatment plant if the TTHM levels are less than 0.10 mg/L. The purveyor shall take the sample at the extreme end of the distribution system; or

(iii) Purchased surface water sources. The purveyor shall collect one water sample per each purchased surface source every three months. The sample shall be taken at the extreme end of the distribution system and analyzed for TTHM.

(b) Purveyors of community systems shall monitor for TTHM when serving a population less than ten thousand and providing surface water treated with chlorine or other halogenated disinfectant. The purveyor shall collect one water sample per treated source every three months for one year. The sample shall be taken at the extreme end of the distribution system and analyzed for TTHM. After the first year, the purveyor shall monitor surface water sources every thirty-six months.

(c) Purveyors of community systems shall monitor for TTHM when serving less than ten thousand people and purchasing surface water treated with chlorine or other halogenated disinfectant or adding a halogenated disinfectant after purchase. The purveyor shall collect one water sample every three months at the extreme end of the distribution system or at a department-acceptable location. The sample shall be analyzed for TTHM. After the first year, the purveyor shall monitor every thirty-six months.

(6) Pesticides.

Purveyors of community systems with surface water sources shall monitor for pesticides for which MCLs are established every thirty-six months. The purveyor shall collect the water sample during the time of year the department designates as the time when pesticide contamination is most likely to occur.

(7) Radionuclides.

(a) The purveyor's monitoring requirements for gross alpha particle activity, radium-226 and radium-228 shall be:

(i) Community systems shall monitor once every forty-eight months. Compliance shall be based on the analysis of an annual composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or the average of the analyses of four samples obtained at quarterly intervals;

(ii) The purveyor may omit analysis for radium-226 and radium-228 if the gross alpha particle activity is less than five pCi/L; and

(iii) If the results of the initial analysis are less than half of the established MCL, the department may allow compliance with the monitoring requirements based on analysis of a single sample collected every forty-eight months.

(b) The purveyor's monitoring requirements for man-made radioactivity shall be:

(i) Purveyors of community systems using surface water sources and serving more than one hundred thousand persons and other department-designated water systems shall monitor for man-made radioactivity (beta particle and photon) every forty-eight months. Compliance shall be based on the analysis of a composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or the analysis of four quarterly samples; and

(ii) Purveyors of any water system, as directed by the department, downstream from a nuclear facility shall monitor once every three months for gross beta and iodine-131, and monitor once every twelve months for strontium-90 and tritium. The department may allow the substitution of environmental surveillance data taken in conjunction with a nuclear facility for direct monitoring of man-made radioactivity if the department determines that such data is applicable to a particular public water system.

(8) Volatile organic chemicals (VOCs).

(a) Prior to January 1, 1992, purveyors of COMMUNITY and NTNC systems shall monitor each source for all chemicals listed in Table ((4)) 3. If a source is treated, VOC samples shall be collected after treatment. The department shall contact the purveyor to schedule sample collection. Purveyors shall submit VOC samples to a certified lab for analysis within ninety days of contact by the department.

TABLE ((4)) 3

LIST 1: VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOCs) WITH MCLs

- Trichloroethylene
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Vinyl Chloride¹
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- Benzene
- para-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,1-Dichloroethylene
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane

¹ Purveyors shall monitor for vinyl chloride if their source sampling has verified one or more of the following:

- Trichloroethylene;
- 1,2-Dichloroethane;
- 1,1-Dichloroethylene;
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane;
- Chloroethane;
- trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene;
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene;
- 1,1-Dichloroethane;
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane;
- 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane;
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; or
- Tetrachloroethylene.

LIST 2: VOCs WITHOUT MCLs

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Bromobenzene | p-Xylene |
| Bromomethane | O-Xylene |
| Chlorobenzene | m-Xylene |
| Chloroethane | Bromochloromethane |
| Chloromethane | n-Butylbenzene |
| o-Chlorotoluene | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| p-Chlorotoluene | Fluorotrichloromethane |
| Dibromomethane | Hexachlorobutadiene |

- m-Dichlorobenzene
- o-Dichlorobenzene
- trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- Dichloromethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloropropene
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- 1,3-Dichloropropane
- 1,3-Dichloropropene
- 2,2-Dichloropropane
- Ethylbenzene
- Styrene
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
- Tetrachloroethylene
- 1,2,3-Trichloropropane
- Toluene
- Isopropylbenzene
- p-Isopropyltoluene
- Naphthalene
- n-Propylbenzene
- Sec-butylbenzene
- Tert-butylbenzene
- 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
- 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
- Trihalomethanes:
 - Bromodichloromethane
 - Dibromochloromethane
 - Tribromomethane
 - Trichloromethane

LIST 3: VOCs WITHOUT MCLs WHICH ARE REQUIRED FOR SELECTED SOURCES

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ethylene dibromide (EDB) | 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|

(b) During the first twelve months of VOC monitoring, purveyors shall sample surface water and ground water sources once every three months or as directed by the department. If no VOCs (exclusive of THMs) are detected in the first sample from a ground water source, the purveyor shall sample that source once more during that twelve-month period.

(c) If no VOCs (exclusive of THMs) are verified after the initial twelve months of monitoring, purveyors of COMMUNITY and NTNC water systems shall monitor each source at least once every thirty-six months.

(d) Purveyors may ask the certified lab to composite samples representing as many as five individual sources. If VOCs (exclusive of THMs) are detected in a composite sample, the lab shall analyze the duplicate sample for each source in the composite at the purveyor's expense. If duplicate samples are not available, the purveyor shall repeat sample each individual source within fourteen days of contact by the department. Analysis of all VOC samples shall occur within fourteen days of collection. The following restrictions shall apply to compositing of samples:

- (i) Samples shall not be composited in the field;
- (ii) Multiple source samples, such as samples representing well fields, shall not be composited;
- (iii) Ground water sources shall not be composited with surface water sources; and
- (iv) The following shall not be composited:
 - (A) Seasonal sources;
 - (B) Sources treated for the presence of synthetic organic chemicals; and

(C) Sources with synthetic organic chemicals, exclusive of THMs, detected within the last five years.

(e) Purveyors with emergency and seasonal sources shall monitor the sources when the sources are in use.

(f) If five or fewer separate sources are combined through a common pipe before entering the distribution system, and before a domestic service, the department may consider those sources as one for the purpose of sampling. The purveyor shall collect the distribution samples as directed by the department. If VOCs, exclusive of THMs, are detected, the department shall require repeat samples from each individual source.

(g) The department may require the purveyor to repeat sample for confirmation of results.

(h) The department shall not require purveyors of COMMUNITY systems serving less than two hundred fifty people and NTNC systems to monitor for the List 2 VOCs after purveyors complete the first twelve months of VOC monitoring for both List 1 and List 2 VOCs, provided no VOCs, exclusive of THMs, are detected and no changes have occurred indicating a need to take additional samples.

(i) Purveyors of COMMUNITY and NTNC systems shall monitor for List 3 VOCs if the department determines their sources are located in an area where the chemicals may have been applied, transported, handled, manufactured, or stored. The department shall notify purveyors of COMMUNITY and NTNC systems if this requirement applies.

(j) When water is purchased from another system, the department shall not require the purveyor of the purchasing system to monitor that source for VOCs. However, the department's requirement may still apply for a purveyor to monitor for trihalomethanes under subsection (5) of this section.

(k) Only samples analyzed after January 1, 1988, by a laboratory certified for VOC analysis of drinking water may be used to meet the requirements of this subsection.

(9) Other substances.

On the basis of public health concerns, the department may require the purveyor to monitor for additional substances.

TABLE ((5)) 4
MONITORING LOCATION

Sample Type	Sample Location
Bacteriological	From representative points in distribution system.
Complete Inorganic Chemical and Physical	From a sample point as close to the source as possible.
Nitrate	From a sample point as close to the source as possible.
Turbidity - Surface Water	From a location at or before the entry point to the distribution system.
Trihalomethanes - Surface Water	From representative points in the distribution system.
- Ground Water	From the source before treatment.
Pesticides - Surface Water	From the source.
Radionuclides	From the source.
VOCs	After treatment, if any, at entry points to distribution systems.
Other Substances	As directed by the department.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 150B, filed 3/15/91, effective 4/15/91)

WAC 246-290-310 MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLS). (1) The purveyor shall be responsible for complying with the standards of water quality identified in this section. If a substance exceeds its maximum contaminant level (MCL), the purveyor shall take follow-up action ((as described under)) in accordance with WAC 246-290-320.

(2) When enforcing the standards described under this section, the department shall enforce compliance with the primary standards as its first priority.

(3) Bacteriological.

(a) ((Standards)) MCLs under subsection (3) of this section shall be considered primary standards.

(b) ((If any coliform bacteria are present in any sample, follow-up action as described under WAC 246-290-320(2) shall be taken.

(c) The MCL for coliform bacteria is as follows:

(i) When the membrane filter test is used, the number of coliform bacteria shall not be greater than:

(A) One per one hundred milliliters as the average of all samples tested each month; or

(B) Four per one hundred milliliters in two or more samples when less than twenty samples are tested each month; or

(C) Four per one hundred milliliters in more than five percent of the samples when twenty or more samples are tested each month:

(ii) When the five-tube MPN method is used, coliform bacteria shall not be present in:

(A) More than ten percent of the tubes tested each month; or

(B) Three or more tubes in two or more samples when less than twenty samples are tested each month; or

(C) Three or more tubes in more than five percent of the samples when twenty or more samples are tested each month:

(iii) The department may allow systems required to take less than four samples each month to base compliance with this section on the samples taken during the three-month period consisting of the month in question and the previous two months:

(iv) Special purpose samples, such as those taken to determine if disinfection following pipe repair or replacement has been sufficient; or

check samples shall not be used to determine compliance with the MCL:

(v) Samples with unsuitable test results, i.e., confluent growth, TNTC (too numerous to count), excess debris, etc., will not qualify as routine samples and will not count toward fulfillment of the monitoring requirement: Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, if coliform presence is detected in any sample, the purveyor shall take follow-up action in accordance with WAC 246-290-320(2).

(c) Acute MCL. An acute MCL for coliform bacteria occurs when there is:

(i) Fecal coliform presence in a repeat sample;

(ii) E. coli presence in a repeat sample; or

(iii) Coliform presence in a set of repeat samples collected as a follow-up to a sample with fecal coliform or E. coli presence.

(d) Nonacute MCL. A nonacute MCL for coliform bacteria occurs when:

(i) Systems taking less than forty routine samples during the month have more than one sample with coliform presence; or

(ii) Systems taking forty or more routine samples during the month have more than 5.0 percent with coliform presence.

(e) MCL compliance. The purveyor shall determine compliance with the coliform MCL for each month the system provides drinking water to the public. In determining MCL compliance, the purveyor shall:

(i) Include:

(A) Routine samples;

(B) Repeat samples; and

(C) Samples collected under WAC 246-290-300 (2)(d).

(ii) Not include:

(A) Samples invalidated under WAC 246-290-320 (2)(d); and

(B) Special purpose samples.

(4) Inorganic chemical and physical.

The primary and secondary MCLs are listed in Table ((6)) 5 and ((7)) 6:

TABLE ((6)) 5
INORGANIC CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Substance	Primary MCLs (mg/L)
Arsenic (As)	0.05
Barium (Ba)	1.0
Cadmium (Cd)	0.01
Chromium (Cr)	0.05
Fluoride (F)	4.0
Lead (Pb)	0.05
Mercury (Hg)	0.002
Nitrate (as N)	10.0
Selenium (Se)	0.01
((Silver (Ag)	0.05))
Sodium (Na)	*

Substance	Secondary MCLs (mg/L)
Chloride (Cl)	250.0
Copper (Cu)	1.0
Fluoride (F)	2.0
Iron (Fe)	0.3
Manganese (Mn)	0.05
Silver (Ag)	0.1
Sulfate (SO ₄)	250.0
Zinc (Zn)	5.0

Note: Although the state board of health has not established an MCL for sodium, there is enough public health significance connected with sodium levels to require inclusion in inorganic chemical and physical monitoring.

TABLE ((7)) 6
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Substance	Primary MCL
Turbidity	1 NTU

Substance	Secondary MCLs
Color	15 Color Units
Hardness	None established
Specific Conductivity	700 umhos/cm
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500 mg/L

(5) Turbidity.

(a) The department shall consider standards under subsection (5) of this section primary standards.

(b) The MCLs for turbidity are:

(i) One NTU, based on a monthly average of the maximum daily turbidity, where the maximum daily turbidity is defined as the average of the:

(A) Highest two hourly readings over a twenty-four hour period when continuous monitoring is used; or

(B) Daily grab samples taken within one hour when daily monitoring is used.

The department may increase the MCL to five NTUs if the purveyor can show the source is within a controlled watershed and the source meets the requirements under WAC 246-290-210 and 246-290-450.

(ii) Five NTUs based on an average of the maximum daily turbidity for two consecutive days.

(6) Trihalomethanes.

(a) The department shall consider standards under subsection (6) of this section primary standards.

(b) The MCL for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) is 0.10 mg/L. The concentrations of each of the trihalomethane compounds (trichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, and tribromomethane) are added together to determine the TTHM level.

(c) There is no MCL for maximum total trihalomethane potential (MTTP). When the MTTP value exceeds 0.10 mg/L, the purveyor shall follow up as described under WAC 246-290-320(5).

(7) Pesticides.

(a) The department shall consider standards under subsection (7) of this section primary standards.

(b) The MCLs for pesticides are:

(i) Chlorinated hydrocarbons:

Substance	MCL (mg/L)
Endrin	0.0002
Lindane	0.004
Methoxychlor	0.1
Toxaphene	0.005

(ii) Chlorophenoxys:

Substance	MCL (mg/L)
2, 4-D	0.1
2, 4, 5-TP Silvex	0.01

(8) Radionuclides.

(a) The department shall consider standards under subsection (8) of this section primary standards.

(b) The MCLs for radium-226, radium-228, and gross alpha particle radioactivity are:

Substance	MCL (pCi/L)
Radium-226	3
Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228	5
Gross alpha particle activity (excluding uranium)	15

(c) The MCL for beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides is: The average annual concentration shall not produce an annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ greater than four millirem/year.

The department shall assume compliance with the four millirem/year dose limitation if the average annual concentration for gross beta activity, tritium, and strontium-90 are less than 50 pCi/L, 20,000 pCi/L, and 8 pCi/L respectively. When both tritium and strontium-90 are present, the sum of their annual dose equivalents to bone marrow shall not exceed four millirem/year.

(9) Volatile organic chemicals.

(a) The department shall consider standards under this subsection primary standards.

(b) The VOCs with MCLs are:

Substance	MCL (mg/L)
Benzene	.005
Carbon Tetrachloride	.005
1,2-Dichloroethane	.005
Trichloroethylene	.005
para-Dichlorobenzene	.075
1,1-Dichloroethylene	.007
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	.200
Vinyl Chloride	.002

(c) The department shall determine compliance with this subsection based on the running annual average of results for each sample location. The purveyor is in violation of an MCL when:

(i) The running annual average for one location is greater than the MCL (sum of all sample results in one year divided by four > MCL); or

(ii) Any one sample result causes the running annual average to exceed the MCL.

(10) The state board of health shall determine maximum contaminant levels for any additional substances.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 150B, filed 3/15/91, effective 4/15/91)

WAC 246-290-320 FOLLOW-UP ACTION. (1) General.

(a) If water quality exceeds any MCLs listed under WAC 246-290-310, the purveyor shall notify the department and take follow-up action as described in this section.

(b) When a primary ((MCL)) standard violation occurs, the purveyor shall:

(i) Notify the department ((within forty-eight hours)) in accordance with WAC 246-290-480;

(ii) Notify the ((public according to procedures outlined under)) consumers served by the system in accordance with WAC 246-290-330;

(iii) Determine the cause of the contamination; and

(iv) Take ((corrective)) action as ((required)) directed by the department.

(c) When a secondary ((MCL)) standard violation occurs, the purveyor shall notify the department and take ((corrective)) action as directed by the department.

(2) Bacteriological.

(a) When coliform bacteria are present in any sample ((analyzed by the membrane filter method, the purveyor shall take action as follows:

(i) When the sample result is one through four per one hundred milliliters, the sample is unsatisfactory and an additional drinking water sample shall be taken to confirm the presence of coliform bacteria; or

(ii) When the sample result is greater than four per one hundred milliliters, the sample is unsatisfactory and nonconforming. The purveyor shall take action to determine and correct the cause of the contamination. Daily check samples shall continue to be collected until at least two consecutive daily check samples show less than one coliform per one hundred milliliters.

(b) When coliform bacteria are present in any sample analyzed by the five-tube MPN method, the purveyor shall take action as follows:

(i) When the sample result is one or two tubes positive, the sample is unsatisfactory and an additional drinking water sample shall be taken to confirm the presence of contamination; or

(ii) When the sample result is three or more tubes positive, the sample is unsatisfactory and nonconforming. The purveyor shall take action to determine and correct the cause of the contamination. Daily check samples shall continue to be collected until at least two consecutive daily check samples show no coliform bacteria are present.

(c) All additional samples required by this section shall be collected from the same location where the unsatisfactory or unsuitable sample was taken, except as specified by the department.

(d) All additional samples shall be submitted for analyses as soon as possible after the unsatisfactory or unsuitable results are known.

(e) When the presence of coliform bacteria in water has been confirmed by check samples, the purveyor shall notify the department within forty-eight hours.

(f) When the sample result is marked unsuitable, an additional drinking water sample shall then be submitted for analysis for each

unsuitable result immediately upon notification of the unsuitable result. The additional sample shall be analyzed by the MPN testing method:

(g) The location where the daily check samples were taken to fulfill the requirements of this section shall not be eliminated from future sampling without the department's approval; and the sample is not invalidated under (d) of this subsection, the purveyor shall ensure the following actions are taken:

(i) The sample is analyzed for fecal coliform or E. coli. When a sample with a coliform presence is not analyzed for E. coli or fecal coliforms, the sample shall be considered as having a fecal coliform presence for MCL compliance purposes;

(ii) Repeat samples are collected in accordance with (b) of this subsection;

(iii) The department is notified in accordance with WAC 246-290-480; and

(iv) The cause of the coliform presence is determined and corrected.

(b) Repeat samples.

(i) The purveyor shall collect and submit for analysis a set of repeat samples for every sample in which the presence of coliforms is detected. A set of repeat coliform samples consists of:

(A) Four repeat samples for Group A systems collecting one routine coliform sample each month;

(B) Three repeat samples for all Group A systems collecting more than one routine coliform sample each month; and

(C) Two repeat samples for Group B systems.

(ii) The purveyor shall collect repeat sample sets according to Table 7;

(iii) The purveyor shall collect one set of repeat samples for each sample with a coliform presence, as follows:

(A) For Group A systems, all samples in a set of repeat samples shall be collected on the same day and submitted for analysis within twenty-four hours after notification by the laboratory of a coliform presence. If the purveyor can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department, that logistical problems beyond the purveyor's control make analysis of the samples in the repeat sample set impractical because the time between sample collection and analysis will exceed thirty hours, then the purveyor shall collect the required set of repeat samples as directed by the department; and

(B) For Group B systems, as soon as possible after the notification by the laboratory of a sample with a coliform presence.

(iv) When repeat samples have coliform presence, the purveyor shall collect one additional set of repeat samples for each sample where coliform presence was detected.

(v) The purveyor of a system providing water to consumers via a single service shall collect repeat samples from the same location as the sample with a coliform presence. The set of repeat samples shall be collected:

(A) On the same collection date; or

(B) Over consecutive days with one sample collected each day until the required samples in the set of repeat samples are collected.

(vi) If a sample with a coliform presence was collected from the first two or last two active services, the purveyor shall monitor as directed by the department;

(vii) The purveyor may change a previously submitted routine sample to a sample in a set of repeat samples when the purveyor:

(A) Collects the sample within five adjacent service connections of the location from which the initial sample with a coliform presence was collected;

(B) Collects the sample after the initial sample with a coliform presence was submitted for analysis;

(C) Collects the sample on the same day as other samples in the set of repeat samples, except under (b)(iii) of this subsection; and

(D) Notifies the department of the change.

(viii) The department may determine that sets of repeat samples specified under this subsection are not necessary during a month when a nonacute coliform MCL violation is determined for the system.

TABLE 7 - REPEAT SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

SYSTEM GROUP (# OF ROUTINE SAMPLES COLLECTED EACH MONTH)	# OF SAMPLES IN A SET OF REPEAT SAMPLES	LOCATIONS FOR REPEAT SAMPLES (COLLECT AT LEAST ONE SAMPLE PER SITE)
GROUP A (1 routine sample each month)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site of previous sample with a coliform presence • Within 5 active services upstream of site of sample with a coliform presence • Within 5 active services downstream of site of sample with a coliform presence • At any other active service
GROUP A (more than 1 routine sample each month)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site of previous sample with a coliform presence • Within 5 active services upstream of site of sample with a coliform presence • Within 5 active services downstream of site of sample with a coliform presence
GROUP B	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site of the previous sample with a coliform presence • From active service other than the site of the previous sample with a coliform presence

(c) Monitoring frequency following a coliform presence. Group A systems having one or more coliform presence samples that were not invalidated during the previous month shall collect and submit for analysis the minimum number of samples shown in the last column of Table 2.

(i) The department may reduce the monitoring frequency requirement when one or more samples with a coliform presence were collected during the previous month, if the purveyor proves to the satisfaction of the department:

(A) The cause of the sample with a coliform presence; and

(B) The problem is corrected before the end of the next month the system provides water to the public.

(ii) If the department reduces this monitoring frequency requirement:

(A) The purveyor shall collect and submit at least the minimum number of samples required when no samples with a coliform presence were collected during the previous month; and

(B) The department shall make available a written description explaining:

(I) The specific cause of the coliform presence; and

(II) Action taken by the purveyor to correct the cause of coliform presence.

(d) Invalid samples.

(i) The department shall consider coliform samples with no coliform presence detected invalid when:

(A) Multiple tube technique cultures are turbid without appropriate gas production;

(B) Presence-absence technique cultures are turbid in the absence of an acid reaction;

(C) There are confluent growth patterns or growth of TNTC (too numerous to count) colonies without a surface sheen using a membrane filter analytic technique; or

(D) There is excess debris in the sample.

(ii) The department may invalidate a coliform sample when:

(A) The analyzing laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis occurred;

(B) The department determines a domestic or nondistribution system problem is indicated by:

(I) All samples in the set of repeat samples collected at the same location as the original coliform presence sample also are coliform presence; and

(II) All other samples in the set of repeat samples are free of coliform.

(C) The department determines a coliform presence result is due to a circumstance or condition which does not reflect water quality in the distribution system. In this case, when the department invalidates a sample:

(I) The purveyor shall collect a set of repeat samples following the sample invalidation in accordance with Table 7; and

(II) The department's rationale for invalidating the sample shall be documented in writing and made available to the public. The documentation shall state the specific cause of the coliform presence, and what action the purveyor has taken, or will take.

(iii) When a coliform sample is determined invalid, the purveyor shall collect and submit for analysis:

(A) An additional coliform sample from the same location as each invalid sample within twenty-four hours of notification of the invalid sample; or

(B) Additional coliform samples as directed by the department.

(iv) When the department or laboratory invalidates a sample, the sample shall not count towards the purveyor's minimum coliform monitoring requirements.

(3) Inorganic chemical and physical. When an initial analysis of a substance exceeds the MCL, the purveyor shall:

(a) For nitrate, immediately take one additional sample from the same sampling point. If the average of the two samples exceeds the MCL, a violation is confirmed; or

(b) For all other inorganic chemical and physical substances, collect three additional samples from the same sample point within thirty days. If the average of all four samples exceeds the MCL, a violation is confirmed.

(4) Turbidity. When the turbidity exceeds the MCL identified under WAC 246-290-310 for longer than one hour monitored continuously, the purveyor shall report to the department within forty-eight hours. When the results of a manual turbidity analysis exceeds the MCL, the purveyor shall collect another sample within one hour. When the repeat sample confirms the MCL is exceeded, the purveyor shall notify the department.

(5) Trihalomethanes. When the average of all samples taken during any twelve-month period exceeds the MCL for total trihalomethanes, the violation is confirmed and the purveyor shall take corrective action as required by the department. When the maximum trihalomethane potential (MTTP) result is equal to or greater than 0.10 mg/L and the result is confirmed by a repeat sample, the purveyor shall monitor according to WAC 246-290-300(5) for one year or more.

(6) Volatile organic chemicals (VOCs). The purveyor shall be responsible for the following follow-up actions:

(a) After the purveyor's receipt of the first VOC analysis results from the laboratory, the purveyor shall provide notice to persons served by the system as described under WAC 246-290-330(5).

(b) When a List 1 VOC is verified at a concentration above the detection limit, the purveyor shall, at a minimum:

(i) Sample the source once every three months for at least three years; and

(ii) Make analysis results available to consumers within three months of receipt from the laboratory as described under WAC 246-290-330(5).

(c) When a List 1 VOC is verified at a concentration greater than a MCL, and the level will not cause the running annual average to exceed the MCL, the purveyor shall repeat sample the source as soon as possible. If a concentration greater than an MCL is confirmed, the purveyor shall:

(i) Notify the department within seven days of receipt of the repeat sample analysis results.

(ii) Provide consumer information ((per)) in accordance with WAC 246-290-330 (5)(b).

(iii) Submit documentation to the department describing the water system's strategy for gathering and analyzing additional data and identify plans for keeping the public informed.

(iv) Sample the source a minimum of once every three months for at least three years.

(d) When the running annual average of a List 1 VOC is greater than an MCL, or one sample analysis result causes the annual average to exceed an MCL, the purveyor shall:

(i) Notify the department within seven days of receipt of analysis results.

(ii) Notify the public as described under WAC 246-290-330, including mandatory health effects language.

(iii) Submit an action plan to the department for approval addressing follow-up activities, including corrective action. The purveyor shall submit the action plan within four months of receipt of department notice that the annual average exceeds the MCL. The purveyor's action plan shall, at a minimum, contain a:

(A) Tabulation of VOC sample analysis results, including the location where VOCs were detected;

(B) Description of monitoring plans for system sources;

(C) Strategy for informing the public of monitoring results and investigations; and

(D) Description of short and long-term plans to minimize exposure and/or eliminate the source of contamination.

(iv) Implement the action plan within one year of the department's approval. The department may require the purveyor's earlier compliance if necessary to eliminate an immediate health threat or may require a revision of the action plan based upon additional sample results. The department may extend the purveyor's period of compliance when the department determines:

(A) Substantial construction is required; and

(B) The purveyor has taken all appropriate measures to protect the health of consumers served by the public water system.

If the department grants the purveyor an extension, the purveyor shall issue a notice identifying the MCL exceeded and the amount by which the repeat sample analysis results exceeded the MCL. The purveyor shall include the notice in all bills mailed to affected customers until the department determines that the purveyor complies with the MCL.

(v) Sample the source a minimum of once every three months for at least three years.

(e) When a List 2 or List 3 VOC is verified at a concentration above the detection limit, the purveyor shall:

(i) Submit the sample analysis results to the department within seven days of receipt from the laboratory; and

(ii) Sample the source a minimum of once every three months for one year and then annually thereafter during the three-month period when the highest previous measurement occurred.

(f) If the department determines that a List 2 or List 3 VOC is verified at a level greater than a state advisory level (SAL), the department shall notify the purveyor in writing. The purveyor shall repeat sample the source as soon as possible after initial department notice that a SAL has been exceeded. The purveyor shall submit the analysis results to the department within seven days of receipt from the laboratory. If any repeat sample confirms that a SAL has been exceeded, the purveyor shall:

(i) Provide consumer information ((per)) in accordance with WAC 246-290-330 (5)(b);

(ii) Sample the source a minimum of once every three months for at least three years; and

(iii) Submit documentation to the department listing VOC analysis results, describing the water systems' strategy for gathering and analyzing additional data, and identifying plans for keeping the public informed. The purveyor shall submit this information to the department within six months of the date of the first notice from the department that a SAL has been exceeded.

(g) The department may reduce the purveyor's monitoring requirement for a source detecting a List 1 VOC if, after three years of quarterly monitoring, all analysis results are less than the MCL. The purveyor's reduced monitoring frequency shall be no less than one sample per year.

(h) The department may reduce the purveyor's monitoring requirement for a source detecting a List 2 or List 3 VOC if the source has been monitored annually for at least three years, and all analysis results are less than the SAL.

(i) In establishing SAL's for List 2 and List 3 VOCs, the department shall use the most recent edition of the department document titled "Procedures And References For Determination Of State Advisory Levels For Drinking Water Contaminants" which has been approved by the state board of health. Copies are available from the department upon request.

(j) When List 1, List 2 (exclusive of THMs), or List 3 VOCs are verified in well fields, the purveyor shall repeat sample individual wells within the well field.

(k) When the sum of all trihalomethanes detected exceeds 0.10 mg/L, the purveyor shall sample within three months for total trihalomethanes as required under WAC 246-290-300(5).

(l) The department may collect samples from a water system or may require that specified quality assurance techniques be used to collect samples.

(7) The department shall determine the purveyor's follow-up action when a substance not included in ((these regulations)) this chapter is detected.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 150B, filed 3/15/91, effective 4/15/91)

WAC 246-290-330 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION. (1) Responsibility.

(a) The purveyor of a Group A water system shall notify the water system users when the ((following occurs within the Group A)) system:

~~((a))~~ (i) Violates a primary MCL (~~(violation)~~) as described under WAC 246-290-310;

~~((b) Failing)~~ (ii) Fails to comply with a:

~~((i))~~ (A) Prescribed treatment technique;

~~((ii))~~ (B) Monitoring requirement under WAC 246-290-300; or

~~((iii))~~ (C) Testing procedure.

~~((c))~~ (iii) Is operating under a variance or exemption; or

~~((d) Failing)~~ (iv) Fails to meet a variance or exemption schedule.

~~((The department may also require))~~ (b) The purveyor of a Group B water system may be required to notify water system users when any of the conditions listed in (a)(i) through ~~((d))~~ (iv) of this subsection occur (~~(within the Group B system)~~).

(2) Content. Notices shall provide:

(a) A clear, concise, and simple explanation of the violation;

(b) Discussion of potential adverse health effects and any segments of the population that may be at higher risk;

(c) Mandatory health effects information (~~(required under WAC 246-290-330(4))~~) in accordance with subsection (4) of this section;

(d) A list of steps the purveyor has taken or is planning to take to remedy the situation;

(e) A list of steps the consumer should take, including advice on seeking an alternative water supply if necessary; and

(f) The purveyor's name and phone number.

The purveyor may provide additional information to further explain the situation.

(3) Distribution.

(a) Purveyors of COMMUNITY systems in violation of a primary MCL, treatment technique or variance or exemption schedule shall provide:

(i) Newspaper notice to water system users as defined in (e) of this subsection, within fourteen days of violation;

(ii) Direct mail notice or hand delivery to all (~~(permanent residences)~~) consumers served by the system within forty-five days of the violation. The department may waive the purveyor's mail or hand delivery if the violation is corrected within forty-five days;

(iii) Notice to radio and television stations serving the area within seventy-two hours of violation of a nitrate MCL or other acute violation as determined by the department; and

(iv) Repeat mail or hand delivery every three months until the violation is corrected.

(b) Purveyors of COMMUNITY systems shall provide newspaper notice as defined in (e) of this subsection, to water system users within three months of the following:

(i) Violation of a monitoring requirement or testing procedure; or

(ii) Granting of a variance or exemption.

Purveyors shall also provide repeat notice by mail or hand delivery to all (~~(permanent residences)~~) consumers served by the system every three months until the situation is corrected or for as long as the variance or exemption remains in effect.

(c) Purveyors of NTNC and TNC systems in violation of a primary MCL, treatment technique, variance, or exemption schedule shall post a notice within fourteen days of the violation. If the violation is acute, the department shall require posting within seventy-two hours.

(d) Purveyors of NTNC and TNC systems shall post a notice within three months of the:

(i) Violation of a monitoring requirement or testing procedure; or

(ii) Granting of a variance or exemption.

(e) ~~((Where there is mention of a))~~ Newspaper notice, as used in this section, means publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation or in a weekly newspaper of general circulation if a daily newspaper does not serve the area. The purveyor may substitute a community or homeowner's association newsletter or similar periodical publication if the newsletter reaches all affected consumers within the specified time.

(f) The purveyor (~~(may)~~) shall substitute a posted notice in the absence of a newspaper of general circulation or homeowner's association newsletter or similar periodical publication. The purveyor shall post the notice within the timeframe specified in this subsection.

(g) The purveyor shall place posted notices in conspicuous locations and present the notices in a manner making them easy to read. Notices shall remain posted until the violation is corrected or for as long as the variance or exemption remains in effect. When appropriate, notices shall be multi-lingual.

(h) The purveyor of a COMMUNITY water system shall give a copy of the most recent public notice for all outstanding violations to all new billing units or new hookups before or at the time water service begins.

(i) The purveyor shall provide the department with a copy of ~~((a))~~ the public notification at the time the purveyor notifies the public.

(4) Mandatory language.

(a) The purveyor shall provide specific health effects language in the notice when a violation (~~((occurs involving a))~~) involves:

(i) A primary VOC MCL; ~~((or))~~

(ii) A secondary fluoride MCL₂;

(iii) An acute coliform MCL;

(iv) A nonacute coliform MCL;

(v) Granting or continuation of exemption or variance; or

(vi) Failure to comply with a variance or exemption schedule.

(b) Required specific language is contained in the department guideline titled "health effects language for drinking water public notification."

(5) VOC notification procedure.

(a) Availability of results. After receipt of the first analysis results, the purveyor of a COMMUNITY or NTNC water system shall notify persons served by the system of the availability of the results and shall supply the name and telephone number of a contact person.

(i) The purveyor shall initiate notification within three months of the purveyors receipt of the first VOC analysis results. This notification is only required one time.

(ii) Notification shall occur by:

(A) Inclusion in the first set of water bills issued after receipt of the results;

(B) Newspaper notice which shall run at least one day each month for three consecutive months;

(C) Direct mail;

(D) Posting if NTNC system; or

(E) Any other method approved by the department.

(iii) Within three months of receipt of analysis results, purveyors selling water to other public water systems shall provide copies of the analysis results to the purchasing system.

(iv) Within thirty days of receipt of analysis results, purveyors purchasing water shall make results available to their customers. The purveyor's notification shall occur by the method outlined under (a)(i) of this subsection.

(b) Consumer information.

(i) The purveyor shall provide consumer information within twenty-one days of receipt of confirmation sample results when:

(A) A List 1 VOC is confirmed at a concentration greater than a MCL, and the level will not cause the running annual average to exceed the MCL; or

(B) The department determines that a List 2 or List 3 VOC is confirmed at a level greater than a SAL.

(ii) Consumer information shall include:

(A) Name and level of VOC detected;

(B) Location where the VOC was detected;

(C) Any health effects that the VOC could cause at its present concentration;

(D) Plans for follow-up activities; and

(E) Phone number to call for further information.

(iii) Consumer information shall be distributed by any of the following methods:

(A) Notice placed in the major newspaper in the affected area;

(B) Direct mail to customers;

(C) Posting if NTNC system; or

(D) Any other method approved by the department.

(6) Fluoride notification procedure.

When a secondary MCL violation occurs, the purveyor of a COMMUNITY water system shall send notice to:

(a) The department annually;

(b) Water system users annually; and

(c) New billing units added while the violation exists.

(7) When circumstances dictate the purveyor give a broader or more immediate notice to protect public health, the department may require the purveyor's notification by whatever means necessary.

(8) When the state board of health grants a public water system a waiver, the purveyor shall notify customers and new billing units or new hookups before water service begins. The purveyor shall provide a notice annually and send a copy to the department.

(9) The department may give notice to the water system users as required by this section on behalf of the water purveyor. However, the purveyor remains responsible for ensuring the department's requirements are met.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 124B, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-290-480 ANALYSES AND RECORDS, REPORTING. (1) The purveyor shall keep the following records of operation and water quality analyses:

(a) Records of bacteriological and turbidity analyses shall be kept for five years. Records of chemical analyses shall be kept for as long as the system is in operation. Other records of operation and analyses required by the department shall be kept for three years. All records shall bear the signature of the operator in responsible charge of the water system or his or her representative. Group A systems shall keep these records available for inspection by the department and shall send the records to the department if requested. Actual laboratory reports may be kept or data may be transferred to tabular summaries, provided the following information is included:

- (i) The date, place, and time of sampling, and the name of the person collecting the sample;
- (ii) Identification of the sample as to whether it was a routine distribution system sample, check sample, raw or drinking water sample, or other special purpose sample;
- (iii) Date of analysis;
- (iv) Laboratory and person responsible for performing analysis;
- (v) The analytical technique/method used; and
- (vi) The results of the analysis.

(b) Records of action taken by the system to correct violations of primary drinking water regulations and copies of public notifications shall be kept for three years after the last action taken with respect to the particular violation involved.

(c) Copies of any written reports, summaries, or communications, relating to sanitary surveys of the system conducted by system personnel, by a consultant or by any local, state, or federal agency, shall be kept for ten years after completion of the sanitary survey involved.

(d) Where applicable, daily records of operation and analyses shall include the following:

- (i) Chlorine residual;
- (ii) Fluoride level;
- (iii) Water treatment plant performance including, but not limited to:

- (A) Type of chemicals used and quantity,
 - (B) Amount of water treated, and
 - (C) Results of analyses.
 - (iv) Turbidity; and
 - (v) Other information as specified by the department.
- (2) Reporting.

(a) ~~((Except where a shorter reporting period is))~~ Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, the purveyor shall report ((monthly)) to the department((-Reports shall be submitted prior to the tenth of the following month and include all tests, measurements, or analyses)) within forty-eight hours:

(i) The failure to comply with the primary standards under this chapter;

(ii) The failure to comply with the monitoring requirements under this chapter; and

(iii) The violation of a primary MCL.

(b) The purveyor shall submit to the department reports required by this chapter, including tests measurements, and analytic reports. Monthly reports are due before the tenth day of the following month, unless otherwise specified in this chapter.

(c) Water facilities inventory and report form (WFI).

(i) Purveyors of community systems shall submit an annual WFI update to the department((-);)

(ii) Purveyors of NTNC, TNC, and Group B systems shall submit an updated WFI to the department as requested((-);) and

(iii) The purveyor shall also submit an updated WFI to the department within thirty days of any change in name, category, ownership, or responsibility for management of the water system.

(d) Bacteriological.

(i) The purveyor shall notify the department of the presence of:

(A) Coliform in a sample, within ten days of notification by the laboratory; and

(B) Fecal coliform or E. coli in a sample, by the end of the business day in which the purveyor is notified by the laboratory. If the purveyor is notified of the results after normal close of business, then the purveyor shall notify the department before the end of the next business day.

(ii) When a coliform MCL violation is determined, the purveyor shall:

(A) Notify the department within twenty-four hours of determining acute coliform MCL violations;

(B) Notify the department before the end of the next business day when a nonacute coliform MCL is determined; and

(C) Notify water system users in accordance with WAC 246-290-330.

(iii) When a monitoring violation occurs, including invalid or expired sanitary surveys, the purveyor shall:

(A) Notify the department of the violation within ten days; and

(B) Notify water system users in accordance with WAC 246-290-330.

WSR 91-24-097**PROPOSED RULES****DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

[Filed December 4, 1991, 2:22 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Radiation protection compatibility requirements.

Purpose: To bring radiation protection regulations into compliance with federal regulations (United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission) and to correct references to former Title 402 WAC.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 70.98.080.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 70.98.020.

Summary: Establishes requirements for dosimetry processing, notification of bankruptcy filing, financial surety and records for decommission in facilities, a quality management program for medical licenses, reporting of medical misadministrations, and additional requirements for industrial radiographer audits and surveys.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: This rule change is necessary to maintain compatibility with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in accordance with the state's formal agreement.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Terry C. Frazee, Radioactive Materials Section, 753-3461.

Name of Proponent: Department of Health, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This rule requires dosimetry processors to be accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program; requires licensees to notify the department if the licensee files for bankruptcy; requires certain licensees to maintain financial surety and records needed to decommission their facility; requires medical licensees to establish a quality management program and to report misadministrations; requires industrial radiography licensees to promptly audit the performance of any radiographer who has been audited in the last 3 months; and requires industrial radiographers to conduct complete surveys of their equipment following each use and when placing the equipment in storage. The purpose of the rule is to bring Washington regulations into compliance with essential health and safety requirements of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Implementation of this rule will increase the margin of safety

for the public and workers during the use of radioactive materials.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: The rule adds additional requirements as noted and also increases the record retention time from two years to three years for records of surveys required of industrial radiographers.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

The department has determined that this rule is not subject to the Regulatory Fairness Act because the rule is being adopted to conform to federal regulations and to make minor editorial changes with negligible economic impact.

Hearing Location: General Administration Auditorium, 11th and Columbia, Olympia, Washington 98504, on January 9, 1992, at 1:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Leslie Baldwin, Rules Coordinator, 1300 Quince Street, Mailstop EY-16, Olympia, WA 98504-7902, by January 8, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 16, 1992.

December 3, 1991
Kristine M. Gebbie
Secretary

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-221-090 PERSONNEL MONITORING. (1) Each licensee or registrant shall supply appropriate personnel monitoring equipment to, and shall require the use of such equipment by:

(a) Each individual who enters a restricted area under such circumstances that the individual receives, or is likely to receive, a dose in any calendar quarter in excess of 25 percent of the applicable value specified in WAC ((402-24-020)) 246-221-010(1).

(b) Each individual under 18 years of age who enters a restricted area under such circumstances that the individual receives, or is likely to receive, a dose in any calendar quarter in excess of 5 percent of the applicable value specified in WAC ((402-24-020)) 246-221-010(1).

(c) Each individual who enters a high radiation area.

(2) Personnel monitoring devices assigned to an individual:

(a) Shall not intentionally be exposed to give a false or erroneous reading;

(b) Shall be assigned to one individual per exposure interval (i.e., weekly, monthly) and used to determine exposure for that individual only;

(c) Shall not be worn by any individual other than that individual originally assigned to the device;

(d) Personnel monitoring devices that are exposed while not being worn by the assigned individual shall be processed and recorded as soon as possible. A replacement monitoring device shall be assigned to the individual immediately. A record of the circumstances of the exposure shall be retained.

(3) All personnel dosimeters (except for direct and indirect reading pocket ionization chambers and those dosimeters used to measure the dose to hands and forearms, feet, and ankles) that require processing to determine the radiation dose and that are utilized by licensees to comply with subsection (1) of this section, with other applicable provisions of chapters 246-220 through 246-255 WAC, or with conditions specified in a licensee's license must be processed and evaluated by a dosimetry processor:

(a) Holding current personnel dosimetry accreditation from the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly known as the National Bureau of Standards); and

(b) Approved in this accreditation process for the type of radiation or radiations included in the NVLAP program that most closely approximate the type of radiation or radiations for which the individual wearing the dosimeter is monitored.

(4) For the purposes of this section "dosimetry processor" means an individual or an organization that processes and evaluates personnel

monitoring equipment in order to determine the radiation dose delivered to the equipment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-232-050 TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LICENSES. (1) Each license issued pursuant to this part shall be subject to all the provisions of the act, as now or hereafter in effect, and to all rules, regulations, and orders of the department.

(2) No license issued or granted under chapters ((402-21 and 402-22)) 246-233 and 246-235 WAC and no right to possess or utilize radioactive material granted by any license issued pursuant to chapters ((402-21 and 402-22)) 246-233 and 246-235 WAC shall be transferred, assigned, or in any manner disposed, either voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of any license to any person unless the department shall, after securing full information find that the transfer is in accordance with the provisions of the act, and shall give its consent in writing.

(3) Each person licensed by the department pursuant to chapters ((402-21 and 402-22)) 246-233 and 246-235 WAC shall confine use and possession of the material licensed to the locations and purposes authorized by the license.

(4) Approval of licensee's procedures by the department does not release the licensee from responsibility if adherence to these procedures results in undue exposure to individuals or loss of control of radioactive material.

(5) Each licensee shall notify the department of health, division of radiation protection, in writing, within five working days following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy by or against:

(a) The licensee;

(b) A person controlling the licensee or listing the license or licensee as property of the estate; or

(c) An affiliate of the licensee.

(6) This notification must include:

(a) The bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed;

(b) The date of the filing of the petition;

(c) A complete and detailed inventory of all radioactive material possessed under the license including nuclide, form, activity and planned disposition;

(d) An estimation of the type and quantities of radioactive material the licensee plans to continue to receive and/or use on a routine basis;

(e) A description of security and storage for the radioactive material currently possessed;

(f) A plan for radioactive waste disposal, the estimated completion date(s), and the cost;

(g) An evaluation of facility and equipment contamination, estimate of clean up costs, and a decontamination plan which includes a thorough description of how the clean up will be funded and how it will be accomplished;

(h) An organizational chart specifying sole owners, partnerships, or officers in the corporation who have legal and fiscal responsibilities for the licensee;

(i) A description of any other changes affecting the terms and conditions of the radioactive materials license.

(7) Each licensee shall notify the department within five working days if any items in subsection (6) of this section change during bankruptcy proceedings.

(8) The department will consider clean up costs as part of the licensee's administrative costs if decontamination is necessary to comply with these regulations;

(9) For the purposes of this section, "affiliate" means:

(a) A person as defined in WAC 246-220-010 that directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote, twenty percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the licensee (unless that person holds such securities (i) in a fiduciary or agency capacity without sole discretionary power to vote such securities, or (ii) solely to secure a debt, if such person has not in fact exercised such power to vote);

(b) A corporation, twenty percent or more of whose outstanding voting securities are directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or held with power to vote, by the licensee;

(c) A person whose business is operated under a lease or operating agreement by a licensee, or person substantially all of whose property is operated under an operating agreement with the licensee; or

(d) A person that operates the business or substantially all of the property of the licensee under a lease or operating agreement.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-235-075 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE AND RECORDKEEPING FOR DECOMMISSIONING. (1) Each applicant for one of the following licenses shall submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in this section:

(a) A specific license authorizing receipt of radioactive waste for the purpose of volume reduction, repackaging or interim storage.

(b) Receipt of contaminated articles, scrap material, equipment, or clothing to be decontaminated at the licensee's facility.

(c) A specific license authorizing the possession and use of radioactive material of half-life greater than one hundred twenty days and in quantities for unsealed material exceeding 10^3 times and for sealed forms exceeding 10^{10} times the applicable quantities set forth in WAC 246-221-300 Appendix B (for a combination of isotopes the unity rule applies. A decommissioning funding plan will be required if R is greater than 1, where R is defined as the sum of the ratios of the quantity for sealed and unsealed forms of each isotope compared to the applicable value derived from WAC 246-221-300). \varnothing

(d) A specific license authorizing possession and use of source material in readily dispersible form and in quantities greater than 10 millicuries.

(2) Each decommissioning funding plan shall contain:

(a) A cost estimate for decommissioning facilities impacted by the activities authorized in the specific license.

(b) A description of the method of assuring funds for decommissioning.

(c) A schedule for adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility or facilities.

(d) Procedures for performing facility decontamination, maintaining security, and performing a final radiation survey.

(e) A commitment to clean up accidental spills promptly and to begin decommissioning of the facility or facilities within twelve months of ceasing operation involving radioactive material.

(3) Each cost estimate for decommissioning shall include:

(a) A description of the facility and areas within the facility likely to require decommissioning as a result of routine operation.

(b) Anticipated labor, equipment and material costs.

(c) Anticipated waste volume.

(d) Anticipated packaging, transportation and waste disposal costs.

(e) An assessment of costs associated with an accident involving licensed material.

(4) Financial assurance for decommissioning shall be provided by one or more of the following methods:

(a) Prepayment. Prepayment is the deposit of sufficient funds to pay decommissioning costs. Funds shall be deposited prior to the start of operation into an account segregated from licensee assets and outside the licensee's administrative control. Prepayment may be in the form of a trust, escrow account, government fund, certificate of deposit, or deposit of government securities.

(b) A surety method, insurance, or other guarantee method. These methods guarantee that decommissioning costs will be paid should the licensee default. A surety method may be in the form of a surety bond, letter of credit, or line of credit. Any surety method or insurance used to provide financial assurance for decommissioning must contain the following conditions:

(i) The surety method or insurance shall be open-ended or, if written for a specified term, such as five years, shall be renewed automatically unless ninety days or more prior to the renewal date, the issuer notifies the department, the beneficiary, and the licensee of its intention not to renew. The surety method or insurance shall also provide that the full face amount be paid to the beneficiary automatically prior to the expiration without proof of forfeiture if the licensee fails to provide a replacement acceptable to the department within thirty days after receipt of notification of cancellation.

(ii) The surety method or insurance shall be payable to a trust established for decommissioning costs. The trustee and trust shall be acceptable to the department. Acceptable trustees include an appropriate state or federal government agency or an entity which has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

(iii) The surety method or insurance must remain in effect until the department has terminated the license.

(c) An external sinking fund in which deposits are made at least annually, coupled with a surety method or insurance, the value of which

may decrease by the amount being accumulated in the sinking fund. An external sinking fund is a fund established and maintained by setting aside funds periodically in an account segregated from licensee assets and outside the licensee's administrative control. The total amount of funds in the external sinking fund shall be sufficient to pay decommissioning costs at the time termination of operation is expected. An external sinking fund may be in the form of a trust, escrow account, government fund, certificate of deposit, or deposit of government securities. The surety or insurance provisions shall be as stated in subsection (4)(b) of this section.

(d) In the case of state or local government licensees, a statement of intent containing a cost estimate for decommissioning and indicating that funds for decommissioning will be obtained when necessary.

(e) Other methods of financial assurance as approved by the department. The department may approve other financial mechanisms submitted by the applicant or licensee provided the alternate method meets, at a minimum, the requirements of 10 C.F.R. 30.35 and associated U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission guidance.

(5)(a) The department shall review each decommissioning funding plan prior to license issuance and prior to license renewal.

(b) The applicant or licensee shall incorporate department comments into its cost estimate and shall revise its financial surety accordingly.

(c) Applicants shall obtain the appropriate financial assurance as approved by the department prior to receipt of licensed material. The department may issue a new license if the applicant agrees to comply with the decommissioning funding plan as approved.

(d) Holders of licenses issued on or before the effective date of this rule shall submit a decommissioning funding plan to the department by January 1, 1992. Licensees shall implement the financial assurance requirements within thirty days of receiving department approval of the decommissioning funding plan. Licensees shall submit copies of the financial surety within thirty days of securing the surety and annually thereafter.

(6) Each person licensed under this chapter shall keep records of information important to the safe and effective decommissioning of the facility in an identified location until the license is terminated by the department. If records of relevant information are kept for other purposes, reference to these records and their locations may be used. Information the department considers important to decommissioning consists of:

(a) Records of spills or other unusual occurrences involving the spread of contamination in and around the facility, equipment, or site. These records may be limited to instances when contamination remains after any cleanup procedures or when there is reasonable likelihood that contaminants may have spread to inaccessible areas as in the case of possible seepage into porous materials such as concrete. These records shall include any known information on identification of involved nuclides, quantities, forms, and concentrations.

(b) As-built drawings and modifications of structures and equipment in restricted areas where radioactive materials are used and/or stored, and of locations of possible inaccessible contamination such as buried pipes which may be subject to contamination. If required drawings are referenced, each relevant document need not be indexed individually. If drawings are not available, the licensee shall substitute appropriate records of available information concerning these areas and locations.

(c) Records of the cost estimate performed for the decommissioning funding plan or of the amount certified for decommissioning, and records of the funding method used for assuring funds if either a funding plan or certification is used.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 184, filed 7/24/91, effective 8/24/91)

WAC 246-239-010 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Diagnostic clinical procedures manual" means a collection of written procedures that describes each method (and other instructions and precautions) by which the licensee performs diagnostic clinical procedures; where each diagnostic clinical procedure has been approved by the authorized user and includes the radiopharmaceutical, dosage, and route of administration.

(2) "Nuclear medicine" means the intentional internal or external administration of unsealed radioactive material to human beings.

((2)) (3) "Nuclear medicine technologist" means any individual who performs nuclear medical procedures under the supervision of a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 246-235 WAC.

((3)) (4) "Prescribed dosage" means the quantity of radiopharmaceutical activity as documented:

(a) In a written directive; or
 (b) Either in the diagnostic clinical procedures manual or in any appropriate record in accordance with the directions of the authorized user for diagnostic procedures.

(5) "Radiopharmaceutical misadministration" means the administration of:

(a) A radiopharmaceutical dosage greater than 30 microcuries of sodium iodide I-123, I-125 or I-131:

(i) Involving the wrong patient or wrong radiopharmaceutical; or
 (ii) When both the administered dosage differs from the prescribed dosage by more than twenty percent of the prescribed dosage, and the difference between the administered dosage and prescribed dosage exceeds 30 microcuries;

(b) A therapeutic radiopharmaceutical dosage, other than sodium iodide I-123, I-125 or I-131:

(i) Involving the wrong patient, wrong radiopharmaceutical, or wrong route of administration; or
 (ii) When the administered dosage differs from the prescribed dosage by more than twenty percent of the prescribed dosage;

(c) A diagnostic radiopharmaceutical dosage, other than quantities greater than 30 microcuries of sodium iodide I-123, I-125 or I-131, both:

(i) Involving the wrong patient, wrong radiopharmaceutical, wrong route of administration, or when the administered dosage differs from the prescribed dosage; and

(ii) When the dose to the patient exceeds 5 rems effective dose equivalent or 50 rems dose equivalent to any individual organ.

(6) "Recordable radiopharmaceutical event" means the administration of:

(a) A radiopharmaceutical without a written directive where a written directive is required;

(b) A radiopharmaceutical where a written directive is required without daily recording of each administered radiopharmaceutical dosage in the appropriate record;

(c) A radiopharmaceutical dosage greater than 30 microcuries of sodium iodide I-123, I-125 or I-131 when both:

(i) The administered dosage differs from the prescribed dosage by more than ten percent of the prescribed dosage; and

(ii) The difference between the administered dosage and prescribed dosage exceeds 15 microcuries;

(7) "Training" means instruction or experience acquired under the direct supervision of a physician, a certified/registered nuclear medicine technologist, and/or a qualified expert who has the necessary knowledge and training to advise personnel on radiation protection.

(8) "Written directive" means an order in writing for a specific patient, dated and signed by an authorized user prior to the administration of a radiopharmaceutical, containing the following information:

(a) For any administration of quantities greater than 30 microcuries of sodium iodide I-123, I-125 or I-131: The dosage;

(b) For a therapeutic administration of a radiopharmaceutical other than sodium iodide I-123, I-125 or I-131: The radiopharmaceutical, dosage, and route of administration.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-239-015 QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(1) Each applicant or licensee under this chapter, as applicable, shall establish and maintain a written quality management program to provide high confidence that radioactive material will be administered as directed by the authorized user. The quality management program shall include written policies and procedures to meet the following specific objectives:

(a) That, prior to administration, a written directive is prepared for:
 (i) Any administration of quantities greater than thirty microcuries of sodium iodide I-123, I-125 or I-131, or (ii) any therapeutic administration of a radiopharmaceutical, other than sodium iodide I-123, I-125 or I-131. A written revision to an existing written directive may be made for any diagnostic or therapeutic procedure provided that the revision is dated and signed by an authorized user prior to the administration of the radiopharmaceutical dosage. If a delay would jeopardize the patient's health, an oral directive or revision to an existing written directive will be acceptable, provided that the oral revision is documented immediately in the patient's record and a revised written directive is signed by the authorized user within forty-eight hours of the oral revision;

(b) That, prior to each administration, the patient's identity is verified by more than one method as the individual named in the written directive;

(c) That each administration is in accordance with the written directive; and

(d) That any unintended deviation from the written directive is identified and evaluated, and appropriate action is taken.

(2) The licensee shall:

(a) Develop procedures for and conduct a review of the quality management program including, since the last review, an evaluation of:
 (i) A representative sample of patient administrations, (ii) all recordable radiopharmaceutical events, and (iii) all radiopharmaceutical misadministrations to verify compliance with all aspects of the quality management program; these reviews shall be conducted at intervals not to exceed twelve months;

(b) Evaluate each of these reviews to determine the effectiveness of the quality management program and, if required, make modifications to meet the objectives of subsection (1) of this section; and

(c) Retain records of each review, including the evaluations and findings of the review, in an auditable form for three years.

(3) The licensee shall evaluate and respond to each recordable radiopharmaceutical event, within thirty days after its discovery, by:

(a) Assembling the relevant facts including the cause;

(b) Identifying what, if any, corrective action is required to prevent recurrence; and

(c) Retaining a record, in an auditable form, for three years, of the relevant facts and what corrective action, if any, was taken.

(4) The licensee shall retain:

(a) Each written directive; and

(b) A record of each administered radiopharmaceutical dosage where a written directive is required by subsection (1)(a) of this section, in an auditable form, for three years after the date of administration.

(5) The licensee may make modifications to the quality management program to increase the program's efficiency provided the program's effectiveness is not decreased. The licensee shall furnish the modification to the department within thirty days after the modification has been made.

(6)(a) Each applicant for a new license, as applicable, shall submit to the department a quality management program as part of the application for a license and implement the program upon issuance of the license by the department.

(b) Each existing licensee, as applicable, shall submit to the department by January 1, 1992, a written certification that the quality management program has been implemented along with a copy of the program.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-239-025 NOTIFICATIONS, RECORDS, AND REPORTS OF RADIOPHARMACEUTICAL MISADMINISTRATIONS. (1) The licensee shall notify the department by telephone at (206) 682-5327 no later than the next calendar day after the discovery of a radiopharmaceutical misadministration.

(2) The licensee shall notify the patient or the patient's responsible relative or guardian (hereinafter referred to as "the patient") of the radiopharmaceutical misadministration not later than twenty-four hours after its discovery, unless the referring physician personally informs the licensee either that the physician will inform the patient or that, based on medical judgment, telling the patient would be harmful. The licensee is not required to notify the patient without first consulting the referring physician. If the referring physician or patient cannot be reached within twenty-four hours, the licensee shall notify the patient as soon as possible thereafter. The licensee may not delay any appropriate medical care for the patient, including any necessary remedial care as a result of the radiopharmaceutical misadministration, because of any delay in notification.

(3) The licensee shall submit a written report to the department within fifteen days after discovery of the radiopharmaceutical misadministration. The written report must include the licensee's name; the prescribing physician's name; a brief description of the event; why the event occurred; the effect on the patient; what improvements are needed to prevent recurrence; actions taken to prevent recurrence; whether the licensee notified the patient, and if not, why not, and if the patient was notified, what information was provided to the patient. The report shall not include the patient's name or other identifying information.

(4) If the patient was notified, the licensee shall also furnish, within fifteen days after discovery of the radiopharmaceutical misadministration, a written report to the patient by sending either:

(a) A copy of the report that was submitted to the department; or

(b) A brief description of both the radiopharmaceutical misadministration and the consequences, as they may affect the patient, and a statement informing the patient that the report submitted to the department can be obtained from the licensee.

(5) Each licensee shall retain a record of each radiopharmaceutical misadministration for five years. The record shall contain the names of all individuals involved (including the physician, allied health personnel, the patient, and the patient's referring physician), the patient's Social Security number or identification number if one has been assigned, a brief description of the radiopharmaceutical misadministration, why it occurred, the effect on the patient, what improvements are needed to prevent recurrence, and the actions taken to prevent recurrence.

(6) Aside from the notification requirement, nothing in this section affects any rights or duties of licensees and physicians in relation to each other, patients, or the patient's responsible relatives or guardians.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-240-010 DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Brachytherapy" means a method of radiation therapy in which sealed sources are utilized to deliver a radiation dose at a distance of up to a few centimeters, by surface, intracavitary, or interstitial application.

(2) "Prescribed dose" means:

(a) For gamma stereotactic radiosurgery, the total dose as documented in the written directive;

(b) For teletherapy, the total dose and dose per fraction as documented in the written directive; or

(c) For brachytherapy, either the total source strength and exposure time, or the total dose, as documented in the written directive.

(3) "Recordable therapy event" means the administration of:

(a) Radiation without a written directive where a written directive is required;

(b) Radiation where a written directive is required without daily recording of each radiation dose in the appropriate record;

(c) A teletherapy radiation dose when the calculated weekly administered dose is fifteen percent greater than the weekly prescribed dose; or

(d) A brachytherapy radiation dose when the calculated administered dose to the treatment site differs from the prescribed dose by more than ten percent of the prescribed dose.

(4) "Teletherapy" means therapeutic irradiation in which the source of radiation is at a distance from the body.

(5) "Therapy misadministration" means the administration of:

(a) A gamma stereotactic radiosurgery radiation dose:

(i) Involving the wrong patient or wrong treatment site; or

(ii) When the calculated total administered dose differs from the total prescribed dose by more than ten percent of the total prescribed dose;

(b) A teletherapy radiation dose:

(i) Involving the wrong patient, wrong mode of treatment, or wrong treatment site;

(ii) When the treatment consists of three or fewer fractions and the calculated total administered dose differs from the total prescribed dose by more than ten percent of the total prescribed dose;

(iii) When the calculated weekly administered dose is thirty percent greater than the weekly prescribed dose; or

(iv) When the calculated total administered dose differs from the total prescribed dose by more than twenty percent of the total prescribed dose;

(c) A brachytherapy radiation dose:

(i) Involving the wrong patient, wrong radioisotope, or wrong treatment site (excluding, for permanent implants, seeds that were implanted in the correct site but migrated outside the treatment site);

(ii) Involving a sealed source that is leaking;

(iii) When, for a temporary implant, one or more sealed sources are not removed upon completion of the procedure; or

(iv) When the calculated administered dose to the treatment site differs from the prescribed dose by more than twenty percent of the prescribed dose.

(6) "Written directive" means an order in writing for a specific patient, dated and signed by an authorized user prior to the administration of radiation, except as specified in (d) of this subsection, containing the following information:

(a) For gamma stereotactic radiosurgery: Target coordinates, collimator size, plug pattern, and total dose;

(b) For teletherapy: The total dose, dose per fraction, treatment site, and overall treatment period;

(c) For high-dose-rate remote afterloading brachytherapy: The radioisotope, treatment site, and total dose; or

(d) For all other brachytherapy, (i) prior to implantation: The radioisotope, number of sources, and source strengths; and (ii) after implantation but prior to completion of the procedure: The radioisotope, treatment site, and total source strength and exposure time (or, equivalently, the total dose).

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-240-015 QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(1) Each applicant or licensee under this chapter, as applicable, shall establish and maintain a written quality management program to provide high confidence that radiation will be administered as directed by the authorized user. The quality management program shall include written policies and procedures to meet the following specific objectives:

(a) That, prior to administration, a written directive is prepared for: (i) Any teletherapy radiation dose, (ii) any gamma stereotactic radiosurgery radiation dose, (iii) any brachytherapy radiation dose. A written revision to an existing written directive may be made for any therapeutic procedure provided that the revision is dated and signed by an authorized user prior to the administration of the brachytherapy dose, the gamma stereotactic dose, or the next teletherapy fractional dose. If a delay would jeopardize the patient's health, an oral directive or revision to an existing written directive will be acceptable, provided that the oral revision is documented immediately in the patient's record and a revised written directive is signed by the authorized user within forty-eight hours of the oral revision;

(b) That, prior to each administration, the patient's identity is verified by more than one method as the individual named in the written directive;

(c) That final plans of treatment and related calculations for brachytherapy, teletherapy, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery are in accordance with the respective written directives;

(d) That each administration is in accordance with the written directive; and

(e) That any unintended deviation from the written directive is identified and evaluated, and appropriate action is taken.

(2) The licensee shall:

(a) Develop procedures for and conduct a review of the quality management program including, since the last review, an evaluation of: (i) A representative sample of patient administrations, (ii) all recordable therapy events, and (iii) all therapy misadministrations to verify compliance with all aspects of the quality management program; these reviews shall be conducted at intervals not to exceed twelve months;

(b) Evaluate each of these reviews to determine the effectiveness of the quality management program and, if required, make modifications to meet the objectives of subsection (1) of this section; and

(c) Retain records of each review, including the evaluations and findings of the review, in an auditable form for three years.

(3) The licensee shall evaluate and respond to each recordable therapy event, within thirty days after its discovery, by:

(a) Assembling the relevant facts including the cause;

(b) Identifying what, if any, corrective action is required to prevent recurrence; and

(c) Retaining a record, in an auditable form, for three years, of the relevant facts and what corrective action, if any, was taken.

(4) The licensee shall retain:

(a) Each written directive; and

(b) A record of each administered radiation dose where a written directive is required by subsection (1)(a) of this section, in an auditable form, for three years after the date of administration.

(5) The licensee may make modifications to the quality management program to increase the program's efficiency provided the program's effectiveness is not decreased. The licensee shall furnish the modification to the department within thirty days after the modification has been made.

(6)(a) Each applicant for a new license, as applicable, shall submit to the department a quality management program as part of the application for a license and implement the program upon issuance of the license by the department.

(b) Each existing licensee, as applicable, shall submit to the department by January 1, 1992, a written certification that the quality management program has been implemented along with a copy of the program.

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-240-050 NOTIFICATIONS, RECORDS, AND REPORTS OF THERAPY MISADMINISTRATIONS. (1) The licensee shall notify by telephone the division of radiation protection at (206) 682-5327 no later than the next calendar day after the discovery of a therapy misadministration.

(2) The licensee shall notify the patient or the patient's responsible relative or guardian (hereinafter referred to as "the patient") of the therapy misadministration not later than twenty-four hours after its discovery, unless the referring physician personally informs the licensee either that the physician will inform the patient or that, based on medical judgment, telling the patient would be harmful. The licensee is not required to notify the patient without first consulting the referring physician. If the referring physician or patient cannot be reached within twenty-four hours, the licensee shall notify the patient as soon as possible thereafter. The licensee may not delay any appropriate medical care for the patient, including any necessary remedial care as a result of the therapy misadministration, because of any delay in notification.

(3) The licensee shall submit a written report to the department within fifteen days after discovery of the therapy misadministration. The written report must include the licensee's name; the prescribing physician's name; a brief description of the therapy misadministration; why it occurred; the effect on the patient; what improvements are needed to prevent recurrence; actions taken to prevent recurrence; whether the licensee notified the patient, and if not, why not, and if the patient was notified, what information was provided to the patient. The report shall not include the patient's name or other identifying information.

(4) If the patient was notified, the licensee shall also furnish, within fifteen days after discovery of the therapy misadministration, a written report to the patient by sending either:

(a) A copy of the report that was submitted to the department; or

(b) A brief description of both the therapy misadministration and the consequences, as they may affect the patient, and a statement informing the patient that the report submitted to the department can be obtained from the licensee.

(5) Each licensee shall retain a record of each therapy misadministration for five years. The record must contain the names of all individuals involved (including the physician, allied health personnel, the patient, and the patient's referring physician), the patient's Social Security number or identification number if one has been assigned, a brief description of the therapy misadministration, why it occurred, the effect on the patient, what improvements are needed to prevent recurrence, and the actions taken to prevent recurrence.

(6) Aside from the notification requirement, nothing in this section affects any rights or duties of licensees and physicians in relation to each other, patients, or the patient's responsible relatives or guardians.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-243-050 INTERNAL AUDIT AND TRAINING.

(1) Each licensee shall conduct the internal audit required by WAC ((402-22-070)) 246-235-080 ((6)) (5)(c) at intervals not to exceed three months. The audit should be done by management or the radiation safety officer and shall cover a review or spot checks of the records required by WAC ((402-12-080, 402-24-085, 402-24-125, 402-24-170, 402-36-060, 402-36-070, 402-36-080, 402-36-090, 402-36-095, 402-36-100, 402-36-120, 402-36-150, 402-36-153, and 402-36-157)) 246-220-020, 246-221-110, 246-221-160, 246-221-230, 246-243-080, 246-243-090, 246-243-100, 246-243-110, 246-243-120, 246-243-130, 246-243-150, 246-243-190, 246-243-200, and 246-243-220, and conditions of the license.

(2) Each ((radiographer)) individual performing radiography shall be audited at intervals not to exceed three months during the performance of radiography, to assure that the license provisions, regulations, and the licensees operating and emergency procedures are followed by radiographers and radiographer's assistants. If a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant has not participated in a radiographic operation for more than three months since the last audit, that individual's performance must be observed and recorded the next time the individual participates in a radiographic operation. This audit shall be performed by the radiation safety officer, management, or the most experienced radiographers available. Results of this audit shall be recorded.

(3) Records of the internal audits required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be maintained for ((two)) three years.

(4) Training required by WAC ((402-22-070)) 246-235-080 (5)(a) shall be conducted in accordance with the conditions of the license and subject to the following criteria:

(a) Initial training must be completed before a person can act as a radiographer or radiographer's assistant;

(b) Periodic retraining must be conducted at least annually;

(c) Records showing compliance with these training requirements must be maintained for at least one year following termination of employment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-243-190 RADIATION SURVEYS AND SURVEY RECORDS. (1) No radiographic operation shall be conducted unless calibrated and operable radiation survey instrumentation as described in WAC ((402-36-060)) 246-243-080 is available and used at each site where radiographic exposures are made and at the storage area whenever a radiographic exposure device, a storage container, or source is being placed in storage.

(2) A physical radiation survey shall be made after each radiographic exposure utilizing radiographic exposure devices or sealed sources of radioactive material to determine that the sealed source has been returned to its shielded position. The entire circumference of the radiographic exposure device shall be surveyed. If the radiographic exposure device has a source guide tube, the survey shall include the guide tube.

(3) A physical radiation survey shall be made to determine that each sealed source is in its shielded condition prior to securing the radiographic exposure device or storage container as specified in WAC ((402-36-040)) 246-243-060. The entire circumference of the radiographic exposure device shall be surveyed. If the radiographic exposure device has a source guide tube, the survey shall include the guide tube.

(4) A physical radiation survey shall be made of the boundary of the restricted area during radiographic operations not employing shielded room radiography. The maximum survey reading at the boundary shall be recorded. The records shall indicate approximate distance from source to boundaries, whether or not the exposed source is collimated and any occupied areas with exposure levels greater than 2 mR in any hour during radiographic operations.

(5) Records required by subsections (3) and (4) of this section shall include the model and serial number of the survey meter used and shall be maintained for inspection by the department for ((two)) three years after completion of the survey. If the survey was used to determine an individual's exposure, however, the records of the survey shall be maintained until the department authorizes their disposition.

WSR 91-24-098**PERMANENT RULES****DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(Veterinary Board of Governors)**

[Order 221B—Filed December 4, 1991, 2:29 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: October 28, 1991.

Purpose: Housekeeping changes only. Changing obsolete WAC numbers to the current Title 246 numbers.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 246-933-010 Definitions; 246-933-020 Objectives; 246-933-030 Degree of skills; 246-933-050 Emergency care of animals of unknown ownership; 246-933-070 Emergency services; 246-933-080 Honesty, integrity and fair dealing; 246-933-090 Validation of health certificate; 246-933-100 Inspection of animals; 246-933-140 Prohibited publicity and advertising; 246-933-150 Honoring of publicity and advertisements; 246-933-240 Practical examination requirement; 246-933-260 Frequency and location of examinations; 246-933-270 Examination results; 246-933-310 Definitions; 246-933-320 General requirements for all veterinary medical facilities; 246-933-330 Minimum physical facilities;

246-933-340 Practice management; 246-933-420 Basic requirements—Amount; 246-933-430 Effective date of requirement; 246-933-440 Exceptions; 246-933-450 Qualification of program for continuing education credit; 246-933-470 Continuing education—Certificate of compliance; 246-933-480 AIDS prevention and information education requirements; 246-933-620 Approval of substance abuse monitoring programs; 246-933-630 Participation in approved substance abuse monitoring program; 246-935-010 Definitions; 246-935-030 Grounds for denial, suspension or revocation of registration; 246-935-040 Responsibilities of veterinarian supervising an animal technician or an unregistered assistant; 246-935-060 Approval of post high school courses; 246-935-070 Examination for registration as animal technician; 246-935-080 Grading of examinations; 246-935-090 Examination review procedures; 246-935-100 Reexamination; 246-935-110 Examination procedures; 246-935-120 Frequency and location of examination; 246-935-130 AIDS prevention and information education requirements; and 246-935-140 Disciplinary reinstatement procedures.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Statutory Authority is RCW 18.92.030 for each rule. In addition, RCW 70.24.270 authorizes WAC 246-933-480 and 246-935-130; and RCW 18.130.050 authorizes WAC 246-933-620 and 246-933-630.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-19-021 on September 9, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

October 28, 1991

Dr. Susan M. Shirley

Chairwoman

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-010 DEFINITIONS. ~~((+)) "Patient" means any animal under the care and treatment of a veterinarian.~~

~~(2) "Advertise" means to announce publicly by any form of media in order to aid directly or indirectly in the sale of a commodity or service.~~

~~(3) "Veterinary board of governors" is that board appointed by the governor pursuant to chapter 18.93 RCW.~~

~~(4) "Health certificate" means a written testimony to the fact that an animal is in a certain state of health.~~

~~(5) "Drugs" as defined in RCW 69.50.101.~~

~~(6) "Controlled substances" as defined in RCW 69.50.101.~~

~~(7) "Animal" means any species normally recognized as treatable by veterinary medicine.~~

~~(8) Unless otherwise stated, words used in the singular may be read in the plural.~~

~~(9) "Nonnarcotic Schedule II controlled substance" means: Amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; any substance which contains any quantity of methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers;~~

~~and methyl phenidate.)) For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Unless stated, words used in the singular may be read in the plural.~~

~~(1) "Advertise" means to announce publicly by any form of media in order to aid directly or indirectly in the sale of a commodity or service.~~

~~(2) "Animal" means any species normally recognized as treatable by veterinary medicine.~~

~~(3) "Controlled substances" as defined in RCW 69.50.101.~~

~~(4) "Department" means the department of health.~~

~~(5) "Drugs" as defined in RCW 69.50.101.~~

~~(6) "Health certificate" means a written testimony to the fact that an animal is in a certain state of health.~~

~~(7) "Nonnarcotic Schedule II controlled substance" means: Amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; any substance which contains any quantity of methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers; and methyl phenidate.~~

~~(8) "Patient" means any animal under the care and treatment of a veterinarian.~~

~~(9) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of health.~~

~~(10) "Veterinary board of governors" is that board appointed by the governor pursuant to chapter 18.92 RCW.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-020 OBJECTIVES. The principal objectives of the veterinary profession are to render veterinary services to society, to assist in conserving livestock resources, and to assist in relieving suffering of animals. The veterinarian shall always endeavor to ~~((conduct himself or herself))~~ act in such a manner to further these objectives.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-030 DEGREE OF SKILLS. The ~~((veterinarian owes to his or her patients a reasonable degree of skill and care. To this end, the))~~ veterinarian shall endeavor to keep abreast of new developments in veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry, and shall endeavor to improve his or her knowledge and skill in the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-050 EMERGENCY CARE OF ANIMALS OF UNKNOWN OWNERSHIP. The veterinarian shall endeavor to provide at least minimal treatment to alleviate the suffering of an animal presented in the absence of the owner or ~~((his))~~ the owner's agent.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-070 EMERGENCY SERVICES.

(1) Emergency services shall mean the delivery of veterinary care by a licensed veterinarian during the hours when the majority of regional, daytime veterinary practices have no regularly scheduled office hours (are closed).

(2) Emergency service shall be provided at all times. This requirement does not mean that a veterinary medical facility ((~~must~~)) shall be open to the public at all times but that the provision of professional services must be accomplished by appropriate means including the assignment of veterinarians or cooperation between practices or after-hours emergency veterinary medical facilities serving the area. In the absence of an emergency veterinary medical facility serving the area, the phone shall be answered at all times so that inquirers can be told if the veterinarian is available and, if not, where emergency service is available.

(3) A veterinarian who represents, in any way, that he or she provides emergency veterinary services, including but not limited to, using names or terms such as "after hours clinic," or "after hours veterinary hospital," or use of the word "emergency" in any way, shall include in all advertisements the following information:

The availability of the veterinarian who is to provide emergency services, in print at least as large as that used to advertise the availability of emergency services, as either:

(a) "Veterinarian on premises," or term of like import, which phrase shall be used when there is a veterinarian actually present at the facility who is prepared to render veterinary services and the hours such services are available; or

(b) "Veterinarian on call," or term of like import, which phrase shall be used when the veterinarian is not present at the hospital, but is able to respond within a reasonable time to requests for emergency veterinary services and has been designated to so respond.

(4) All licensees shall comply with this section by December 1, 1989.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-080 HONESTY, INTEGRITY AND FAIR DEALING. A veterinarian's ((~~shall conduct his/her~~)) practice shall be conducted on the highest plane of honesty, integrity and fair dealing with ((~~his/her~~)) clients in time and services rendered, and in the amount charged for services, facilities, appliances and drugs. It is unprofessional and unethical for a veterinarian to attempt to mislead or deceive a client or to make untruthful statements or representations to a client.

It is also unprofessional and unethical for a veterinarian to attempt to dissuade a client from filing a disciplinary complaint by, but not limited to, a liability release, waiver, or written agreement, wherein the client assumes all risk or releases the veterinarian from liability for any harm, damage, or injury to an animal while

under the care, custody, or treatment by the veterinarian.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-090 VALIDATION OF HEALTH CERTIFICATE. It is unethical to sign or otherwise validate any health certificate without actually, physically inspecting the animal. A health certificate ((~~must~~)) shall be dated as of the time of examination.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-100 INSPECTION OF ANIMALS. It is unethical for a veterinarian when employed to inspect an animal for health and soundness, to accept a fee or other compensation in relation to the inspection from a person other than ((~~his~~)) the veterinarian's employer.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-140 PROHIBITED PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISING. A veterinarian shall not, on behalf of himself or herself, ((~~his or her~~)) any partner, associate or ((~~any~~)) other veterinarian affiliated with his or her office or clinic, use or allow to be used any form of public communication or advertising which:

(1) Is false, fraudulent, deceptive or misleading;

(2) Refers to secret methods of treatment;

(3) Is not identified as a paid advertisement or solicitation;

(4) States or implies that a veterinarian is a certified specialist unless ((~~he or she~~)) the veterinarian is certified in such specialty by a board recognized by the American ((~~Veterinarian~~)) Veterinary Medical Association.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-150 HONORING OF PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISEMENTS. (1) If a veterinarian advertises a fee for a service, the veterinarian ((~~must~~)) shall render that service for no more than the fee advertised.

(2) Unless otherwise specified in the advertisement, if a veterinarian publishes any fee information, the veterinarian shall be bound by any representation made therein for the periods specified in the following categories:

(a) If in a publication which is published more frequently than one time per month, for a period of not less than thirty days after such publication.

(b) If in a publication which is published once a month or less frequently, until the publication of the succeeding issue.

(c) If in a publication which has no fixed date for publication of the succeeding issue, for a reasonable period of time after publication, but in no event less than one year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-240 PRACTICAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENT. ~~((In order to be licensed, any))~~ An applicant for licensure ~~((after November 1, 1979))~~ who has a current license by examination in another state, or who has passed a written examination approved by the board ~~((with))~~, shall be required to pass a practical examination prepared and administered by the board. This requirement may be waived for applicants who apply to licensure pursuant to RCW 18.92.130.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-260 FREQUENCY AND LOCATION OF EXAMINATIONS. (1) The examination for veterinarians shall be scheduled at such times and places as the ~~((director))~~ secretary may authorize.

(2) Should an applicant fail to appear for examination at the designated time and place, ~~((he or she))~~ the applicant shall forfeit the examination fee unless ~~((he or she))~~ the applicant has notified the division of professional licensing services in writing of his or her inability to appear for the scheduled exam at least five days before the designated time.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-270 EXAMINATION RESULTS. (1) In order to pass the examination for licensure as a veterinarian, the applicant ~~((must))~~ shall attain a minimum grade of:

(a) 1.5 standard deviations below the national mean of the criterion population on the National Board Examination, and

(b) 1.5 standard deviations below the national mean of the criterion population on the Clinical Competency Test, and

(c) 70% in the Washington state examination.

(2) Applicants who fail the National Board Examination, the Clinical Competency Test, or the Washington state examination may retake the examination that they failed (NBE, CCT or state) by again completing an application and by submitting the reexamination fee to the division of professional licensing services: Provided, however, that a passing CCT score remains acceptable only if obtained within the last five years at the time of application ~~((and if taken after 1983))~~, and that only the most recently obtained CCT and NBE scores will be considered in an application.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-310 DEFINITIONS. (1) Veterinary medical facility: Any premise, unit, structure or vehicle where any animal is received and/or confined to be examined, diagnosed or treated medically, surgically or prophylactically, as defined in RCW 18.92.010.

(2) Mobile clinic: A vehicle, including a camper, motor home, trailer or mobile home, used as a veterinary medical facility. A mobile clinic is not required for house calls or farm calls.

(3) Aseptic surgery: Aseptic surgical technique exists when everything that comes in contact with the wound is sterile and precautions are taken to ensure such sterility during the procedure. These precautions include, but are not limited to, such things as the surgery room itself, sterilization procedures, scrubbing hands and arms, sterile gloves, caps and masks, sterile long-sleeved gowns, and sterile draping and operative techniques.

(4) Antiseptic surgery: Antiseptic surgical technique exists when care is taken to avoid bacterial contamination but the precautions are not as thorough and extensive as in aseptic surgery. Surgeons and surgical assistants ~~((must))~~ shall wear clean attire and sterile gloves, and the patient ~~((must))~~ shall be appropriately draped. A separate sterile surgical pack ~~((must))~~ shall be used for each animal.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-320 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL VETERINARY MEDICAL FACILITIES. (1) Construction and maintenance: All facilities ~~((must))~~ shall be so constructed and maintained as to provide comfort and safety for patients and clients. All areas of the premises shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition, free of objectionable odors. All facilities ~~((must))~~ shall comply with applicable state, county and municipal laws, ordinances and regulations.

(2) Ventilation: Adequate heating and cooling ~~((must))~~ shall be provided for the comfort of the animals, and the facility ~~((must))~~ shall have sufficient ventilation in all areas.

(3) Lighting: Proper lighting ~~((must))~~ shall be provided in all rooms utilized for the practice of veterinary medicine. Outside lighting ~~((should))~~ shall be adequate to identify the building and to assist the clients.

(4) Water: Potable water ~~((must))~~ shall be provided.

(5) Basic sanitation: Any equipment, instruments or facilities used in the treatment of animals ~~((must))~~ shall be clean and sanitary at all times to protect against the spread of diseases, parasites and infection.

(6) Waste disposal: Covered waste containers, impermeable by water, ~~((must))~~ shall be used for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, animal tissues, debris and other waste.

Disposal facilities shall be so operated as to minimize insect or other vermin infestation, and to prevent odor and disease hazards or other nuisance conditions.

The facility shall employ a procedure for the prompt, sanitary and esthetic disposal of dead animals which complies with all applicable state, county and municipal laws, ordinances and regulations.

(7) Records: Every veterinarian shall keep daily written reports of the animals he or she treats. Records for companion animals shall be kept for each animal, but records for economic animals may be maintained on a group or client basis. These records ~~((must))~~ shall be

readily retrievable and ~~((must))~~ shall be kept for a period of three years following the last treatment or examination. They shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Name, address and telephone number of the owner.
- (b) Name, number or other identification of the animal or group.
- (c) Species, breed, age, sex and color of the animal.
- (d) Immunization record.
- (e) Beginning and ending dates of custody of the animal.
- (f) A short history of the animal's condition as it pertains to its medical status.
- (g) Physical examination findings and any laboratory data.
- (h) Provisional or final diagnosis.
- (i) Treatment and medication administered, prescribed or dispensed.
- (j) Surgery and anesthesia.
- (k) Progress of the case.
- (8) Storage: All supplies, including food and bedding, shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation, contamination or deterioration. Refrigeration shall be provided for all supplies that are of a perishable nature, including foods, drugs and biologicals.

(9) Biologicals and drugs: Biologicals and other drugs shall be stored in such a manner as to prevent contamination and deterioration in accordance with the packaging and storage requirements of the current editions of the U.S. Pharmacopeia, 12601 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, Maryland 20852, and the National Formulary, Mack Publishing Company, 20th and Northampton Streets, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042 and/or manufacturers' recommendation.

All controlled substances shall be maintained in a locked cabinet or other suitable secure container in accordance with federal and Washington state laws.

Controlled substance records shall be readily retrievable, in accordance with federal and Washington state laws.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-330 MINIMUM PHYSICAL FACILITIES. All veterinary medical facilities in which animals are received for medical, surgical or prophylactic treatment ~~((must))~~ shall have the following minimum facilities, but are not limited to only these facilities:

- (1) Reception room and office: Or a combination of the two.
- (2) Examination room: Should be separate but may be combined with a room having a related function, such as a pharmacy or laboratory. It must be of sufficient size to accommodate the veterinarian, patient and client.

Examination tables ~~((must))~~ shall have impervious surfaces. Waste receptacles ~~((must))~~ shall be lined, covered or in a closed compartment, and properly maintained. A sink with clean or disposable towels must be within easy access.

(3) Surgery: If surgery is performed, a separate and distinct area so situated as to keep contamination and infection to a minimum; provided, however, ~~((that effective January 1, 1988;))~~ a separate and distinct room so situated as to keep contamination and infection to a minimum ~~((with))~~ shall be required.

(4) Laboratory: ~~((May))~~ Shall be either in the facility or through consultative facilities, adequate to render diagnostic information.

(5) Radiology: Facilities for diagnostic radiography ~~((must))~~ shall be available either on or off the premises. The facilities ~~((must))~~ shall meet federal and Washington state protective requirements and be capable of producing good quality diagnostic radiographs.

(6) Animal housing areas: Any veterinary medical facility confining animals ~~((must))~~ shall have individual cages, pens, exercise areas or stalls to confine said animals in a comfortable, sanitary and safe manner.

Cages and stalls ~~((must))~~ shall be of impervious material and of adequate size to assure patient comfort and sanitation.

Runs and exercise pens ~~((must))~~ shall be of a size to allow patient comfort and exercise. ~~((Effective January 1, 1988;))~~ Runs and exercise pens ~~((must))~~ shall provide and allow effective separation of adjacent animals and their waste products, and ~~((must))~~ shall be constructed in such a manner as to protect against escape or injury. Floors of runs ~~((must))~~ shall be of impervious material.

Animals that are hospitalized for treatment of contagious diseases ~~((must))~~ shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-340 PRACTICE MANAGEMENT. All veterinary medical facilities shall maintain a sanitary environment to avoid sources and transmission of infection. This includes the proper sterilization or sanitation of all equipment used in diagnosis or treatment and the proper routine disposal of waste materials.

(1) Surgery: Surgery shall be performed in a manner compatible with current veterinary practice with regard to anesthesia, asepsis or antiseptics, life support and monitoring procedures, and recovery care. The minimum standards for surgery shall be:

(a) ~~((Effective January 1, 1988;))~~ Aseptic or antiseptic surgery shall be performed in a room designated and reserved for surgery and directly related noncontaminating activities.

(b) The surgery room shall be clean, orderly, well lighted and maintained in a sanitary condition, free of offensive odors.

(c) Storage in the surgery room shall be limited only to items and equipment related to surgery and surgical procedures.

(d) Instruments and equipment utilized in the surgery room shall be appropriate for the type of surgical service being provided.

(e) The operating table shall be constructed of a smooth and impervious material.

(f) Chemical disinfection ("cold sterilization") may be used only for field conditions or minor surgical procedures. Sterilizing of all appropriate equipment is required. ~~((Effective January 1, 1988;))~~ Provisions for sterilization ~~((must))~~ shall include a steam pressure sterilizer (autoclave) or a gas sterilizer (e.g., ethylene oxide).

(g) Surgical packs include towels, drapes, gloves, sponges and proper instrumentation. They shall be properly prepared for sterilization by heat or gas (sufficient to kill spores) for each sterile surgical procedure.

(h) For any major procedure, such as opening the abdominal or thoracic cavity or exposing bones or joints, a separate sterile surgical pack ~~((must))~~ shall be used for each animal. Surgeons and surgical assistants shall use aseptic technique throughout the entire surgical procedure.

(i) Uncomplicated ovariohysterectomy or castration of normal healthy animals, and minor surgical procedures, such as excising small skin lesions or suturing superficial lacerations, may be performed under clean, antiseptic conditions. Surgeons and surgical assistants shall wear clean attire and sterile gloves, and care shall be taken to avoid introducing bacterial contamination.

(j) All animals shall be properly prepared for surgery as follows:

(i) Clipping and shaving of the surgical area for major procedures requiring aseptic technique as in (h) ~~((must))~~ of this subsection shall be performed in a room other than the surgery room. Loose hair ~~((must))~~ shall be removed from the surgical area.

(ii) Scrubbing the surgical area with soap and water.

(iii) Disinfecting the surgical area.

(iv) Draping the surgical area if appropriate.

(k) Anesthetic equipment appropriate for the type of patient and surgery performed shall be available at all times.

(l) Compressed oxygen or other adequate means shall be available to be used for resuscitation.

(m) Emergency drugs ~~((must))~~ shall be available to the surgery area.

(n) Grossly contaminated procedures, such as lancing and draining abscesses, shall not be performed in the room designated for aseptic or antiseptic surgery.

(2) Library: A library of appropriate veterinary journals and textbooks shall be available on the premises for ready reference.

(3) Laboratory: Veterinary medical facilities shall have the capability for use of either in-house or consultant laboratory service for blood chemistry, bacterial cultures and antibiotic sensitivity examinations, complete blood counts, histopathologic examinations and complete necropsies. The in-house laboratory facility shall meet the following minimum standards:

(a) The laboratory room shall be clean and orderly with provision for ample storage.

(b) Ample refrigeration shall be provided.

(c) Any tests performed shall be properly conducted by currently recognized methods to assure reasonable accuracy and reliability of results.

(4) Radiology: Veterinary medical facilities shall have the capability for use of either in-house or consultant

services for obtaining radiographs of diagnostic quality. Radiology equipment and use ~~((must))~~ shall be in compliance with federal and Washington state laws, and ~~((should))~~ shall follow the guidelines approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

(5) Biologicals and drugs: The minimum standards for drug procedures shall be:

(a) All controlled substances shall be stored, maintained, administered, dispensed and prescribed in compliance with federal and Washington state laws.

(b) Among things otherwise provided by RCW 69.41-.050, legend drugs dispensed by a veterinarian shall be labeled with the following:

(i) Name of client or identification of animal.

(ii) Date dispensed.

(iii) Complete directions for use.

(iv) Name and strength of the drug.

(v) Name of prescribing veterinarian.

(c) A record of all drugs administered or dispensed shall be kept in the client's record. In the case of companion animals this record shall be by individual animal.

(6) Limited services: If veterinary medical services are limited to specific aspects of practice,

(a) The public shall be informed of the limitation of services provided.

(b) All veterinary services provided in the facility ~~((must))~~ shall conform to the requirements for those services listed in WAC ~~((308-153-030))~~ 246-933-330 and this section.

(c) The general requirements prescribed in WAC ~~((308-153-020))~~ 246-933-320 shall apply to all veterinary medical facilities.

(7) Exceptions:

(a) The standards and requirements prescribed in WAC ~~((308-153-030))~~ 246-933-330(3) and subsection (1)(a), (c), (j)(i), (n) of this section, shall not apply to equine or food animal veterinary procedures performed in medical facilities.

(b) The standards and requirements prescribed in WAC ~~((308-153-020))~~ 246-933-320 (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (8), ~~((308-153-030))~~ 246-933-330 and subsections (1)(a), (b), (c), (e), (h), (j)(i), (l), (n), (2), (3), (4), (6)(b), (c) of this section, shall not apply to equine or food animal veterinary procedures performed on the owner's premises by a veterinarian.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-420 BASIC REQUIREMENT—AMOUNT. In the three-year period immediately preceding the annual renewal of the license to practice veterinary medicine, the applicant ~~((must))~~ shall have completed 3-3/4 days or accumulated thirty hours of acceptable continuing education.

(1) Measurement is in full academic hours only (a 50-minute period equals one hour). A one-day course ~~((with))~~ shall constitute eight hours of credit.

(2) Credit ~~((with))~~ shall be granted only for class hours, and not preparation hours.

~~((3) Acceptable courses taken after July 1, 1977 may be included in the first computation of continuing education hours necessary for renewal.))~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-430 EFFECTIVE DATE OF REQUIREMENT. ~~((+))~~ The effective date of the continuing education requirement ~~((with))~~ shall be three years after ~~((the 1977 renewal date. Therefore, the required number of hours must first be met by the 1980 license renewal date.~~

~~((2))~~ With respect to any individual, the regulation will become effective on the 1980 renewal or three years after ~~((initial licensure in this state((, whichever is later)).~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-440 EXCEPTIONS. The following are exceptions from the continuing education requirements:

~~((+))~~ Upon a showing of good cause by a licensee to the board, the board may exempt such licensee from any, ~~((+))~~, or part of the continuing education requirement. Good cause includes, but is not limited to:

- ~~((a))~~ (1) Illness;
~~((b))~~ (2) Hardship to practice.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-450 QUALIFICATION OF PROGRAM FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDIT. Generally: Generally a formal completion of program of learning which contributes directly to the professional competence of an individual to practice veterinary medicine after he/she has been licensed to do so ~~((with))~~ shall qualify an individual to receive credit for continuing education.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-470 CONTINUING EDUCATION—CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE. (1) In conjunction with the application for renewal of licensure at the end of each three-year period as provided for in WAC ~~((308-154-030))~~ 246-933-430, each licensee shall submit an affidavit of compliance on a form supplied by the board indicating the thirty hours of continuing education completed by the licensee.

(2) The board reserves the right to require any licensee to submit evidence, e.g., course or program certificate of training, transcript, course or workshop brochure description, evidence of attendance, etc., in addition to the affidavit form in order to demonstrate compliance with the continuing education requirement. It is therefore the responsibility of each licensee to maintain records, certificates or other evidence of compliance with the continuing education requirements.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-480 AIDS PREVENTION AND INFORMATION EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS. (1) Definitions.

(a) "Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome" or "AIDS" means the clinical syndrome of HIV-related illness as defined by the board of health by rule.

(b) "Office on AIDS" means that section within the department of ~~((social and))~~ health ~~((services))~~ or any successor department with jurisdiction over public health matters as defined in chapter 70.24 RCW.

~~((2))~~ Application for licensure. ~~((Effective September 1, 1989))~~ Persons applying for licensure shall submit, prior to obtaining a license, and in addition to the other requirements for licensure, evidence to show compliance with the education requirements of subsection ~~((4))~~ (3) of this section.

~~((3))~~ ~~((Renewal of licenses. Effective with the renewal period beginning September 1, 1989 and ending August 31, 1990, all persons making application for licensure renewal shall submit, in addition to the other requirements, evidence to show compliance with the education requirements of subsection (4).))~~

~~((4))~~ AIDS education.

(a) Acceptable education. The board ~~((with))~~ shall accept education that is consistent with the topical outline available from the office on AIDS. Alternatives to formal coursework may be in the form of video tapes, professional journal articles, periodicals, or audio tapes, that contain current or updated information. Such education shall include the subjects of prevention, transmission and treatment of AIDS, and may include the following: Etiology and epidemiology; testing and counseling; infection control guidelines; clinical manifestations and treatment; legal and ethical issues including confidentiality; and psychosocial issues to include special population considerations.

~~((b))~~ ~~((Implementation. Effective September 1, 1989;))~~ The requirements for licensure, renewal, or reinstatement of any license on lapsed, inactive, or disciplinary status shall include completion of AIDS education. All persons affected by this section shall show evidence of completion of education which meets the requirement of ~~((subsection))~~ (a) of this subsection.

(c) Documentation. The licensee shall:

- (i) Certify, on forms provided, that the minimum education has been completed ~~((after January 1, 1987;))~~;
(ii) Keep records for two years documenting attendance or description of the learning;
(iii) Be prepared to validate, through submission of these records, that attendance or learning has taken place.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-620 APPROVAL OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE MONITORING PROGRAMS. The board ~~((with))~~ shall approve the monitoring program(s) which ~~((with))~~ shall participate in the recovery of veterinarians. The board ~~((with))~~ shall enter into a contract with the approved substance abuse monitoring program(s) on an annual basis.

(1) An approved monitoring program may provide referrals for evaluations and/or treatment to the participating veterinarians.

(2) An approved monitoring program staff ~~((must))~~ shall have the qualifications and knowledge of both substance abuse as defined in this chapter and the practice of veterinary medicine to be able to evaluate:

- (a) Drug screening laboratories;
- (b) Laboratory results;
- (c) Providers of substance abuse treatment, both individual and facilities;
- (d) Veterinarians' support groups;
- (e) The veterinarians' work environment; and
- (f) The ability of the veterinarian to practice with reasonable skill and safety.

(3) An approved monitoring program ~~((with))~~ shall enter into a contract with the veterinarian and the board to oversee the veterinarian's compliance with the requirements of the program.

(4) An approved monitoring program staff ~~((should))~~ shall evaluate and recommend to the board, on an individual basis, whether a veterinarian will be prohibited from engaging in the practice of veterinary medicine for a period of time and restrictions, if any, on the veterinarian's access to controlled substances in the work place.

(5) An approved monitoring program shall maintain records on participants.

(6) An approved monitoring program ~~((with))~~ shall be responsible for providing feedback to the veterinarian as to whether treatment progress is acceptable.

(7) An approved monitoring program shall report to the board any veterinarian who fails to comply with the requirements of the monitoring program.

(8) An approved monitoring program shall provide the board with a statistical report on the program, including progress of participants, at least annually, or more frequently as requested by the board. Progress reports shall not include names or any identifying information regarding voluntary participants.

(9) The board shall approve and provide the monitoring program guidelines on treatment, monitoring, and/or limitations on the practice of veterinary medicine for those participating in the program.

(10) An approved monitoring program shall provide for the board a complete financial breakdown of cost for each individual veterinary participant by usage at an interval determined by the board in the annual contract.

(11) An approved monitoring program shall provide for the board a complete annual audited financial statement.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-933-630 PARTICIPATION IN APPROVED SUBSTANCE ABUSE MONITORING PROGRAM. (1) In lieu of disciplinary action, the veterinarian may accept board referral into an approved substance abuse monitoring program.

(a) The veterinarian shall undergo a complete physical and psychosocial evaluation before entering the approved monitoring program. This evaluation will be performed by health care professionals with expertise in chemical dependency.

(b) The veterinarian shall enter into a contract with the approved substance abuse monitoring program to

comply with the requirements of the program which shall include, but not be limited to the following:

(i) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall agree to remain free of all mind-altering substances, including alcohol, except for medications prescribed by an authorized prescriber, as defined in RCW 69.41.030 and 69.50.101.

(ii) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall submit to random drug screening as specified by the approved monitoring program.

(iii) The veterinarian shall sign a waiver allowing the approved monitoring program to release information to the board if the veterinarian does not comply with the requirements of this contract.

(iv) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall undergo approved substance abuse treatment in an approved treatment facility.

(v) The veterinarian ~~((must))~~ shall complete the prescribed aftercare program of the approved treatment facility, which may include individual and/or group psychotherapy.

(vi) The veterinarian ~~((must))~~ shall cause the treatment counselor(s) to provide reports to the approved monitoring program at specified intervals. Reports shall include treatment prognosis and goals.

(vii) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall attend veterinarians' support groups and/or twelve-step group meetings as specified by the contract.

(viii) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall comply with specified practice conditions and restrictions as defined by the contract.

(ix) Except for (b)(i) through (iii) of this subsection, an approved monitoring program may make an exception to the foregoing requirements on individual contracts.

(c) The veterinarian is responsible for paying the costs of the physical and psychosocial evaluation, substance abuse treatment, random drug screens, and therapeutic group sessions.

(d) The veterinarian may be subject to disciplinary action under RCW 18.130.160 and 18.130.180 if the veterinarian does not consent to be referred to the approved monitoring program, does not comply with specified practice restrictions, or does not successfully complete the program.

(2) A veterinarian who is not being investigated or monitored by the board for substance abuse and who is not currently the subject of current disciplinary action, may voluntarily participate in the approved substance abuse monitoring program without being referred by the board. Such voluntary participants shall not be subject to disciplinary action under RCW 18.130.160 and 18.130.180 for their substance abuse, and shall not have their participation made known to the board if they meet the requirements of the approved monitoring program:

(a) The veterinarian shall undergo a complete physical and psychosocial evaluation before entering the approved monitoring program. This evaluation ~~((with))~~ shall be performed by health care professional(s) with expertise in chemical dependency.

(b) The veterinarian shall enter into a contract with the approved substance abuse monitoring program to

comply with the requirements of the program which may include, but not be limited to the following:

(i) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall undergo approved substance abuse treatment in an approved treatment facility.

(ii) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall agree to remain free of all mind-altering substances, including alcohol, except for medications prescribed by an authorized prescriber as defined in RCW 69.41.030 and 69.50.101.

(iii) The veterinarian ~~((must))~~ shall complete the prescribed aftercare program of the approved treatment facility, which may include individual and/or group psychotherapy.

(iv) The veterinarian ~~((must))~~ shall cause the treatment counselor(s) to provide reports to the approved monitoring program at specified intervals. Reports shall include treatment prognosis and goals.

(v) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall submit to random observed drug screening as specified by the approved monitoring program.

(vi) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall attend veterinarians' support groups and/or twelve-step group meetings as specified by the contract.

(vii) The veterinarian ~~((with))~~ shall comply with practice conditions and restrictions as defined by the contract.

(viii) The veterinarian shall sign a waiver allowing the approved monitoring program to release information to the board if the veterinarian does not comply with the requirements of this contract.

(ix) Except for (b)(ii) through (iii) of this subsection, an approved monitoring program may make an exception to the foregoing requirements on individual contracts.

(c) The veterinarian is responsible for paying the costs of the physical and psychosocial evaluation, substance abuse treatment, random drug screens, and therapeutic group sessions.

(3) Treatment and pretreatment records shall be confidential as provided by law.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-010 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Animal technician" shall mean any person who has met the requirements of RCW 18.92.015 and who is registered as required by chapter 18.92 RCW.

(2) ~~("Veterinarian" shall mean a person authorized by chapter 18.92 RCW to practice veterinary medicine in the state of Washington.~~

(3) ~~"Unregistered assistant" shall mean any individual who is not an animal technician or veterinarian.~~

(4) ~~"Supervisor" shall mean a veterinarian or, if a task so provides, an animal technician.~~

(5) ~~"Immediate supervision" shall mean the supervisor is in audible and visual range of the animal patient and the person treating the patient.~~

(6) ~~"Direct supervision" shall mean the supervisor is on the premises, is quickly and easily available and the animal has been examined by a veterinarian at such times as acceptable veterinary medical practice requires,~~

~~consistent with the particular delegated animal health care task:~~

(7) ~~"Indirect supervision" shall mean the supervisor is not on the premises, but has given either written or oral instructions for treatment of the animal patient and the animal has been examined by a veterinarian at such times as acceptable veterinary medical practice requires, consistent with the particular delegated animal health care task and the animal is not anesthetized.~~

(8) ~~"Veterinary medical facility" is as defined by WAC 308-153-010.~~

(9) ~~"Emergency" means that the animal has been placed in a life-threatening condition where immediate treatment is necessary to sustain life.)~~ "Direct supervision" shall mean the supervisor is on the premises, is quickly and easily available and the animal has been examined by a veterinarian at such times as acceptable veterinary medical practice requires, consistent with the particular delegated animal health care task.

(3) "Emergency" means that the animal has been placed in a life-threatening condition where immediate treatment is necessary to sustain life.

(4) "Immediate supervision" shall mean the supervisor is in audible and visual range of the animal patient and the person treating the patient.

(5) "Indirect supervision" shall mean the supervisor is not on the premises, but has given either written or oral instructions for treatment of the animal patient and the animal has been examined by a veterinarian at such times as acceptable veterinary medical practice requires, consistent with the particular delegated animal health care task and the animal is not anesthetized.

(6) "Supervisor" shall mean a veterinarian or, if a task so provides, an animal technician.

(7) "Unregistered assistant" shall mean any individual who is not an animal technician or veterinarian.

(8) "Veterinarian" shall mean a person authorized by chapter 18.92 RCW to practice veterinary medicine in the state of Washington.

(9) "Veterinary medical facility" is as defined by WAC 246-933-310.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-030 GROUNDS FOR DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF REGISTRATION. The board may suspend, revoke or deny the issuance or renewal of registration of any animal technician and file its decision in the ~~((director's))~~ secretary's office if the animal technician:

(1) Has employed fraud or misrepresentation in applying for or obtaining the registration;

(2) Has within ten years prior to the date of application been found guilty of a criminal offense relating to the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry, including, but not limited to:

(a) Any violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or the Legend Drug Act;

(b) Chronic inebriety;

(c) Cruelty to animals;

(3) Has violated or attempted to violate any provision of chapter 18.92 RCW or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to that chapter;

(4) Has assisted, abetted or conspired with another person to violate chapter 18.92 RCW, or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to that chapter;

(5) Has performed any animal health care service not authorized by WAC ((~~308-156-045~~ or ~~308-156-050~~) 246-935-040 or 246-935-050).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-040 RESPONSIBILITIES OF VETERINARIAN SUPERVISING AN ANIMAL TECHNICIAN OR AN UNREGISTERED ASSISTANT. (1) No veterinarian shall:

(a) Permit any registered animal technician in his/her employ to perform any animal health care services not authorized by WAC ((~~308-156-045~~ or ~~308-156-050~~) 246-935-040 or 246-935-050).

(b) Permit any unregistered assistant to perform any animal health care services not authorized by WAC ((~~308-156-045~~ or ~~308-156-050~~) 246-935-040 or 246-935-050).

(2) For purposes of the rules and regulations applicable to animal health care tasks for animal technicians and unregistered assistants, the supervising veterinarian of an animal technician or unregistered assistant shall:

(a) Have legal responsibility for the health, safety and welfare of the animal patient which the animal technician or unregistered assistant serves.

(b) Not delegate an animal health care task to an animal technician or unregistered assistant who is unqualified to perform the particular task.

(c) Not use a level of supervision which is lower than that designated for a specific task.

(d) Make all decisions relating to the diagnosis, treatment, management, and future disposition of an animal patient.

(e) Not authorize more than two unregistered assistants to act under indirect supervision at any single time.

(3) A supervising veterinarian shall have examined the animal patient prior to the delegation of any animal health care task to either an animal technician or unregistered assistant. The examination of the animal patient shall be conducted at such times as acceptable veterinary medicine practice requires, consistent with the particular delegated animal health care task.

(4) Where an animal technician is authorized, pursuant to these regulations, to provide supervision for an unregistered assistant performing a specified health care task, the animal technician shall be under the same degree of supervision by the veterinarian, as specified in these regulations, as if the animal technician were performing the task.

(5) Unless specifically so provided by regulation, a veterinarian shall not authorize an animal technician or an unregistered assistant to perform the following functions:

- (a) Surgery, other than injections or inoculations;
- (b) Diagnosis and prognosis of animal disease;
- (c) Prescribing of drugs, medicines and appliances.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-060 APPROVAL OF POST HIGH SCHOOL COURSES. The board, pursuant to RCW ((+18.92.015)) 18.92.030, hereby adopts the accreditation standards of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), "Accreditation policies and procedures" of the committee ((for animal technician activities and training (CATAT))) on veterinary technician education and activities (CVTEA), in effect as of July 31, 1983, or as subsequently amended, and approved by the board. The board approves all and only those institutions accredited by, and in good standing with, the AVMA in accordance with these standards. Other institutions which apply for the board's approval and which meet the standards to the board's satisfaction may be approved, but it is the responsibility of an institution to apply for approval and of a student to ascertain whether or not a school has been approved by the board.

The board reserves the right to withdraw approval of any post high school course which ceases to meet the approval of the board and/or the AVMA after notifying the institution in writing and granting it an opportunity to contest the board's proposed withdrawal.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-070 EXAMINATION FOR REGISTRATION AS ANIMAL TECHNICIAN. (1) All applicants shall be required to complete an examination consisting of a written and practical test.

(2) The written test ((with)) shall consist of questions on any of the following subjects as they pertain to the animal health care services technicians may perform:

- (a) Anatomy
- (b) Physiology
- (c) Chemistry
- (d) Obstetrics
- (e) Bacteriology
- (f) Histology
- (g) Radiology
- (h) Nursing techniques
- (i) Hygiene
- (j) Dental prophylaxis
- (k) Laboratory procedures
- (l) Other subjects prescribed by the board.

The questions ((with)) shall be divided equally between large and small animal health care problems and shall be sufficient in number to satisfy the board of governors that the applicant has been given adequate opportunity to express his or her knowledge relating to these subjects.

(3) The practical examination ((with)) shall be supervised by the board of governors or their designees. Each applicant may be required to perform or demonstrate basic animal health care techniques as directed by the board. During the practical examination, each applicant may be required to demonstrate ((his/her)) the ability to:

- (a) Take accurate case histories;
- (b) Prepare patient instruments;

- (c) Perform dental prophylaxis;
- (d) Monitor anesthesia or oxygen equipment;
- (e) Apply wound and surgical dressings;
- (f) Administer inoculations or vaccinations;
- (g) Properly analyze laboratory specimens;
- (h) Restrain animals;
- (i) Other animal health care services authorized by the board.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-080 GRADING OF EXAMINATIONS. (1) The grading of the written and practical portions of the animal technician examination ~~((with))~~ shall be based on a possible score of 100 percent and the minimum passing score ~~((with))~~ shall be 70 percent.

(2) Each applicant ~~((must))~~ shall obtain a final grade of 70 percent or better on both the written and the practical portions of the examination to be considered technically qualified and approved for registration by the board.

(3) All scores shall be expressed in whole numbers, fractions being rounded to the closest whole number.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-090 EXAMINATION REVIEW PROCEDURES. (1) Each individual who takes the examination for registration as an animal technician and does not pass the examination may request review by the board of his or her examination results. This request ~~((must))~~ shall be in writing and ~~((must))~~ shall be received by the board within thirty days of notification of the examination results. The request ~~((must))~~ shall state the reason or reasons the applicant feels the results of the examination should be changed. The board ~~((with))~~ shall not consider any challenges to examination scores unless the total revised score could result in the issuance of a registration. The board ~~((with))~~ shall consider the following to be adequate reasons for consideration for review and possible modification of examination results:

- (a) A showing of a significant procedural error in the examination process;
- (b) Evidence of bias, prejudice or discrimination in the examination process;
- (c) Other significant errors which result in substantial disadvantage to the applicant.

(2) Any applicant who is not satisfied with the result of the examination review may appeal the board's decision and may request a formal hearing to be held before the board pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. Such hearing ~~((must))~~ shall be requested within twenty days of receipt of the result of the board's review of the examination results. The board ~~((with))~~ shall not consider any challenges to examination scores unless the total revised score could result in the issuance of a registration.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-100 REEXAMINATION. An applicant who has failed the animal technician examination may apply for reexamination, provided the required reexamination fee is submitted. Applicants who have failed either the written or the practical portion of the examination ~~((with))~~ shall be required to be reexamined in the specific portion of the examination previously failed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-110 EXAMINATION PROCEDURES. Failure to follow written or oral instructions relative to the conduct of the examination, including termination times of the examination, ~~((with))~~ shall be considered grounds for expulsion from the examination.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-120 FREQUENCY AND LOCATION OF EXAMINATION. (1) The examination for animal technicians shall be given at least once a year at such times and places as the director may authorize.

(2) Should an applicant fail to appear for examination at the designated time and place, ~~((he or she))~~ the applicant shall forfeit the examination fee unless ~~((he or she))~~ the applicant has notified the division of professional licensing services in writing of ~~((his or her))~~ an inability to appear for the scheduled exam at least five days before the designated time.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-130 AIDS PREVENTION AND INFORMATION EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS. (1) Definitions.

(a) "Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome" or "AIDS" means the clinical syndrome of HIV-related illness as defined by the board of health by rule.

(b) "Office on AIDS" means that section within the department of ~~((social and))~~ health ~~((services))~~ or any successor department with jurisdiction over public health matters as defined in chapter 70.24 RCW.

(2) Application for registration. ~~((Effective September 1, 1989))~~ Persons applying for registration shall submit prior to becoming registered and in addition to the other requirements for registration, evidence to show compliance with the education requirements of subsection ~~((4))~~ (3) of this section.

~~((3))~~ ~~((Renewal of registration. Effective with the renewal period beginning September 1, 1989 and ending August 31, 1990, all persons making application for registration renewal shall submit, in addition to the other requirements, evidence to show compliance with the education requirements of subsection (4).))~~

~~((4))~~ AIDS education.

(a) Acceptable education. The board ~~((with))~~ shall accept education that is consistent with the topical outline

available from the office on AIDS. Alternatives to formal coursework may be in the form of video tapes, professional journal articles, periodicals, or audio tapes, that contain current or updated information. Such education shall include the subjects of prevention, transmission and treatment of AIDS, and may include the following: Etiology and epidemiology; testing and counseling; infection control guidelines; clinical manifestations and treatment; legal and ethical issues including confidentiality; and psychosocial issues to include special population considerations.

(b) ~~((Implementation Effective September 1, 1989;))~~ The requirements for registration, renewal, or reinstatement of any registration on lapsed, inactive, or disciplinary status shall include completion of AIDS education. All persons affected by this section shall show evidence of completion of education which meets the requirement of ~~((subsection))~~ (a) of this subsection.

(c) Documentation. The registrant shall:

(i) Certify, on forms provided, that the minimum education has been completed ~~((after January 1, 1987;))~~;

(ii) Keep records for two years documenting attendance or description of the learning;

(iii) Be prepared to validate, through submission of these records, that attendance or learning has taken place.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 108B, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-935-140 DISCIPLINARY REINSTATEMENT PROCEDURES. (1) Unless a final order of the board indicates otherwise, all persons whose ~~((license))~~ registration has been suspended, revoked, or placed on probation shall:

(a) Submit a written request to the board for reinstatement of the ~~((license))~~ registration when eligible to do so;

(b) Be scheduled for an appearance before the board in the form of a reinstatement hearing;

(c) Have the burden of proving to the board that the ~~((license))~~ registration should be reinstated.

(2) The board, in reviewing a request for reinstatement subsequent to disciplinary action, may consider the following criteria:

(a) The ~~((applicant's))~~ individual's character, standing, and professional reputation in the community in which ~~((he or she))~~ the individual resided and ~~((practiced))~~ worked prior to discipline;

(b) The ethical standards which ~~((he or she))~~ the individual observed in the practice of veterinary medicine;

(c) The nature and character of the charge(s) for which ~~((he or she))~~ the individual was disciplined;

(d) The sufficiency of the punishment undergone in connection therewith, and the compliance or failure to comply with the board's order;

(e) ~~((His or her))~~ The individual's attitude, conduct, and reformation subsequent to discipline;

(f) The time that has elapsed since discipline;

(g) ~~((His or her))~~ The individual's current proficiency in ~~((veterinary medicine))~~ animal technology; and

(h) The sincerity, frankness, and truthfulness of the ~~((applicant))~~ individual in presenting and discussing the factors relating to the discipline and reinstatement.

(3) The board reserves the right to reinstate a ~~((license))~~ registration subject to terms and conditions deemed appropriate.

WSR 91-24-099

PERMANENT RULES

WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

[Order 91-004—Filed December 4, 1991, 2:37 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: December 2, 1991.

Purpose: Editorial change.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 446-20-020, 446-20-280, 446-20-285, 446-20-290, 446-20-310, and 446-20-530.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 10.97.090.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-23-033 on November 13, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

December 2, 1991

George B. Tellevik
Chief

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-003, filed 9/20/90, effective 10/21/90)

WAC 446-20-020 DEFINITIONS. (1) The definitions in RCW 10.97.030 shall apply to these regulations.

(2) "Nonconviction data" has the meaning set forth in RCW 10.97.030(2), but shall not include dismissals following a period of probation, or suspension, or deferral of sentence.

(3) "The administration of criminal justice" has the meaning set forth in RCW 10.97.030(6), but does not include crime prevention activities (if that is the sole function of the program or agency) or criminal defense activities.

(4) The definitions as enumerated in ~~((chapter 486, Laws of 1987))~~ RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.845, and as amended by chapter ~~((3, Laws of 1990))~~ 9A.44 RCW, "An act relating to child and adult abuse information," shall apply whenever applicable in these regulations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-5, filed 10/22/82)

WAC 446-20-280 EMPLOYMENT—CONVICTION RECORDS. (1) A transcript of a conviction record will be furnished consistent with the provisions of ~~((chapter 202, Laws of 1982))~~ RCW 43.43.815, upon the submission of a written request of any employer, accompanied by fingerprints and other identifying data of the employee or prospective employee.

(2) Fingerprints shall be submitted on cards of the type specified by the identification section, and shall contain a certification by the employer that the information is being disseminated to and will be available only to persons involved in the hiring, background investigation, or job assignment of the person whose record is

disseminated, that the record will be used only as necessary for the purposes enumerated in this section, and that the request for conviction data is for one of the following purposes:

- (a) Securing a bond required for any employment;
- (b) Conducting preemployment and postemployment evaluations of employees and prospective employees who, in the course of employment, may have access to information affecting national security, trade secrets, confidential or proprietary business information, money, or items of value; or
- (c) Assisting an investigation of suspected employee misconduct where such misconduct may also constitute a penal offense under the laws of the United States or any state.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-003, filed 9/20/90, effective 10/21/90)

WAC 446-20-285 EMPLOYMENT—CONVICTION RECORDS—CHILD AND ADULT ABUSE INFORMATION. After January 1, 1988, certain child and adult abuse conviction information will be furnished by the state patrol upon the submission of a written request of any applicant, business or organization, the state board of education, or the department of social and health services. This information will consist of the following:

- (1) Convictions of crimes against children or other persons as defined in RCW 43.43.830(6), and as amended by chapter ((3, Laws of 1990)) 9A.44 RCW;
- (2) Department of health disciplinary authority final decisions of specific findings of physical or sexual abuse or exploitation of a child and any subsequent criminal charges associated with the conduct that is the subject of the disciplinary authority final decision; for the businesses and professions defined in chapter 3, Laws of 1990; and
- (3) Civil adjudications of child abuse, as amended by chapter ((3, Laws of 1990)) 9A.44 RCW.

This information will be furnished, consistent with the provisions of RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.840, on an approved request for criminal history information form available from the Washington State Patrol, Identification and Criminal History Section, Mailstop QE-02, Olympia, Washington, 98504.

The state patrol shall also furnish any similar records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or records in custody of the National Crime Information Center, if available, subject to their policies and procedures regarding such dissemination.

(a) The business or organization making such request shall not make an inquiry to the Washington state patrol or an equivalent inquiry to a federal law enforcement agency unless the business or organization has notified the applicant who has been offered a position as an employee or volunteer that an inquiry may be made.

(b) For positive identification, the request for criminal history information form may be accompanied by fingerprint cards of a type specified by the Washington

state patrol identification section, and shall contain a certification by the business or organization; the state board of education; or the department of social and health services, that the information is being requested and will be used only for the purposes as enumerated in ((chapter 486, Laws of 1987)) RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.845.

(c) In the absence of fingerprint cards, the applicant may provide a right thumb fingerprint impression in the area provided on the request for criminal history information form. In the event of a possible match, where the applicant's name and date of birth as submitted varies from that of the record contained by the identification section, the right thumb fingerprint impression will be used for identification verification purposes only. An exact name and date of birth match will be required for dissemination of conviction information in the absence of a fingerprint card or thumbprint impression for positive identification or verification of record.

(d) After processing a properly completed request for criminal history information form, if the conviction record, disciplinary authority final decision, adjudication record, or equivalent response from a federal law enforcement agency shows no evidence of crimes against persons, an identification declaring the showing of no evidence shall be issued to the applicant by the state patrol within fourteen working days of receipt of the request. Possession of such identification shall satisfy future background check requirements for the applicant for a two-year period.

(e) The business or organization shall notify the applicant of the state patrol's response within ten calendar days after receipt by the business or organization. The employer shall provide a copy of the response to the applicant and shall notify the applicant of such availability.

(f) The business or organization shall be immune from civil liability for failure to request background information on a prospective employee or volunteer unless the failure to do so constitutes gross negligence.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-003, filed 9/20/90, effective 10/21/90)

WAC 446-20-290 FEES. (1) A nonrefundable fee of ten dollars shall accompany each request for conviction records submitted pursuant to RCW 43.43.815 and ((chapter 486, Laws of 1987)) 43.43.830 through 43.43.845, unless through prior arrangement an account is authorized and established. Fees are to be made payable to the "Washington state patrol," and are to be remitted only by cashier's check, money order or check written on a commercial business account. The Washington state patrol identification section shall adjust the fee schedule as may be practicable to ensure that direct and indirect costs associated with the provisions of these chapters are recovered.

(2) Pursuant to provisions of RCW 43.43.838, no fees will be charged to a nonprofit organization, including school districts and educational service districts, for the request for conviction records.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-03-A, filed 3/17/88)

WAC 446-20-310 AUDITS. (1) All employers or prospective employers receiving conviction records pursuant to RCW 43.43.815, shall comply with the provisions of WAC 446-20-260 through 446-20-270 relating to audit of the record keeping system.

(2) Businesses or organizations, the state board of education and the department of social and health services receiving conviction records of crimes against persons, disciplinary board final decision information or civil adjudication records pursuant to (~~chapter 486, Laws of 1987~~) RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.845, may be subject to periodic audits by Washington state patrol personnel to determine compliance with the provisions of WAC 446-20-300(2).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-003, filed 9/20/90, effective 10/21/90)

WAC 446-20-530 REFUNDABLE FEE. Agencies are to bill the Washington state patrol for the actual registration cost not to exceed thirty-two dollars for each registration which shall include photographs and fingerprints submitted pursuant to (~~section 403, chapter 3, Laws of 1990~~) RCW 9A.44.130. This fee will further ensure that direct and indirect costs at the county level associated with the provisions of this chapter are refunded by the Washington state patrol on a monthly basis upon receipt of an invoice from the county sheriff indicating the number of registrations submitted.

WSR 91-24-100
PROPOSED RULES
LOTTERY COMMISSION
 [Filed December 4, 1991, 4:12 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 315-11-691 Criteria for Instant Game No. 69; 315-11-710, 315-11-711, and 315-11-712 Definitions, criteria and ticket validation requirements for Instant Game No. 71 ("Lucky 7's II"); 315-11-730, 315-11-731, and 315-11-732 Definitions, criteria and ticket validation requirements for Instant Game No. 73 ("Whirlwin"); 315-11-740, 315-11-741, and 315-11-742 Definitions, criteria and ticket validation requirements for Instant Game No. 74 ("Grand Slam II"); 315-40-010 Paper scratch games—Authorized—Director's authority; 315-40-020 Definitions; 315-40-030 Paper scratch games criteria; 315-40-040 Confidentiality of tickets; 315-40-050 Official end of game; 315-40-060 Ticket validation requirements; 315-40-070 Retailer settlement; 315-40-080 Paper scratch ticket purchase price; 315-41-50100, 315-41-50110, and 315-41-50120 Definitions, criteria and ticket validation requirements for Paper Scratch Game No. 501 ("Jackpot"); 315-41-50200, 315-41-50210, and 315-41-50220 Definitions, criteria and ticket validation requirements for Paper Scratch Game No. 502 ("Lucky Charm"); and 315-41-50300, 315-41-50310, and 315-

41-50320 Definitions, criteria and ticket validation requirements for Paper Scratch Game No. 503 ("Jacks-R-Better").

Purpose: To amend the rule for the grand prize drawing with Game 69 ("Gold Rush"); to establish the game play rules and criteria for determining winners of Instant Games 71 ("Lucky 7's II"), 73 ("Whirlwin") and 74 ("Grand Slam II"); to establish the general rules chapter for paper scratch games; and to establish the game play rules and criteria for determining winners of Paper Scratch Games 501 ("Jackpot"), 502 ("Lucky Charm") and 503 ("Jacks-R-Better").

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 67.70.040.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 67.70.040.

Summary: See Purpose above.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: See Explanation of Rule below.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Jeff Burkhardt, Contracts Specialist, Olympia, 586-6583; Implementation and Enforcement: Evelyn Y. Sun, Director, Olympia, 753-3330.

Name of Proponent: Washington State Lottery Commission, governmental.

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

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: WAC 315-11-691, this amendment makes uniform the deadline for entering the grand prize drawing regardless of whether the entry is delivered to lottery headquarters, a regional office, or the Lottery's Grand Prize Drawing P.O. Box. WAC 315-11-710, 315-11-711, 315-11-712, 315-11-730, 315-11-731, 315-11-732, 315-11-740, 315-11-741, and 315-11-742, for each game, certain terms must be defined in order to provide consistency in the game play rules. The play criteria will explain how the game functions to licensed retailers and players. Rigid validation requirements are set forth which will prevent the lottery or its retailers from paying out prize money on invalid tickets. WAC 315-40-010, 315-40-020, 315-40-030, 315-40-040, 315-40-050, 315-40-060, 315-40-070, 315-40-080, these rules are proposed to establish the lottery commission's authorization of "paper scratch" games (instant games printed on paper card stock with a retail price of less than \$1.00). The rules define terms, describe play, prize claim procedures, ticket validation requirements and cost to retailers for a ticket pack. WAC 315-41-50100, 315-41-50110, 315-41-50120, 315-41-50200, 315-41-50210, 315-41-50220, 315-41-50300, 315-41-50310, 315-41-50320, for each game, certain terms must be defined in order to provide consistency in the game play rules. The play criteria will explain how the game functions to licensed retailers and players. Rigid validation requirements are set forth which will prevent the lottery or its retailers from paying out prize money on invalid tickets.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Proposal amends WAC 315-11-691 to make uniform the deadlines for entry into the grand prize drawing regardless of whether entry is received at lottery headquarters or at a regional office.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

The lottery has considered whether this rule is subject to the Regulatory Fairness Act, chapter 19.85 RCW, and has determined that they are not for the following reasons: The rules have no economic impact on business' cost of equipment, supplies, labor or administrative costs. The rules are designed to establish rules and procedures for the playing of instant lottery games; and the rules will have a negligible impact, if any, on business because they are interpretive. They have been promulgated for the purpose of stating policy, procedure and practice and do not include requirements for forms, fees, appearances or other actions by business.

Hearing Location: Washington State Lottery, 5963 Corson Avenue, #106, Seattle, WA 98108, on January 10, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Jeff Burkhardt, Lottery, P.O. Box 9770, Olympia, WA 98504, by January 9, 1992.

Date of Intended Adoption: January 10, 1992.

December 4, 1991

Evelyn Y. Sun
Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order WSR 91-20-062, filed 9/25/91, effective 10/26/91)

WAC 315-11-691 CRITERIA FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 69. (1) The price of each instant game ticket shall be \$1.00.

(2) Determination of prize winning tickets: An instant prize winner is determined in the following manner:

(a) The bearer of a ticket having the following play symbol in any three of the six spots beneath the removable covering on the front of the ticket shall win the following prize:

Three	\$1.00	play symbols - Win	\$1.00
Three	\$2.00	play symbols - Win	\$2.00
Three	\$5.00	play symbols - Win	\$5.00
Three	\$9.00	play symbols - Win	\$9.00
Three	\$18.00	play symbols - Win	\$18.00
Three	\$50.00	play symbols - Win	\$50.00
Three	\$100.00	play symbols - Win	\$100.00
Three	\$10,000	play symbols - Win	\$10,000

(b) In any event, only the highest instant prize amount meeting the standards of (a) of this subsection will be paid on a given ticket.

(3) No portion of the display printing nor any extraneous matter whatever shall be usable or playable as a part of the instant game.

(4) The determination of prize winners shall be subject to the general ticket validation requirements of the lottery as set forth in WAC 315-10-070, to the particular ticket validation requirements for Instant Game Number 69 set forth in WAC 315-11-692, to the confidential validation requirements established by the director, and to the requirements stated on the back of each ticket.

(5) There will be a grand prize drawing held in conjunction with Instant Game Number 69. It will be conducted at a time and place and pursuant to procedures to be established and announced by the director. There will be ten finalists at the grand prize drawing who will each win a prize ranging in amount from \$10,000 to \$100,000. In the event that the aggregate prize amount won by the ten finalists at the grand prize drawing is less than \$550,000, each finalist shall also receive one-tenth of the difference between \$550,000 and the aggregate amount won. Qualifying entries from Instant Game Number 69 will be entered into the grand prize drawing.

(a) To be eligible for entry into the grand prize drawings, an entrant must:

(i) Be eligible to win a prize pursuant to chapter 67.70 RCW and Title 315 WAC.

(ii) Collect three tickets each of which have one play symbol.

(iii) Write or print legibly the entrant's name and address on each and every ticket. An entry containing more than one name shall be disqualified.

(iv) Place the tickets in an envelope. An envelope which contains extraneous material or which has had the exterior altered for the apparent sole purpose of making the envelope more prominent shall be disqualified.

(v) Mail the envelope with proper postage and a legible return address of the entrant to the address specified in the player's brochure, or deliver it in person during normal business hours to lottery headquarters or any of the regional offices at the address listed in the player's brochure.

(b) There is no limit to the number of entries a person may submit, but each entry must be submitted in a separate envelope and both the entry and the entrant of each must meet the qualifications set forth above.

(c) An entry which contains one or more stolen tickets may be disqualified by the director.

(d) A nonconforming entry, at the sole discretion of the director, may be disqualified.

(e) The lottery shall not be responsible for any other material, including winning tickets, mailed or delivered to the "GRAND PRIZE DRAWING." All mail not drawn will be shredded unopened.

(f) The lottery shall not be responsible for any entries mailed or delivered to the wrong address.

(6) Weekly drawings will be held to select a total of fifty winners who will each be awarded a \$1,000 prize. Entries addressed to Grand Prize Drawing and received by the lottery at its grand prize drawing P.O. box, or at lottery headquarters or at one of the regional offices by 5:00 p.m. local time ((on the last) two business days prior to each weekly drawing shall be entitled to participation in that week's drawing. ((Entries received at one of the regional offices must arrive no later than 5:00 p.m. two business days prior to the date of each weekly drawing to be eligible for participation in that week's drawing.)) The weekly drawings will be conducted at times and places and pursuant to procedures established and announced by the director. A drawing will be held to select ten finalists from the fifty \$1,000 winners. The ten finalists will be eligible to participate in the grand prize drawing provided they have not been disqualified pursuant to these rules.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, the director may:

(a) Vary the length of Instant Game Number 69 and/or

(b) Vary the number of tickets sold in Instant Game Number 69 in a manner that will maintain the estimated average odds of purchasing a winning ticket.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-11-710 DEFINITIONS FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 71 ("LUCKY 7'S II"). (1) Play symbols: The following are the "play symbols": "0"; "2"; "3"; "4"; "5"; "6"; "7"; and "9." One of these play symbols appears in each of the nine play spots under the latex covering on the front of the ticket. The nine play spots are arranged in a three by three configuration. The area under the latex covering shall be known as the playfield.

(2) Play symbol captions: The small printed characters appearing below each play symbol which correspond with and verify that play symbol. The caption is a spelling out, in full or in abbreviated form of the play symbol. One and only one caption appears under each play symbol. For Instant Game Number 71, the captions which correspond with and verify the play symbols are:

PLAY SYMBOL	CAPTION
0	ZERO
2	TWO\$
3	THRE
4	FOUR
5	FIVE
6	SIX\$
7	SEVN
9	NINE

(3) Prize symbols: The following are the "prize symbols": "\$1.00"; "\$2.00"; "\$4.00"; "\$7.00"; "\$17.00"; "\$70.00"; "\$700" and "\$7,000." One of these prize symbols appears under the prize box on the front of the ticket which has the word "PRIZE" printed on the latex covering. The prize box shall be contiguous to the playfield.

(4) Prize symbol captions: The small printed characters appearing below the prize symbol which verify and correspond with that prize symbol. The caption is a spelling out, in full or abbreviated form, of the prize symbol. Only one caption appears under the prize symbol.

For Instant Game Number 71, the prize symbol captions which correspond with and verify the prize symbols are:

PRIZE SYMBOL	CAPTION
\$ 1.00	ONE DOL
\$ 2.00	TWO DOL
\$ 4.00	FOR DOL
\$ 7.00	SVN DOL
\$ 17.00	SVNTEEN
\$ 70.00	SEVENTY
\$ 700	SVNHUND
\$ 7,000	SVNTHOU

(5) Validation number: The unique nine-digit number on the front of the ticket. The number is covered by latex.

(6) Pack-ticket number: The eleven-digit number of the form 07100001-000 printed on the front of the ticket. The first three digits are the game identifier. The first eight digits of the pack-ticket number for Instant Game Number 71 constitute the "pack number" which starts at 07100001; the last three digits constitute the "ticket number" which starts at 000 and continues through 399 within each pack of tickets.

(7) Retailer verification codes: Codes consisting of small letters found under the removable covering on the front of the ticket which the lottery retailer uses to verify instant winners of \$25.00 or less. For Instant Game Number 71, the retailer verification code is a three-letter code, with each letter appearing in a varying three of six locations beneath the removable covering and among the play symbols on the front of the ticket. The retailer verification codes are:

VERIFICATION CODE	PRIZE
ONE	\$ 1.00
TWO	\$ 2.00
FOR	\$ 4.00
SVN	\$ 7.00
SVT	\$17.00

(8) Pack: A set of four hundred fanfolded instant game tickets separated by perforations and packaged in a plastic bag or plastic shrinkwrapping.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-11-711 CRITERIA FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 71. (1) The price of each instant game ticket shall be \$1.00.

(2) Determination of prize winning tickets: An instant prize winner is determined in the following manner:

The bearer of a ticket having three "7" play symbols in any row, column or diagonal beneath the removable covering on the front of the ticket shall win the prize shown in the prize box.

(3) No portion of the display printing nor any extraneous matter whatever shall be usable or playable as a part of the instant game.

(4) The determination of prize winners shall be subject to the general ticket validation requirements of the lottery as set forth in WAC 315-10-070, to the particular ticket validation requirements for Instant Game Number 71 set forth in WAC 315-11-712, to the confidential validation requirements established by the director, and to the requirements stated on the back of each ticket.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-11-712 TICKET VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 71. (1) In addition to meeting all other requirements in these rules and regulations, to be a valid instant game ticket for Instant Game Number 71, all of the following validation requirements apply.

(a) Exactly one play symbol must appear in each of the nine play spots in the playfield.

(b) Each play symbol must have a play symbol caption below it and each must agree with its caption.

(c) Exactly one prize symbol must appear under the rub-off material covering the prize box on the front of the ticket.

(d) The prize symbol must have a prize symbol caption below it and must agree with its caption.

(e) The display printing and the printed numbers, letters, and symbols on the ticket must be regular in every respect and correspond precisely with the artwork on file with the director. The numbers, letters, and symbols shall be printed as follows:

Play Symbols	Play Symbol Font
Prize Symbols	Prize Symbol Font
Captions	Caption Font
Pack-Ticket Number	Validation Font
Validation Number	Validation Font
Retailer Verification Code	Validation Font

(f) Each of the play symbols and its caption, the validation number, pack-ticket number and retailer verification code must be printed in black ink.

(g) Each of the play symbols must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-11-710(1) and each of the play symbol captions must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-11-710(2).

(h) Each of the prize symbols must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-11-710(3) and each of the play symbol captions must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-11-710(4).

(2) Any ticket not passing all the validation requirements in WAC 315-10-070 and subsection (1) of this section is invalid and ineligible for any prize.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-11-730 DEFINITIONS FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 73 ("WHIRLWIN"). (1) Play symbols: The following are the "play symbols": "0"; "1"; "2"; "3"; "4"; "5"; "6"; and "9." One of these play symbols appears in each of the five play spots under the latex covering on the front of the ticket. The latex covered area shall be known as the playfield. One play symbol shall be in the center of the playfield. The other four play symbols shall be placed on the inside perimeter of the playfield.

(2) Play symbol captions: The small printed characters appearing below each play symbol which correspond with and verify that play symbol. The caption contains four characters. The first character repeats the play symbol. The last three characters repeat the ticket number. One and only one play symbol caption appears under each play symbol. An example of play symbol captions for Instant Game Number 73 follows:

PLAY SYMBOL	CAPTION (Example for ticket number 122)
0	0122
1	1122
2	2122
3	3122
4	4122
5	5122
6	6122
9	9122

(3) Prize symbols: The following are the "prize symbols": "\$1.00"; "\$2.00"; "\$5.00"; "\$8.00"; "\$40.00"; and "\$5,000." One of these prize symbols appears above each of the four play symbols placed on the inside perimeter of the playfield. There is no prize symbol above the center play symbol.

(4) Prize symbol captions: The small printed characters which follow the play symbol caption and verify and correspond with that prize symbol. The prize symbol caption is a spelling out, in full or abbreviated form, of the prize symbol. For Instant Game Number 73, the prize symbol captions which correspond with and verify the prize symbols are:

PRIZE SYMBOL	CAPTION
\$ 1.00	ONE
\$ 2.00	TWO
\$ 5.00	FIV
\$ 8.00	EGT
\$ 40.00	FRY
\$ 5,000	FTH

(5) Validation number: The unique nine-digit number on the front of the ticket. The number is covered by latex.

(6) Pack-ticket number: The eleven-digit number of the form 07300001-000 printed on the front of the ticket. The first three digits are the game identifier. The first eight digits of the pack-ticket number for Instant Game Number 73 constitute the "pack number" which starts at 07300001; the last three digits constitute the "ticket number" which starts at 000 and continues through 399 within each pack of tickets.

(7) Retailer verification codes: Codes consisting of small letters found under the removable covering on the front of the ticket which the lottery retailer uses to verify instant winners of \$25.00 or less. For Instant Game Number 73, the retailer verification code is a three-letter code, with each letter appearing in a varying three of six locations beneath the removable covering and among the play symbols on the front of the ticket. The retailer verification codes are:

VERIFICATION CODE	PRIZE
ONE	\$ 1.00 (\$1)
TWO	\$ 2.00 (\$2; \$1 and \$1)
FIV	\$ 5.00 (\$5)
EGT	\$ 8.00 (\$5, \$2 and \$1; \$2, \$2, \$2, and \$2)
THN	\$ 13.00 (\$8 and \$5)

(8) Pack: A set of four hundred fanfolded instant game tickets separated by perforations and packaged in a plastic bag or plastic shrinkwrapping.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-11-731 CRITERIA FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 73. (1) The price of each instant game ticket shall be \$1.00.

(2) Determination of prize winning tickets: An instant prize winner is determined in the following manner:

(a) When a perimeter play symbol matches exactly the center play symbol, the matching perimeter play symbol shall be a winning play symbol, and the bearer of the ticket shall win the prize above the winning play symbol.

(b) The bearer of a ticket which has more than one winning play symbol shall win the total amount of the prizes above each winning play symbol.

(3) No portion of the display printing nor any extraneous matter whatever shall be usable or playable as a part of the instant game.

(4) The determination of prize winners shall be subject to the general ticket validation requirements of the lottery as set forth in WAC 315-10-070, to the particular ticket validation requirements for Instant Game Number 73 set forth in WAC 315-11-732, to the confidential validation requirements established by the director, and to the requirements stated on the back of each ticket.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-11-732 TICKET VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 73. (1) In addition to meeting all other requirements in these rules and regulations, to be a valid instant game ticket for Instant Game Number 73 all of the following validation requirements apply.

(a) Exactly one play symbol must appear in the center play spot and in each of the four perimeter play spots in the playfield on the front of the ticket.

(b) Each play symbol must have a play symbol caption below it and each must agree with its caption.

(c) Each of the perimeter play symbols shall have a prize symbol above it. Each of the perimeter play symbols shall also have a prize symbol caption following its play symbol caption.

(d) The display printing and the printed numbers, letters, and symbols on the ticket must be regular in every respect and correspond precisely with the artwork on file with the director. The numbers, letters, and symbols shall be printed as follows:

Play Symbols	Play Symbol Font
Prize Symbols	Prize Symbol Font
Captions	Caption Font
Pack-Ticket Number	Validation Font
Validation Number	Validation Font
Retailer Verification Code	Validation Font

(e) Each of the play symbols and their captions, the validation number, pack-ticket number and retailer verification code must be printed in black ink.

(f) Each of the play symbols must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-11-730(1) and each of the play symbol captions must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-11-730(2).

(g) Each of the prize symbols must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-11-730(3) and each of the prize symbol captions must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-11-730(4).

(2) Any ticket not passing all the validation requirements in WAC 315-10-070 and subsection (1) of this section is invalid and ineligible for any prize.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-11-740 DEFINITIONS FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 74 ("GRAND SLAM II"). (1) Play symbols: The following are the "play symbols": "WALK"; "STEAL"; "SINGLE"; "TRIPLE"; "HOMERUN"; "GRAND SLAM"; "STRIKE"; "FOUL"; "POP FLY"; "THROWN OUT"; "TAGGED"; and "FORCED OUT." One of these symbols appears in each of the four areas (games) under the latex covering on the front of the ticket.

(2) Validation number: The unique nine-digit random number on the front of the ticket. The number is covered by latex.

(3) Pack-ticket number: The eleven-digit number of the form 07400001-000 printed on the front of the ticket. The first three digits are the game identifier. The first eight digits of the pack-ticket number for Instant Game Number 74 constitute the "pack number" which starts at 07400001; the last three digits constitute the "ticket number" which starts at 000 and continues through 399 within each pack of tickets.

(4) Retailer verification codes: Codes consisting of small letters found under the removable latex covering on the front of the ticket which the lottery retailer uses to verify instant winners of \$25 and less. For Instant Game Number 74, the retailer verification codes are three-letter codes, with each letter appearing in a varying three of six locations among the play symbols on the front of the ticket. The retailer verification codes are:

VERIFICATION CODE	PRIZE
ONE	\$ 1.00
TWO	\$ 2.00 (\$1 and \$1; \$2)
FOR	\$ 4.00 (\$2 and \$2; \$4)
SVN	\$ 7.00 (\$1, \$2, and \$4)
EGN	\$ 18.00 (\$10, \$4 and \$4)

(5) Pack: A set of four hundred fanfolded instant game tickets separated by perforations and packaged in a plastic bag or plastic shrinkwrapping.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-11-741 CRITERIA FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 74. (1) The price of each instant game ticket shall be \$1.00.

(2) Determination of prize winning tickets: An instant prize winner is determined in the following manner: A ticket having the following play symbols in any of the four games shall win the following prizes:

PLAY SYMBOL	PRIZE
WALK	\$ 1.00
STEAL	\$ 2.00
SINGLE	\$ 4.00
TRIPLE	\$10.00
HOMERUN	\$50.00
GRAND SLAM	\$5,000

The bearer of a ticket having winning play symbols in more than one game shall win the total amount of the prizes won in each game. The ticket shall bear a legend which lists the winning play symbols and their corresponding prizes.

(3) No portion of the display printing nor any extraneous matter whatever shall be usable or playable as a part of the instant game.

(4) The determination of prize winners shall be subject to the general ticket validation requirements of the lottery as set forth in WAC 315-10-070, to the particular ticket validation requirements for Instant Game Number 74 set forth in WAC 315-11-742, to the confidential validation requirements established by the director, and to the requirements stated on the back of each ticket.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, the director may:

- (a) Vary the length of Instant Game Number 74; and/or
- (b) Vary the number of tickets sold in Instant Game Number 74 in a manner that will maintain the estimated average odds of purchasing a winning ticket.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-11-742 TICKET VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTANT GAME NUMBER 74. (1) In addition to meeting all other requirements in these rules and regulations, to be a valid instant game ticket for Instant Game Number 74 all of the following validation requirements apply.

(a) Exactly one play symbol must appear in each of the games under the latex covering on the front of the ticket.

(b) The display printing and the printed numbers, letters, and symbols on the ticket must be regular in every respect and correspond precisely with the specifications on file with the director. The numbers, letters, and symbols shall be printed as follows.

Play Symbols	Play Symbol Font
Pack-Ticket Number	Validation Font
Validation Number	Validation Font
Retailer Verification Code	Validation Font

(c) Each of the play symbols, the validation number, pack-ticket number, and the retailer verification code must be printed in black ink.

(d) Each of the play symbols must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-11-740(1).

(2) Any ticket not passing all the validation requirements in WAC 315-10-070 and subsection (1) of this section is invalid and ineligible for any prize.

CHAPTER 315-40 WAC
PAPER SCRATCH GAME GENERAL RULES

WAC 315-40-010	Paper scratch games - Authorized - Director's authority
WAC 315-40-020	Definitions
WAC 315-40-030	Paper scratch games criteria
WAC 315-40-040	Confidentiality of tickets
WAC 315-40-050	Official end of game
WAC 315-40-060	Ticket validation requirements
WAC 315-40-070	Retailer settlement
WAC 315-40-080	Paper scratch ticket purchase price

Chapter 315-40 WAC
PAPER SCRATCH GAME GENERAL RULES

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-40-010 PAPER SCRATCH GAMES—AUTHORIZED—DIRECTOR'S AUTHORITY. (1) The commission hereby authorizes paper scratch games which meet the criteria set forth in this chapter.

(2) The director is hereby authorized to select, operate, and contract relating to and for the operation of paper scratch games which meet the criteria set forth in this chapter.

(3) In the event of a conflict between any section of the Washington Administrative Code within this chapter and a section in another chapter, this chapter's rules shall take precedence and shall govern the play and administration of paper scratch games.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-40-020 DEFINITIONS. (1) Ticket. The ticket purchased for participation in a paper scratch game and any ticket used in authorized media promotions and authorized retailer incentive programs for a paper scratch game with a retail price of less than \$1.00.

(2) Paper scratch game. A game in which a ticket is purchased and upon removal of a latex covering on the back of the ticket, the ticket bearer determines his or her winnings, if any.

(3) Ticket bearer. The person who has possession of the ticket, or the right to possession.

(4) Play symbols. The symbols appearing in the designated areas under the removable covering on the back of the ticket.

(5) Claim. Receipt of a paper scratch ticket by the licensed retailer which sold the ticket within one hundred eighty days after the official end of that paper scratch game.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-40-030 PAPER SCRATCH GAMES CRITERIA.

(1) The price of a paper scratch game ticket shall be less than \$1.00.

(2) Winners of a paper scratch game are determined by the matching or specified alignment of the play symbols on the tickets. The ticket bearer must submit the winning ticket to the lottery retailer where the ticket was purchased.

(3) The total of all prizes available to be won in a paper scratch game shall not be less than sixty percent of the paper scratch game's projected revenue. The director shall determine the number of prizes.

(4) There is no required frequency of drawing or method of selection of a winner in a paper scratch game.

(5) Procedures for claiming paper scratch game prizes are as follows:

(a)(i) To claim a paper scratch game prize under this chapter, the claimant shall present the apparent winning ticket to the lottery retailer from whom the ticket was purchased within one hundred eighty days after the official end of that paper scratch game. The lottery retailer shall verify the claim and, if acceptable, make payment of the amount due the claimant.

(ii) In the event the lottery retailer cannot or will not verify and pay the claim, the claimant may fill out a claim form, which shall be obtained from any lottery office and present the completed form, together with the disputed ticket to the director.

(iii) If the claim is validated by the director, a check shall be forwarded to the claimant in payment of the amount due. In the event that the claim is not validated by the director, the claim shall be denied and the claimant shall be promptly notified.

(iv) Where the director deems the claimant entitled to payment and the claimant could not obtain payment from the retailer, the director may pay the prize to the claimant and the lottery shall be entitled to reimbursement from the selling retailer.

(b) The prizes shall be paid during all normal business hours of the selling retailer. The retailer shall not charge the claimant any fee for payment of the prize or for cashing a business check drawn on the retailer's account.

(c) Any ticket not passing all the validation checks specified by the director is invalid and ineligible for any prize and shall not be paid. However, the director may, solely at his or her option, replace an invalid ticket with an unplayed ticket (or tickets of equivalent sales price from any other current game). In the event a defective ticket is purchased, the only responsibility or liability of the director shall be the replacement of the defective ticket with another unplayed ticket (or tickets of equivalent sale price from any other current game).

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-40-040 CONFIDENTIALITY OF TICKETS. No lottery retailer or its employees or agent shall attempt to ascertain the numbers or symbols appearing in the designated areas under the removable latex coverings or otherwise attempt to identify winning tickets.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-40-050 OFFICIAL END OF GAME. (1) The director shall announce the official end of each paper scratch game. A player may submit a winning ticket to the lottery retailer from whom the ticket was purchased up to one hundred eighty days after the official end of the game.

(2) A lottery retailer may continue to sell tickets for each paper scratch game up to fourteen days after the official end of that game.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-40-060 TICKET VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS. (1) To be a valid Washington state lottery paper scratch game ticket, a ticket must meet all of the following validation requirements.

(a) The ticket must have been issued by the director in an authorized manner.

(b) The ticket must not be altered, unreadable, or tampered with in any manner.

(c) The ticket must not be counterfeit in whole or in part.

(d) The ticket must not be stolen nor appear on any list of omitted tickets on file with the lottery.

(e) The ticket must be complete and not blank or partially blank, miscut, misregistered, defective, or printed or produced in error.

(f) The ticket must have exactly one play symbol and exactly one caption under each of the rub-off spots, and exactly one pack-ticket number. They must be present in their entirety, legible, right-side up, and not reversed in any manner.

(g) The ticket must pass all additional confidential validation requirements established by the director.

(2) Any ticket not passing all the validation requirements in subsection (1) of this section and the specific validation requirements contained in the rules for its specific game is invalid and ineligible for any prize.

(3) The director may replace any invalid ticket with an unplayed ticket of equivalent sales price from any current paper scratch game. In the event a defective ticket is purchased, the only responsibility or liability of the lottery shall be the replacement of the defective ticket with an unplayed ticket or equivalent sales price from any current paper scratch game, or issue a refund of the sales price. However, if the ticket is partially mutilated or if the ticket is not intact but it still can be validated by other validation tests, the director may pay the prize for that ticket.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-40-070 RETAILER SETTLEMENT. (1) Each retailer licensed with the lottery after May 31, 1991, to sell any lottery product shall establish an account for deposit of moneys derived from paper scratch game sales with a financial institution that has the capability of electronic funds transfer (EFT). Funds generated from the sale of paper scratch tickets shall be held in trust by the retailer for the lottery.

(2) Each retailer required to establish an account pursuant to this section shall make deposits periodically to that account sufficient to cover moneys due the lottery. The director shall specify the days on which moneys due shall be withdrawn by EFT. Moneys not deposited by a specified day of withdrawal shall be overdue and delinquent.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-40-080 PAPER SCRATCH TICKET PURCHASE PRICE. The lottery retailer's purchase price for each pack of paper scratch tickets shall be the retail price of the pack, less the value of all prizes in the pack and any discount authorized by WAC 315-04-190.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-41-50100 DEFINITIONS FOR PAPER SCRATCH GAME NUMBER 501 ("JACKPOT"). (1) Play symbols: The following are the "play symbols": "♣"; "○"; "U"; "△"; "⊗"; and "◊". One of these play symbols appears in each of the nine play spots in the playfield under the scratch-off material covering the game play data on the back of the ticket. The nine play spots shall be arranged in three rows, with three play spots to each row.

(2) Play symbol captions: The small printed characters appearing below each play symbol which verify and correspond with that play symbol. The caption is a spelling out, in full or abbreviated form of the play symbol. One and only one of these captions appears under each play symbol. For Paper Scratch Game Number 501, the captions which correspond with and verify the play symbols are:

PLAY SYMBOL	CAPTION
♣	CHRY
○	ORNG
U	SHOE
△	BELL
⊗	CLVR
◊	LEMN
◊	CRWN
⊞	BARR
♣	FISH

(3) Pack-ticket number: The eleven-digit number of the form 50100001-000 printed on the front of the ticket. The first three digits are the game identifier. The first eight digits of the pack-ticket number for Paper Scratch Game Number 501 constitute the "pack number" which starts at 50100001; the last three digits constitute the "ticket number" which starts at 000 and continues through 399 within each pack of tickets.

(4) Retailer verification codes: Codes consisting of small letters found under the removable latex covering on the back of the ticket which the lottery retailer uses to verify all winners. For Paper Scratch Game Number 501, the retailer verification codes are three-letter

codes, with each letter appearing in a varying three of six locations among the play symbols on the back of the ticket. The retailer verification codes are:

VERIFICATION CODE	PRIZE
HAF	\$.50
ONE	\$ 1.00 (\$.50 and \$.50)
TWO	\$ 2.00
TEN	\$10.00
TWF	\$25.00

(5) Pack: A set of four hundred individually cut game tickets packaged in plastic shrinkwrapping.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-41-50110 CRITERIA FOR PAPER SCRATCH GAME NUMBER 501. (1) The price of each paper scratch game ticket shall be \$.50.

(2) Determination of prize winning tickets: A paper scratch prize winner is determined in the following manner:

(a) The bearer of a ticket having three identical play symbols in the same game (horizontal row) shall win the prize which corresponds with that set of identical play symbols. Play symbols in different games (horizontal rows) may not be combined to win a prize. The ticket shall bear a legend which lists each set of identical play symbols and its corresponding prize.

Three cherries play symbols	– Win \$.50
Three oranges play symbols	– Win \$ 2.00
Three bells play symbols	– Win \$ 10.00
Three bars play symbols	– Win \$ 25.00

(b) The bearer of a ticket having winning play symbols in more than one game (horizontal row) shall win the total amount of the prizes won in each game.

(3) No portion of the display printing nor any extraneous matter whatever shall be usable or playable as a part of the paper scratch game.

(4) The determination of prize winners shall be subject to the general ticket validation requirements of the lottery as set forth in WAC 315-40-060, to the particular ticket validation requirements for Paper Scratch Game Number 501 set forth in WAC 315-41-50120, to the confidential validation requirements established by the director, and to the requirements stated on the back of each ticket.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, the director may:

- (a) Vary the length of Paper Scratch Game Number 501; and/or
- (b) Vary the number of tickets sold in Paper Scratch Game Number 501 in a manner that will maintain the estimated average odds of purchasing a winning ticket.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-41-50120 TICKET VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PAPER SCRATCH GAME NUMBER 501. (1) In addition to meeting all other requirements in these rules and regulations, to be a valid paper scratch game ticket for Paper Scratch Game Number 501, all of the following validation requirements apply.

(a) Exactly one play symbol must appear in each of the nine rub-off spots on the back of the ticket under the latex covering.

(b) Each of the nine play symbols must have a caption below it and each must agree with its caption.

(c) The display printing and the printed numbers, letters, and symbols on the ticket must be regular in every respect and correspond precisely with the artwork on file with the director. The numbers, letters, and symbols shall be printed as follows:

Play Symbols	Play Symbol Font
Captions	Caption Font
Pack-Ticket Number	Validation Font
Validation Number	Validation Font
Retailer Verification Code	Validation Font

(d) Each of the play symbols and its caption, the pack-ticket number and the retailer verification code must be printed in black ink.

(e) Each of the play symbols must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-41-50100(1) and each of the captions must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-41-50100(2).

(2) Any ticket not passing all the validation requirements in WAC 315-40-060 and subsection (1) of this section is invalid and ineligible for any prize.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-41-50200 DEFINITIONS FOR PAPER SCRATCH GAME NUMBER 502 ("LUCKY CHARM"). (1) Play symbols: The following are the "play symbols": ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; and . One of these play symbols appears in each of the twelve play spots in the playfield under the scratch-off material covering the game play data on the back of the ticket. The twelve play spots shall be arranged in four rows, with three play spots to each row.

(2) Play symbol captions: The small printed characters appearing below each play symbol which verify and correspond with that play symbol. The caption is a spelling out, in full or abbreviated form of the play symbol. One and only one of these captions appears under each play symbol. For Paper Scratch Game Number 502, the captions which correspond with and verify the play symbols are:

PLAY SYMBOL	CAPTION
	GOLD
	SHOE
	FOOT
	CLVR
	STAR
	BELL
	FIRE
	BONE
	PIGG
	BOOT

(3) Pack-ticket number: The eleven-digit number of the form 50200001-000 printed on the front of the ticket. The first three digits are the game identifier. The first eight digits of the pack-ticket number for Paper Scratch Game Number 502 constitute the "pack number" which starts at 50200001; the last three digits constitute the "ticket number" which starts at 000 and continues through 399 within each pack of tickets.

(4) Retailer verification codes: Codes consisting of small letters found under the removable latex covering on the back of the ticket which the lottery retailer uses to verify all winners. For Paper Scratch Game Number 502, the retailer verification codes are three-letter codes, with each letter appearing in a varying three of six locations among the play symbols on the back of the ticket. The retailer verification codes are:

VERIFICATION CODE	PRIZE
HAF	\$.50
ONE	\$ 1.00
FIV	\$ 5.00
FIF	\$50.00

(5) Pack: A set of four hundred individually cut game tickets packaged in plastic shrinkwrapping.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-41-50210 CRITERIA FOR PAPER SCRATCH GAME NUMBER 502. (1) The price of each paper scratch game ticket shall be \$.50.

(2) Determination of prize winning tickets: A paper scratch prize winner is determined in the following manner:

The bearer of a ticket having the following designated prize symbols in one game (horizontal row) shall win the prize which corresponds

with that set of designated play symbols. Play symbols in different games (horizontal rows) may not be combined to win a prize. The ticket shall bear a legend which lists each set of designated play symbols and its corresponding prize.

- Three GOLD play symbols – Win \$.50
- Three SHOE play symbols – Win \$ 1.00
- Three FOOT play symbols – Win \$ 5.00
- Three CLVR play symbols – Win \$ 50.00

(3) No portion of the display printing nor any extraneous matter whatever shall be usable or playable as a part of the paper scratch game.

(4) The determination of prize winners shall be subject to the general ticket validation requirements of the lottery as set forth in WAC 315-40-060, to the particular ticket validation requirements for Paper Scratch Game Number 502 set forth in WAC 315-41-50220, to the confidential validation requirements established by the director, and to the requirements stated on the back of each ticket.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, the director may:

- (a) Vary the length of Paper Scratch Game Number 502; and/or
- (b) Vary the number of tickets sold in Paper Scratch Game Number 502 in a manner that will maintain the estimated average odds of purchasing a winning ticket.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-41-50220 TICKET VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PAPER SCRATCH GAME NUMBER 502. (1) In addition to meeting all other requirements in these rules and regulations, to be a valid paper scratch game ticket for Paper Scratch Game Number 502, all of the following validation requirements apply.

- (a) Exactly one play symbol must appear in each of the twelve rub-off spots on the back of the ticket under the latex covering.
- (b) Each of the twelve play symbols must have a caption below it and each must agree with its caption.
- (c) The display printing and the printed numbers, letters, and symbols on the ticket must be regular in every respect and correspond precisely with the artwork on file with the director. The numbers, letters, and symbols shall be printed as follows:

Play Symbols	Play Symbol Font
Captions	Caption Font
Pack-Ticket Number	Validation Font
Validation Number	Validation Font
Retailer Verification Code	Validation Font

(d) Each of the play symbols and its caption, the pack-ticket number and the retailer verification code must be printed in black ink.

(e) Each of the play symbols must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-41-50200(1) and each of the captions must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-41-50200(2).

(2) Any ticket not passing all the validation requirements in WAC 315-40-060 and subsection (1) of this section is invalid and ineligible for any prize.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-41-50300 DEFINITIONS FOR PAPER SCRATCH GAME NUMBER 503 ("JACK-R-BETTER"). (1) Play symbols: The following are the "play symbols": ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; and . One of these play symbols appears in each of the twelve play spots in the playfield under the scratch-off material covering the game play data on the back of the ticket. The twelve play spots shall be arranged in four rows, with three play spots to each row.

(2) Play symbol captions: The small printed characters appearing below each play symbol which verify and correspond with that play symbol. The caption is a spelling out, in full or abbreviated form of the play symbol. One and only one of these captions appears under each play symbol. For Paper Scratch Game Number 503, the captions which correspond with and verify the play symbols are:

<u>PLAY SYMBOL</u>	<u>CAPTION</u>
	JACK
	CLUB
	SPAD
	HART
	DMND
	CARR
	CHRY
	CRWN
	KEYE
	CATT
	PIGG

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-41-50320 TICKET VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PAPER SCRATCH GAME NUMBER 503. (1) In addition to meeting all other requirements in these rules and regulations, to be a valid paper scratch game ticket for Paper Scratch Game Number 503, all of the following validation requirements apply.

(a) Exactly one play symbol must appear in each of the twelve rub-off spots on the back of the ticket under the latex covering.

(b) Each of the twelve play symbols must have a caption below it and each must agree with its caption.

(c) The display printing and the printed numbers, letters, and symbols on the ticket must be regular in every respect and correspond precisely with the artwork on file with the director. The numbers, letters, and symbols shall be printed as follows:

Play Symbols	Play Symbol Font
Captions	Caption Font
Pack-Ticket Number	Validation Font
Validation Number	Validation Font
Retailer Verification Code	Validation Font

(d) Each of the play symbols and its caption, the pack-ticket number and the retailer verification code must be printed in black ink.

(e) Each of the play symbols must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-41-50300(1) and each of the captions must be exactly one of those described in WAC 315-41-50300(2).

(2) Any ticket not passing all the validation requirements in WAC 315-40-060 and subsection (1) of this section is invalid and ineligible for any prize.

(3) Pack-ticket number: The eleven-digit number of the form 50300001-000 printed on the front of the ticket. The first three digits are the game identifier. The first eight digits of the pack-ticket number for Paper Scratch Game Number 503 constitute the "pack number" which starts at 50300001; the last three digits constitute the "ticket number" which starts at 000 and continues through 399 within each pack of tickets.

(4) Retailer verification codes: Codes consisting of small letters found under the removable latex covering on the back of the ticket which the lottery retailer uses to verify all winners. For Paper Scratch Game Number 503, the retailer verification codes are three-letter codes, with each letter appearing in a varying three of six locations among the play symbols on the back of the ticket. The retailer verification codes are:

<u>VERIFICATION CODE</u>	<u>PRIZE</u>
HAF	\$.50
ONE	\$ 1.00
TWO	\$ 2.00
TEN	\$10.00
FIF	\$50.00

(5) Pack: A set of four hundred individually cut game tickets packaged in plastic shrinkwrapping.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-41-50310 CRITERIA FOR PAPER SCRATCH GAME NUMBER 503. (1) The price of each paper scratch game ticket shall be \$.50.

(2) Determination of prize winning tickets: A paper scratch prize winner is determined in the following manner:

The bearer of a ticket having the following designated prize symbols in one game (horizontal row) shall win the prize which corresponds with that set of designated play symbols. Play symbols in different games (horizontal rows) may not be combined to win a prize. The ticket shall bear a legend which lists each set of designated play symbols and its corresponding prize.

Two JACK and one CLUB symbols	- Win \$.50
Two JACK and one HART symbols	- Win \$ 1.00
Two JACK and one SPAD symbols	- Win \$ 2.00
Two JACK and one DMND symbols	- Win \$10.00
Three JACK symbols	- Win \$50.00

(3) No portion of the display printing nor any extraneous matter whatever shall be usable or playable as a part of the paper scratch game.

(4) The determination of prize winners shall be subject to the general ticket validation requirements of the lottery as set forth in WAC 315-40-060, to the particular ticket validation requirements for Paper Scratch Game Number 503 set forth in WAC 315-41-50320, to the confidential validation requirements established by the director, and to the requirements stated on the back of each ticket.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, the director may:

- (a) Vary the length of Paper Scratch Game Number 503; and/or
- (b) Vary the number of tickets sold in Paper Scratch Game Number 503 in a manner that will maintain the estimated average odds of purchasing a winning ticket.

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16-231-100	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-935	AMD	91-06-019	16-333-210	NEW-P	91-04-068
16-231-100	AMD	91-06-019	16-231-938	REP-P	91-02-106	16-333-210	NEW	91-08-015
16-231-148	REP-P	91-02-106	16-231-938	REP	91-06-019	16-333-215	NEW-P	91-04-068
16-231-148	REP	91-06-019	16-231-950	REP-P	91-02-106	16-333-215	NEW	91-08-015
16-231-200	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-950	REP	91-06-019	16-333-220	NEW-P	91-04-068
16-231-200	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-001	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-333-220	NEW	91-08-015
16-231-205	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-001	AMD	91-06-019	16-333-225	NEW-P	91-04-068
16-231-205	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-100	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-333-225	NEW	91-08-015
16-231-210	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-105	AMD-P	91-06-019	16-333-230	NEW-P	91-04-068
16-231-210	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-105	AMD	91-02-106	16-333-230	NEW	91-08-015
16-231-235	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-110	AMD-P	91-06-019	16-333-235	NEW-P	91-04-068
16-231-235	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-110	AMD	91-02-106	16-333-235	NEW	91-08-015
16-231-238	REP-P	91-02-106	16-232-110	AMD	91-06-019	16-333-240	NEW-P	91-04-068

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16-333-245	NEW-P	91-04-068	16-482-005	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-484-260	NEW-P	91-10-095
16-333-245	NEW	91-08-015	16-482-005	NEW	91-07-016	16-484-260	NEW	91-13-026
16-354-005	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-482-006	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-486-001	REP-P	91-07-036
16-354-005	AMD	91-08-016	16-482-006	NEW	91-07-016	16-486-001	REP	91-11-054
16-354-010	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-482-007	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-486-010	REP-P	91-07-036
16-354-010	AMD	91-08-016	16-482-007	NEW	91-07-016	16-486-010	REP	91-11-054
16-354-020	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-482-010	AMD-P	91-03-105	16-486-015	REP-P	91-07-036
16-354-020	AMD	91-08-016	16-482-010	AMD	91-07-016	16-486-015	REP	91-11-054
16-354-030	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-482-015	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-486-020	REP-P	91-07-036
16-354-030	AMD	91-08-016	16-482-015	NEW	91-07-016	16-486-020	REP	91-11-054
16-354-040	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-482-016	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-486-025	REP-P	91-07-036
16-354-040	AMD	91-08-016	16-482-016	NEW	91-07-016	16-486-025	REP	91-11-054
16-354-070	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-482-017	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-486-030	REP-P	91-07-036
16-354-070	AMD	91-08-016	16-482-017	NEW	91-07-016	16-486-030	REP	91-11-054
16-354-100	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-482-020	AMD-P	91-03-105	16-486-035	REP-P	91-07-036
16-354-100	AMD	91-08-016	16-482-020	AMD	91-07-016	16-486-035	REP	91-11-054
16-403-141	AMD-P	91-03-093	16-482-030	REP-P	91-03-105	16-486-040	REP-P	91-07-036
16-403-141	AMD-W	91-07-015	16-482-030	REP	91-07-016	16-486-040	REP	91-11-054
16-470-010	AMD-P	91-15-100	16-482-040	REP-P	91-03-105	16-486-045	REP-P	91-07-036
16-470-010	AMD-W	91-20-020	16-482-040	REP	91-07-016	16-486-045	REP	91-11-054
16-470-010	AMD-P	91-20-081	16-483	PREP	91-10-013	16-487-005	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-470-015	AMD-P	91-15-100	16-483-001	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-005	NEW	91-21-041
16-470-015	AMD-W	91-20-020	16-483-001	AMD	91-21-042	16-487-010	AMD-P	91-15-097
16-470-015	AMD-P	91-20-081	16-483-005	NEW-P	91-15-098	16-487-010	AMD	91-21-041
16-470-100	AMD	91-03-115	16-483-005	NEW	91-21-042	16-487-015	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-470-500	AMD-P	91-15-100	16-483-010	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-015	NEW	91-21-041
16-470-500	AMD-W	91-20-020	16-483-010	AMD	91-21-042	16-487-017	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-470-510	AMD-P	91-15-100	16-483-020	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-017	NEW	91-21-041
16-470-510	AMD-W	91-20-020	16-483-020	AMD	91-21-042	16-487-020	AMD-P	91-15-097
16-470-520	AMD-P	91-15-100	16-483-030	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-020	AMD	91-21-041
16-470-520	AMD-W	91-20-020	16-483-030	AMD	91-21-042	16-487-023	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-470-530	AMD-P	91-15-100	16-483-040	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-023	NEW	91-21-041
16-470-530	AMD-W	91-20-020	16-483-040	AMD	91-21-042	16-487-025	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-470-533	NEW-P	91-15-100	16-483-050	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-025	NEW	91-21-041
16-470-533	NEW-W	91-20-020	16-483-050	AMD	91-21-042	16-487-030	AMD-P	91-15-097
16-470-535	NEW-P	91-15-100	16-483-060	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-030	AMD	91-21-041
16-470-535	NEW-W	91-20-020	16-483-060	AMD	91-21-042	16-487-040	AMD-P	91-15-097
16-470-600	AMD-P	91-20-081	16-483-070	REP-P	91-15-098	16-487-040	AMD	91-21-041
16-470-605	AMD-P	91-20-081	16-483-070	REP	91-21-042	16-487-050	AMD-P	91-15-097
16-470-610	AMD-P	91-20-081	16-484-020	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-050	AMD	91-21-041
16-470-615	AMD-P	91-20-081	16-484-020	REP	91-11-053	16-487-060	AMD-P	91-15-097
16-470-620	REP-P	91-20-081	16-484-022	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-060	AMD	91-21-041
16-470-625	AMD-P	91-20-081	16-484-022	REP	91-11-053	16-487-100	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-470-630	REP-P	91-20-081	16-484-030	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-100	NEW	91-21-041
16-470-635	AMD-P	91-20-081	16-484-030	REP	91-11-053	16-487-110	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-471-010	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-040	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-110	NEW	91-21-041
16-471-015	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-040	REP	91-11-053	16-487-120	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-471-020	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-050	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-120	NEW	91-21-041
16-471-030	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-050	REP	91-11-053	16-487-130	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-471-040	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-080	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-130	NEW	91-21-041
16-471-050	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-080	REP	91-11-053	16-487-140	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-471-060	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-090	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-140	NEW	91-21-041
16-471-070	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-090	REP	91-11-053	16-487-150	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-471-080	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-100	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-150	NEW	91-21-041
16-481	PREP	91-10-013	16-484-100	REP	91-11-053	16-487-160	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-010	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-484-200	NEW-E	91-06-035	16-487-160	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-010	AMD	91-21-042	16-484-200	NEW-P	91-10-095	16-487-200	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-015	NEW-P	91-15-098	16-484-200	NEW	91-13-026	16-487-200	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-015	NEW	91-21-042	16-484-205	NEW-E	91-06-035	16-487-210	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-020	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-484-205	NEW-P	91-10-095	16-487-210	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-020	AMD	91-21-042	16-484-205	NEW	91-13-026	16-487-220	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-025	NEW-P	91-15-098	16-484-210	NEW-E	91-06-035	16-487-220	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-025	NEW	91-21-042	16-484-210	NEW-P	91-10-095	16-487-230	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-030	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-484-210	NEW	91-13-026	16-487-230	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-030	AMD	91-21-042	16-484-220	NEW-E	91-06-035	16-487-240	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-040	REP-P	91-15-098	16-484-220	NEW-P	91-10-095	16-487-240	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-040	REP	91-21-042	16-484-220	NEW	91-13-026	16-487-250	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-050	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-484-230	NEW-E	91-06-035	16-487-250	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-050	AMD	91-21-042	16-484-230	NEW-P	91-10-095	16-487-300	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-060	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-484-230	NEW	91-13-026	16-487-300	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-060	AMD	91-21-042	16-484-240	NEW-E	91-06-035	16-487-310	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-070	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-484-240	NEW-P	91-10-095	16-487-310	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-070	AMD	91-21-042	16-484-240	NEW	91-13-026	16-487-320	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-481-075	NEW-P	91-15-098	16-484-250	NEW-E	91-06-035	16-487-320	NEW	91-21-041
16-481-075	NEW	91-21-042	16-484-250	NEW-P	91-10-095	16-487-330	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-482-001	AMD-P	91-03-105	16-484-250	NEW	91-13-026	16-487-330	NEW	91-21-041

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16-487-335	NEW	91-21-041	16-528-150	AMD	91-05-065	36-12-070	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-001	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-528-170	NEW	91-05-065	36-12-070	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-001	AMD	91-08-017	16-532-040	AMD-P	91-09-057	36-12-080	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-010	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-532-040	AMD-C	91-14-113	36-12-080	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-010	AMD	91-08-017	16-532-040	AMD	91-15-019	36-12-090	REP-P	91-05-032
16-494-012	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-557-010	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-090	REP	91-11-038
16-494-012	NEW	91-08-017	16-557-010	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-100	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-013	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-557-020	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-100	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-013	NEW	91-08-017	16-557-020	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-110	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-015	REP-P	91-04-066	16-557-030	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-110	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-015	REP	91-08-017	16-557-030	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-120	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-020	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-557-040	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-120	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-020	AMD	91-08-017	16-557-040	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-120	AMD-P	91-11-101
16-494-030	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-557-041	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-120	AMD	91-14-063
16-494-030	AMD	91-08-017	16-557-041	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-130	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-042	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-557-050	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-130	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-042	AMD	91-08-017	16-557-050	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-150	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-043	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-557-060	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-150	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-043	NEW	91-08-017	16-557-060	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-160	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-044	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-557-070	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-160	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-044	AMD	91-08-017	16-557-070	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-170	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-045	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-557-080	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-170	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-045	NEW	91-08-017	16-557-080	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-180	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-046	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-560-06001	AMD-P	91-13-105	36-12-180	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-046	NEW	91-08-017	16-560-06001	AMD-C	91-20-077	36-12-190	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-047	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-603-010	NEW-P	91-04-076	36-12-190	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-047	NEW	91-08-017	16-603-010	NEW-C	91-09-042	36-12-195	NEW-P	91-05-032
16-494-062	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-603-010	AMD	91-13-018	36-12-195	NEW	91-11-038
16-494-062	AMD	91-08-017	16-605A-005	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-200	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-063	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-605A-005	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-200	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-063	NEW	91-08-017	16-620-390	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-220	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-064	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-620-390	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-220	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-064	NEW	91-08-017	16-674-030	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-230	REP-P	91-05-032
16-495-004	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-674-030	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-230	REP	91-11-038
16-495-004	AMD	91-13-087	16-674-040	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-240	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-010	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-674-040	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-240	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-010	AMD	91-13-087	16-674-050	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-250	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-020	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-674-050	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-250	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-020	AMD	91-13-087	16-694-020	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-260	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-030	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-694-020	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-260	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-030	AMD	91-13-087	16-694-021	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-270	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-040	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-694-021	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-270	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-040	AMD	91-13-087	16-750-001	RE-AD-P	91-20-145	36-12-280	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-050	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-750-001	RE-AD	91-24-072	36-12-280	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-050	AMD	91-13-087	16-750-003	RE-AD-P	91-20-145	36-12-290	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-060	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-750-003	RE-AD	91-24-072	36-12-290	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-060	AMD	91-13-087	16-750-004	RE-AD-P	91-20-145	36-12-300	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-080	REP-P	91-10-082	16-750-004	RE-AD	91-24-072	36-12-300	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-080	REP	91-13-087	16-750-005	AMD-P	91-20-145	36-12-310	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-085	REP-P	91-10-082	16-750-005	AMD	91-24-072	36-12-310	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-085	REP	91-13-087	16-750-011	AMD-P	91-20-145	36-12-320	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-090	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-750-011	AMD	91-24-072	36-12-320	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-090	AMD	91-13-087	16-750-015	RE-AD-P	91-20-145	36-12-330	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-095	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-752-300	RE-AD	91-24-072	36-12-330	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-095	AMD	91-13-087	16-752-305	AMD	91-03-045	36-12-340	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-100	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-752-310	RE-AD	91-03-045	36-12-340	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-100	AMD	91-13-087	16-752-315	AMD	91-03-045	36-12-350	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-105	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-752-320	RE-AD	91-03-045	36-12-350	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-105	AMD	91-13-087	16-752-325	REP	91-03-045	36-12-360	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-110	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-752-330	AMD	91-03-045	36-12-360	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-110	AMD	91-13-087	36-12	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-365	NEW-P	91-05-032
16-497-001	AMD-P	91-04-067	36-12	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-365	NEW	91-11-038
16-497-001	AMD	91-08-016	36-12-010	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-367	NEW-P	91-05-032
16-497-005	NEW-P	91-04-067	36-12-010	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-367	NEW	91-11-038
16-497-005	NEW	91-08-016	36-12-011	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-370	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-497-020	AMD-P	91-04-067	36-12-011	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-370	AMD	91-11-038
16-497-020	AMD	91-08-016	36-12-020	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-380	REP-P	91-05-032
16-497-030	AMD-P	91-04-067	36-12-020	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-380	REP	91-11-038
16-497-030	AMD	91-08-016	36-12-030	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-385	NEW-P	91-05-032
16-497-040	AMD-P	91-04-067	36-12-030	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-385	NEW	91-11-038
16-497-040	AMD	91-08-016	36-12-040	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-390	REP-P	91-05-032
16-497-050	AMD-P	91-04-067	36-12-040	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-390	REP	91-11-038
16-497-050	AMD	91-08-016	36-12-050	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-400	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-497-060	AMD-P	91-04-067	36-12-050	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-400	AMD	91-11-038
16-497-060	AMD	91-08-016	36-12-060	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-410	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-528-105	NEW	91-05-065		AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-410	AMD	91-11-038

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36-12-420	REP-P	91-05-032	50-30-040	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-16-100	REP-P	91-16-112
36-12-420	REP	91-11-038	50-30-050	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-16-100	REP-S	91-20-174
36-12-425	NEW-P	91-05-032	50-30-050	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-18-010	REP-P	91-20-160
36-12-425	NEW	91-11-038	50-30-060	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-18-020	REP-P	91-20-160
36-12-430	REP-P	91-05-032	50-30-060	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-18-030	REP-P	91-20-160
36-12-430	REP	91-11-038	50-30-070	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-18-040	REP-P	91-20-160
36-12-435	NEW-P	91-05-032	50-30-070	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-18-050	REP-P	91-20-160
36-12-435	NEW	91-11-038	50-30-080	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-19-470	NEW-W	91-06-064
36-12-440	REP-P	91-05-032	50-30-080	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-20-001	NEW-P	91-16-113
36-12-440	REP	91-11-038	50-30-090	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-20-001	NEW-S	91-20-175
36-12-445	NEW-P	91-05-032	50-30-090	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-20-002	NEW-P	91-16-113
36-12-445	NEW	91-11-038	50-30-100	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-20-002	NEW-S	91-20-175
36-12-450	AMD-P	91-05-032	50-30-100	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-20-003	NEW-P	91-16-113
36-12-450	AMD	91-11-038	50-30-110	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-20-003	NEW-S	91-20-175
36-12-460	REP-P	91-05-032	50-30-110	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-20-004	NEW-P	91-16-113
36-12-460	REP	91-11-038	50-44-005	NEW-P	91-15-102	51-20-004	NEW-S	91-20-175
36-12-470	REP-P	91-05-032	50-44-005	NEW	91-18-054	51-20-005	NEW-P	91-16-113
36-12-470	REP	91-11-038	50-44-020	AMD-P	91-15-102	51-20-005	NEW-S	91-20-175
36-12-480	REP-P	91-05-032	50-44-020	AMD	91-18-054	51-20-007	NEW-P	91-16-113
36-12-480	REP	91-11-038	50-44-030	AMD-P	91-15-102	51-20-007	NEW-S	91-20-175
44-10-010	AMD-P	91-22-080	50-44-030	AMD	91-18-054	51-20-008	NEW-P	91-16-113
44-10-020	NEW-P	91-22-080	50-44-050	AMD-P	91-15-102	51-20-008	NEW-S	91-20-175
44-10-060	AMD-P	91-22-080	50-44-050	AMD	91-18-054	51-20-009	NEW-P	91-16-113
44-10-205	NEW-P	91-22-080	50-44-060	NEW-P	91-15-102	51-20-009	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-12-045	AMD-P	91-15-101	50-44-060	NEW	91-18-054	51-20-0100	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-12-045	AMD	91-18-055	51-10	REP-P	91-16-110	51-20-0100	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20	AMD-P	91-18-079	51-11-0502	AMD-P	91-16-111	51-20-0104	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20	AMD	91-22-035	51-11-0503	AMD-P	91-16-111	51-20-0104	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-001	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0504	AMD-P	91-16-111	51-20-0300	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-001	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0505	AMD-P	91-16-111	51-20-0300	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-010	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0525	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0307	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-010	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0526	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0307	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-020	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0527	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0400	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-020	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0528	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0400	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-030	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0529	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0404	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-030	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0530	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0404	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-040	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0531	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0407	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-040	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0532	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0407	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-050	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0533	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0409	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-050	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0534	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0409	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-055	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0535	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0414	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-055	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0536	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0414	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-060	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0537	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0417	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-060	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0538	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0417	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-070	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0539	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0419	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-070	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0540	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0419	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-080	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0541	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0420	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-080	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0542	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0420	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-090	REP-P	91-18-079	51-11-0600	NEW	91-06-065	51-20-0500	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-090	REP	91-22-035	51-11-0608	AMD-P	91-16-111	51-20-0500	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-100	NEW-P	91-18-079	51-11-0625	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0503	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-100	NEW	91-22-035	51-11-0626	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0503	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-110	NEW-P	91-18-079	51-11-0627	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0504	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-110	NEW	91-22-035	51-11-0628	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0504	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-120	NEW-P	91-18-079	51-11-0629	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0514	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-120	NEW	91-22-035	51-11-0630	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0514	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-130	NEW-P	91-18-079	51-11-0631	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0515	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-130	NEW	91-22-035	51-11-1000	AMD-P	91-16-111	51-20-0515	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-140	NEW-P	91-18-079	51-13-502	AMD-P	91-07-047	51-20-0516	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-140	NEW	91-22-035	51-13-502	AMD	91-12-045	51-20-0516	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-150	NEW-P	91-18-079	51-16	AMD-S	91-20-174	51-20-0551	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-150	NEW	91-22-035	51-16-010	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-0551	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-160	NEW-P	91-18-079	51-16-010	AMD-S	91-20-174	51-20-0554	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-160	NEW	91-22-035	51-16-020	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-0554	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-170	NEW-P	91-18-079	51-16-020	AMD-S	91-20-174	51-20-0555	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-170	NEW	91-22-035	51-16-030	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-0555	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-180	NEW-P	91-18-079	51-16-030	AMD-S	91-20-174	51-20-0600	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-180	NEW	91-22-035	51-16-040	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-0600	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-20-190	NEW	91-22-035	51-16-040	REP-S	91-20-174	51-20-0605	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-20-200	NEW	91-22-035	51-16-050	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-0605	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-30-010	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-16-050	REP-P	91-20-174	51-20-0610	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-30-010	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-16-060	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-0610	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-30-020	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-16-060	REP-S	91-20-174	51-20-0700	NEW-P	91-16-113
50-30-020	NEW-E	91-23-074	51-16-060	REP-S	91-20-174	51-20-0700	NEW-S	91-20-175
50-30-030	NEW-P	91-20-176	51-16-070	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-0702	NEW-P	91-16-113
				REP-S	91-20-174	51-20-0702	NEW-S	91-20-175

Table of WAC Sections Affected

WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
51-20-0800	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3104	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91226	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-0800	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3105	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91227	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-0801	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3105	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91227	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-0801	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3106	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91228	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-0802	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3106	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91228	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-0802	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3107	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91229	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-0900	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3107	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91229	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-0900	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3108	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91230	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-0901	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3108	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91230	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-0901	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3109	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91231	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-0902	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3109	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91231	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-0902	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3110	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91232	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1000	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3110	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91232	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1000	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3111	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91233	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1011	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3111	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91233	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1011	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3112	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91234	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1200	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3112	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91234	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1200	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3113	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-93100	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1201	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3113	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-93100	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1201	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3114	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-93115	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1210	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3114	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-93115	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1210	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3151	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-93116	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1215	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3151	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-93116	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1215	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3152	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-93117	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1216	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3152	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-93117	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1216	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3153	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-93118	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1223	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3153	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-93118	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1223	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3154	NEW-P	91-20-175	51-20-93119	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1224	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3155	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-93119	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1224	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3156	NEW-P	91-20-175	51-20-93120	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1225	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3200	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-93120	NEW-S	91-20-175
51-20-1225	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3200	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-93121	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1226	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3207	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-21-001	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1226	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3207	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-21-002	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1227	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3300	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-21-003	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1227	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3300	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-21-007	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1228	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3304	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-21-008	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1228	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3304	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-21-31010	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1229	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3305	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-21-38030	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1229	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3305	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-21-38038	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1230	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3306	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-21-38039	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-20-1230	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3306	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-001	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1231	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3315	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-002	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1231	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3315	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-003	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1232	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3350	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-004	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1232	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3350	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-005	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1233	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3800	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-007	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1233	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3800	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-008	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1234	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3801	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-0400	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1234	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3801	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-0423	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1251	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3802	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-0500	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1251	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3802	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-0504	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1800	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3900	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-0800	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1800	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3900	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-0807	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1807	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3901	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-1000	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-1807	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3901	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-1002	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-2300	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3903	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-1100	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-2300	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-3903	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-1104	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-2312	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-5100	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-1500	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-2312	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-5100	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-1508	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-2700	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-5103	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-1900	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-2700	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-5103	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-22-1903	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-2710	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-5105	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-001	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-2710	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-5105	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-24-002	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3000	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-5400	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-003	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3000	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-5400	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-24-007	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3007	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-5401	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-008	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3007	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-5401	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-24-04000	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3100	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91200	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-04123	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3100	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91200	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-24-09000	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3101	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91223	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-09105	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3101	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91223	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-24-09107	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3102	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91224	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-09110	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3102	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91224	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-24-09117	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3103	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91225	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-10000	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3103	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-20-91225	NEW-S	91-20-175	51-24-10201	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-3104	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91226	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-10507	NEW-P	91-16-115

Table of WAC Sections Affected

WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
51-24-25000	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-040	NEW-P	91-19-016	113-10-050	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-25107	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-040	NEW	91-22-037	113-10-060	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-45000	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-050	NEW-P	91-19-016	113-10-070	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-45211	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-050	NEW	91-22-037	113-10-090	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-79000	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-060	NEW-P	91-19-016	113-10-100	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-79601	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-060	NEW	91-22-037	113-10-110	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-79603	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-070	NEW-P	91-19-016	113-12-010	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80000	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-070	NEW	91-22-037	113-12-075	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80101	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-080	AMD-P	91-19-016	113-12-080	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80103	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-080	AMD	91-22-037	113-12-085	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80108	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-100	AMD-P	91-19-016	113-12-087	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80109	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-100	AMD	91-22-037	113-12-101	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80110	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-120	AMD-P	91-19-016	113-12-101	REP-P	91-06-090
51-24-80111	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-08-120	AMD	91-22-037	113-12-103	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80113	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-20-100	NEW-P	91-19-016	113-12-104	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80114	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-20-100	NEW	91-23-031	113-12-115	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80120	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-50-100	NEW-P	91-19-016	113-12-120	DECOD	91-05-095
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51-24-80303	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-72-005	AMD-E	91-22-060	113-12-170	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80305	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-72-015	AMD-P	91-22-058	113-12-175	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80315	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-72-015	AMD-E	91-22-060	113-12-180	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80401	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-72-025	AMD-P	91-22-058	113-12-190	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-80402	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-72-025	AMD-E	91-22-060	113-12-195	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-99300	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-72-130	AMD-P	91-22-058	113-12-197	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-99350	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-72-130	AMD-E	91-22-060	113-12-200	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-99351	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-72-220	AMD-P	91-22-058	113-12-210	DECOD	91-05-095
51-24-99352	NEW-P	91-16-115	106-72-220	AMD-E	91-22-060	113-12-220	DECOD	91-05-095
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51-26-001	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-72-510	AMD-E	91-22-060	114-12-011	DECOD	91-05-026
51-26-002	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-72-520	AMD-P	91-22-058	114-12-021	DECOD	91-05-026
51-26-003	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-72-520	AMD-E	91-22-060	114-12-031	DECOD	91-05-026
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51-26-008	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-72-530	AMD-E	91-22-060	114-12-115	DECOD	91-05-026
51-26-0300	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-72-540	AMD-P	91-22-058	114-12-126	DECOD	91-05-026
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51-26-0400	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-72-550	AMD-E	91-22-060	114-12-150	DECOD	91-05-026
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51-26-1802	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-72-590	AMD-E	91-22-060	130-14-020	AMD-P	91-22-089
51-26-1803	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-72-600	AMD-P	91-22-058	130-14-030	AMD-P	91-22-089
51-26-1804	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-72-600	AMD-E	91-22-060	130-14-040	AMD-P	91-22-089
51-26-1805	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-116-501	AMD-P	91-19-017	130-14-050	AMD-P	91-22-089
51-26-2200	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-116-501	AMD	91-22-038	131-16-005	AMD-P	91-09-036
51-26-2300	NEW-P	91-16-116	106-116-901	AMD-P	91-19-017	131-16-005	AMD-E	91-12-030
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67-25-005	AMD	91-20-010	106-120-028	AMD	91-04-054	131-16-015	AMD-P	91-09-036
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82-06-010	NEW	91-18-028	106-120-143	AMD	91-04-054	131-16-020	REP-P	91-09-036
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82-50-021	AMD	91-20-061	106-122-100	NEW	91-23-031	131-16-020	REP	91-13-048
106-08-010	AMD-P	91-19-016	106-276-230	NEW-P	91-19-016	131-16-021	NEW-E	91-06-069
106-08-010	AMD	91-22-037	106-276-230	NEW	91-23-031	131-16-021	AMD-E	91-09-036
106-08-020	NEW-P	91-19-016	113-10-010	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-021	NEW-P	91-09-036
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106-08-030	NEW-P	91-19-016	113-10-030	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-021	NEW	91-13-048
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131-16-031	NEW-E 91-12-030	132H-160-220	REP-P 91-15-020	132K-12-170	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-031	NEW 91-13-048	132H-160-220	REP-P 91-15-050	132K-12-180	REP-P 91-22-109
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131-16-062	NEW-E 91-12-030	132H-160-260	AMD-W 91-15-058	132K-12-256	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-062	NEW 91-13-048	132H-160-260	AMD 91-20-038	132K-12-258	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-065	AMD-P 91-09-036	132H-160-290	REP-P 91-15-020	132K-12-268	REP-P 91-22-109
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131-16-066	AMD 91-13-048	132H-160-300	REP-P 91-15-050	132K-12-278	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-069	REP-P 91-09-036	132H-160-300	REP-W 91-15-058	132K-12-280	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-069	REP-E 91-12-030	132H-160-300	REP 91-20-038	132K-12-282	REP-P 91-22-109
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131-16-070	AMD-P 91-15-094	132H-160-310	REP-P 91-15-050	132K-12-286	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-070	AMD 91-21-009	132H-160-310	REP-W 91-15-058	132K-12-288	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-080	AMD-P 91-15-094	132H-160-310	REP 91-20-038	132K-12-290	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-080	AMD 91-21-009	132H-160-410	REP-P 91-15-020	132K-12-300	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-091	AMD-P 91-15-094	132H-160-410	REP-P 91-15-050	132K-12-310	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-091	AMD 91-21-009	132H-160-410	REP-W 91-15-058	132K-12-320	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-092	AMD-P 91-15-094	132H-160-410	REP 91-20-038	132K-12-330	REP-P 91-22-109
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131-16-093	AMD-P 91-15-094	132H-160-420	REP-P 91-15-050	132K-12-350	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-093	AMD 91-21-009	132H-160-420	REP-W 91-15-058	132K-12-360	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-094	AMD-P 91-15-094	132H-160-420	REP 91-20-038	132K-12-370	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-094	AMD 91-21-009	132H-160-450	REP-P 91-15-020	132K-12-380	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-095	NEW-P 91-15-094	132H-160-450	REP-P 91-15-050	132K-12-390	REP-P 91-22-109
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131-16-500	AMD-E 91-13-001	132H-160-450	REP 91-20-038	132K-12-410	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-500	AMD-P 91-15-092	132H-160-460	REP-P 91-15-020	132K-12-420	REP-P 91-22-109
131-16-500	AMD 91-21-013	132H-160-460	REP-P 91-15-050	132K-12-430	REP-P 91-22-109
131-28-026	AMD-P 91-15-093	132H-160-460	REP-W 91-15-058	132K-12-440	REP-P 91-22-109
131-28-026	AMD 91-21-011	132H-160-460	REP 91-20-038	132K-12-450	REP-P 91-22-109
131-32-050	NEW-E 91-06-075	132H-160-470	REP-P 91-15-020	132K-12-460	REP-P 91-22-109
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132B-120-090	AMD 91-11-102	132H-160-510	REP-W 91-15-058	132K-12-560	REP-P 91-22-109
132B-120-100	AMD-P 91-05-033	132H-160-510	REP 91-20-038	132K-12-570	REP-P 91-22-109
132B-120-100	AMD 91-11-102	132K-12-001	REP-P 91-22-109	132K-12-580	REP-P 91-22-109
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132B-120-190	AMD 91-11-102	132K-12-120	REP-P 91-22-109	132K-12-700	REP-P 91-22-109
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132K-12-730	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-320	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-030	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-12-740	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-330	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-030	REP	91-23-004
132K-12-750	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-330	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-040	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-12-760	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-330	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-040	REP	91-23-004
132K-12-770	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-340	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-050	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-12-780	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-340	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-050	REP	91-23-004
132K-12-790	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-340	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-060	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-12-800	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-350	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-060	REP	91-23-004
132K-12-810	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-350	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-070	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-12-820	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-350	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-070	REP	91-23-004
132K-12-830	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-360	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-080	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-12-840	REP-P	91-22-109	132K-16-360	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-080	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-110	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-360	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-085	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-16-110	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-370	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-085	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-110	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-370	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-090	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-16-120	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-370	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-090	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-120	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-380	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-100	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-16-120	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-380	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-100	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-130	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-380	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-100	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-16-130	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-390	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-110	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-130	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-390	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-110	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-16-140	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-390	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-112	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-140	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-400	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-114	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-16-140	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-400	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-114	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-150	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-400	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-116	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-16-150	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-410	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-116	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-150	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-410	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-118	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-16-160	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-410	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-118	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-160	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-420	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-120	REP-P	91-19-054
132K-16-160	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-420	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-120	REP	91-23-004
132K-16-170	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-420	NEW	91-09-027	132N-128-122	NEW-P	91-19-054
132K-16-170	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-430	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-128-122	NEW	91-23-004
132K-16-170	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-430	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-300	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-180	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-430	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-300	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-180	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-440	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-310	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-180	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-440	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-310	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-190	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-440	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-320	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-190	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-450	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-320	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-190	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-450	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-330	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-200	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-450	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-330	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-200	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-460	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-400	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-200	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-460	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-400	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-210	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-460	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-420	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-210	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-470	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-420	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-210	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-470	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-430	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-220	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-470	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-430	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-220	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-480	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-440	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-220	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-480	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-440	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-230	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-480	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-450	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-230	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-490	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-450	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-230	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-490	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-460	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-240	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-490	NEW-W	91-17-052	132N-156-460	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-240	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-500	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-500	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-240	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-500	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-500	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-250	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-500	NEW-W	91-17-052	132N-156-530	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-250	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-510	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-530	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-250	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-510	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-550	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-260	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-510	NEW-W	91-17-052	132N-156-550	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-260	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-520	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-560	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-260	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-520	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-560	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-270	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-520	NEW-W	91-17-052	132N-156-570	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-270	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-530	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-570	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-270	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-530	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-580	NEW-P	91-15-071
132K-16-280	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-530	NEW-W	91-17-052	132N-156-580	NEW	91-21-022
132K-16-280	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-540	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-610	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-280	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-540	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-610	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-290	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-540	NEW-W	91-17-052	132N-156-620	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-290	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-550	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-620	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-290	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-550	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-630	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-300	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-550	NEW-W	91-17-052	132N-156-630	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-300	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-560	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-640	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-300	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-560	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-640	AMD	91-21-022
132K-16-310	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-560	NEW-W	91-17-052	132N-156-650	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-310	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-128-010	REP-P	91-19-054	132N-156-650	AMD	91-21-022
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132N-156-730	AMD	91-21-022	136-400-050	NEW-P	91-18-042	154-300-080	NEW	91-05-084
132N-156-740	AMD-P	91-15-071	136-400-050	NEW-E	91-18-045	154-300-090	NEW-P	91-02-098
132N-156-740	AMD	91-21-022	136-400-050	NEW	91-21-138	154-300-090	NEW	91-05-084
132N-156-750	AMD-P	91-15-071	136-400-060	NEW-P	91-18-042	154-300-100	NEW-P	91-02-098
132N-156-750	AMD	91-21-022	136-400-060	NEW-E	91-18-045	154-300-100	NEW	91-05-084
132N-156-760	AMD-P	91-15-071	136-400-060	NEW	91-21-138	154-300-110	NEW-P	91-02-098
132N-156-760	AMD	91-21-022	136-400-070	NEW-P	91-18-042	154-300-110	NEW	91-05-084
132N-168-010	REP-P	91-15-072	136-400-070	NEW-E	91-18-045	154-300-120	NEW-P	91-02-098
132N-168-010	REP	91-19-018	136-400-070	NEW	91-21-138	154-300-120	NEW	91-05-084
132N-168-020	REP-P	91-15-072	136-400-080	NEW-P	91-18-042	172-123-010	NEW-P	91-21-107
132N-168-020	REP	91-19-018	136-400-080	NEW-E	91-18-045	172-190-010	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-03-005	NEW-P	91-14-057	136-400-080	NEW	91-21-138	172-190-020	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-03-005	NEW	91-17-075	136-400-090	NEW-P	91-18-042	172-190-030	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-03-010	NEW-P	91-14-057	136-400-090	NEW-E	91-18-045	172-190-035	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-03-010	NEW	91-17-075	136-400-090	NEW	91-21-138	172-190-040	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-03-020	NEW-P	91-14-057	136-400-100	NEW-P	91-18-042	172-190-050	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-03-020	NEW	91-17-075	136-400-100	NEW-E	91-18-045	172-190-060	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-03-030	NEW-P	91-14-057	136-400-100	NEW	91-21-138	172-190-070	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-03-030	NEW	91-17-075	136-400-110	NEW-P	91-18-042	172-190-080	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-06-016	NEW-P	91-14-060	136-400-110	NEW-E	91-18-045	172-190-090	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-06-016	NEW	91-17-078	136-400-110	NEW	91-21-138	172-190-100	AMD-P	91-21-108
132Q-108-010	NEW-P	91-14-058	136-400-120	NEW-P	91-18-042	173-16-064	NEW-P	91-04-069
132Q-108-010	NEW	91-17-076	136-400-120	NEW-E	91-18-045	173-16-064	NEW-W	91-05-042
132Q-108-020	NEW-P	91-14-058	136-400-120	NEW	91-21-138	173-16-064	NEW	91-10-033
132Q-108-020	NEW	91-17-076	136-400-130	NEW-P	91-18-042	173-19-120	AMD-W	91-02-112
132Q-108-030	NEW-P	91-14-058	136-400-130	NEW-E	91-18-045	173-19-120	AMD-P	91-14-054
132Q-108-030	NEW	91-17-076	136-400-130	NEW	91-21-138	173-19-120	AMD-W	91-22-024
132Q-108-040	NEW-P	91-14-058	137-12A-010	AMD	91-10-018	173-19-1701	AMD-P	91-17-081
132Q-108-040	NEW	91-17-076	137-12A-020	AMD	91-10-018	173-19-220	AMD-P	91-09-054
132Q-108-050	NEW-P	91-14-058	137-12A-030	AMD	91-10-018	173-19-220	AMD	91-18-081
132Q-108-050	NEW	91-17-076	137-12A-050	AMD	91-10-018	173-19-2207	AMD-P	91-03-144
132Q-108-060	NEW-P	91-14-058	137-12A-060	AMD	91-10-018	173-19-2207	AMD	91-12-053
132Q-108-060	NEW	91-17-076	137-12A-070	AMD	91-10-018	173-19-230	AMD	91-03-145
132Q-108-070	NEW-P	91-14-058	137-12A-090	AMD	91-10-018	173-19-250	AMD	91-03-149
132Q-108-070	NEW	91-17-076	137-48-010	AMD	91-23-103	173-19-2516	AMD-P	91-14-053
132Q-108-080	NEW-P	91-14-058	137-48-020	AMD	91-23-103	173-19-2516	AMD-C	91-20-127
132Q-108-080	NEW	91-17-076	137-48-030	AMD	91-23-103	173-19-2519	AMD-W	91-12-036
132Q-108-090	NEW-P	91-14-058	137-48-040	AMD	91-23-103	173-19-2601	AMD-P	91-17-082
132Q-108-090	NEW	91-17-076	137-48-050	AMD	91-23-103	173-19-2601	AMD-C	91-19-030
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132Q-135-050	NEW-P	91-14-059	137-48-080	AMD	91-23-103	173-19-280	AMD-P	91-14-100
132Q-135-050	NEW	91-17-077	139-05-230	AMD-P	91-10-089	173-19-280	AMD	91-22-021
132S-30-036	AMD-P	91-02-101	139-05-230	AMD	91-14-011	173-19-3203	AMD	91-03-147
132S-30-036	AMD	91-08-001	139-10-212	AMD-P	91-10-088	173-19-3204	AMD-P	91-14-052
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132Y-100-066	NEW-W	91-21-073	139-30-005	NEW-P	91-22-068	173-19-3205	AMD	91-03-146
132Y-100-072	AMD-P	91-12-016	139-30-010	NEW-P	91-22-068	173-19-3206	AMD-P	91-17-080
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132Y-100-104	AMD-W	91-21-073	139-30-025	NEW-P	91-22-068	173-19-3210	AMD	91-04-071
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132Y-400-020	NEW	91-05-012	139-35-010	NEW-P	91-22-069	173-19-350	AMD	91-12-052
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136-20-030	AMD	91-21-136	143-06-130	AMD-P	91-04-090	173-19-420	AMD	91-22-022
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136-400-030	NEW-E	91-18-045	154-300-060	NEW-P	91-02-098	173-166-030	AMD	91-03-081
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173-224-030	AMD-P	91-19-083	173-303-805	AMD	91-07-005	173-312-050	AMD	91-11-090
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173-224-040	AMD-P	91-19-083	173-303-808	AMD	91-07-005	173-312-080	NEW	91-11-090
173-224-050	AMD-P	91-03-080	173-303-810	AMD	91-07-005	173-312-090	NEW	91-11-090
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173-270-010	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-015	REP-E	91-03-139	173-331-410	NEW	91-05-020
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173-270-030	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-020	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-120	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-030	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-020	AMD	91-08-040	173-340-200	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-040	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-02001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-210	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-040	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-030	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-300	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-050	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-030	AMD	91-08-040	173-340-350	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-050	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-03001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-360	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-060	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-040	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-420	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-060	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-040	AMD	91-08-040	173-340-430	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-070	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-04001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-440	NEW	91-04-019
173-270-070	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-050	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-450	NEW	91-04-019
173-270-080	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-050	AMD	91-08-040	173-340-700	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-080	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-05001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-702	NEW	91-04-019
173-270-090	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-060	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-704	NEW	91-04-019
173-270-090	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-06001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-705	NEW	91-04-019
173-270-100	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-070	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-706	NEW	91-04-019
173-270-100	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-07001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-707	NEW	91-04-019
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173-300-070	AMD	91-12-040	173-305-090	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-720	NEW	91-04-019
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173-303-016	AMD	91-07-005	173-305-120	NEW	91-08-040	173-340-740	NEW	91-04-019
173-303-017	AMD	91-07-005	173-305-210	NEW	91-08-040	173-340-745	NEW	91-04-019
173-303-040	AMD	91-07-005	173-305-220	NEW	91-08-040	173-340-750	NEW	91-04-019
173-303-045	AMD	91-07-005	173-305-230	NEW	91-08-040	173-340-760	NEW	91-04-019
173-303-070	AMD	91-07-005	173-305-240	NEW	91-08-040	173-340-830	AMD	91-04-019
173-303-071	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-010	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-110	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-072	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-010	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-110	AMD	91-22-020
173-303-081	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-010	AMD	91-20-131	173-360-120	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-084	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-015	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-120	AMD	91-22-020
173-303-090	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-015	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-130	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-103	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-015	AMD	91-20-131	173-360-130	AMD	91-22-020
173-303-110	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-020	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-200	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-120	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-020	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-200	AMD	91-22-020
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173-303-200	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-030	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-305	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-201	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-030	AMD	91-20-131	173-360-305	AMD	91-22-020
173-303-210	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-040	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-310	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-220	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-040	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-310	AMD	91-22-020
173-303-230	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-040	AMD	91-20-131	173-360-330	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-320	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-050	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-330	AMD	91-22-020
173-303-360	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-060	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-345	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-380	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-060	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-345	AMD	91-22-020
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173-303-400	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-070	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-350	AMD	91-22-020
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173-360-380	AMD	91-22-020	173-405-040	AMD	91-05-064	173-490-202	AMD	91-05-064
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173-360-403	AMD	91-22-020	173-405-087	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-015	NEW-P	91-02-107
173-360-473	AMD-P	91-17-079	173-405-091	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-015	NEW	91-14-101
173-360-473	AMD	91-22-020	173-410-012	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-020	NEW-P	91-02-107
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173-360-480	AMD	91-22-020	173-410-035	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-030	NEW-P	91-02-107
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173-400-190	NEW	91-05-064	173-433-170	AMD	91-07-066	180-26-060	AMD	91-12-055
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173-400-205	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-020	NEW	91-13-079	180-27-018	AMD	91-12-059
173-400-210	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-030	NEW	91-13-079	180-27-032	NEW-P	91-08-069
173-400-220	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-040	NEW	91-13-079	180-27-032	NEW	91-12-056
173-400-230	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-230	NEW	91-13-079	180-27-058	AMD-P	91-08-068
173-400-240	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-060	NEW	91-13-079	180-27-058	AMD	91-12-059
173-400-250	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-070	NEW	91-13-079	180-27-115	AMD-P	91-08-068
173-400-260	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-080	NEW	91-13-079	180-27-115	AMD	91-12-059
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173-403-050	REP	91-05-064	173-460-120	NEW	91-13-079	180-29-1075	AMD-P	91-17-073
173-403-060	REP	91-05-064	173-460-130	NEW	91-13-079	180-29-1075	AMD	91-20-151
173-403-070	REP	91-05-064	173-460-140	NEW	91-13-079	180-29-1076	NEW-E	91-15-030
173-403-075	REP	91-05-064	173-460-150	NEW	91-13-079	180-29-1076	NEW-P	91-17-073
173-403-080	REP	91-05-064	173-460-160	NEW	91-13-079	180-29-1076	NEW	91-20-151
173-403-090	REP	91-05-064	173-490-010	AMD	91-05-064	180-29-115	AMD-E	91-15-030
173-403-100	REP	91-05-064	173-490-020	AMD	91-05-064	180-29-115	AMD-P	91-17-073
173-403-110	REP	91-05-064	173-490-025	AMD	91-05-064	180-29-116	AMD	91-20-151
173-403-120	REP	91-05-064	173-490-030	AMD	91-05-064	180-29-116	NEW-E	91-15-030
173-403-130	REP	91-05-064	173-490-040	AMD	91-05-064	180-29-116	NEW-P	91-17-073
173-403-141	REP	91-05-064	173-490-070	REP	91-05-064	180-29-116	NEW	91-20-151
173-403-145	REP	91-05-064	173-490-071	REP	91-05-064	180-33-013	NEW-P	91-08-070
173-403-150	REP	91-05-064	173-490-080	AMD	91-05-064	180-33-013	NEW	91-12-058
173-403-160	REP	91-05-064	173-490-090	AMD	91-05-064	180-33-015	AMD-P	91-08-070
173-403-170	REP	91-05-064	173-490-120	REP	91-05-064	180-33-015	AMD	91-12-058
173-403-180	REP	91-05-064	173-490-130	REP	91-05-064	180-33-020	AMD-P	91-08-070
173-403-190	REP	91-05-064	173-490-135	REP	91-05-064	180-33-020	AMD	91-12-058
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180-75-081	AMD-P	91-20-152	182-18-120	NEW-P	91-05-079
180-78-047	AMD-P	91-20-152	182-18-120	NEW	91-17-043
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180-78-145	AMD-P	91-20-152	182-18-130	NEW	91-17-043
180-78-165	AMD-P	91-20-152	182-18-140	NEW-P	91-05-079
180-78-170	AMD-P	91-20-152	182-18-140	NEW	91-17-043
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180-79-236	NEW	91-05-056	192-12-300	AMD-E	91-11-052
180-79-241	NEW	91-05-056	192-12-300	AMD	91-19-007
180-85-005	AMD	91-04-016	192-12-305	REP-E	91-03-054
180-85-045	AMD	91-04-016	192-12-305	AMD-P	91-11-051
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180-86-100	AMD	91-08-056	192-12-310	AMD-P	91-11-051
180-96-055	AMD-P	91-20-150	192-12-310	AMD	91-19-007
180-96-055	AMD	91-24-032	192-12-320	AMD-E	91-03-054
180-96-060	AMD-P	91-20-150	192-12-320	AMD-P	91-11-051
180-96-060	AMD	91-24-032	192-12-320	AMD-E	91-11-052
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182-12-111	AMD-P	91-20-146	192-12-370	NEW-P	91-11-051
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182-12-130	AMD	91-14-084	192-32-001	NEW	91-20-012
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182-12-210	REP	91-11-010	192-32-010	NEW-E	91-14-116
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182-16-050	NEW	91-14-025	192-32-040	NEW-E	91-14-116
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182-18-010	NEW-P	91-05-079	192-32-045	NEW-E	91-14-116
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182-18-020	NEW-P	91-05-079	192-32-050	NEW-P	91-14-115
182-18-020	NEW	91-17-043	192-32-050	NEW-E	91-14-116
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182-18-040	NEW-P	91-05-079	192-32-055	NEW-E	91-14-116
182-18-040	NEW	91-17-043	192-32-055	NEW	91-20-012
182-18-050	NEW-P	91-05-079	192-32-065	NEW-P	91-14-115
182-18-050	NEW	91-17-043	192-32-065	NEW-E	91-14-116
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192-32-095	NEW-P	91-14-115	192-32-095	NEW-P	91-14-115
192-32-095	NEW-E	91-14-116	192-32-095	NEW-E	91-14-116
192-32-095	NEW	91-20-012	192-32-095	NEW	91-20-012
192-32-105	NEW-P	91-14-115	192-32-105	NEW-P	91-14-115
192-32-105	NEW-E	91-14-116	192-32-105	NEW-E	91-14-116
192-32-105	NEW	91-20-012	192-32-105	NEW	91-20-012
192-32-115	NEW-P	91-14-115	192-32-115	NEW-P	91-14-115
192-32-115	NEW-E	91-14-116	192-32-115	NEW-E	91-14-116
192-32-115	NEW	91-20-012	192-32-115	NEW	91-20-012
194-20-010	NEW-P	91-22-098	194-20-010	NEW-P	91-22-098
194-20-020	NEW-P	91-22-098	194-20-020	NEW-P	91-22-098
194-20-030	NEW-P	91-22-098	194-20-030	NEW-P	91-22-098
194-20-040	NEW-P	91-22-098	194-20-040	NEW-P	91-22-098
194-20-050	NEW-P	91-22-098	194-20-050	NEW-P	91-22-098
194-20-060	NEW-P	91-22-098	194-20-060	NEW-P	91-22-098
194-20-070	NEW-P	91-22-098	194-20-070	NEW-P	91-22-098
194-20-080	NEW-P	91-22-098	194-20-080	NEW-P	91-22-098
196-12-020	AMD-P	91-21-065	196-12-020	AMD-P	91-21-065
196-12-050	AMD-P	91-21-065	196-12-050	AMD-P	91-21-065
196-16-031	AMD-P	91-20-138	196-16-031	AMD-P	91-20-138
196-16-031	AMD	91-23-111	196-16-031	AMD	91-23-111
196-24-030	AMD-P	91-20-138	196-24-030	AMD-P	91-20-138
196-24-030	AMD	91-23-111	196-24-030	AMD	91-23-111
196-24-050	AMD-P	91-21-065	196-24-050	AMD-P	91-21-065
196-24-060	AMD-P	91-07-064	196-24-060	AMD-P	91-07-064
196-24-060	AMD	91-11-075	196-24-060	AMD	91-11-075
196-24-080	AMD-P	91-20-138	196-24-080	AMD-P	91-20-138
196-24-080	AMD	91-23-111	196-24-080	AMD	91-23-111
196-24-095	AMD-P	91-05-078	196-24-095	AMD-P	91-05-078
196-24-095	AMD-C	91-06-018	196-24-095	AMD-C	91-06-018
196-24-095	AMD	91-11-099	196-24-095	AMD	91-11-099
196-24-097	NEW-P	91-05-078	196-24-097	NEW-P	91-05-078
196-24-097	NEW-C	91-06-018	196-24-097	NEW-C	91-06-018
196-24-097	NEW-W	91-11-098	196-24-097	NEW-W	91-11-098
196-24-097	NEW-P	91-21-064	196-24-097	NEW-P	91-21-064
196-24-098	PREP	91-05-041	196-24-098	PREP	91-05-041
196-26-020	AMD-P	91-07-065	196-26-020	AMD-P	91-07-065
196-26-020	AMD	91-10-046	196-26-020	AMD	91-10-046
196-26-020	AMD-P	91-19-091	196-26-020	AMD-P	91-19-091
196-26-020	AMD	91-22-017	196-26-020	AMD	91-22-017
196-26-030	AMD-P	91-07-065	196-26-030	AMD-P	91-07-065
196-26-030	AMD	91-10-046	196-26-030	AMD	91-10-046
204-10-040	AMD-P	91-16-100	204-10-040	AMD-P	91-16-100
204-10-040	AMD	91-22-056	204-10-040	AMD	91-22-056
204-24-030	AMD-P	91-24-004	204-24-030	AMD-P	91-24-004
204-24-040	AMD-P	91-24-004	204-24-040	AMD-P	91-24-004
204-24-050	AMD-P	91-10-053	204-24-050	AMD-P	91-10-053
204-24-050	AMD	91-14-004	204-24-050	AMD	91-14-004
204-24-050	AMD-P	91-24-004	204-24-050	AMD-P	91-24-004
204-24-070	AMD-P	91-24-004	204-24-070	AMD-P	91-24-004
204-53-010	NEW	91-05-019	204-53-010	NEW	91-05-019
204-74A-060	AMD-P	91-24-003	204-74A-060	AMD-P	91-24-003
204-88-030	AMD-P	91-10-015	204-88-030	AMD-P	91-10-015
204-88-030	AMD	91-14-003	204-88-030	AMD	91-14-003
212-12-010	AMD-W	91-05-043	212-12-010	AMD-W	91-05-043
212-54-001	REP-P	91-06-020	212-54-001	REP-P	91-06-020
212-54-001	REP-E	91-06-021	212-54-001	REP-E	91-06-021
212-54-001	REP	91-11-001	212-54-001	REP	91-11-001
212-54-005	REP-P	91-06-020	212-54-005	REP-P	91-06-020
212-54-005	REP-E	91-06-021	212-54-005	REP-E	91-06-021
212-54-005	REP	91-11-001	212-54-005	REP	91-11-001
212-54-010	REP-P	91-06-020	212-54-010	REP-P	91-06-020
212-54-010	REP-E	91-06-021	212-54-010	REP-E	91-06-021
212-54-010	REP	91-11-001	212-54-010	REP	91-11-001
212-54-015	REP-P	91-06-020	212-54-015	REP-P	91-06-020
212-54-015	REP-E	91-06-021	212-54-015	REP-E	91-06-021
212-54-015	REP	91-11-001	212-54-015	REP	91-11-001
212-54-020	REP-P	91-06-020	212-54-020	REP-P	91-06-020
212-54-020	REP-E	91-06-021	212-54-020	REP-E	91-06-021
212-54-020	REP	91-11-001	212-54-020	REP	91-11-001
212-54-025	REP-P	91-06-020	212-54-025	REP-P	91-06-020
212-54-025	REP-E	91-06-021	212-54-025	REP-E	91-06-021

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
212-80-065	NEW	91-14-086	220-32-05100G	NEW-E	91-19-005	220-44-05000N	REP-E	91-19-046
212-80-070	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-32-05100G	REP-E	91-19-035	220-44-05000P	NEW-E	91-19-046
212-80-070	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-32-05100H	NEW-E	91-19-035	220-44-05000P	REP-E	91-20-085
212-80-070	NEW	91-14-086	220-32-05100H	REP-E	91-19-086	220-44-05000Q	NEW-E	91-20-085
212-80-075	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-32-05100I	NEW-E	91-20-124	220-47-304	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-80-075	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-32-05100I	REP-E	91-22-010	220-47-304	AMD	91-18-024
212-80-075	NEW	91-14-086	220-32-05100J	NEW-E	91-22-010	220-47-307	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-80-080	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-32-05500W	NEW-E	91-10-011	220-47-307	AMD	91-18-024
212-80-080	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-32-05500W	REP-E	91-11-014	220-47-310	NEW	91-18-024
212-80-080	NEW	91-14-086	220-32-05500X	NEW-E	91-11-014	220-47-311	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-80-085	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-32-05500X	REP-E	91-11-076	220-47-311	AMD	91-18-024
212-80-085	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-32-05500Y	NEW-E	91-11-076	220-47-319	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-80-085	NEW	91-14-086	220-32-05500Y	REP-E	91-12-004	220-47-319	AMD	91-18-024
212-80-090	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-32-05500Z	NEW-E	91-12-004	220-47-401	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-80-090	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-32-05700F	NEW-E	91-03-083	220-47-401	AMD	91-18-024
212-80-090	NEW	91-14-086	220-32-05700F	REP-E	91-10-058	220-47-411	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-80-095	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-32-05700G	NEW-E	91-08-065	220-47-411	AMD	91-18-024
212-80-095	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-32-05700G	REP-E	91-11-013	220-47-700	NEW-E	91-15-017
212-80-095	NEW	91-14-086	220-32-05700H	NEW-E	91-11-013	220-47-700	REP-E	91-16-027
212-80-100	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-32-05900S	NEW-E	91-20-124	220-47-701	NEW-E	91-16-027
212-80-100	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-33-01000A	NEW-E	91-20-007	220-47-701	REP-E	91-16-069
212-80-100	NEW	91-14-086	220-33-01000A	REP-E	91-21-016	220-47-702	NEW-E	91-16-069
212-80-105	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-33-01000B	NEW-E	91-21-016	220-47-702	REP-E	91-17-007
212-80-105	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-33-01000B	REP-E	91-21-088	220-47-703	NEW-E	91-17-007
212-80-105	NEW	91-14-086	220-33-01000C	NEW-E	91-21-088	220-47-703	REP-E	91-17-039
212-80-110	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-33-01000C	REP-E	91-22-067	220-47-704	NEW-E	91-17-039
212-80-110	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-33-01000D	NEW-E	91-22-067	220-47-704	REP-E	91-18-010
212-80-110	NEW	91-14-086	220-33-01000V	NEW-E	91-05-005	220-47-705	NEW-E	91-18-010
212-80-115	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-33-01000V	REP-E	91-05-036	220-47-705	REP-E	91-18-058
212-80-115	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-33-01000W	NEW-E	91-05-036	220-47-705	REP-E	91-19-010
212-80-115	NEW	91-14-086	220-33-01000X	NEW-E	91-17-056	220-47-706	NEW-E	91-18-058
212-80-120	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-33-01000X	REP-E	91-18-039	220-47-706	REP-E	91-19-010
212-80-120	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-33-01000Y	NEW-E	91-19-023	220-47-707	NEW-E	91-19-010
212-80-120	NEW	91-14-086	220-33-01000Y	REP-E	91-19-072	220-47-707	REP-E	91-19-049
212-80-125	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-33-01000Z	NEW-E	91-19-072	220-47-708	NEW-E	91-19-049
212-80-125	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-33-01000Z	REP-E	91-20-007	220-47-708	REP-E	91-19-057
212-80-125	NEW-W	91-14-085	220-33-03000C	NEW-E	91-11-100	220-47-709	NEW-E	91-19-057
212-80-130	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-36-02300G	NEW-E	91-20-084	220-47-709	REP-E	91-20-003
212-80-130	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-36-02300G	REP-E	91-21-032	220-47-710	NEW-E	91-20-003
212-80-130	NEW	91-14-086	220-36-02300H	NEW-E	91-21-032	220-47-710	REP-E	91-20-008
212-80-135	NEW-P	91-10-083	220-36-02300H	REP-E	91-21-038	220-47-711	NEW-E	91-20-008
212-80-135	NEW-E	91-10-084	220-36-02300I	NEW-E	91-21-038	220-47-711	REP-E	91-20-083
212-80-135	NEW	91-14-086	220-36-02300I	REP-E	91-21-049	220-47-712	NEW-E	91-20-083
220-12-020	AMD-P	91-05-102	220-36-02300J	NEW-E	91-21-049	220-47-712	REP-E	91-21-014
220-12-020	AMD	91-10-024	220-36-02300J	REP-E	91-21-086	220-47-713	NEW-E	91-21-014
220-16-055	REP-P	91-03-151	220-36-02300K	NEW-E	91-21-086	220-47-713	REP-E	91-21-031
220-16-055	REP	91-08-053	220-36-02300K	REP-E	91-21-120	220-47-714	NEW-E	91-21-031
220-16-220	AMD-P	91-03-153	220-36-02300L	NEW-E	91-23-019	220-47-714	REP-E	91-21-039
220-16-220	AMD	91-08-054	220-36-02300L	REP-E	91-23-056	220-47-715	NEW-E	91-21-039
220-16-257	AMD-P	91-03-153	220-36-02300M	NEW-E	91-23-056	220-47-715	REP-E	91-21-057
220-16-257	AMD	91-08-054	220-40-02700A	NEW-E	91-17-055	220-47-716	NEW-E	91-21-057
220-20-010	AMD-P	91-03-153	220-40-02700A	REP-E	91-19-047	220-47-716	REP-E	91-21-087
220-20-010	AMD	91-08-054	220-40-02700B	NEW-E	91-19-047	220-47-717	NEW-E	91-21-087
220-20-017	AMD-P	91-11-056	220-40-02700B	REP-E	91-21-086	220-47-717	REP-E	91-21-098
220-20-017	AMD	91-16-070	220-40-02700C	NEW-E	91-21-086	220-47-718	NEW-E	91-21-098
220-20-01700A	NEW-E	91-03-108	220-40-02700C	REP-E	91-22-032	220-47-718	REP-E	91-22-009
220-20-01700A	REP-E	91-10-071	220-40-02700D	NEW-E	91-22-032	220-47-719	NEW-E	91-22-009
220-20-01700B	NEW-E	91-10-071	220-40-030	AMD-P	91-03-153	220-47-719	REP-E	91-22-065
220-24-02000D	NEW-E	91-10-058	220-40-030	AMD	91-08-054	220-47-720	NEW-E	91-22-065
220-24-02000D	REP-E	91-15-115	220-40-031	AMD-P	91-03-153	220-47-720	REP-E	91-23-020
220-24-02000E	NEW-E	91-15-115	220-40-031	AMD	91-08-054	220-47-721	NEW-E	91-23-020
220-24-02000E	REP-E	91-17-004	220-44-030	AMD-W	91-11-027	220-47-721	REP-E	91-23-050
220-24-02000F	NEW-E	91-17-004	220-44-04000A	NEW-E	91-19-006	220-47-722	NEW-E	91-23-050
220-24-02000F	REP-E	91-17-017	220-44-04000A	REP-E	91-24-013	220-47-722	REP-E	91-24-012
220-24-02000G	NEW-E	91-17-017	220-44-050	AMD-P	91-03-152	220-47-723	NEW-E	91-24-012
220-24-02000G	REP-E	91-17-090	220-44-050	AMD	91-07-050	220-47-723	REP-E	91-24-054
220-24-02000H	NEW-E	91-17-090	220-44-050	AMD-W	91-11-027	220-47-724	NEW-E	91-24-054
220-24-02000H	REP-E	91-18-032	220-44-05000I	REP-E	91-08-023	220-48-011	AMD-P	91-09-064
220-24-02000I	NEW-E	91-18-032	220-44-05000J	NEW-E	91-08-023	220-48-011	AMD	91-13-051
220-24-02000I	REP-E	91-18-082	220-44-05000J	REP-E	91-10-012	220-48-015	AMD-P	91-09-064
220-24-02000J	NEW-E	91-18-082	220-44-05000K	NEW-E	91-10-012	220-48-015	AMD	91-13-051
220-24-02000J	REP-E	91-19-048	220-44-05000K	REP-E	91-11-077	220-48-015	NEW-E	91-05-037
220-24-02000K	NEW-E	91-19-048	220-44-05000L	NEW-E	91-11-077	220-48-017	AMD-P	91-09-064
220-32-05100D	REP-E	91-04-031	220-44-05000L	REP-E	91-14-026	220-48-017	AMD	91-13-051
220-32-05100E	NEW-E	91-04-031	220-44-05000M	NEW-E	91-14-026	220-48-01700A	NEW-E	91-21-003
220-32-05100F	NEW-E	91-17-001	220-44-05000M	REP-E	91-16-041	220-48-029	AMD-P	91-09-064
220-32-05100F	REP-E	91-19-005	220-44-05000N	NEW-E	91-16-041	220-48-029	AMD	91-13-051

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220-49-02300A	NEW-E	91-10-014	220-56-190	AMD	91-08-054	220-57-205	AMD-P	91-03-151
220-49-056	AMD-P	91-09-064	220-56-19000F	NEW-E	91-14-008	220-57-205	AMD-C	91-08-052
220-49-056	AMD	91-12-051	220-56-19000F	REP-E	91-15-095	220-57-205	AMD-C	91-12-008
220-49-063	AMD-P	91-02-108	220-56-19000G	NEW-E	91-14-048	220-57-205	AMD	91-14-047
220-49-063	AMD	91-05-016	220-56-19000G	REP-E	91-14-118	220-57-205	AMD-P	91-22-077
220-52-020	AMD-P	91-05-102	220-56-19000H	NEW-E	91-14-118	220-57-20500B	NEW-E	91-14-048
220-52-020	AMD	91-10-024	220-56-19000H	REP-E	91-17-003	220-57-20500B	REP-E	91-22-008
220-52-030	AMD-P	91-05-102	220-56-19000I	NEW-E	91-15-095	220-57-20500C	NEW-E	91-22-008
220-52-030	AMD	91-10-024	220-56-19000I	REP-E	91-16-007	220-57-20500C	REP-E	91-22-076
220-52-03000G	NEW-E	91-08-024	220-56-19000J	NEW-E	91-16-007	220-57-20500D	NEW-E	91-22-078
220-52-040	AMD-P	91-05-102	220-56-19000J	REP-E	91-17-002	220-57-210	AMD-P	91-03-151
220-52-040	AMD	91-10-024	220-56-19000K	NEW-E	91-17-002	220-57-210	AMD-C	91-08-052
220-52-046	AMD-P	91-05-102	220-56-19000K	REP-E	91-18-009	220-57-210	AMD-C	91-12-008
220-52-046	AMD	91-10-024	220-56-19000L	NEW-E	91-17-003	220-57-210	AMD	91-14-047
220-52-04600U	NEW-E	91-23-049	220-56-19000M	NEW-E	91-18-009	220-57-210	AMD-P	91-22-077
220-52-051	AMD-P	91-11-111	220-56-19000M	REP-E	91-18-031	220-57-21000B	NEW-E	91-14-048
220-52-051	AMD-C	91-15-031	220-56-19000N	NEW-E	91-18-031	220-57-21000B	NEW-E	91-22-008
220-52-051	AMD	91-18-030	220-56-19000N	REP-E	91-19-088	220-57-21000C	NEW-E	91-22-008
220-52-05100G	NEW-E	91-10-094	220-56-19000P	NEW-E	91-20-039	220-57-21000C	REP-E	91-22-076
220-52-05100H	NEW-E	91-11-044	220-56-19000P	REP-E	91-20-082	220-57-21000D	NEW-E	91-22-078
220-52-05100H	REP-E	91-15-096	220-56-19000Q	NEW-E	91-20-040	220-57-23500D	NEW-E	91-22-053
220-52-05100I	NEW-E	91-15-096	220-56-19000R	NEW-E	91-20-082	220-57-25000A	NEW-E	91-22-053
220-52-060	AMD-P	91-05-102	220-56-19500A	NEW-E	91-17-003	220-57-265	AMD-P	91-03-151
220-52-060	AMD	91-10-024	220-56-19700A	NEW-E	91-19-087	220-57-265	AMD-C	91-08-052
220-52-069	AMD-P	91-05-102	220-56-205	AMD-P	91-03-153	220-57-265	AMD-C	91-12-008
220-52-069	AMD	91-10-024	220-56-205	AMD	91-08-054	220-57-265	AMD	91-14-047
220-52-071	AMD-P	91-05-102	220-56-232	NEW-P	91-03-152	220-57-265	AMD-P	91-22-077
220-52-071	AMD	91-10-024	220-56-232	NEW-W	91-16-080	220-57-26500B	NEW-E	91-14-048
220-52-071	AMD-P	91-11-111	220-56-235	AMD-P	91-03-153	220-57-26500B	REP-E	91-22-008
220-52-071	AMD-C	91-15-031	220-56-235	AMD-C	91-08-051	220-57-26500C	NEW-E	91-22-008
220-52-071	AMD	91-18-030	220-56-235	AMD	91-08-054	220-57-26500C	REP-E	91-22-076
220-52-07100I	NEW-E	91-11-015	220-56-235	AMD-C	91-14-045	220-57-26500D	NEW-E	91-22-078
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246-824-050	AMD-P 91-16-103	246-828-290	RECOD-P 91-07-058	246-838-070	AMD-P 91-09-014
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246-824-065	NEW 91-21-028	246-828-300	RECOD 91-11-031	246-838-090	AMD 91-13-023
246-824-070	AMD-P 91-22-028	246-828-310	RECOD-P 91-07-058	246-838-100	AMD-P 91-09-014
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296-95-284	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-420	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-115-015	AMD 91-24-017
296-95-285	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-420	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-115-025	AMD 91-03-044
296-95-285	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-422	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-115-035	AMD 91-03-044
296-95-287	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-422	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-115-060	AMD 91-03-044
296-95-287	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-424	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-115-070	AMD 91-03-044
296-95-288	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-424	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-115-100	AMD 91-03-044
296-95-288	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-427	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-116-185	AMD-P 91-03-075
296-95-289	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-427	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-116-185	AMD-E 91-08-004
296-95-289	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-429	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-116-185	AMD 91-08-008
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296-95-291	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-431	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-116-315	NEW 91-06-033
296-95-291	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-432	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127	AMD-C 91-03-113
296-95-300	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-432	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-127-010	AMD-W 91-10-092
296-95-300	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-434	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127-010	AMD-P 91-14-104
296-95-302	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-434	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-127-010	AMD-C 91-20-068
296-95-302	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-436	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127-011	AMD-W 91-10-092
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296-95-304	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-438	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127-011	AMD-C 91-20-068
296-95-307	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-438	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-127-013	AMD-W 91-10-092
296-95-307	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-440	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127-013	AMD-P 91-14-104
296-95-309	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-440	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-127-013	AMD-C 91-20-068
296-95-309	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-442	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127-014	AMD-W 91-10-092
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296-95-313	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-446	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127-015	AMD-P 91-14-104
296-95-316	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-446	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-127-015	AMD-C 91-20-068
296-95-316	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-448	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127-016	REP-W 91-10-092
296-95-318	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-448	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-127-016	REP-P 91-14-104
296-95-318	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-450	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127-016	REP-C 91-20-068
296-95-321	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-450	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-127-017	AMD-W 91-10-092
296-95-321	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-95-500	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-127-017	AMD-P 91-14-104
296-95-322	NEW-P 91-10-091	296-95-500	NEW-W 91-22-019	296-127-017	AMD-C 91-20-068
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296-127-018	NEW-C	91-20-068	296-155-481	NEW-P	91-17-068	296-306-040	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-127-019	AMD-W	91-10-092	296-155-481	NEW-C	91-20-069	296-306-040	AMD-C	91-20-069
296-127-019	AMD-P	91-14-104	296-155-481	NEW	91-24-017	296-306-040	AMD	91-24-017
296-127-019	AMD-C	91-20-068	296-155-483	NEW-P	91-17-068	296-306-165	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-127-020	AMD-W	91-10-092	296-155-483	NEW-C	91-20-069	296-306-165	AMD-C	91-20-069
296-127-020	AMD-P	91-14-104	296-155-483	NEW	91-24-017	296-306-165	AMD	91-24-017
296-127-020	AMD-C	91-20-068	296-155-485	AMD	91-03-044	296-306-260	AMD-P	91-04-077
296-127-022	AMD-P	91-14-104	296-155-485	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-306-260	AMD	91-11-070
296-127-022	AMD-C	91-20-068	296-155-485	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-306-265	AMD-P	91-04-077
296-127-025	AMD-W	91-10-092	296-155-485	AMD	91-24-017	296-306-265	AMD	91-11-070
296-127-025	AMD-P	91-14-104	296-155-48529	AMD	91-03-044	296-306-27095	AMD-P	91-04-077
296-127-025	AMD-C	91-20-068	296-155-48531	AMD	91-03-044	296-306-27095	AMD	91-11-070
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296-127-050	NEW-C	91-20-068	296-155-500	AMD	91-03-044	296-306-310	AMD	91-11-070
296-127-320	AMD-P	91-14-104	296-155-500	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-306-320	AMD-P	91-04-077
296-127-320	AMD-C	91-20-068	296-155-500	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-306-320	AMD	91-11-070
296-127-990	NEW-W	91-10-092	296-155-500	AMD	91-24-017	296-306-400	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-127-990	NEW-P	91-14-104	296-155-505	AMD	91-03-044	296-306-400	AMD-C	91-20-069
296-127-990	NEW-C	91-20-068	296-155-505	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-306-400	AMD	91-24-017
296-155-100	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-155-505	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-350-300	REP-P	91-17-068
296-155-100	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-155-505	AMD	91-24-017	296-350-300	REP-C	91-20-069
296-155-100	AMD	91-24-017	296-155-50501	REP	91-03-044	296-350-300	REP	91-24-017
296-155-20301	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-155-50503	AMD	91-03-044	296-350-400	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-155-20301	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-155-50505	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-350-400	AMD-C	91-20-069
296-155-20301	AMD	91-24-017	296-155-50505	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-350-400	AMD	91-24-017
296-155-205	AMD-P	91-04-077	296-155-50505	AMD	91-24-017	308-10-067	NEW-P	91-07-028
296-155-205	AMD	91-11-070	296-155-510	AMD-P	91-17-068	308-10-067	NEW	91-13-057
296-155-225	REP	91-03-044	296-155-510	AMD-C	91-20-069	308-12-115	AMD-P	91-06-012
296-155-230	REP	91-03-044	296-155-510	AMD	91-24-017	308-12-115	AMD-P	91-09-041
296-155-24501	NEW	91-03-044	296-155-525	AMD	91-03-044	308-12-115	AMD	91-12-061
296-155-24503	NEW	91-03-044	296-155-530	AMD	91-03-044	308-12-115	AMD-W	91-19-081
296-155-24505	NEW	91-03-044	296-155-59904	AMD-P	91-17-068	308-12-326	AMD-P	91-09-020
296-155-24510	NEW	91-03-044	296-155-59904	AMD-C	91-20-069	308-12-326	AMD	91-13-055
296-155-24510	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-155-59904	AMD	91-24-017	308-13-150	AMD-P	91-20-139
296-155-24510	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-155-620	AMD	91-03-044	308-13-150	AMD	91-23-021
296-155-24510	AMD	91-24-017	296-155-625	AMD	91-03-044	308-14-085	AMD-P	91-15-065
296-155-24515	NEW	91-03-044	296-155-650	AMD	91-03-044	308-14-085	AMD	91-20-002
296-155-24515	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-155-655	AMD	91-03-044	308-14-085	AMD	91-20-044
296-155-24515	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-155-65505	REP	91-03-044	308-14-090	AMD-P	91-15-065
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296-155-24520	NEW	91-03-044	296-155-660	REP	91-03-044	308-14-090	AMD	91-20-044
296-155-24520	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-155-66005	REP	91-03-044	308-14-120	NEW-P	91-15-065
296-155-24520	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-155-66103	NEW	91-03-044	308-14-120	NEW	91-20-002
296-155-24520	AMD	91-24-017	296-155-66105	NEW	91-03-044	308-14-120	NEW	91-20-044
296-155-24521	NEW	91-03-044	296-155-66109	NEW	91-03-044	308-14-130	AMD-P	91-15-065
296-155-24525	NEW	91-03-044	296-155-664	NEW	91-03-044	308-14-130	AMD	91-20-002
296-155-363	AMD-P	91-04-077	296-155-665	REP	91-03-044	308-14-130	AMD	91-20-044
296-155-363	AMD	91-11-070	296-155-66501	REP	91-03-044	308-14-135	NEW-W	91-03-065
296-155-36313	AMD-P	91-04-077	296-155-66502	REP	91-03-044	308-14-135	NEW-P	91-15-065
296-155-36313	AMD	91-11-070	296-155-66503	REP	91-03-044	308-14-135	NEW	91-20-002
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296-155-375	AMD	91-11-070	296-155-66505	REP	91-03-044	308-17-010	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-475	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-155-675	AMD-P	91-04-077	308-17-010	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-475	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-155-675	AMD	91-11-070	308-17-020	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-475	AMD	91-24-017	296-155-682	AMD	91-03-044	308-17-020	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-47501	NEW-P	91-17-068	296-155-688	AMD	91-03-044	308-17-030	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-47501	NEW-C	91-20-069	296-155-689	AMD	91-03-044	308-17-030	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-47501	NEW	91-24-017	296-155-694	AMD-P	91-04-077	308-17-100	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-476	NEW-P	91-17-068	296-155-694	AMD	91-11-070	308-17-100	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-476	NEW-C	91-20-069	296-155-700	AMD	91-03-044	308-17-105	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-476	NEW	91-24-017	296-155-705	AMD	91-03-044	308-17-105	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-477	NEW-P	91-17-068	296-155-720	AMD	91-03-044	308-17-110	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-477	NEW-C	91-20-069	296-155-730	AMD-P	91-04-077	308-17-110	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-477	NEW	91-24-017	296-155-730	AMD	91-11-070	308-17-120	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-480	AMD	91-03-044	296-155-950	AMD	91-03-044	308-17-120	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-480	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-305-025	AMD-P	91-17-068	308-17-130	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-480	AMD-C	91-20-069	296-305-025	AMD-C	91-20-069	308-17-130	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-480	AMD	91-24-017	296-305-025	AMD	91-24-017	308-17-140	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-48060	NEW-P	91-17-068	296-305-06009	AMD-P	91-04-077	308-17-140	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-48060	NEW-C	91-20-069	296-305-06009	AMD	91-11-070	308-17-150	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-48060	NEW	91-24-017	296-305-063	AMD-P	91-17-068	308-17-150	NEW	91-22-111
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296-155-48080	NEW-C	91-20-069	296-305-063	AMD	91-24-017	308-17-160	NEW	91-22-111
296-155-48080	NEW	91-24-017	296-305-110	AMD	91-03-044	308-17-165	NEW-P	91-19-085
296-155-48090	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-306-025	AMD-P	91-17-068	308-17-165	NEW	91-22-111
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308-17-205	NEW-P	91-19-085	308-20-040	AMD	91-11-042	308-31-050	AMD-P	91-05-089
308-17-205	NEW	91-22-111	308-20-040	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-055	DECOD	91-05-029
308-17-210	NEW-P	91-19-085	308-20-040	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-057	DECOD	91-03-095
308-17-210	NEW	91-22-111	308-20-050	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-31-057	AMD-P	91-05-089
308-17-220	NEW-P	91-19-085	308-20-050	AMD	91-11-042	308-31-060	DECOD	91-03-095
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308-17-300	NEW-P	91-19-085	308-20-070	AMD	91-11-042	308-31-120	DECOD	91-03-095
308-17-300	NEW	91-22-111	308-20-070	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-120	AMD-P	91-05-089
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308-17-320	NEW-P	91-19-085	308-20-080	AMD	91-11-042	308-31-220	DECOD	91-03-095
308-17-320	NEW	91-22-111	308-20-080	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-220	AMD-P	91-05-089
308-18-010	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-080	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-230	DECOD	91-03-095
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308-18-100	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-095	NEW	91-11-042	308-31-260	DECOD	91-03-095
308-18-100	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-100	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-260	AMD-P	91-05-089
308-18-105	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-100	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-270	DECOD	91-03-095
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308-18-110	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-105	AMD	91-11-042	308-31-280	DECOD	91-03-095
308-18-110	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-105	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-280	AMD-P	91-05-089
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308-18-130	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-107	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-510	DECOD	91-03-095
308-18-130	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-109	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-510	AMD-P	91-05-089
308-18-140	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-109	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-520	DECOD	91-03-095
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308-18-145	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-110	AMD	91-11-042	308-31-530	DECOD	91-03-095
308-18-145	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-110	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-530	AMD-P	91-05-089
308-18-150	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-110	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-540	DECOD	91-03-095
308-18-150	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-120	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-540	AMD-P	91-05-089
308-18-160	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-120	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-550	DECOD	91-03-095
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308-18-165	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-130	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-560	DECOD	91-03-095
308-18-165	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-140	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-31-560	AMD-P	91-05-089
308-18-170	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-140	AMD	91-11-042	308-31-570	DECOD	91-03-095
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308-18-230	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-175	NEW-P	91-05-080	308-48-800	AMD-P	91-08-032
308-18-240	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-175	NEW	91-11-042	308-48-800	AMD	91-11-023
308-18-240	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-175	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-50-010	DECOD-P	91-07-058
308-18-300	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-180	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-50-010	DECOD	91-11-031
308-18-300	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-180	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-50-020	DECOD-P	91-07-058
308-18-310	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-180	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-50-020	DECOD	91-11-031
308-18-310	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-205	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-50-035	DECOD-P	91-07-058
308-18-320	NEW-P	91-19-084	308-20-205	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-50-035	DECOD	91-11-031
308-18-320	NEW	91-22-112	308-20-208	NEW-P	91-22-094	308-50-040	DECOD-P	91-07-058
308-20	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-20-208	NEW-E	91-22-095	308-50-040	DECOD	91-11-031
308-20	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-20-210	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-50-090	DECOD-P	91-07-058
308-20-010	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-20-210	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-50-090	DECOD	91-11-031
308-20-010	AMD	91-11-042	308-20-201	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-100	DECOD-P	91-07-058
308-20-010	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-010	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-100	DECOD	91-11-031
308-20-010	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-010	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-110	DECOD-P	91-07-058
308-20-020	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-31-020	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-110	DECOD	91-11-031
308-20-020	AMD	91-11-042	308-31-020	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-120	DECOD-P	91-07-058
308-20-020	AMD-P	91-22-094	308-31-025	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-120	DECOD	91-11-031
308-20-020	AMD-E	91-22-095	308-31-025	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-130	DECOD-P	91-07-058
308-20-030	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-31-030	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-130	DECOD	91-11-031
308-20-030	AMD	91-11-042	308-31-030	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-140	DECOD-P	91-07-058

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #
308-50-140	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-135	AMD-E 91-04-033	308-53-200	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-150	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-135	AMD-P 91-04-055	308-53-205	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-150	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-135	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-210	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-160	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-136	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-215	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-160	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-138	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-220	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-170	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-139	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-230	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-170	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-140	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-235	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-180	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-141	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-240	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-180	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-146	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-245	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-190	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-147	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-250	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-190	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-148	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-260	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-200	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-149	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-265	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-200	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-150	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-270	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-210	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-160	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-275	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-210	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-165	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-280	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-220	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-190	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-320	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-220	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-201	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-330	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-240	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-205	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-340	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-240	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-211	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-350	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-250	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-215	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-400	DECOD 91-06-025
308-50-250	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-221	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-010	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-260	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-255	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-020	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-260	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-260	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-030	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-270	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-260	AMD 91-06-038	308-54-040	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-270	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-265	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-050	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-280	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-270	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-060	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-280	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-320	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-070	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-290	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-400	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-080	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-290	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-405	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-090	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-295	AMD-P 91-07-057	308-52-406	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-095	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-295	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-410	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-100	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-295	AMD-W 91-07-059	308-52-415	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-110	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-295	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-420	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-120	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-295	AMD 91-11-032	308-52-425	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-125	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-300	AMD-P 91-07-057	308-52-500	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-130	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-310	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-502	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-150	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-310	AMD-W 91-07-059	308-52-504	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-155	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-310	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-510	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-160	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-310	AMD 91-11-032	308-52-515	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-162	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-320	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-530	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-170	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-320	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-540	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-180	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-330	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-570	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-200	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-330	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-580	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-205	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-350	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-590	REP 91-06-027	308-54-220	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-350	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-600	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-225	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-380	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-610	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-230	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-380	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-620	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-240	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-390	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-630	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-250	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-390	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-640	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-315	AMD-P 91-05-025
308-50-400	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-650	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-315	DECOD 91-06-058
308-50-400	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-660	DECOD 91-06-030	308-54-320	DECOD 91-06-060
308-50-410	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-680	DECOD 91-06-030	308-56A-090	NEW 91-03-088
308-50-410	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-690	DECOD 91-06-030	308-56A-120	REP-P 91-11-084
308-50-420	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-53	DECOD-C 91-03-116	308-56A-120	REP 91-15-006
308-50-420	DECOD 91-11-031	308-53-010	DECOD 91-06-025	308-56A-140	AMD-P 91-23-063
308-50-430	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-53-020	DECOD 91-06-028	308-56A-150	AMD 91-04-024
308-50-430	DECOD 91-11-031	308-53-030	DECOD 91-06-025	308-56A-460	AMD 91-04-025
308-50-440	AMD-P 91-08-078	308-53-070	DECOD 91-06-025	308-56A-470	NEW-P 91-23-063
308-50-440	DECOD 91-11-030	308-53-075	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-005	NEW 91-04-026
308-50-500	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-53-084	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-010	NEW 91-04-026
308-50-500	DECOD 91-11-031	308-53-085	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-020	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-230	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-100	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-030	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-240	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-110	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-110	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-250	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-120	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-120	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-260	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-123	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-130	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-270	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-125	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-140	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-280	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-135	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-210	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-290	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-140	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-220	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-300	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-145	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-230	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-310	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-146	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-240	NEW 91-04-026
308-51-320	DECOD-W 91-09-044	308-53-150	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-310	NEW 91-04-026
308-52-010	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-151	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-320	NEW 91-04-026
308-52-030	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-155	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-410	NEW 91-04-026
308-52-040	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-165	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-420	NEW 91-04-026
308-52-100	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-170	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-430	NEW 91-04-026
308-52-120	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-175	DECOD 91-06-025	308-57-440	NEW 91-04-026
308-52-132	DECOD 91-06-030	308-53-180	DECOD 91-06-025	308-58-010	AMD 91-04-025

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
308-58-020	AMD	91-04-025	308-96A-073	NEW	91-04-025	308-120-560	DECOD	91-07-049
308-61-175	AMD-P	91-13-035	308-96A-074	NEW	91-04-025	308-120-565	DECOD	91-07-049
308-61-175	AMD	91-20-121	308-96A-075	AMD	91-04-025	308-120-565	AMD	91-07-067
308-61-185	AMD-P	91-13-035	308-96A-100	AMD-P	91-23-062	308-120-570	DECOD	91-07-049
308-61-185	AMD	91-20-121	308-96A-136	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-120-575	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-161	NEW-P	91-11-084	308-120-610	AMD	91-07-032
308-66	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-161	NEW	91-15-006	308-120-620	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-120	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-162	NEW-P	91-11-084	308-120-700	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-120	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-162	NEW	91-15-006	308-120-710	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-135	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-201	NEW-P	91-22-088	308-120-720	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-135	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-205	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-120-730	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-140	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-206	NEW-P	91-22-088	308-120-740	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-140	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-207	NEW-P	91-22-088	308-120-750	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-152	AMD	91-03-019	308-96A-208	NEW-P	91-22-088	308-120-760	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-155	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-210	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-120-770	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-155	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-220	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-120-780	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-156	NEW	91-03-092	308-96A-260	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-120-800	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-160	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-275	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-120-810	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-160	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-300	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-121-110	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-165	NEW-P	91-14-097	308-96A-306	AMD-P	91-23-062	308-121-120	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-165	NEW	91-20-057	308-96A-310	AMD-P	91-23-062	308-121-130	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-170	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-315	AMD-P	91-23-062	308-121-140	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-170	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-320	AMD-P	91-23-062	308-121-145	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-190	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-325	AMD-P	91-23-062	308-121-150	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-190	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-330	AMD-P	91-23-062	308-121-155	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-212	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-335	AMD-P	91-23-062	308-121-160	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-212	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-340	NEW-P	91-23-062	308-121-165	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-213	REP-P	91-14-097	308-96A-345	AMD	91-04-024	308-121-170	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-213	REP	91-20-057	308-96A-350	AMD	91-04-024	308-121-175	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-214	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-380	AMD	91-04-024	308-121-180	DECOD	91-07-049
308-66-214	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-505	NEW	91-03-091	308-122-001	DECOD	91-04-020
308-66-215	AMD-P	91-14-097	308-96A-510	NEW	91-03-091	308-122-005	DECOD	91-04-020
308-66-215	AMD	91-20-057	308-96A-520	NEW	91-03-091	308-122-006	DECOD	91-04-020
308-66-240	NEW-P	91-14-097	308-96A-530	NEW	91-03-091	308-122-060	DECOD	91-04-020
308-66-240	NEW	91-20-057	308-96A-540	NEW	91-03-091	308-122-200	DECOD	91-04-020
308-72-710	NEW-P	91-21-135	308-96A-550	NEW	91-03-091	308-122-200	AMD	91-04-021
308-77-034	AMD-P	91-21-133	308-96A-560	NEW	91-03-091	308-122-211	DECOD	91-04-020
308-77-040	AMD-P	91-21-133	308-120-100	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-215	DECOD	91-04-020
308-77-080	REP	91-03-018	308-120-100	AMD	91-07-067	308-122-220	DECOD	91-04-020
308-77-100	AMD	91-03-018	308-120-161	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-225	DECOD	91-04-020
308-77-215	NEW-P	91-21-133	308-120-162	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-230	DECOD	91-04-020
308-77-250	AMD	91-03-017	308-120-163	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-235	DECOD	91-04-020
308-78-090	NEW-P	91-21-134	308-120-164	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-275	DECOD	91-05-028
308-90-150	AMD-P	91-21-090	308-120-165	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-280	DECOD	91-04-020
308-91-030	AMD-E	91-02-109	308-120-166	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-350	DECOD	91-04-020
308-91-030	AMD-P	91-02-110	308-120-168	AMD	91-07-032	308-122-360	DECOD	91-04-020
308-91-030	AMD	91-06-093	308-120-168	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-360	AMD	91-04-021
308-91-090	AMD-E	91-02-109	308-120-170	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-370	DECOD	91-04-020
308-91-090	AMD-P	91-02-110	308-120-180	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-380	REP	91-04-021
308-91-090	AMD	91-06-093	308-120-185	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-380	DECOD-W	91-12-035
308-91-095	NEW-E	91-02-109	308-120-186	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-390	REP	91-04-021
308-91-095	NEW-P	91-02-110	308-120-270	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-390	DECOD-W	91-12-035
308-91-095	NEW	91-06-093	308-120-275	DECOD	91-07-048	308-122-400	REP	91-04-021
308-91-150	AMD-E	91-02-109	308-120-300	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-400	DECOD-W	91-12-035
308-91-150	AMD-P	91-02-110	308-120-305	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-410	REP	91-04-021
308-91-150	AMD	91-06-093	308-120-315	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-410	DECOD-W	91-12-035
308-93-050	AMD-P	91-23-061	308-120-325	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-420	REP	91-04-021
308-93-070	AMD-P	91-23-061	308-120-335	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-420	DECOD-W	91-12-035
308-93-290	AMD-P	91-23-061	308-120-338	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-430	DECOD	91-04-020
308-93-295	AMD-P	91-21-090	308-120-345	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-440	DECOD	91-04-020
308-93-670	NEW	91-03-089	308-120-360	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-450	DECOD	91-04-020
308-94-035	AMD-P	91-03-142	308-120-365	REP	91-07-049	308-122-500	REP	91-04-021
308-94-035	AMD	91-09-001	308-120-400	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-500	DECOD-W	91-12-035
308-96A-005	AMD-P	91-11-084	308-120-410	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-505	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-005	AMD	91-15-006	308-120-420	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-510	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-005	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-120-430	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-515	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-040	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-120-440	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-515	AMD	91-04-021
308-96A-046	AMD	91-04-025	308-120-450	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-520	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-046	AMD-P	91-22-088	308-120-505	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-520	AMD	91-04-021
308-96A-056	AMD	91-04-025	308-120-505	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-525	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-057	NEW-P	91-11-084	308-120-525	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-530	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-057	NEW	91-15-006	308-120-530	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-535	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-065	AMD-P	91-11-084	308-120-535	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-540	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-065	AMD	91-15-006	308-120-540	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-545	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-070	AMD	91-04-025	308-120-545	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-600	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-071	NEW-P	91-11-084	308-120-550	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-610	DECOD	91-04-020
308-96A-071	NEW	91-15-006	308-120-555	DECOD	91-07-049	308-122-620	DECOD	91-04-020

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
308-122-630	DECOD	91-04-020	308-125-190	NEW	91-04-074	314-64-050	AMD-P	91-16-081
308-122-640	DECOD	91-04-020	308-125-200	NEW	91-04-074	314-64-050	AMD	91-19-070
308-122-650	DECOD	91-04-020	308-125-210	NEW	91-04-074	315-04-190	AMD-P	91-16-084
308-122-660	DECOD	91-04-020	308-128B-080	AMD-P	91-08-049	315-04-190	AMD	91-20-062
308-122-660	AMD	91-04-021	308-128B-080	AMD	91-11-066	315-04-205	NEW-P	91-07-070
308-122-670	DECOD	91-04-020	308-138-055	REP-P	91-03-117	315-04-205	NEW	91-11-033
308-122-670	AMD	91-04-021	308-171-001	DECOD	91-05-027	315-06-095	NEW-P	91-16-084
308-122-680	DECOD	91-04-020	308-171-001	AMD-P	91-05-088	315-06-095	NEW	91-20-062
308-122-690	DECOD	91-04-020	308-171-002	DECOD	91-05-027	315-06-120	AMD	91-03-036
308-122-695	DECOD	91-04-020	308-171-003	DECOD	91-05-027	315-06-125	AMD-P	91-16-084
308-122-700	DECOD	91-04-020	308-171-010	DECOD	91-05-027	315-06-125	AMD	91-20-062
308-122-710	DECOD	91-04-020	308-171-010	AMD-P	91-05-088	315-10-080	NEW-P	91-16-084
308-122-720	DECOD	91-04-020	308-171-020	DECOD	91-05-027	315-10-080	NEW	91-20-062
308-124A-025	AMD-P	91-20-136	308-171-020	AMD-P	91-05-088	315-11-200	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-025	AMD	91-23-006	308-171-040	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-201	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-110	AMD-P	91-20-136	308-171-041	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-202	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-110	AMD	91-23-006	308-171-041	AMD-P	91-05-088	315-11-210	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-120	AMD-P	91-20-136	308-171-045	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-211	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-120	AMD	91-23-006	308-171-100	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-212	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-422	NEW-P	91-20-136	308-171-101	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-220	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-422	NEW	91-23-006	308-171-102	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-221	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-425	AMD-P	91-20-136	308-171-103	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-222	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-425	AMD	91-23-006	308-171-103	AMD-P	91-05-088	315-11-230	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-430	AMD-P	91-03-047	308-171-104	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-231	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-430	AMD	91-07-029	308-171-200	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-232	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-570	NEW-P	91-20-136	308-171-201	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-240	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-570	NEW	91-23-006	308-171-202	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-241	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-600	NEW-P	91-20-136	308-171-300	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-242	REP	91-03-034
308-124A-600	NEW	91-23-006	308-171-301	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-250	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-012	AMD-P	91-09-013	308-171-302	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-251	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-012	AMD	91-12-012	308-171-310	DECOD	91-05-030	315-11-252	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-012	AMD-P	91-20-136	308-171-320	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-260	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-012	AMD	91-23-006	308-171-330	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-261	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-013	AMD-P	91-20-136	308-173-210	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-262	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-013	AMD	91-23-006	308-173-220	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-270	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-014	AMD-P	91-20-136	308-173-230	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-271	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-014	AMD	91-23-006	308-173-240	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-272	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-010	AMD-P	91-03-047	308-173-245	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-280	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-010	AMD	91-07-029	308-173-250	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-281	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-010	REP-P	91-20-136	308-173-255	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-282	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-010	REP	91-23-006	308-173-260	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-290	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-025	AMD-P	91-03-047	308-173-265	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-291	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-025	AMD	91-07-029	308-173-270	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-292	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-025	AMD-P	91-20-136	308-173-275	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-300	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-025	AMD	91-23-006	308-173-280	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-301	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-270	AMD-P	91-20-136	314-12-035	AMD-P	91-16-081	315-11-302	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-270	AMD	91-23-006	314-12-035	AMD-W	91-19-096	315-11-310	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-520	AMD-P	91-09-065	314-12-035	AMD-P	91-19-097	315-11-311	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-520	AMD	91-12-013	314-12-035	AMD	91-22-114	315-11-312	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-540	AMD-P	91-03-047	314-12-140	AMD-P	91-22-099	315-11-320	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-540	AMD	91-07-029	314-12-141	NEW-P	91-16-082	315-11-321	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-800	NEW-P	91-09-013	314-12-141	NEW	91-19-071	315-11-322	REP	91-03-034
308-124H-800	NEW	91-12-012	314-16-125	AMD-P	91-05-085	315-11-330	REP	91-03-034
308-125-010	NEW	91-04-074	314-16-125	AMD-C	91-09-005	315-11-331	REP	91-03-034
308-125-020	NEW	91-04-074	314-16-125	AMD-W	91-10-045	315-11-332	REP	91-03-034
308-125-030	NEW	91-04-074	314-16-125	AMD-P	91-16-083	315-11-340	REP	91-03-034
308-125-035	NEW-P	91-20-137	314-16-125	AMD	91-19-098	315-11-341	REP	91-03-034
308-125-035	NEW	91-23-007	314-16-250	AMD-P	91-16-081	315-11-342	REP	91-03-034
308-125-040	NEW	91-04-074	314-16-250	AMD	91-19-070	315-11-350	REP	91-03-034
308-125-040	AMD-P	91-20-137	314-18-060	AMD-P	91-22-075	315-11-351	REP	91-03-034
308-125-040	AMD	91-23-007	314-20-020	AMD-P	91-05-086	315-11-352	REP	91-03-034
308-125-045	NEW-P	91-20-137	314-20-020	AMD	91-08-022	315-11-360	REP	91-03-034
308-125-045	NEW	91-23-007	314-20-020	AMD-P	91-24-087	315-11-361	REP	91-03-034
308-125-050	NEW	91-04-074	314-24-040	AMD-P	91-24-086	315-11-362	REP	91-03-034
308-125-060	NEW	91-04-074	314-24-230	NEW-P	91-19-014	315-11-370	REP	91-03-034
308-125-070	NEW	91-04-074	314-24-230	NEW	91-21-132	315-11-371	REP	91-03-034
308-125-080	NEW	91-04-074	314-24-240	NEW-P	91-19-014	315-11-372	REP	91-03-034
308-125-090	NEW	91-04-074	314-24-240	NEW	91-21-132	315-11-380	REP	91-03-034
308-125-100	NEW	91-04-074	314-24-250	NEW-P	91-19-014	315-11-381	REP	91-03-034
308-125-110	NEW	91-04-074	314-24-250	NEW	91-21-132	315-11-382	REP	91-03-034
308-125-120	NEW	91-04-074	314-26-010	AMD-P	91-16-081	315-11-390	REP	91-03-034
308-125-130	NEW	91-04-074	314-26-010	AMD	91-19-070	315-11-391	REP	91-03-034
308-125-140	NEW	91-04-074	314-38-040	NEW-P	91-22-074	315-11-392	REP	91-03-034
308-125-150	NEW	91-04-074	314-52-015	AMD-C	91-03-007	315-11-590	AMD	91-03-036
308-125-160	NEW	91-04-074	314-52-015	AMD-W	91-04-085	315-11-591	AMD	91-03-036
308-125-170	NEW	91-04-074	314-64-030	REP-P	91-16-081	315-11-610	NEW	91-03-036
308-125-180	NEW	91-04-074	314-64-030	REP	91-19-070	315-11-611	NEW	91-03-036

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
315-11-611	AMD-P	91-03-112	315-11-703	NEW	91-23-028	317-10-065	NEW-P	91-14-111
315-11-611	AMD	91-06-074	315-11-704	NEW-P	91-20-156	317-10-065	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-612	NEW	91-03-036	315-11-704	NEW	91-23-028	317-10-070	NEW-P	91-14-111
315-11-620	NEW-P	91-03-112	315-11-705	NEW-P	91-20-156	317-10-070	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-620	NEW	91-06-074	315-11-705	NEW	91-23-028	317-10-075	NEW-P	91-14-111
315-11-621	NEW-P	91-03-112	315-11-710	NEW-P	91-19-108	317-10-075	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-621	NEW	91-06-074	315-11-710	NEW-W	91-22-036	317-10-080	NEW-P	91-14-111
315-11-622	NEW-P	91-03-112	315-11-710	NEW-P	91-24-100	317-10-080	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-622	NEW	91-06-074	315-11-711	NEW-P	91-19-108	317-10-085	NEW-P	91-14-111
315-11-630	NEW-P	91-03-112	315-11-711	NEW-W	91-22-036	317-10-085	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-630	NEW	91-06-074	315-11-711	NEW-P	91-24-100	317-10-090	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-630	AMD-P	91-12-069	315-11-712	NEW-P	91-19-108	317-10-092	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-630	AMD	91-15-037	315-11-712	NEW-W	91-22-036	317-10-094	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-631	NEW-P	91-03-112	315-11-712	NEW-P	91-24-100	317-10-096	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-631	NEW	91-06-074	315-11-720	NEW-P	91-19-108	317-10-098	NEW-P	91-14-111
315-11-632	NEW-P	91-03-112	315-11-720	NEW	91-22-113	317-10-098	NEW	91-22-086
315-11-632	NEW	91-06-074	315-11-721	NEW-P	91-19-108	318-04-020	AMD-P	91-16-086
315-11-632	AMD-P	91-12-069	315-11-721	NEW	91-22-113	318-04-020	AMD	91-19-073
315-11-632	AMD	91-15-037	315-11-722	NEW-P	91-19-108	318-04-030	AMD-P	91-16-086
315-11-640	NEW-P	91-07-070	315-11-722	NEW	91-22-113	318-04-030	AMD	91-19-073
315-11-640	NEW	91-11-033	315-11-730	NEW-P	91-24-100	318-05-010	NEW-P	91-16-086
315-11-641	NEW-P	91-07-070	315-11-731	NEW-P	91-24-100	318-05-010	NEW-W	91-21-020
315-11-641	NEW	91-11-033	315-11-732	NEW-P	91-24-100	318-05-020	NEW-P	91-16-086
315-11-642	NEW-P	91-07-070	315-11-740	NEW-P	91-24-100	318-05-020	NEW-W	91-21-020
315-11-642	NEW	91-11-033	315-11-741	NEW-P	91-24-100	318-05-030	NEW-P	91-16-086
315-11-650	NEW-P	91-07-070	315-11-742	NEW-P	91-24-100	318-05-030	NEW-W	91-21-020
315-11-650	NEW	91-11-033	315-12-140	REP	91-03-035	318-05-040	NEW-P	91-16-086
315-11-651	NEW-P	91-07-070	315-12-145	NEW	91-03-036	318-05-040	NEW-W	91-21-020
315-11-651	NEW	91-11-033	315-33-060	AMD-P	91-16-084	318-05-050	NEW-P	91-16-086
315-11-652	NEW-P	91-07-070	315-33-060	AMD	91-20-062	326-30-03904	NEW-E	91-12-051
315-11-652	NEW	91-11-033	315-33A-010	NEW-P	91-16-084	326-30-03904	NEW-P	91-14-105
315-11-660	NEW-P	91-07-070	315-33A-010	NEW	91-20-062	326-30-03904	NEW	91-18-041
315-11-660	NEW	91-11-033	315-33A-020	NEW-P	91-16-084	332-08-005	NEW-P	91-08-066
315-11-660	AMD-P	91-16-084	315-33A-020	NEW	91-20-062	332-08-005	NEW	91-13-059
315-11-660	AMD	91-20-062	315-33A-030	NEW-P	91-16-084	332-08-010	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-661	NEW-P	91-07-070	315-33A-030	NEW	91-20-062	332-08-010	REP	91-13-059
315-11-661	NEW	91-11-033	315-33A-040	NEW-P	91-16-084	332-08-015	NEW-P	91-08-066
315-11-661	AMD-P	91-16-084	315-33A-040	NEW	91-20-062	332-08-015	NEW	91-13-059
315-11-661	AMD	91-20-062	315-33A-050	NEW-P	91-16-084	332-08-020	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-662	NEW-P	91-07-070	315-33A-050	NEW	91-20-062	332-08-020	REP	91-13-059
315-11-662	NEW	91-11-033	315-33A-060	NEW-P	91-16-084	332-08-025	NEW-P	91-08-066
315-11-662	AMD-P	91-16-084	315-33A-060	NEW	91-20-062	332-08-025	NEW	91-13-059
315-11-662	AMD	91-20-062	315-33A-070	NEW-P	91-16-084	332-08-040	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-670	NEW-P	91-12-069	315-33A-070	NEW	91-20-062	332-08-040	REP	91-13-059
315-11-670	NEW	91-15-037	315-40-010	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-050	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-671	NEW-P	91-12-069	315-40-020	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-050	REP	91-13-059
315-11-671	NEW	91-15-037	315-40-030	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-060	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-672	NEW-P	91-12-069	315-40-040	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-060	REP	91-13-059
315-11-672	NEW	91-15-037	315-40-050	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-070	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-680	NEW-P	91-12-069	315-40-060	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-070	REP	91-13-059
315-11-680	NEW	91-15-037	315-40-070	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-080	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-680	AMD-P	91-19-108	315-40-080	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-080	REP	91-13-059
315-11-680	AMD	91-22-113	315-41-50100	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-090	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-681	NEW-P	91-12-069	315-41-50110	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-090	REP	91-13-059
315-11-681	NEW	91-15-037	315-41-50120	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-100	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-682	NEW-P	91-12-069	315-41-50200	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-100	REP	91-13-059
315-11-682	NEW	91-15-037	315-41-50210	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-105	NEW-P	91-08-066
315-11-690	NEW-P	91-16-084	315-41-50220	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-105	NEW	91-13-059
315-11-690	NEW	91-20-062	315-41-50300	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-110	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-691	NEW-P	91-16-084	315-41-50310	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-110	REP	91-13-059
315-11-691	NEW	91-20-062	315-41-50320	NEW-P	91-24-100	332-08-115	NEW-P	91-08-066
315-11-691	AMD-P	91-24-100	317-10-010	NEW-P	91-14-111	332-08-115	NEW	91-13-059
315-11-692	NEW-P	91-16-084	317-10-010	NEW	91-22-086	332-08-120	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-692	NEW	91-20-062	317-10-020	NEW-P	91-14-111	332-08-120	REP	91-13-059
315-11-700	NEW-P	91-16-084	317-10-020	NEW	91-22-086	332-08-125	NEW-P	91-08-066
315-11-700	NEW	91-20-062	317-10-030	NEW-P	91-14-111	332-08-125	NEW	91-13-059
315-11-700	REP-P	91-20-155	317-10-030	NEW	91-22-086	332-08-125	AMD-P	91-21-138A
315-11-700	REP	91-23-027	317-10-035	NEW-P	91-14-111	332-08-130	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-701	NEW-P	91-16-084	317-10-035	NEW	91-22-086	332-08-130	REP	91-13-059
315-11-701	NEW	91-20-062	317-10-040	NEW-P	91-14-111	332-08-140	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-701	REP-P	91-20-155	317-10-040	NEW	91-22-086	332-08-140	REP	91-13-059
315-11-701	REP	91-23-027	317-10-045	NEW-P	91-14-111	332-08-150	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-702	NEW-P	91-16-084	317-10-045	NEW	91-22-086	332-08-150	REP	91-13-059
315-11-702	NEW	91-20-062	317-10-050	NEW-P	91-14-111	332-08-160	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-702	REP-P	91-20-155	317-10-050	NEW	91-22-086	332-08-160	REP	91-13-059
315-11-702	REP	91-23-027	317-10-060	NEW-P	91-14-111	332-08-170	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-703	NEW-P	91-20-156	317-10-060	NEW	91-22-086	332-08-170	REP	91-13-059

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352-12-020	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-09-050	AMD-P	91-16-047	360-08-060	DECOD	91-18-057
352-12-020	AMD	91-09-001	356-09-050	AMD	91-20-034	360-08-230	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-12-030	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-10-050	AMD	91-03-070	360-08-230	DECOD	91-18-057
352-12-030	AMD	91-09-001	356-15-020	AMD-P	91-04-046	360-08-240	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-010	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-15-020	AMD-C	91-07-054	360-08-240	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-010	AMD	91-09-001	356-15-020	AMD-W	91-09-037	360-08-250	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-035	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-15-061	AMD-E	91-15-079	360-08-250	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-035	AMD	91-09-001	356-15-061	AMD-P	91-16-089	360-08-260	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-045	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-15-063	AMD	91-20-028	360-08-260	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-045	AMD	91-09-001	356-15-063	AMD-E	91-15-079	360-08-270	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-200	AMD-P	91-03-140	356-15-063	AMD-P	91-16-089	360-08-270	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-200	AMD	91-07-014	356-15-063	AMD	91-20-028	360-08-280	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-210	AMD-P	91-03-140	356-15-080	AMD	91-03-069	360-08-280	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-210	AMD	91-07-014	356-15-080	AMD-E	91-15-027	360-08-290	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-250	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-15-080	AMD-P	91-15-075	360-08-290	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-250	AMD	91-09-001	356-15-080	AMD	91-20-027	360-08-300	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-25001	AMD-P	91-19-095	356-15-130	AMD	91-05-083	360-08-300	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-25001	AMD	91-22-063	356-15-130	AMD-P	91-10-063	360-08-310	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-25002	AMD-P	91-19-095	356-15-130	AMD	91-13-034	360-08-310	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-25002	AMD-W	91-20-161	356-15-130	AMD	91-15-021	360-08-320	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-252	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-18-060	AMD-P	91-24-082	360-08-320	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-252	AMD	91-09-001	356-18-110	AMD-P	91-16-050	360-08-330	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-32-270	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-18-110	AMD	91-20-035	360-08-330	DECOD	91-18-057
352-32-270	AMD	91-09-001	356-18-112	AMD-C	91-05-082	360-08-340	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-44-010	AMD-P	91-16-096	356-18-112	AMD	91-07-055	360-08-340	DECOD	91-18-057
352-44-010	AMD	91-19-068	356-18-116	AMD-P	91-16-042	360-08-350	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-44-060	AMD-P	91-16-096	356-18-116	AMD-C	91-20-022	360-08-350	DECOD	91-18-057
352-44-060	AMD	91-19-068	356-18-116	AMD-C	91-21-077	360-08-360	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-44-070	AMD-P	91-16-096	356-18-116	AMD-C	91-23-104	360-08-360	DECOD	91-18-057
352-44-070	AMD	91-19-068	356-18-230	NEW-P	91-10-066	360-08-370	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-44-080	AMD-P	91-16-096	356-18-230	NEW-E	91-11-043	360-08-370	DECOD	91-18-057
352-44-080	AMD	91-19-068	356-18-230	NEW-E	91-13-043	360-08-380	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-44-090	AMD-P	91-16-096	356-18-230	NEW	91-14-044	360-08-380	DECOD	91-18-057
352-44-090	AMD	91-19-068	356-22-090	AMD-P	91-16-049	360-08-390	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-22-090	AMD	91-20-036	360-08-390	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75	AMD	91-15-103	356-22-120	AMD-P	91-12-034	360-08-400	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75-010	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-22-120	AMD	91-15-078	360-08-400	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75-010	AMD	91-15-103	356-22-130	AMD	91-03-071	360-08-420	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75-020	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-22-230	AMD-C	91-03-068	360-08-420	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75-020	AMD	91-15-103	356-22-230	AMD-W	91-05-081	360-08-520	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75-030	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-26-040	AMD-P	91-10-064	360-08-520	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75-030	AMD	91-15-103	356-26-040	AMD	91-13-041	360-08-530	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75-040	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-26-120	AMD-P	91-21-089	360-08-530	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75-040	AMD	91-15-103	356-30-067	AMD-P	91-15-076	360-08-540	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75-050	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-30-067	AMD	91-20-029	360-08-540	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75-050	AMD	91-15-103	356-30-120	AMD-P	91-18-083	360-08-550	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75-060	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-30-120	AMD-C	91-21-078	360-08-550	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75-060	AMD	91-15-103	356-30-120	AMD-C	91-23-105	360-08-560	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75-070	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-30-260	AMD-C	91-05-082	360-08-560	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75-070	AMD	91-15-103	356-30-260	AMD	91-07-055	360-08-570	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75-080	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-30-260	AMD-P	91-15-076	360-08-570	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75-080	AMD	91-15-103	356-30-260	AMD	91-20-029	360-08-580	DECOD-P	91-14-033
352-75-090	AMD-P	91-11-058	356-30-290	AMD-P	91-15-076	360-08-580	DECOD	91-18-057
352-75-090	AMD	91-15-103	356-30-290	AMD	91-20-029	360-08-590	DECOD-P	91-14-033
356-05-173	NEW-P	91-16-045	356-30-300	AMD-P	91-16-048	360-08-590	DECOD	91-18-057
356-05-173	NEW	91-20-030	356-30-300	AMD	91-20-037	360-10	DECOD-W	91-06-037
356-05-214	NEW-P	91-24-059	356-30-305	AMD-C	91-05-082	360-10-010	DECOD-P	91-14-033
356-05-260	AMD-P	91-16-046	356-30-305	AMD	91-07-055	360-10-010	DECOD	91-18-057
356-05-260	AMD-C	91-20-021	356-30-305	AMD-P	91-15-076	360-10-020	DECOD-P	91-14-033
356-05-260	AMD-C	91-21-079	356-30-305	AMD	91-20-029	360-10-020	DECOD	91-18-057
356-05-260	AMD	91-23-107	356-30-320	AMD-P	91-10-065	360-10-030	AMD-P	91-05-091
356-05-327	AMD-P	91-16-044	356-30-320	AMD	91-13-042	360-10-030	AMD	91-11-041
356-05-327	AMD	91-20-031	356-30-320	AMD	91-21-080	360-10-030	DECOD-P	91-14-033
356-05-493	NEW-P	91-16-043	356-30-330	AMD-P	91-20-026	360-10-030	DECOD	91-18-057
356-05-493	NEW	91-20-032	356-30-330	AMD-E	91-21-082	360-10-040	DECOD-P	91-14-033
356-06-040	AMD-C	91-03-068	356-30-330	AMD	91-23-106	360-10-040	DECOD	91-18-057
356-06-040	AMD-W	91-05-081	356-47-040	AMD-P	91-24-058	360-10-050	AMD-P	91-05-091
356-06-055	AMD-P	91-15-077	360-08	DECOD-W	91-06-037	360-10-050	AMD	91-11-041
356-06-055	AMD-C	91-20-023	360-08-005	DECOD-P	91-14-033	360-10-050	DECOD-P	91-14-033
356-06-055	AMD	91-21-081	360-08-005	DECOD	91-18-057	360-10-050	DECOD	91-18-057
356-06-110	NEW-P	91-10-062	360-08-010	DECOD-P	91-14-033	360-10-060	AMD-P	91-05-091
356-06-110	NEW-C	91-13-040	360-08-010	DECOD	91-18-057	360-10-060	AMD	91-11-041
356-06-110	NEW-C	91-15-074	360-08-040	DECOD-P	91-14-033	360-10-060	DECOD-P	91-14-033
356-06-110	NEW-C	91-20-025	360-08-040	DECOD	91-18-057	360-10-060	DECOD	91-18-057
356-06-110	NEW-W	91-23-041	360-08-050	DECOD-P	91-14-033	360-10-080	DECOD-P	91-14-033
356-09-020	AMD-P	91-16-051	360-08-050	DECOD	91-18-057	360-10-080	DECOD	91-18-057

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #
360-11	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-15-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16A-080	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-005	NEW-P 91-19-026	360-15-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16A-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-15-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16A-090	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-15-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16A-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-010	AMD-P 91-19-026	360-15-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16A-100	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-15-030	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360-11-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-15-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-010	AMD-W 91-05-049
360-11-020	AMD-P 91-19-026	360-15-040	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-023	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-15-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-010	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-023	DECOD 91-18-057	360-15-050	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-023	AMD-P 91-19-026	360-15-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-020	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-027	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-15-060	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-027	DECOD 91-18-057	360-15-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-030	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-027	AMD-P 91-19-026	360-15-070	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-040	AMD-W 91-05-049
360-11-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-17-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-030	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-005	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-040	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-030	AMD-P 91-19-026	360-16-005	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-033	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-011	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-050	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-033	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-011	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-055	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-033	REP-P 91-19-026	360-16-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-055	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-037	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-037	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-025	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-060	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-037	REP-P 91-19-026	360-16-025	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-070	AMD-W 91-05-049
360-11-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-040	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-040	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-070	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-040	AMD-P 91-19-026	360-16-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-075	NEW-W 91-05-049
360-11-045	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-050	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-045	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-080	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-045	REP-P 91-19-026	360-16-070	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-094	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-090	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-060	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-094	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-095	NEW-W 91-05-049
360-11-060	REP-P 91-19-026	360-16-096	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-100	AMD-W 91-05-049
360-11-065	NEW-P 91-19-026	360-16-096	DECOD 91-18-057	360-17-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-11-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-098	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-17-100	DECOD 91-18-057
360-11-070	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-098	DECOD 91-18-057	360-18	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360-11-070	AMD-P 91-19-026	360-16-120	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-18-010	DECOD-P 91-15-003
360-12	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-16-120	DECOD 91-18-057	360-18-010	DECOD 91-19-028
360-12-015	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-150	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-18-020	AMD-P 91-08-078
360-12-015	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-150	DECOD 91-18-057	360-18-020	AMD 91-13-002
360-12-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-180	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-18-020	DECOD-P 91-15-003
360-12-050	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-180	DECOD 91-18-057	360-18-020	DECOD 91-19-028
360-12-065	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-200	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-18-025	DECOD-P 91-15-003
360-12-065	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-200	DECOD 91-18-057	360-18-025	DECOD 91-19-028
360-12-110	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-210	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360-12-110	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-210	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-12-120	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-220	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19-010	DECOD 91-18-057
360-12-120	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-220	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-12-125	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-230	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19-020	DECOD 91-18-057
360-12-125	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-230	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-12-128	AMD-P 91-08-078	360-16-235	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19-030	DECOD 91-18-057
360-12-128	AMD 91-13-002	360-16-235	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-12-128	DECOD-P 91-15-003	360-16-245	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19-040	DECOD 91-18-057
360-12-128	DECOD 91-19-028	360-16-245	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-12-130	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-255	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19-050	DECOD 91-18-057
360-12-130	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-255	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-12-140	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-265	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19-060	DECOD 91-18-057
360-12-140	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-265	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-12-150	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-270	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19-070	DECOD 91-18-057
360-12-150	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-270	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-12-160	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-290	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19-080	DECOD 91-18-057
360-12-160	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16-290	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-13	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-16-300	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-19-090	DECOD 91-18-057
360-13-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16-300	DECOD 91-18-057	360-19-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-13-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16A	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-19-100	DECOD 91-18-057
360-13-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16A-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-20	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360-13-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16A-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-20-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-13-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16A-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-20-100	DECOD 91-18-057
360-13-030	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16A-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-20-210	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-13-045	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16A-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-20-210	DECOD 91-18-057
360-13-045	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16A-030	DECOD 91-18-057	360-20-220	NEW-P 91-07-056
360-13-055	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16A-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-20-220	NEW-W 91-20-134
360-13-055	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16A-040	DECOD 91-18-057	360-21	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360-13-066	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16A-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-21-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-13-066	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16A-060	DECOD 91-18-057	360-21-010	DECOD 91-18-057
360-13-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-16A-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-21-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-13-100	DECOD 91-18-057	360-16A-070	DECOD 91-18-057	360-21-020	DECOD 91-18-057
360-15	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-16A-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-21-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033

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360-21-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-250	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-150	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-21-040	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-250	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-150	DECOD 91-18-057
360-21-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-260	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-990	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-21-050	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-260	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-990	DECOD 91-18-057
360-21-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-270	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-45-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-21-060	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-270	DECOD 91-18-057	360-45-010	DECOD 91-18-057
360-21-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-400	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360-21-070	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-400	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-21-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-410	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-010	DECOD 91-18-057
360-21-080	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-410	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-21-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-410	AMD-P 91-19-027	360-46-020	DECOD 91-18-057
360-21-090	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-411	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-23	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-36-411	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-030	DECOD 91-18-057
360-23-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-412	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-23-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-412	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-040	DECOD 91-18-057
360-23-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-413	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-23-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-413	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-050	DECOD 91-18-057
360-23-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-420	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-23-030	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-420	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-060	DECOD 91-18-057
360-23-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-420	AMD-P 91-19-027	360-46-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-23-050	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-425	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-070	DECOD 91-18-057
360-28-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-425	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-081	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-28-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-430	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-081	DECOD 91-18-057
360-32	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-36-430	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-082	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-32-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-430	AMD-P 91-19-027	360-46-082	DECOD 91-18-057
360-32-050	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-440	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-32-055	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-440	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-090	DECOD 91-18-057
360-32-055	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-440	AMD-P 91-19-027	360-46-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-32-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-450	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-100	DECOD 91-18-057
360-32-060	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-450	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-110	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-33	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-36-451	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-110	DECOD 91-18-057
360-33-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-451	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-120	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-33-050	DECOD 91-18-057	360-36-500	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-120	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-010	NEW 91-04-056	360-36-500	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-130	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-38	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-46-130	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-38-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-140	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-020	NEW 91-04-056	360-38-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-140	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-38-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-150	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-38-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-150	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-030	NEW 91-04-056	360-38-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-160	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-38-030	DECOD 91-18-057	360-46-160	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-030	DECOD 91-18-057	360-40	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-47	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360-35-040	NEW 91-04-056	360-40-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-47-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-40-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-47-010	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-040	DECOD 91-18-057	360-40-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-47-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-050	NEW 91-04-056	360-40-040	DECOD 91-18-057	360-47-020	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-40-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-47-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-050	DECOD 91-18-057	360-40-070	DECOD 91-18-057	360-47-030	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-060	NEW 91-04-056	360-44	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-47-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-47-040	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-060	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-47-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-070	NEW 91-04-056	360-44-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-47-050	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-48	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360-35-070	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-080	NEW 91-04-056	360-44-030	DECOD 91-18-057	360-48-010	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-080	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-040	DECOD 91-18-057	360-48-020	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-090	NEW 91-04-056	360-44-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-050	DECOD 91-18-057	360-48-030	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-090	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-100	NEW 91-04-056	360-44-060	DECOD 91-18-057	360-48-040	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-100	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-070	DECOD 91-18-057	360-48-050	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-110	NEW 91-04-056	360-44-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-35-110	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-080	DECOD 91-18-057	360-48-060	DECOD 91-18-057
360-35-110	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-36	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-44-090	DECOD 91-18-057	360-48-070	DECOD 91-18-057
360-36-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-36-010	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-100	DECOD 91-18-057	360-48-080	DECOD 91-18-057
360-36-010	AMD-P 91-19-027	360-44-110	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-49	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360-36-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-110	DECOD 91-18-057	360-49-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-36-020	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-120	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-49-010	DECOD 91-18-057
360-36-115	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-120	DECOD 91-18-057	360-49-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-36-115	DECOD 91-18-057	360-44-130	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-49-020	DECOD 91-18-057
360-36-115	AMD-P 91-19-027	360-44-130	DECOD 91-18-057	360-49-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-36-210	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-140	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-49-040	DECOD 91-18-057

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #
360-49-050	NEW-P 91-05-090	371-08-002	NEW 91-03-028	374-50-010	NEW-W 91-21-055
360-49-050	NEW 91-13-004	371-08-005	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-020	NEW-P 91-08-033
360-49-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-010	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-020	NEW-W 91-21-055
360-49-050	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-015	REP 91-03-028	374-50-030	NEW-P 91-08-033
360-52	DECOD-W 91-06-037	371-08-020	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-030	NEW-W 91-21-055
360-52-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-030	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-040	NEW-P 91-08-033
360-52-010	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-031	REP 91-03-028	374-50-040	NEW-W 91-21-055
360-52-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-032	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-050	NEW-P 91-08-033
360-52-020	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-033	NEW 91-03-028	374-50-050	NEW-W 91-21-055
360-52-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-035	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-060	NEW-P 91-08-033
360-52-030	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-040	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-060	NEW-W 91-21-055
360-52-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-045	REP 91-03-028	374-50-070	NEW-P 91-08-033
360-52-040	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-065	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-070	NEW-W 91-21-055
360-52-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-071	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-080	NEW-P 91-08-033
360-52-050	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-075	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-080	NEW-W 91-21-055
360-52-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-080	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-090	NEW-P 91-08-033
360-52-060	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-085	AMD 91-03-028	374-50-090	NEW-W 91-21-055
360-52-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-095	REP 91-03-028	374-60-010	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-52-070	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-100	AMD 91-03-028	374-60-010	NEW 91-24-048
360-52-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-102	REP 91-03-028	374-60-020	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-52-080	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-104	AMD 91-03-028	374-60-020	NEW 91-24-048
360-52-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-105	REP 91-03-028	374-60-030	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-52-090	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-106	NEW 91-03-028	374-60-030	NEW 91-24-048
360-52-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-110	REP 91-03-028	374-60-040	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-52-100	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-115	REP 91-03-028	374-60-040	NEW 91-24-048
360-52-110	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-120	REP 91-03-028	374-60-050	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-52-110	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-125	AMD 91-03-028	374-60-050	NEW 91-24-048
360-52-120	NEW-P 91-05-092	371-08-130	AMD 91-03-028	374-60-060	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-52-120	NEW 91-11-040	371-08-131	REP 91-03-028	374-60-060	NEW 91-24-048
360-52-120	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-132	REP 91-03-028	374-60-070	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-52-120	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-135	REP 91-03-028	374-60-070	NEW 91-24-048
360-54	DECOD-W 91-06-037	371-08-140	AMD 91-03-028	374-60-080	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-54-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-144	AMD 91-03-028	374-60-080	NEW 91-24-048
360-54-010	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-146	NEW 91-03-028	374-60-090	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-54-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-147	NEW 91-03-028	374-60-090	NEW 91-24-048
360-54-020	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-148	NEW 91-03-028	374-60-100	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-54-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-155	AMD 91-03-028	374-60-100	NEW 91-24-048
360-54-030	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-156	AMD 91-03-028	374-60-110	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-54-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-160	REP 91-03-028	374-60-110	NEW 91-24-048
360-54-040	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-162	NEW 91-03-028	374-60-120	NEW-P 91-21-072
360-54-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-163	REP 91-03-028	374-60-120	NEW 91-24-048
360-54-050	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-165	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-010	NEW-P 91-10-009
360-60	DECOD-W 91-06-037	371-08-175	REP 91-03-028	381-10-010	NEW 91-14-028
360-60-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-180	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-020	NEW-P 91-10-009
360-60-010	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-183	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-020	NEW 91-14-028
360-60-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-184	NEW 91-03-028	381-10-030	NEW-P 91-10-009
360-60-020	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-186	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-030	NEW 91-14-028
360-60-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-187	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-040	NEW-P 91-10-009
360-60-030	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-188	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-040	NEW 91-14-028
360-60-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	371-08-189	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-050	NEW-P 91-10-009
360-60-040	DECOD 91-18-057	371-08-190	REP 91-03-028	381-10-050	NEW 91-14-028
365-90-010	AMD 91-04-017	371-08-195	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-060	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-90-020	AMD 91-04-017	371-08-196	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-060	NEW 91-14-028
365-90-030	REP 91-04-017	371-08-200	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-070	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-90-040	AMD 91-04-017	371-08-201	REP 91-03-028	381-10-070	NEW 91-14-028
365-90-050	REP 91-04-017	371-08-205	REP 91-03-028	381-10-080	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-90-070	AMD 91-04-017	371-08-210	REP 91-03-028	381-10-080	NEW 91-14-028
365-90-080	AMD 91-04-017	371-08-215	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-090	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-90-090	AMD 91-04-017	371-08-220	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-090	NEW 91-14-028
365-180-030	AMD-P 91-21-139	371-08-230	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-100	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-180-060	AMD-P 91-21-139	371-08-240	AMD 91-03-028	381-10-100	NEW 91-14-028
365-180-090	AMD-P 91-21-139	371-08-245	REP 91-03-028	381-10-110	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-190-010	NEW 91-07-041	371-12	REP-C 91-03-027	381-10-110	NEW 91-14-028
365-190-020	NEW 91-07-041	371-12-010	REP 91-03-028	381-10-120	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-190-030	NEW 91-07-041	371-12-020	REP 91-03-028	381-10-120	NEW 91-14-028
365-190-040	NEW 91-07-041	371-12-030	REP 91-03-028	381-10-130	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-190-050	NEW 91-07-041	371-12-040	REP 91-03-028	381-10-130	NEW 91-14-028
365-190-060	NEW 91-07-041	371-12-050	REP 91-03-028	381-10-140	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-190-070	NEW 91-07-041	371-12-060	REP 91-03-028	381-10-140	NEW 91-14-028
365-190-080	NEW 91-07-041	371-12-070	REP 91-03-028	381-10-150	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-200-010	NEW-P 91-24-081	371-12-080	REP 91-03-028	381-10-150	NEW 91-14-028
365-200-020	NEW-P 91-24-081	371-12-090	REP 91-03-028	381-10-160	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-200-030	NEW-P 91-24-081	371-12-100	REP 91-03-028	381-10-160	NEW 91-14-028
365-200-040	NEW-P 91-24-081	371-12-110	REP 91-03-028	381-10-170	NEW-P 91-10-009
365-200-050	NEW-P 91-24-081	371-12-120	REP 91-03-028	381-10-170	NEW 91-14-028
371-08	AMD-C 91-03-027	371-12-130	REP 91-03-028	381-20-010	NEW-P 91-10-009
371-08-001	NEW 91-03-028	374-50-010	NEW-P 91-08-033	381-20-010	NEW 91-14-028

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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
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381-20-020	NEW	91-14-028	381-50-180	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-200	AMD-W	91-19-001
381-20-030	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-60-010	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-205	AMD-P	91-18-049
381-20-030	NEW	91-14-028	381-60-020	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-205	AMD-E	91-18-053
381-20-040	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-60-030	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-205	AMD-W	91-19-001
381-20-040	NEW	91-14-028	381-60-040	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-210	AMD-P	91-18-049
381-20-050	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-60-050	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-210	AMD-E	91-18-053
381-20-050	NEW	91-14-028	381-60-060	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-210	AMD-W	91-19-001
381-20-060	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-60-070	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-220	AMD-P	91-06-040
381-20-060	NEW	91-14-028	381-60-080	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-220	AMD-E	91-06-048
381-20-070	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-60-090	NEW	91-14-029	388-11-220	AMD	91-10-027
381-20-070	NEW	91-14-028	381-60-100	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-030	AMD-P	91-14-121
381-20-080	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-60-110	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-030	AMD-E	91-14-123
381-20-080	NEW	91-14-028	381-60-120	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-030	AMD	91-17-063
381-20-090	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-60-130	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-275	AMD-P	91-06-097
381-20-090	NEW	91-14-028	381-60-140	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-275	AMD	91-10-026
381-20-100	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-60-150	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-385	AMD-P	91-04-002
381-20-100	NEW	91-14-028	381-60-160	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-385	AMD-E	91-04-003
381-20-110	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-60-170	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-385	AMD	91-09-018
381-20-110	NEW	91-14-028	381-60-180	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-415	AMD-P	91-04-002
381-20-120	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-70-010	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-415	AMD-E	91-04-003
381-20-120	NEW	91-14-028	381-70-020	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-415	AMD	91-09-018
381-20-130	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-70-030	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-435	NEW-P	91-04-002
381-20-130	NEW	91-14-028	381-70-040	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-435	NEW-E	91-04-003
381-20-140	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-70-050	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-435	NEW	91-09-018
381-20-140	NEW	91-14-028	381-70-060	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-440	NEW-P	91-04-002
381-30-010	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-070	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-440	NEW-E	91-04-003
381-30-020	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-080	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-440	NEW	91-09-018
381-30-030	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-090	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-445	NEW-P	91-04-002
381-30-040	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-100	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-445	NEW-E	91-04-003
381-30-050	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-110	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-445	NEW	91-09-018
381-30-060	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-120	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-450	NEW-P	91-04-002
381-30-070	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-130	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-450	NEW-E	91-04-003
381-30-080	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-140	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-450	NEW	91-09-018
381-30-090	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-150	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-208	AMD-S	91-04-039
381-30-100	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-160	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-208	AMD	91-08-011
381-30-110	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-170	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-209	AMD-S	91-04-039
381-30-120	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-180	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-209	AMD	91-08-011
381-30-130	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-190	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-212	AMD-S	91-04-039
381-30-140	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-200	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-212	AMD	91-08-011
381-30-150	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-210	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-215	AMD-S	91-04-039
381-30-160	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-220	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-215	AMD	91-08-011
381-30-170	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-230	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-216	AMD-S	91-04-039
381-30-180	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-240	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-216	AMD	91-08-011
381-40-010	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-250	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-820	AMD-P	91-16-056
381-40-020	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-260	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-820	AMD-E	91-16-066
381-40-030	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-270	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-820	AMD-C	91-20-049
381-40-040	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-280	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-820	AMD	91-21-026
381-40-050	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-290	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-840	AMD-P	91-16-056
381-40-060	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-300	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-840	AMD-E	91-16-066
381-40-070	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-310	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-840	AMD-C	91-20-049
381-40-080	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-320	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-840	AMD	91-21-026
381-40-090	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-330	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-850	AMD-P	91-16-056
381-40-100	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-340	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-850	AMD-E	91-16-066
381-40-110	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-350	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-850	AMD-C	91-20-049
381-40-120	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-360	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-850	AMD	91-21-026
381-40-130	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-370	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-860	AMD-P	91-16-056
381-40-140	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-380	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-860	AMD-E	91-16-066
381-40-150	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-390	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-860	AMD-C	91-20-049
381-40-160	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-400	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-860	AMD	91-21-026
381-40-170	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-410	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-870	AMD-P	91-16-056
381-50-010	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-420	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-870	AMD-E	91-16-066
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381-50-030	NEW	91-14-029	381-70-440	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-870	AMD	91-21-026
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388-82-140	AMD	91-07-011	388-82-140	AMD	91-07-011
388-82-160	AMD-P	91-08-035	388-82-160	AMD-P	91-08-035
388-82-160	AMD-E	91-08-036	388-82-160	AMD-E	91-08-036
388-82-160	AMD	91-11-086	388-82-160	AMD	91-11-086
388-83-013	AMD-P	91-06-042	388-83-013	AMD-P	91-06-042
388-83-013	AMD-E	91-06-046	388-83-013	AMD-E	91-06-046
388-83-013	AMD	91-10-101	388-83-013	AMD	91-10-101
388-83-013	AMD-P	91-22-039	388-83-013	AMD-P	91-22-039
388-83-013	AMD-E	91-22-052	388-83-013	AMD-E	91-22-052
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388-83-032	AMD-E	91-06-047	388-83-032	AMD-E	91-06-047
388-83-032	AMD	91-10-100	388-83-032	AMD	91-10-100
388-83-033	AMD-P	91-08-034	388-83-033	AMD-P	91-08-034
388-83-033	AMD-E	91-08-037	388-83-033	AMD-E	91-08-037
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388-83-033	AMD-E	91-22-051	388-83-033	AMD-E	91-22-051
388-83-041	NEW-P	91-05-008	388-83-041	NEW-P	91-05-008
388-83-041	NEW-E	91-05-009	388-83-041	NEW-E	91-05-009
388-83-041	NEW	91-09-017	388-83-041	NEW	91-09-017
388-83-130	AMD-P	91-06-043	388-83-130	AMD-P	91-06-043
388-83-130	AMD-E	91-06-047	388-83-130	AMD-E	91-06-047
388-83-130	AMD	91-10-100	388-83-130	AMD	91-10-100
388-83-200	AMD-P	91-12-067	388-83-200	AMD-P	91-12-067
388-83-200	AMD	91-16-059	388-83-200	AMD	91-16-059
388-84-105	AMD	91-05-011	388-84-105	AMD	91-05-011
388-84-105	AMD-P	91-20-099	388-84-105	AMD-P	91-20-099
388-84-105	AMD-E	91-20-109	388-84-105	AMD-E	91-20-109
388-84-105	AMD	91-23-083	388-84-105	AMD	91-23-083
388-85-115	AMD-E	91-11-016	388-85-115	AMD-E	91-11-016
388-85-115	AMD-P	91-11-017	388-85-115	AMD-P	91-11-017
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388-86-005	AMD-E	91-22-048	388-86-005	AMD-E	91-22-048
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388-86-00901	AMD	91-08-012	388-91-040	AMD-P	91-19-002	388-100-025	AMD-E	91-14-072
388-86-019	AMD-P	91-24-036	388-91-040	AMD-E	91-19-003	388-100-025	AMD	91-17-062
388-86-019	AMD-E	91-24-040	388-91-040	AMD	91-23-084	388-100-030	AMD-P	91-14-067
388-86-021	AMD-P	91-24-036	388-91-050	AMD-P	91-19-002	388-100-030	AMD-E	91-14-072
388-86-021	AMD-E	91-24-040	388-91-050	AMD-E	91-19-003	388-100-030	AMD	91-17-062
388-86-071	AMD-P	91-20-103	388-91-050	AMD	91-23-084	388-100-035	AMD-P	91-14-067
388-86-071	AMD-E	91-20-107	388-92-045	AMD-P	91-05-008	388-100-035	AMD-E	91-14-072
388-86-071	AMD	91-23-079	388-92-045	AMD-E	91-05-009	388-100-035	AMD	91-17-062
388-86-073	AMD-P	91-24-036	388-92-045	AMD	91-09-017	388-100-035	AMD-P	91-24-036
388-86-073	AMD-E	91-24-040	388-95-320	AMD-P	91-05-034	388-100-035	AMD-E	91-24-040
388-86-085	AMD-P	91-20-101	388-95-320	AMD-E	91-05-035	388-150-005	AMD-P	91-03-127
388-86-085	AMD-E	91-20-106	388-95-320	AMD	91-09-019	388-150-005	AMD-E	91-03-128
388-86-085	AMD	91-23-082	388-95-337	AMD	91-07-011	388-150-005	AMD	91-07-011
388-86-090	AMD-P	91-24-036	388-95-337	AMD-P	91-22-041	388-150-020	AMD-P	91-12-024
388-86-090	AMD-E	91-24-040	388-95-337	AMD-E	91-22-050	388-150-020	AMD-E	91-12-028
388-86-09601	AMD-P	91-24-036	388-95-360	AMD	91-07-011	388-150-020	AMD	91-15-084
388-86-09601	AMD-E	91-24-040	388-95-360	AMD-P	91-14-068	388-150-020	AMD	91-21-070
388-86-098	AMD-P	91-24-036	388-95-360	AMD-E	91-14-071	388-150-100	AMD-P	91-03-127
388-86-098	AMD-E	91-24-040	388-95-360	AMD	91-17-061	388-150-100	AMD-E	91-03-128
388-86-100	AMD-P	91-24-036	388-95-380	AMD-P	91-05-008	388-150-100	AMD	91-07-013
388-86-100	AMD-E	91-24-040	388-95-380	AMD-E	91-05-009	388-150-180	AMD-P	91-03-127
388-86-120	AMD-P	91-24-036	388-95-380	AMD	91-09-017	388-150-180	AMD-E	91-03-128
388-86-120	AMD-E	91-24-040	388-95-395	AMD-P	91-12-022	388-150-180	AMD	91-07-013
388-87-007	AMD-P	91-16-038	388-95-395	AMD-E	91-12-029	388-150-210	AMD-P	91-03-127
388-87-007	AMD-E	91-16-040	388-95-395	AMD	91-15-085	388-150-210	AMD-E	91-03-128
388-87-007	AMD	91-20-053	388-96-010	AMD-P	91-17-088	388-150-210	AMD	91-07-013
388-87-010	AMD	91-07-011	388-96-010	AMD-E	91-17-089	388-150-280	AMD-P	91-03-127
388-87-010	AMD-P	91-14-067	388-96-010	AMD	91-22-025	388-150-280	AMD-E	91-03-128
388-87-010	AMD-E	91-14-072	388-96-023	AMD-P	91-17-088	388-150-280	AMD	91-07-013
388-87-010	AMD	91-17-062	388-96-023	AMD-E	91-17-089	388-150-390	AMD-P	91-03-127
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388-87-015	AMD-E	91-16-022	388-96-221	AMD-P	91-09-066	388-150-390	AMD	91-07-013
388-87-015	AMD	91-20-054	388-96-507	AMD-P	91-17-088	388-150-450	AMD-P	91-03-127
388-87-025	AMD-P	91-20-102	388-96-507	AMD-E	91-17-089	388-150-450	AMD-E	91-03-128
388-87-025	AMD-E	91-20-108	388-96-507	AMD	91-22-025	388-150-450	AMD	91-07-013
388-87-025	AMD	91-23-081	388-96-559	AMD-P	91-17-088	388-155	NEW-C	91-03-038
388-87-070	AMD-P	91-06-044	388-96-559	AMD-E	91-17-089	388-155-005	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-070	AMD-E	91-06-049	388-96-559	AMD	91-22-025	388-155-010	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-070	RESCIND	91-06-056	388-96-569	AMD-P	91-17-088	388-155-020	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-070	AMD	91-10-025	388-96-569	AMD-E	91-17-089	388-155-020	AMD-P	91-12-024
388-87-070	AMD-P	91-18-050	388-96-569	AMD	91-22-025	388-155-020	AMD-E	91-12-028
388-87-070	AMD-E	91-18-052	388-96-585	AMD-P	91-17-088	388-155-020	AMD	91-15-084
388-87-070	AMD	91-21-123	388-96-585	AMD-E	91-17-089	388-155-040	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-072	AMD-P	91-06-044	388-96-585	AMD	91-22-025	388-155-050	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-072	AMD-E	91-06-049	388-96-722	AMD-P	91-09-066	388-155-060	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-072	RESCIND	91-06-056	388-96-722	AMD	91-12-026	388-155-070	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-072	AMD	91-10-025	388-96-722	AMD-P	91-17-088	388-155-080	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-072	AMD-P	91-18-050	388-96-722	AMD-E	91-17-089	388-155-090	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-072	AMD-E	91-18-052	388-96-722	AMD	91-22-025	388-155-100	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-072	AMD	91-21-123	388-96-754	AMD-P	91-17-088	388-155-110	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-105	AMD-P	91-16-018	388-96-754	AMD-E	91-17-089	388-155-120	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-105	AMD-E	91-16-023	388-96-754	AMD	91-22-025	388-155-130	NEW	91-04-048
388-87-105	AMD	91-20-050	388-96-760	AMD-P	91-09-066	388-155-140	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-005	NEW-P	91-19-002	388-96-760	AMD	91-12-026	388-155-150	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-005	NEW-E	91-19-003	388-96-901	AMD-P	91-09-066	388-155-160	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-005	NEW	91-23-084	388-96-901	AMD	91-12-026	388-155-165	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-010	AMD-P	91-19-002	388-96-904	AMD-P	91-09-066	388-155-170	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-010	AMD-E	91-19-003	388-96-904	AMD	91-12-026	388-155-180	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-010	AMD	91-23-084	388-99-020	AMD	91-07-011	388-155-190	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-013	AMD-P	91-19-002	388-99-040	AMD-P	91-05-008	388-155-200	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-013	AMD-E	91-19-003	388-99-040	AMD-E	91-05-009	388-155-210	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-013	AMD	91-23-084	388-99-040	AMD	91-09-017	388-155-220	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-015	NEW-P	91-19-002	388-99-060	AMD-P	91-24-036	388-155-230	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-015	NEW-E	91-19-003	388-99-060	AMD-E	91-24-040	388-155-240	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-015	NEW	91-23-084	388-100-005	AMD-P	91-14-067	388-155-250	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-016	AMD-P	91-19-002	388-100-005	AMD-E	91-14-072	388-155-260	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-016	AMD-E	91-19-003	388-100-005	AMD	91-17-062	388-155-270	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-016	AMD	91-23-084	388-100-010	AMD-P	91-14-067	388-155-280	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-020	AMD-P	91-19-002	388-100-010	AMD-E	91-14-072	388-155-285	NEW-W	91-11-026
388-91-020	AMD-E	91-19-003	388-100-010	AMD	91-17-062	388-155-290	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-020	AMD	91-23-084	388-100-015	AMD-P	91-14-067	388-155-295	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-030	AMD-P	91-19-002	388-100-015	AMD-E	91-14-072	388-155-310	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-030	AMD-E	91-19-003	388-100-015	AMD	91-17-062	388-155-320	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-030	AMD	91-23-084	388-100-020	AMD-P	91-14-067	388-155-330	NEW	91-04-048
388-91-035	AMD-P	91-19-002	388-100-020	AMD-E	91-14-072	388-155-340	NEW	91-04-048
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388-155-370	NEW 91-04-048	390-16-308	AMD 91-14-041	392-115-020	NEW 91-07-007
388-155-380	NEW 91-04-048	390-16-310	AMD-P 91-22-081	392-115-025	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-155-390	NEW 91-04-048	390-16-312	NEW-W 91-11-104	392-115-025	NEW 91-07-007
388-155-400	NEW 91-04-048	390-16-312	NEW-P 91-11-105	392-115-030	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-155-410	NEW 91-04-048	390-16-312	NEW 91-14-041	392-115-030	NEW 91-07-007
388-155-420	NEW 91-04-048	390-20-020	AMD-E 91-20-153	392-115-035	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-155-430	NEW 91-04-048	390-20-020	AMD-P 91-20-154	392-115-035	NEW 91-07-007
388-155-440	NEW 91-04-048	390-20-020	AMD 91-24-011	392-115-040	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-155-450	NEW 91-04-048	390-20-0101	AMD-C 91-06-034	392-115-040	NEW 91-07-007
388-155-460	NEW 91-04-048	390-20-0101	AMD 91-09-021	392-115-045	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-155-470	NEW 91-04-048	390-20-052	AMD-P 91-13-089	392-115-045	NEW 91-07-007
388-155-480	NEW 91-04-048	390-20-052	AMD 91-16-072	392-115-050	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-155-490	NEW 91-04-048	390-24-010	AMD-E 91-20-153	392-115-050	NEW 91-07-007
388-155-500	NEW 91-04-048	390-24-010	AMD-P 91-20-154	392-115-055	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-010	AMD-P 91-20-091	390-24-010	AMD 91-24-011	392-115-055	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-010	AMD 91-24-047	390-24-020	AMD-E 91-20-153	392-115-060	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-020	REP-P 91-20-091	390-24-020	AMD-P 91-20-154	392-115-060	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-020	REP 91-24-047	390-24-020	AMD 91-24-011	392-115-065	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-030	AMD-P 91-20-091	390-24-031	NEW-P 91-07-027	392-115-065	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-030	AMD 91-24-047	390-24-031	NEW 91-10-057	392-115-070	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-035	REP-P 91-20-091	390-24-202	NEW-P 91-24-010	392-115-070	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-035	REP 91-24-047	390-28-020	AMD-P 91-19-039	392-115-075	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-040	REP-P 91-20-091	390-28-020	AMD 91-22-083	392-115-075	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-040	REP 91-24-047	390-28-025	AMD-P 91-19-039	392-115-080	NEW-P 91-03-001
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388-320-050	REP-P 91-20-091	390-28-040	AMD 91-22-083	392-115-085	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-050	REP 91-24-047	390-28-050	REP-P 91-16-071	392-115-090	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-080	REP-P 91-20-091	390-28-050	REP 91-21-030	392-115-090	NEW 91-07-007
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388-320-090	REP 91-24-047	390-28-080	AMD-P 91-19-039	392-115-100	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-092	REP-P 91-20-091	390-28-080	AMD 91-22-083	392-115-100	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-092	REP 91-24-047	390-37-060	AMD-P 91-13-089	392-115-105	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-100	AMD-P 91-20-091	390-37-060	AMD 91-16-072	392-115-105	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-100	AMD 91-24-047	390-37-085	NEW-P 91-15-025	392-115-110	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-110	REP-P 91-20-091	390-37-085	NEW-W 91-15-051	392-115-110	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-130	AMD-P 91-20-091	390-37-090	AMD-P 91-13-089	392-115-115	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-130	AMD 91-24-047	390-37-090	AMD 91-16-072	392-115-115	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-133	NEW 91-24-047	390-37-100	AMD-P 91-13-089	392-115-120	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-135	REP-P 91-20-091	390-37-100	AMD 91-16-072	392-115-120	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-140	AMD-P 91-20-091	390-37-105	NEW-P 91-13-089	392-115-125	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-140	AMD 91-24-047	390-37-105	NEW 91-16-072	392-115-125	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-180	REP-P 91-20-091	390-37-120	NEW-P 91-13-089	392-115-130	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-180	REP 91-24-047	390-37-120	NEW 91-16-072	392-115-130	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-184	REP-P 91-20-091	390-37-130	NEW-P 91-13-089	392-115-135	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-184	REP 91-24-047	390-37-130	NEW 91-16-072	392-115-135	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-185	REP-P 91-20-091	390-37-132	NEW-P 91-13-089	392-115-140	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-185	REP 91-24-047	390-37-132	NEW 91-16-072	392-115-140	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-220	AMD-P 91-20-091	390-37-134	NEW-P 91-13-089	392-115-145	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-220	AMD 91-24-047	390-37-134	NEW 91-16-072	392-115-145	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-230	REP-P 91-20-091	390-37-136	NEW-P 91-13-089	392-115-150	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-230	REP 91-24-047	390-37-136	NEW 91-16-072	392-115-150	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-450	NEW-P 91-20-091	390-37-140	NEW-P 91-13-089	392-115-155	NEW-P 91-03-001
388-320-450	NEW 91-24-047	390-37-140	NEW 91-16-072	392-115-155	NEW 91-07-007
388-320-460	NEW-P 91-20-091	390-37-142	NEW-P 91-13-089	392-117-005	NEW-P 91-09-025
388-320-460	NEW 91-24-047	390-37-142	NEW 91-16-072	392-117-005	NEW 91-13-054
388-320-470	NEW-P 91-20-091	390-37-144	NEW-P 91-13-089	392-117-010	NEW-P 91-09-025
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390-16-011	AMD-P 91-19-038	392-101-010	AMD 91-18-007	392-117-035	NEW 91-13-054
390-16-011	AMD 91-22-033	392-101-015	NEW 91-02-095	392-117-040	NEW-P 91-09-025
390-16-041	AMD-P 91-19-038	392-115-005	NEW-P 91-03-001	392-117-040	NEW 91-13-054
390-16-041	AMD 91-22-033	392-115-005	NEW 91-07-007	392-117-045	NEW-P 91-09-025
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390-16-308	AMD-W 91-11-104	392-115-015	NEW 91-07-007	392-121-108	AMD 91-02-096

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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
392-140-373	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-450	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-017	NEW-P	91-10-085
392-140-374	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-451	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-017	NEW	91-15-016
392-140-375	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-452	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-020	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-376	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-460	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-020	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-377	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-461	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-035	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-378	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-462	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-035	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-379	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-463	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-040	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-380	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-464	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-040	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-381	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-465	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-045	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-390	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-466	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-045	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-391	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-470	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-050	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-392	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-471	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-050	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-393	NEW	91-02-094	392-140-472	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-055	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-400	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-473	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-055	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-400	REP	91-23-023	392-140-474	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-060	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-401	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-475	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-060	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-401	REP	91-23-023	392-140-476	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-095	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-402	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-477	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-095	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-402	REP	91-23-023	392-140-478	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-105	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-403	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-480	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-105	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-403	REP	91-23-023	392-140-481	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-120	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-404	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-482	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-120	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-404	REP	91-23-023	392-140-483	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-125	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-405	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-485	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-125	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-405	REP	91-23-023	392-140-486	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-130	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-406	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-490	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-130	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-406	REP	91-23-023	392-140-491	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-135	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-407	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-492	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-135	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-407	REP	91-23-023	392-140-493	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-140	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-140-408	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-494	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-140	AMD	91-15-016
392-140-408	REP	91-23-023	392-140-495	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-145	REP-P	91-10-085
392-140-409	REP-P	91-19-094	392-140-496	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-145	REP	91-15-016
392-140-409	REP	91-23-023	392-140-497	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-150	REP-P	91-10-085
392-140-410	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-005	AMD-P	91-12-006	392-151-150	REP	91-15-016
392-140-410	REP	91-23-023	392-142-005	AMD	91-16-011	392-153-005	AMD-P	91-24-071
392-140-411	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-095	AMD-P	91-12-006	392-153-014	NEW-P	91-24-071
392-140-411	REP	91-23-023	392-142-095	AMD	91-16-011	392-153-015	AMD-P	91-24-071
392-140-412	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-155	AMD-P	91-19-077	392-153-032	AMD-P	91-24-071
392-140-412	REP	91-23-023	392-142-155	AMD	91-23-071	392-160	AMD-C	91-11-028
392-140-413	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-165	AMD-P	91-19-077	392-160-015	AMD-P	91-07-062
392-140-413	REP	91-23-023	392-142-165	AMD	91-23-071	392-160-015	AMD	91-17-008
392-140-414	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-215	REP-P	91-19-077	392-160-020	AMD-P	91-07-062
392-140-414	REP	91-23-023	392-142-215	REP	91-23-071	392-160-020	AMD	91-17-008
392-140-415	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-220	REP-P	91-19-077	392-160-040	AMD-P	91-07-062
392-140-415	REP	91-23-023	392-142-220	REP	91-23-071	392-160-040	AMD	91-17-008
392-140-416	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-235	AMD-P	91-12-006	392-162-095	AMD-P	91-13-052
392-140-416	REP	91-23-023	392-142-235	AMD	91-16-011	392-162-095	AMD	91-18-005
392-140-417	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-250	AMD-P	91-12-006	392-163-340	AMD-P	91-14-037
392-140-417	REP	91-23-023	392-142-250	AMD	91-16-011	392-163-340	AMD	91-18-040
392-140-418	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-260	AMD-P	91-19-075	392-163-345	AMD-P	91-14-037
392-140-418	REP	91-23-023	392-142-260	AMD-P	91-19-077	392-163-345	AMD	91-18-040
392-140-419	REP-P	91-19-094	392-142-260	AMD	91-23-042	392-163-355	AMD-P	91-14-037
392-140-419	REP	91-23-023	392-142-260	AMD	91-23-071	392-163-355	AMD	91-18-040
392-140-420	REP-P	91-19-094	392-143-030	AMD-P	91-19-078	392-163-435	AMD-P	91-14-037
392-140-420	REP	91-23-023	392-143-030	AMD	91-23-069	392-163-435	AMD	91-18-040
392-140-421	REP-P	91-19-094	392-143-031	NEW-P	91-19-078	392-171-321	NEW-P	91-14-002
392-140-421	REP	91-23-023	392-143-031	NEW	91-23-069	392-171-321	NEW	91-18-004
392-140-422	REP-P	91-19-094	392-143-032	NEW-P	91-19-078	392-171-461	AMD-P	91-14-002
392-140-422	REP	91-23-023	392-143-032	NEW	91-23-069	392-171-461	AMD	91-18-004
392-140-423	REP-P	91-19-094	392-143-080	NEW-P	91-19-078	392-191-001	AMD-P	91-12-006
392-140-423	REP	91-23-023	392-143-080	NEW	91-23-069	392-191-001	AMD	91-16-011
392-140-431	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-145-015	AMD-P	91-03-074	392-191-007	AMD-P	91-12-006
392-140-432	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-145-015	AMD	91-06-032	392-191-007	AMD	91-16-011
392-140-433	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-145-015	AMD-W	91-16-032	392-191-030	AMD-P	91-12-006
392-140-434	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-145-020	AMD-P	91-19-079	392-191-030	AMD	91-16-011
392-140-435	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-145-020	AMD	91-23-070	392-191-035	AMD-P	91-12-006
392-140-436	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-145-030	AMD-P	91-03-074	392-191-035	AMD	91-16-011
392-140-437	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-145-030	AMD	91-06-032	392-191-040	AMD-P	91-12-006
392-140-438	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-145-030	AMD-W	91-16-032	392-191-040	AMD	91-16-011
392-140-439	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-003	NEW-P	91-10-085	392-191-060	REP-P	91-10-104
392-140-441	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-003	NEW	91-15-016	392-191-060	REP	91-16-026
392-140-442	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-005	AMD-P	91-10-085	392-191-065	REP-P	91-10-104
392-140-443	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-005	AMD	91-15-016	392-191-065	REP	91-16-026
392-140-444	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-010	AMD-P	91-10-085	392-191-070	REP-P	91-10-104
392-140-445	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-010	AMD	91-15-016	392-191-070	REP	91-16-026
392-140-446	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-015	AMD-P	91-10-085	392-191-075	REP-P	91-10-104
392-140-447	NEW-P	91-21-097	392-151-015	AMD	91-15-016	392-191-075	AMD-P	91-12-006

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #
392-191-075	AMD	91-16-011	400-12-420	AMD-P	91-15-090
392-191-075	REP	91-16-026	400-12-420	AMD	91-22-096
392-191-080	REP-P	91-10-104	400-12-500	AMD-P	91-15-090
392-191-080	REP	91-16-026	400-12-500	AMD	91-22-096
392-191-085	REP-P	91-10-104	400-12-510	REP-P	91-15-090
392-191-085	AMD-P	91-12-006	400-12-510	REP	91-22-096
392-191-085	AMD	91-16-011	400-12-515	NEW-P	91-15-090
392-191-085	REP	91-16-026	400-12-515	NEW	91-22-096
392-191-090	REP-P	91-10-104	400-12-520	REP-P	91-15-090
392-191-090	REP	91-16-026	400-12-520	REP	91-22-096
392-191-095	REP-P	91-10-104	400-12-525	NEW-P	91-15-090
392-191-095	REP	91-16-026	400-12-525	NEW	91-22-096
392-192-005	AMD-P	91-12-006	400-12-530	REP-P	91-15-090
392-192-005	AMD	91-16-011	400-12-530	REP	91-22-096
392-192-040	AMD-P	91-12-006	400-12-535	NEW-P	91-15-090
392-192-040	AMD	91-16-011	400-12-535	NEW	91-22-096
392-196-005	AMD-E	91-18-020	400-12-540	REP-P	91-15-090
392-196-045	AMD-E	91-18-020	400-12-540	REP	91-22-096
392-196-080	AMD-E	91-18-020	400-12-545	NEW-P	91-15-090
392-196-085	AMD-E	91-18-020	400-12-545	NEW	91-22-096
392-196-090	REP-E	91-18-020	400-12-550	REP-P	91-15-090
392-196-100	AMD-E	91-18-020	400-12-550	REP	91-22-096
392-198-005	NEW-P	91-14-035	400-12-555	NEW-P	91-15-090
392-198-005	NEW	91-18-006	400-12-555	NEW	91-22-096
392-198-010	NEW-P	91-14-035	400-12-560	REP-P	91-15-090
392-198-010	NEW	91-18-006	400-12-560	REP	91-22-096
392-198-015	NEW-P	91-14-035	400-12-565	NEW-P	91-15-090
392-198-015	NEW	91-18-006	400-12-565	NEW	91-22-096
392-198-020	NEW-P	91-14-035	400-12-570	REP-P	91-15-090
392-198-020	NEW	91-18-006	400-12-570	REP	91-22-096
392-198-025	NEW-P	91-14-035	400-12-600	REP-P	91-15-090
392-198-025	NEW	91-18-006	400-12-600	REP	91-22-096
392-198-030	NEW-P	91-14-035	400-12-605	NEW-P	91-15-090
392-198-030	NEW	91-18-006	400-12-605	NEW	91-22-096
392-202-003	AMD	91-03-119	400-12-610	REP-P	91-15-090
392-202-080	AMD-P	91-14-036	400-12-610	REP	91-22-096
392-202-080	AMD-W	91-17-036	400-12-615	NEW-P	91-15-090
392-202-110	AMD-P	91-14-036	400-12-615	NEW	91-22-096
392-202-115	AMD-P	91-14-036	400-12-620	REP-P	91-15-090
392-202-120	AMD-P	91-14-036	400-12-620	REP	91-22-096
399-30-030	AMD-P	91-14-093	400-12-625	NEW-P	91-15-090
399-30-040	AMD-P	91-14-093	400-12-625	NEW	91-22-096
399-30-042	AMD-P	91-14-093	400-12-630	REP-P	91-15-090
399-30-045	AMD-P	91-14-093	400-12-630	REP	91-22-096
399-30-050	AMD-P	91-14-093	400-12-635	NEW-P	91-15-090
399-30-060	AMD-P	91-14-093	400-12-635	NEW	91-22-096
399-30-065	AMD-P	91-14-093	400-12-640	REP-P	91-15-090
399-40-020	AMD-P	91-14-092	400-12-640	REP	91-22-096
400-06-070	AMD-P	91-15-089	400-12-650	REP-P	91-15-090
400-06-070	AMD	91-20-076	400-12-650	REP	91-22-096
400-06-170	AMD-P	91-15-089	400-12-660	REP-P	91-15-090
400-06-170	AMD	91-20-076	400-12-660	REP	91-22-096
400-12	PREP	91-05-066	400-12-700	AMD-P	91-15-090
400-12-110	AMD-P	91-15-090	400-12-700	AMD	91-22-096
400-12-110	AMD	91-22-096	402-70-010	AMD-W	91-08-059
400-12-120	AMD-P	91-15-090	402-70-020	AMD-W	91-08-059
400-12-120	AMD	91-22-096	402-70-030	AMD-W	91-08-059
400-12-200	AMD-P	91-15-090	402-70-040	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-200	AMD	91-22-096	402-70-045	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-210	AMD-P	91-15-090	402-70-050	AMD-W	91-08-059
400-12-210	AMD	91-22-096	402-70-055	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-220	AMD-P	91-15-090	402-70-060	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-220	AMD	91-22-096	402-70-062	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-300	REP-P	91-15-090	402-70-064	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-300	REP	91-22-096	402-70-066	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-305	NEW-P	91-15-090	402-70-068	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-305	NEW	91-22-096	402-70-070	AMD-W	91-08-059
400-12-310	REP-P	91-15-090	402-70-077	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-310	REP	91-22-096	402-70-080	AMD-W	91-08-059
400-12-320	AMD-P	91-15-090	402-70-085	NEW-W	91-08-059
400-12-320	AMD	91-22-096	402-70-090	AMD-W	91-08-059
400-12-400	AMD-P	91-15-090	414-04-010	REP-P	91-21-046
400-12-400	AMD	91-22-096	414-04-010	REP	91-24-061
400-12-410	AMD-P	91-15-090	414-08-010	REP-P	91-21-046
400-12-410	AMD	91-22-096	414-08-010	REP	91-24-061
400-12-415	NEW-P	91-15-090	414-08-020	REP-P	91-21-046
400-12-415	NEW	91-22-096	414-08-020	REP	91-24-061
414-08-030	REP-P	91-21-046	414-08-030	REP-P	91-21-046
414-08-030	REP	91-24-061	414-08-040	REP-P	91-21-046
414-08-040	REP-P	91-21-046	414-08-040	REP	91-24-061
414-08-050	REP-P	91-21-046	414-08-050	REP-P	91-21-046
414-08-050	REP	91-24-061	414-08-050	REP	91-24-061
414-08-060	REP-P	91-21-046	414-08-060	REP-P	91-21-046
414-08-060	REP	91-24-061	414-08-060	REP	91-24-061
414-08-070	REP-P	91-21-046	414-08-070	REP-P	91-21-046
414-08-070	REP	91-24-061	414-08-080	REP-P	91-21-046
414-08-080	REP-P	91-21-046	414-08-080	REP	91-24-061
414-08-080	REP	91-24-061	414-08-090	REP-P	91-21-046
414-08-090	REP-P	91-21-046	414-08-090	REP	91-24-061
414-08-100	REP-P	91-21-046	414-08-100	REP-P	91-21-046
414-08-100	REP	91-24-061	414-08-100	REP	91-24-061
414-12-010	REP-P	91-21-046	414-12-010	REP-P	91-21-046
414-12-010	REP	91-24-061	414-12-020	REP	91-24-061
414-12-020	REP-P	91-21-046	414-12-020	REP	91-24-061
414-12-030	REP-P	91-21-046	414-12-030	REP-P	91-21-046
414-12-030	REP	91-24-061	414-12-030	REP	91-24-061
414-20-010	REP-P	91-21-046	414-20-010	REP-P	91-21-046
414-20-010	REP	91-24-061	414-20-010	REP	91-24-061
414-20-020	REP-P	91-21-046	414-20-020	REP-P	91-21-046
414-20-020	REP	91-24-061	414-20-020	REP	91-24-061
414-20-030	REP-P	91-21-046	414-20-030	REP-P	91-21-046
414-20-030	REP	91-24-061	414-20-030	REP	91-24-061
414-20-040	REP-P	91-21-046	414-20-040	REP-P	91-21-046
414-20-040	REP	91-24-061	414-20-040	REP	91-24-061
414-20-050	REP-P	91-21-046	414-20-050	REP-P	91-21-046
414-20-050	REP	91-24-061	414-20-050	REP	91-24-061
414-20-060	REP-P	91-21-046	414-20-060	REP-P	91-21-046
414-20-060	REP	91-24-061	414-20-060	REP	91-24-061
414-24-010	REP-P	91-21-046	414-24-010	REP-P	91-21-046
414-24-010	REP	91-24-061	414-24-010	REP	91-24-061
414-24-020	REP-P	91-21-046	414-24-020	REP-P	91-21-046
414-24-020	REP	91-24-061	414-24-020	REP	91-24-061
414-24-030	REP-P	91-21-046	414-24-030	REP-P	91-21-046
414-24-030	REP	91-24-061	414-24-030	REP	91-24-061
414-24-040	REP-P	91-21-046	414-24-040	REP-P	91-21-046
414-24-040	REP	91-24-061	414-24-040	REP	91-24-061
414-24-050	REP-P	91-21-046	414-24-050	REP-P	91-21-046
414-24-050	REP	91-24-061	414-24-050	REP	91-24-061
414-24-060	REP-P	91-21-046	414-24-060	REP-P	91-21-046
414-24-060	REP	91-24-061	414-24-060	REP	91-24-061
414-24-070	REP-P	91-21-046	414-24-070	REP-P	91-21-046
414-24-070	REP	91-24-061	414-24-070	REP	91-24-061
414-24-080	REP-P	91-21-046	414-24-080	REP-P	91-21-046
414-24-080	REP	91-24-061	414-24-080	REP	91-24-061
414-24-090	REP-P	91-21-046	414-24-090	REP-P	91-21-046
414-24-090	REP	91-24-061	414-24-090	REP	91-24-061
415-04-020	AMD-P	91-16-092	415-04-020	AMD-P	91-16-092
415-04-020	AMD	91-19-064	415-04-020	AMD	91-19-064
415-06-090	AMD	91-19-061	415-06-090	AMD	91-19-061
415-100-041	NEW	91-03-013	415-100-041	NEW	91-03-013
415-100-045	NEW	91-03-013	415-100-045	NEW	91-03-013
415-100-051	NEW	91-03-013	415-100-051	NEW	91-03-013
415-100-055	NEW	91-03-013	415-100-055	NEW	91-03-013
415-104-108	AMD-P	91-16-094	415-104-108	AMD-P	91-16-094
415-104-108	AMD	91-19-063	415-104-108	AMD	91-19-063
415-104-201	NEW	91-03-014	415-104-201	NEW	91-03-014
415-104-205	NEW	91-03-014	415-104-205	NEW	91-03-014
415-104-211	NEW	91-03-014	415-104-211	NEW	91-03-014
415-104-215	NEW	91-03-014	415-104-215	NEW	91-03-014
415-108-320	NEW	91-03-015	415-108-320	NEW	91-03-015
415-108-322	NEW	91-03-015	415-108-322	NEW	91-03-015
415-108-324	NEW	91-03-015	415-108-324	NEW	91-03-015
415-108-326	NEW	91-03-015	415-108-326	NEW	91-03-015
415-108-520	NEW-P	91-18-069	415-108-520	NEW-P	91-18-069
415-108-520	NEW	91-21-083	415-108-520	NEW	91-21-083
415-112-040	AMD-P	91-16-095	415-112-040	AMD-P	91-16-095
415-112-040	AMD	91-19-065	415-112-040	AMD	91-19-065
415-112-330	AMD-P	91-18-070	415-112-330	AMD-P	91-18-070
415-112-330	AMD	91-21-084	415-112-330	AMD	91-21-084
415-112-515	NEW-P	91-18-070	415-112-515	NEW-P	91-18-070

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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
415-112-515	NEW	91-21-084	415-115-050	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-115	NEW-E	91-20-005
415-112-535	NEW-P	91-18-070	415-115-050	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-120	NEW-E	91-13-020
415-112-535	NEW	91-21-084	415-115-060	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-120	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-112-540	AMD-P	91-18-070	415-115-060	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-120	NEW-W	91-20-004
415-112-540	AMD	91-21-084	415-115-070	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-120	NEW-E	91-20-005
415-112-720	NEW	91-03-016	415-115-070	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-125	NEW-E	91-13-020
415-112-722	NEW	91-03-016	415-115-080	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-125	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-112-725	NEW	91-03-016	415-115-080	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-125	NEW-W	91-20-004
415-112-727	NEW	91-03-016	415-115-090	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-125	NEW-E	91-20-005
415-114-010	NEW-P	91-06-089	415-115-090	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-130	NEW-E	91-13-020
415-114-010	NEW-C	91-10-108	415-115-100	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-130	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-010	NEW	91-11-061	415-115-100	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-130	NEW-W	91-20-004
415-114-010	RE-AD	91-13-049	415-115-110	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-130	NEW-E	91-20-005
415-114-010	REP-P	91-16-091	415-115-110	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-135	NEW-E	91-13-020
415-114-010	REP	91-19-062	415-115-120	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-135	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-020	NEW-P	91-06-089	415-115-120	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-135	NEW-W	91-20-004
415-114-020	NEW-C	91-10-108	415-116-010	NEW-P	91-10-107	417-02-135	NEW-E	91-20-005
415-114-020	NEW	91-11-061	415-116-010	NEW	91-13-029	417-02-140	NEW-E	91-13-020
415-114-020	RE-AD	91-13-049	415-116-020	NEW-P	91-10-107	417-02-140	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-020	REP-P	91-16-091	415-116-020	NEW	91-13-029	417-02-140	NEW-W	91-20-004
415-114-020	REP	91-19-062	415-116-030	NEW-P	91-10-107	417-02-140	NEW-E	91-20-005
415-114-030	NEW-P	91-06-089	415-116-030	NEW	91-13-029	417-02-145	NEW-E	91-13-020
415-114-030	NEW-C	91-10-108	415-116-040	NEW-P	91-10-107	417-02-145	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-030	NEW	91-11-061	415-116-040	NEW	91-13-029	417-02-145	NEW-W	91-20-004
415-114-030	RE-AD	91-13-049	415-116-050	NEW-P	91-10-107	417-02-145	NEW-E	91-20-005
415-114-030	REP-P	91-16-091	415-116-050	NEW	91-13-029	417-02-150	NEW-E	91-13-020
415-114-030	REP	91-19-062	417-01-100	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-02-150	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-040	NEW-P	91-06-089	417-01-100	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-02-150	NEW-W	91-20-004
415-114-040	NEW-C	91-10-108	417-01-100	NEW	91-20-006	417-02-150	NEW-E	91-20-005
415-114-040	NEW	91-11-061	417-01-105	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-02-155	NEW-E	91-13-020
415-114-040	AMD	91-13-049	417-01-105	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-02-155	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-040	REP-P	91-16-091	417-01-105	NEW	91-20-006	417-02-155	NEW-W	91-20-004
415-114-040	REP	91-19-062	417-01-110	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-02-155	NEW-E	91-20-005
415-114-050	NEW-P	91-06-089	417-01-110	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-06-100	NEW-E	91-13-021
415-114-050	NEW-C	91-10-108	417-01-110	NEW	91-20-006	417-06-100	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-050	NEW	91-11-061	417-01-115	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-06-100	NEW	91-20-006
415-114-050	RE-AD	91-13-049	417-01-115	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-06-110	NEW-E	91-13-021
415-114-050	REP-P	91-16-091	417-01-115	NEW	91-20-006	417-06-110	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-050	REP	91-19-062	417-01-120	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-06-110	NEW	91-20-006
415-114-055	NEW-P	91-10-108	417-01-120	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-06-120	NEW-E	91-13-021
415-114-055	NEW	91-13-049	417-01-120	NEW	91-20-006	417-06-120	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-055	REP-P	91-16-091	417-01-125	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-06-120	NEW	91-20-006
415-114-055	REP	91-19-062	417-01-125	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-06-130	NEW-E	91-13-021
415-114-060	NEW-P	91-06-089	417-01-125	NEW	91-20-006	417-06-130	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-060	NEW-C	91-10-108	417-01-130	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-06-130	NEW	91-20-006
415-114-060	RE-AD	91-11-061	417-01-130	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-06-140	NEW-E	91-13-021
415-114-060	RE-AD	91-13-049	417-01-130	NEW	91-20-006	417-06-140	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-060	REP-P	91-16-091	417-01-135	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-06-140	NEW	91-20-006
415-114-060	REP	91-19-062	417-01-135	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-06-150	NEW-E	91-13-021
415-114-070	NEW-C	91-10-108	417-01-135	NEW	91-20-006	417-06-150	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-070	NEW	91-13-049	417-01-140	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-06-150	NEW	91-20-006
415-114-070	REP-P	91-16-091	417-01-140	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-06-160	NEW-E	91-13-021
415-114-070	REP	91-19-062	417-01-140	NEW	91-20-006	417-06-160	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-100	NEW-P	91-16-091	417-01-145	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-06-160	NEW	91-20-006
415-114-100	NEW	91-19-062	417-01-145	NEW-P	91-15-028	417-06-170	NEW-E	91-13-021
415-114-200	NEW-P	91-16-091	417-01-145	NEW	91-20-006	417-06-170	NEW-P	91-15-028
415-114-200	NEW	91-19-062	417-01-150	NEW-E	91-09-052	417-06-170	NEW	91-20-006
415-114-300	NEW-P	91-16-091	417-01-150	NEW-P	91-15-028	419-14-030	AMD-P	91-03-107
415-114-300	NEW	91-19-062	417-01-150	NEW	91-20-006	419-14-030	AMD	91-06-063
415-114-400	NEW-P	91-16-091	417-01-155	NEW-E	91-09-052	419-14-040	AMD-P	91-03-107
415-114-400	NEW	91-19-062	417-01-155	NEW-P	91-15-028	419-14-040	AMD	91-06-063
415-114-500	NEW-P	91-16-091	417-01-155	NEW	91-20-006	419-14-090	AMD-P	91-03-107
415-114-500	NEW	91-19-062	417-02-100	NEW-E	91-13-020	419-14-090	AMD	91-06-063
415-114-550	NEW-P	91-16-091	417-02-100	NEW-P	91-15-028	419-14-100	AMD-P	91-03-107
415-114-550	NEW	91-19-062	417-02-100	NEW-W	91-20-004	419-14-100	AMD	91-06-063
415-114-600	NEW-P	91-16-091	417-02-100	NEW-E	91-20-005	419-14-110	AMD-P	91-03-107
415-114-600	NEW	91-19-062	417-02-105	NEW-E	91-13-020	419-14-110	AMD	91-06-063
415-114-700	NEW-P	91-16-091	417-02-105	NEW-P	91-15-028	419-18-030	AMD-P	91-03-106
415-114-700	NEW	91-19-062	417-02-105	NEW-W	91-20-004	419-18-030	AMD	91-06-062
415-115-010	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-105	NEW-E	91-20-005	419-18-040	AMD-P	91-03-106
415-115-010	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-110	NEW-E	91-13-020	419-18-040	AMD	91-06-062
415-115-020	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-110	NEW-P	91-15-028	419-18-050	AMD-P	91-03-106
415-115-020	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-110	NEW-W	91-20-004	419-18-050	AMD	91-06-062
415-115-030	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-110	NEW-E	91-20-005	419-18-060	AMD-P	91-03-106
415-115-030	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-115	NEW-E	91-13-020	419-18-060	AMD	91-06-062
415-115-040	NEW-P	91-10-109	417-02-115	NEW-P	91-15-028	419-18-070	AMD-P	91-03-106
415-115-040	NEW	91-13-030	417-02-115	NEW-W	91-20-004	419-18-070	AMD	91-06-062

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
434-15-010	REP-P	91-17-054	434-30-120	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-930	REP-E	91-07-002
434-15-010	REP	91-21-045	434-30-130	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-930	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-15-020	REP-P	91-17-054	434-30-140	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-935	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-15-020	REP	91-21-045	434-30-150	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-935	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-15-030	REP-P	91-17-054	434-30-160	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-935	REP-E	91-07-002
434-15-030	REP	91-21-045	434-30-170	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-935	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-15-040	REP-P	91-17-054	434-30-180	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-940	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-15-040	REP	91-21-045	434-30-190	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-940	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-15-050	REP-P	91-17-054	434-30-200	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-940	REP-E	91-07-002
434-15-050	REP	91-21-045	434-30-210	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-940	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-15-060	REP-P	91-17-054	434-30-220	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-945	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-15-060	REP	91-21-045	434-34-010	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-945	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-15-070	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-015	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-945	REP-E	91-07-002
434-15-070	REP	91-21-045	434-34-020	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-945	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-15-080	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-025	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-950	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-15-080	REP	91-21-045	434-34-030	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-950	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-15-090	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-035	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-950	REP-E	91-07-002
434-15-090	REP	91-21-045	434-34-040	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-950	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-15-100	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-045	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-955	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-15-100	REP	91-21-045	434-34-050	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-955	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-15-110	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-055	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-955	REP-E	91-07-002
434-15-110	REP	91-21-045	434-34-060	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-955	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-15-120	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-065	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-960	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-15-120	REP	91-21-045	434-34-070	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-960	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-15-130	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-075	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-960	REP-E	91-07-002
434-15-130	REP	91-21-045	434-34-080	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-960	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-15-140	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-085	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-965	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-15-140	REP	91-21-045	434-34-090	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-965	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-15-150	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-095	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-965	REP-E	91-07-002
434-15-150	REP	91-21-045	434-34-100	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-965	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-15-990	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-105	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-970	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-15-990	REP	91-21-045	434-34-110	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-970	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-15-99001	REP-P	91-17-054	434-34-115	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-970	REP-E	91-07-002
434-15-99001	REP	91-21-045	434-40-010	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-42-970	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-26-005	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-40-010	AMD-P	91-17-046	434-42-975	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-26-005	NEW	91-18-013	434-40-010	AMD	91-20-074	434-42-975	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-26-010	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-40-050	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-42-975	REP-E	91-07-002
434-26-010	NEW	91-18-013	434-40-050	AMD-P	91-17-046	434-42-975	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-26-015	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-40-050	AMD	91-20-074	434-42-980	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-26-015	NEW	91-18-013	434-40-060	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-42-980	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-26-020	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-40-060	AMD-P	91-17-046	434-42-980	REP-E	91-07-002
434-26-020	NEW	91-18-013	434-40-060	AMD	91-20-074	434-42-980	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-26-025	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-40-070	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-42-985	NEW-P	91-03-125
434-26-025	NEW	91-18-013	434-40-070	AMD-P	91-17-046	434-42-985	NEW-E	91-03-126
434-26-030	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-40-070	AMD	91-20-074	434-42-985	REP-E	91-07-002
434-26-030	NEW	91-18-013	434-40-080	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-42-985	NEW-W	91-07-003
434-26-035	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-40-080	AMD-P	91-17-046	434-53-010	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-035	NEW	91-18-013	434-40-080	AMD	91-20-074	434-53-020	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-040	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-40-180	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-53-030	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-040	NEW	91-18-013	434-40-180	AMD-P	91-17-046	434-53-040	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-045	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-40-180	AMD	91-20-074	434-53-050	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-045	NEW	91-18-013	434-42-900	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-53-060	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-050	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-900	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-53-070	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-050	NEW	91-18-013	434-42-900	REP-E	91-07-002	434-53-080	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-055	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-900	NEW-W	91-07-003	434-53-090	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-055	NEW	91-18-013	434-42-905	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-53-100	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-060	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-905	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-53-110	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-060	NEW	91-18-013	434-42-905	REP-E	91-07-002	434-53-120	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-065	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-905	NEW-W	91-07-003	434-53-130	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-065	NEW	91-18-013	434-42-910	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-53-140	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-900	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-910	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-53-150	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-26-900	NEW	91-18-013	434-42-910	REP-E	91-07-002	434-53-160	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-28-012	AMD-P	91-23-097	434-42-910	NEW-W	91-07-003	434-53-170	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-28-020	AMD-P	91-23-097	434-42-915	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-53-180	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-28-050	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-915	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-53-190	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-28-060	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-915	REP-E	91-07-002	434-53-200	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-010	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-915	NEW-W	91-07-003	434-53-210	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-020	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-920	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-53-220	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-030	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-920	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-53-230	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-040	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-920	REP-E	91-07-002	434-53-240	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-050	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-920	NEW-W	91-07-003	434-53-250	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-060	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-925	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-53-260	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-070	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-925	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-53-270	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-080	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-925	REP-E	91-07-002	434-53-280	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-090	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-925	NEW-W	91-07-003	434-53-290	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-100	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-930	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-53-300	NEW-P	91-23-097
434-30-110	NEW-P	91-23-097	434-42-930	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-53-310	NEW-P	91-23-097

Table of WAC Sections Affected

WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
446-20-500	AMD	91-20-045	448-12-240	REP	91-06-022	448-14-020	REP-P	91-03-124
446-20-510	AMD-P	91-15-045	448-12-250	REP-S	91-03-123	448-14-020	REP-W	91-16-077
446-20-510	AMD	91-20-045	448-12-250	REP	91-06-022	448-14-030	REP-P	91-03-124
446-20-515	AMD-P	91-15-045	448-12-260	REP-S	91-03-123	448-14-030	REP-W	91-16-077
446-20-515	AMD	91-20-045	448-12-260	REP	91-06-022	448-15-010	NEW-P	91-03-124
446-20-530	AMD-P	91-19-012	448-12-270	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-010	NEW-W	91-16-077
446-20-530	AMD-C	91-23-033	448-12-270	REP	91-06-022	448-15-020	NEW-P	91-03-124
446-20-530	AMD	91-24-099	448-12-280	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-020	NEW-W	91-16-077
446-65	AMD-P	91-16-098	448-12-280	REP	91-06-022	448-15-030	NEW-P	91-03-124
446-65	AMD-W	91-19-107	448-12-290	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-030	NEW-W	91-16-077
446-65-005	NEW-E	91-06-050	448-12-290	REP	91-06-022	448-15-040	NEW-P	91-03-124
446-65-005	NEW	91-06-066	448-12-300	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-040	NEW-W	91-16-077
446-65-005	AMD-P	91-16-098	448-12-300	REP	91-06-022	448-15-050	NEW-P	91-03-124
446-65-005	AMD-W	91-19-107	448-12-320	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-050	NEW-W	91-16-077
446-65-010	NEW-E	91-06-050	448-12-320	REP	91-06-022	448-15-060	NEW-P	91-03-124
446-65-010	NEW	91-06-066	448-12-330	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-060	NEW-W	91-16-077
446-65-010	AMD-P	91-16-098	448-12-330	REP	91-06-022	448-15-070	NEW-P	91-03-124
446-65-010	AMD-W	91-19-107	448-12-340	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-070	NEW-W	91-16-077
446-75-010	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-12-340	REP	91-06-022	448-15-080	NEW-P	91-03-124
446-75-010	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-010	NEW-S	91-03-123	448-15-080	NEW-W	91-16-077
446-75-010	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-010	NEW	91-06-022	456-09-210	AMD-P	91-04-084
446-75-020	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-020	NEW-S	91-03-123	456-09-210	AMD	91-07-038
446-75-020	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-020	NEW	91-06-022	456-09-325	AMD-P	91-04-084
446-75-020	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-020	AMD-E	91-18-033	456-09-325	AMD	91-07-038
446-75-030	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-020	AMD-P	91-18-034	456-09-365	AMD-P	91-04-084
446-75-030	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-020	AMD	91-21-040	456-09-365	AMD	91-07-038
446-75-030	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-030	NEW-S	91-03-123	456-10-360	AMD-P	91-04-083
446-75-040	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-030	NEW	91-06-022	456-10-360	AMD	91-07-039
446-75-040	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-040	NEW-S	91-03-123	456-10-547	NEW-P	91-04-083
446-75-040	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-040	NEW	91-06-022	456-10-547	NEW	91-07-039
446-75-050	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-040	AMD-E	91-18-033	458-12-251	PREP	91-18-025
446-75-050	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-040	AMD-P	91-18-034	458-12-251	NEW-P	91-22-013
446-75-050	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-040	AMD	91-21-040	458-12-251	NEW-E	91-22-014
446-75-060	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-050	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-010	REP	91-07-040
446-75-060	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-050	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-020	REP	91-07-040
446-75-060	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-060	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-030	REP	91-07-040
446-75-070	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-060	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-040	REP	91-07-040
446-75-070	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-070	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-045	REP	91-07-040
446-75-070	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-070	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-050	REP	91-07-040
446-75-080	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-080	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-052	REP	91-07-040
446-75-080	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-080	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-055	REP	91-07-040
446-75-080	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-080	AMD-E	91-18-033	458-14-060	REP	91-07-040
448-12-010	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-080	AMD-P	91-18-034	458-14-062	REP	91-07-040
448-12-010	REP	91-06-022	448-13-080	AMD	91-21-040	458-14-065	REP	91-07-040
448-12-015	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-090	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-070	REP	91-07-040
448-12-015	REP	91-06-022	448-13-090	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-075	REP	91-07-040
448-12-016	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-100	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-080	REP	91-07-040
448-12-016	REP	91-06-022	448-13-100	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-085	REP	91-07-040
448-12-020	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-110	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-086	REP	91-07-040
448-12-020	REP	91-06-022	448-13-110	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-090	REP	91-07-040
448-12-030	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-120	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-091	REP	91-07-040
448-12-030	REP	91-06-022	448-13-120	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-092	REP	91-07-040
448-12-040	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-130	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-094	REP	91-07-040
448-12-040	REP	91-06-022	448-13-130	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-098	REP	91-07-040
448-12-050	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-140	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-100	REP	91-07-040
448-12-050	REP	91-06-022	448-13-140	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-110	REP	91-07-040
448-12-055	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-150	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-115	REP	91-07-040
448-12-055	REP	91-06-022	448-13-150	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-120	REP	91-07-040
448-12-060	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-160	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-121	REP	91-07-040
448-12-060	REP	91-06-022	448-13-160	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-122	REP	91-07-040
448-12-070	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-170	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-125	REP	91-07-040
448-12-070	REP	91-06-022	448-13-170	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-126	REP	91-07-040
448-12-075	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-170	AMD-E	91-18-033	458-14-130	REP	91-07-040
448-12-075	REP	91-06-022	448-13-170	AMD-P	91-18-034	458-14-135	REP	91-07-040
448-12-080	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-170	AMD	91-21-040	458-14-140	REP	91-07-040
448-12-080	REP	91-06-022	448-13-180	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-145	REP	91-07-040
448-12-090	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-180	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-150	REP	91-07-040
448-12-090	REP	91-06-022	448-13-190	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-152	REP	91-07-040
448-12-100	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-190	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-155	REP	91-07-040
448-12-100	REP	91-06-022	448-13-200	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-16-013	AMD-E	91-13-074
448-12-210	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-200	NEW	91-06-022	458-16-013	AMD-E	91-21-059
448-12-210	REP	91-06-022	448-13-210	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-16-020	AMD-E	91-13-074
448-12-220	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-210	NEW	91-06-022	458-16-020	AMD-E	91-21-059
448-12-220	REP	91-06-022	448-13-220	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-18-010	AMD-E	91-13-075
448-12-230	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-220	NEW	91-06-022	458-18-010	AMD-E	91-21-060
448-12-230	REP	91-06-022	448-14-010	REP-P	91-03-124	458-18-020	AMD-E	91-13-075
448-12-240	REP-S	91-03-123	448-14-010	REP-W	91-16-077	458-18-020	AMD-E	91-21-060

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
458-18-220	AMD-P	91-10-070	460-11A-040	NEW-P	91-14-089	460-34A-035	REP	91-04-012
458-18-220	AMD	91-15-024	460-11A-040	NEW	91-18-014	460-34A-037	REP	91-04-012
458-20-105	AMD-E	91-14-050	460-16A-102	AMD	91-04-008	460-34A-040	REP	91-04-012
458-20-105	PREP	91-17-029	460-16A-200	NEW	91-04-008	460-34A-045	REP	91-04-012
458-20-109	PREP	91-03-057	460-16A-205	NEW	91-04-008	460-34A-050	REP	91-04-012
458-20-109	AMD-P	91-11-005	460-17A-030	AMD	91-04-009	460-34A-055	REP	91-04-012
458-20-109	AMD	91-23-038	460-17A-070	AMD	91-04-009	460-34A-060	REP	91-04-012
458-20-110	PREP	91-03-058	460-31A-410	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-065	REP	91-04-012
458-20-110	AMD-P	91-11-004	460-31A-415	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-070	REP	91-04-012
458-20-110	AMD	91-23-037	460-31A-420	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-075	REP	91-04-012
458-20-126	PREP	91-04-062	460-31A-425	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-080	REP	91-04-012
458-20-126	AMD-P	91-11-002	460-31A-430	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-085	REP	91-04-012
458-20-126	AMD	91-15-022	460-31A-435	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-090	REP	91-04-012
458-20-127	PREP	91-08-044	460-31A-440	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-095	REP	91-04-012
458-20-151	PREP	91-04-061	460-31A-445	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-100	REP	91-04-012
458-20-151	AMD-P	91-11-003	460-31A-450	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-105	REP	91-04-012
458-20-151	AMD	91-15-023	460-31A-455	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-110	REP	91-04-012
458-20-163	AMD	91-05-040	460-31A-460	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-112	REP	91-04-012
458-20-164	AMD-E	91-14-049	460-31A-465	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-115	REP	91-04-012
458-20-164	PREP	91-17-028	460-31A-470	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-120	REP	91-04-012
458-20-166	PREP	91-08-045	460-31A-475	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-125	REP	91-04-012
458-20-169	PREP	91-12-062	460-31A-480	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-130	REP	91-04-012
458-20-169	AMD-P	91-17-084	460-31A-485	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-135	REP	91-04-012
458-20-169	AMD-E	91-17-085	460-31A-490	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-200	REP	91-04-012
458-20-169	AMD	91-21-001	460-31A-495	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-100	REP	91-04-012
458-20-18601	NEW-E	91-14-027	460-31A-500	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-105	REP	91-04-012
458-20-18601	PREP	91-17-030	460-31A-505	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-110	REP	91-04-012
458-20-18801	PREP	91-12-002	460-31A-510	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-115	REP	91-04-012
458-20-193	NEW-P	91-20-122	460-31A-515	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-120	REP	91-04-012
458-20-193	NEW	91-24-020	460-31A-520	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-125	REP	91-04-012
458-20-193A	PREP	91-13-073	460-31A-525	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-130	REP	91-04-012
458-20-193A	REP-P	91-20-122	460-31A-530	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-135	REP	91-04-012
458-20-193A	REP	91-24-020	460-31A-535	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-140	REP	91-04-012
458-20-193B	PREP	91-13-073	460-31A-540	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-145	REP	91-04-012
458-20-193B	REP-P	91-20-122	460-31A-545	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-150	REP	91-04-012
458-20-193B	REP	91-24-020	460-31A-550	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-155	REP	91-04-012
458-20-199	PREP	91-08-043	460-31A-555	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-160	REP	91-04-012
458-20-199	AMD-P	91-23-036	460-31A-560	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-165	REP	91-04-012
458-20-227	AMD	91-05-039	460-31A-565	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-170	REP	91-04-012
458-20-228	PREP	91-16-008	460-31A-570	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-175	REP	91-04-012
458-20-228	AMD-P	91-23-035	460-31A-575	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-180	REP	91-04-012
458-20-22802	PREP	91-17-026	460-31A-580	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-185	REP	91-04-012
458-20-22802	AMD-P	91-21-017	460-31A-585	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-190	REP	91-04-012
458-20-22802	AMD	91-24-070	460-31A-590	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-195	REP	91-04-012
458-20-229	PREP	91-16-009	460-31A-595	REP	91-04-012	460-42A-081	AMD	91-04-010
458-20-237	AMD	91-05-038	460-31A-600	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-020	AMD	91-04-011
458-20-255	AMD-E	91-12-003	460-31A-605	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-040	AMD	91-04-011
458-20-255	PREP	91-12-063	460-31A-610	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-050	AMD	91-04-011
458-20-255	AMD-P	91-16-010	460-31A-615	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-055	NEW	91-04-011
458-20-255	AMD	91-20-058	460-31A-620	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-061	NEW	91-04-011
458-20-260	NEW-E	91-20-123	460-31A-625	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-065	NEW	91-04-011
458-20-615	PREP	91-17-027	460-31A-630	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-071	NEW	91-04-011
458-30-262	AMD	91-04-001	460-31A-635	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-072	NEW	91-04-011
458-30-262	AMD-P	91-24-091	460-31A-640	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-095	AMD	91-04-011
458-40-540	AMD-P	91-21-076	460-31A-645	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-110	AMD	91-04-011
458-40-540	AMD	91-24-026	460-31A-650	REP	91-04-012	460-80-108	NEW-P	91-21-131
458-40-615	NEW-E	91-16-053	460-31A-655	REP	91-04-012	460-80-125	AMD-P	91-21-131
458-40-615	NEW-E	91-24-019	460-31A-660	REP	91-04-012	460-80-315	AMD-P	91-21-131
458-40-650	AMD-P	91-22-105	460-31A-665	REP	91-04-012	460-82	AMD-P	91-21-131
458-40-660	AMD-P	91-06-052	460-31A-670	REP	91-04-012	460-82-200	AMD-P	91-21-131
458-40-660	AMD-E	91-06-053	460-31A-675	REP	91-04-012	463-06-010	AMD	91-03-090
458-40-660	AMD	91-09-030	460-31A-680	REP	91-04-012	463-10-010	AMD	91-03-090
458-40-660	AMD-P	91-10-090	460-31A-685	REP	91-04-012	463-14-030	AMD	91-03-090
458-40-660	AMD	91-14-077	460-31A-690	REP	91-04-012	463-14-080	AMD	91-03-090
458-40-660	AMD-P	91-22-105	460-31A-695	REP	91-04-012	463-18-020	AMD	91-03-090
458-40-670	AMD-P	91-10-090	460-31A-700	REP	91-04-012	463-26-120	AMD	91-03-090
458-40-670	AMD	91-14-077	460-31A-705	REP	91-04-012	463-26-130	AMD	91-03-090
458-40-670	AMD-P	91-22-105	460-31A-710	REP	91-04-012	463-28-060	AMD	91-03-090
458-50-085	PREP	91-18-025	460-31A-715	REP	91-04-012	463-28-080	AMD	91-03-090
458-50-085	NEW-P	91-22-013	460-31A-720	REP	91-04-012	463-38-041	AMD	91-03-090
458-50-085	NEW-E	91-22-014	460-31A-725	REP	91-04-012	463-38-042	AMD	91-03-090
460-11A-010	NEW-P	91-14-089	460-31A-730	REP	91-04-012	463-38-063	AMD	91-03-090
460-11A-010	NEW	91-18-014	460-34A-010	REP	91-04-012	463-39-130	REP	91-03-090
460-11A-020	NEW-P	91-14-089	460-34A-015	REP	91-04-012	463-39-150	AMD	91-03-090
460-11A-020	NEW	91-18-014	460-34A-020	REP	91-04-012	463-42-680	NEW-P	91-03-132
460-11A-030	NEW-P	91-14-089	460-34A-025	REP	91-04-012	463-42-680	NEW	91-09-040
460-11A-030	NEW	91-18-014	460-34A-030	REP	91-04-012	463-43-060	AMD	91-03-090

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463-47-060	AMD	91-03-090	468-54-050	AMD	91-18-023
463-50-030	AMD	91-03-090	468-54-065	AMD-P	91-12-031
463-54-070	AMD	91-03-090	468-54-065	AMD	91-18-023
463-58-030	AMD	91-03-090	468-54-070	AMD-P	91-12-031
467-01-010	AMD-P	91-19-066	468-54-070	AMD	91-18-023
467-01-010	AMD	91-23-101	468-70-030	AMD-P	91-13-024
467-01-020	NEW-P	91-19-066	468-70-030	AMD	91-17-012
467-01-020	NEW	91-23-101	468-70-050	AMD-P	91-13-024
467-01-030	NEW-P	91-19-066	468-70-050	AMD	91-17-012
467-01-030	NEW	91-23-101	468-70-060	AMD-P	91-13-024
467-01-040	NEW-P	91-19-066	468-70-060	AMD	91-17-012
467-01-040	NEW	91-23-101	468-70-070	AMD-P	91-13-024
467-01-050	NEW-P	91-19-066	468-70-070	AMD	91-17-012
467-01-050	NEW	91-23-101	468-300-010	AMD-P	91-14-031
467-01-060	NEW-P	91-19-066	468-300-010	AMD-E	91-18-032
467-01-060	NEW	91-23-101	468-300-010	AMD	91-18-022
467-02-010	AMD-P	91-19-066	468-300-020	AMD-P	91-14-031
467-02-010	AMD	91-23-101	468-300-020	AMD-E	91-14-032
467-02-030	AMD-P	91-19-066	468-300-020	AMD	91-18-022
467-02-030	AMD	91-23-101	468-300-040	AMD-P	91-14-031
467-02-040	REP-P	91-19-066	468-300-040	AMD-E	91-14-032
467-02-040	REP	91-23-101	468-300-040	AMD	91-18-022
467-02-050	AMD-P	91-19-066	468-300-070	AMD-P	91-14-031
467-02-050	AMD	91-23-101	468-300-070	AMD-E	91-14-032
467-02-060	REP-P	91-19-066	468-300-070	AMD	91-18-022
467-02-060	REP	91-23-101	478-04-030	NEW-P	91-22-093
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