WSR 26-17-087
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

[Order 26-07—Filed August 18, 2026, 8:52 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Preproposal statement of inquiry was filed as WSR 26-11-050.

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Chapter 296-17 WAC, General reporting rules, audit and recordkeeping, rates and rating system for Washington workers' compensation insurance; and chapter 296-17A WAC, Classifications for Washington workers' compensation insurance.

Hearing Location(s): On September 23, 2026, at 10:00 a.m., via Zoom at https://lni-wa-gov.zoom.us/j/5484210584?omn=82182289410, Meeting ID 548 421 0584; or join by phone (audio only) 253-205-0468 US (Tacoma), Meeting ID 548 421 0584. Find your local number at https://lni-wa-gov.zoom.us/u/k4P4Mu5Ep.

Date of Intended Adoption: November 3, 2026.

Submit Written Comments to: Jo Anne Attwood, Department of Labor and Industries (L&I), Insurance Services, Employer Services, P.O. Box 44148, Olympia, WA 98504-4148, email JoAnne.Attwood@Lni.wa.gov, fax 360-902-4988, beginning August 19, 2026, at 8:00 a.m., by September 23, 2026, at 5:00 p.m.

Assistance for Persons with Disabilities: Contact Jo Anne Attwood, phone 360-902-4777, fax 360-902-4988, TTY 360-902-5797, email JoAnne.Attwood@Lni.wa.gov, by September 22, 2026.

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

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

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

Proposed amendments include:

WAC Number	WAC Description	What's Changed	Reason for Change
296-17-870	Evaluation of actual losses	Correct RCW reference in subsection (12) from RCW 51.16.130(3) to RCW 51.16.220(2).	To make RCW reference accurate.
296-17A-3905	Restaurants	Rewrite and amend to remove reference to Classification 6620. Reformat to comply with current standardized format.	Propose repealing Classification 6620 as the class is obsolete and no longer used. This change is being proposed in response to a classification review recommendation. Activities in 6620 will be merged into classification 6605 Actors and performers.
4504	Theaters	Rewrite and amend to remove reference to Classification 6620. Reformat to comply with current standardized format.	The change is part of maintaining the classification plan. No employer rates or accounts will be impacted by this change.
6605	Actors and performers, N.O.C.	Rewrite and amend Classification 6605 to include activities formerly described in classification 6620.	

WAC Number	WAC Description	What's Changed	Reason for Change
6620	Entertainers, N.O.C.	Repeal classification as obsolete and no longer used. Activities described in 6620 are being included in classification 6605.	
296-17A 0201	Bridge, trestle, overhead crossing and viaduct: Construction, maintenance and repair	Reformat to comply with current standardized format.	Reformatting classifications to reflect standardized format established in 2019 for easier readability. In addition, some of our classifications were formatted so that they were only identified by title rather than having narrative. This has caused some confusion for L&I staff and they have requested we update the classifications so that every subclassification provides all the information, rather than title only.
0308	Chemical spraying and fumigating		
0403	Sign: Erection, repair, and/or removal, including related painting and maintenance		
0803	Cities and towns - All other employees		
1002	Sawmills: Operation and maintenance		
1301	Electric light and power plants operated by cities, towns, or counties		
2105	Beer, ale, wine and soft drink importers, exporters and distributors—Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail		
2908	Factory built housing: Manufacturing or assembly		
3104	Plaster, whiting, talc, emery powder: Manufacturing		
3411	Automobile: Dealers, rental or leasing agencies, including service repair garages; Recreational vehicle: Dealers, rental/leasing agencies, or service/repair garages		
4109	Sign painting or lettering inside buildings		
4901	Consulting engineering Architectural services, N.O.C.		
4902	State government clerical and administrative office personnel		
4910	Property management services		
5001	Logging, N.O.C.		
5208	Iron or steel works: Fabrication or assembly—Structural iron or steel		
5305	Clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of cities and towns		
5306	Clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of counties, public utility districts and taxing districts, N.O.C.		
6105	Hospitals: N.O.C. (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)		
6120	Acute care hospitals - With a fully implemented safe patient handling program (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)		
6121	Acute care hospitals - Without a fully implemented safe patient handling program (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)		
6909	Laboratories - Analytical, testing, or quality control for others		
7200	State government - Mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program, patient or health care personnel (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)		
7201	State government - Patient, resident, or health care personnel, N.O.C. (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)		
7202	Real estate agencies		
7203	Offenders: Community service work		
7400	State government - Mental health or acute care hospitals without a fully implemented safe patient handling program - Patient or health care personnel (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)		

Reasons Supporting Proposal: L&I is required by law to establish and maintain a workers' compensation classification plan that classi-

fies all occupations or industries in accordance with their degree of hazard and in a manner consistent with recognized insurance principles (RCW 51.16.035). The proposed rule making will amend some classifications to increase ease of reporting and ensure consistent and equitable treatment to businesses.

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

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 51.16.035.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 51.16.035.

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

Name of Proponent: L&I, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Jo Anne Attwood, Tumwater, Washington, 360-902-4777; Implementation: Michelle O'Brien, Tumwater, Washington, 360-902-4826; and Enforcement: Kirsta Glenn, Tumwater, Washington, 360-701-2114.

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

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

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

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

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

Scope of exemption for rule proposal:

Is fully exempt.

August 18, 2026
Joel Sacks
Director

RDS-7253.1

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 21-24-066, filed 11/30/21, effective 1/1/22)

WAC 296-17-870 Evaluation of actual losses. (1) Except as provided in subsections (3) through (13) of this section, the actual losses for claims with a date of injury during the experience period will

be evaluated on the "valuation date." Losses on claims occurring outside the experience period will not be included. The actual losses for closed claims must include:

(a) Accident and medical aid payments; and

(b) Pension reserve amounts paid by the accident fund; and

(c) Accident and medical aid benefits or payments that are scheduled to be paid; and

(d) Reserve for other accident and medical aid benefits accessible by the worker while the claim is closed.

The actual losses for claims that are open may, in addition, also include a reserve for future payments. Actual losses do not include wage subsidies or reimbursements paid by the stay-at-work program.

(2) **Valuation date.** The valuation date shall be June 1, seven months immediately preceding the effective date of premium rates.

(3) **Retroactive adjustments - Revision of losses between valuation dates.** No claim value shall be revised between valuation dates and no retroactive adjustment of an experience modification shall be made because of disputation concerning the judgment of the claims examiner or because of subsequent developments except as specifically provided in the following cases:

(a) In cases where loss values are included or excluded through mistake other than error of judgment.

(b) In cases where a third party recovery is made, subject to subsection (5)(a) of this section.

(c) In cases where the claim qualifies as a second injury claim under the provisions of RCW 51.16.120.

(d) In cases where a claim, which was previously evaluated as a compensable claim, is closed and is determined to be noncompensable (ineligible for benefits other than medical treatment).

(e) In cases where a claim is closed and is determined to be ineligible for any benefits.

In the above specified cases retroactive adjustment of the experience modification shall be made for each rating in which the claim was included. Retroactive adjustments will not be made for rating periods more than ((~~ten~~)) 10 years prior to the date on which the claim status was changed.

(4) **Average death value.** Each fatality occurring to a worker included within the mandatory or elective coverage of Title 51 RCW shall be assigned the "average death value." The "average death value" shall be the average incurred cost for all such fatalities occurring during the experience period. The average death value is set forth in WAC 296-17-880 (Table II).

(5) **Third-party recovery - Effect on experience modification.**

(a) For claims with injury dates prior to July 1, 1994, a potential claim cost recovery from action against a third party, either by the injured worker or by the department, shall not be considered in the evaluation of actual losses until such time as the third-party action has been completed. If a third-party recovery is made after a claim had previously been used in an experience modification calculation, the experience modification shall be retroactively adjusted. The department shall compute a percentage recovery by dividing the current valuation of the claim into the amount recovered or recoverable as of the recovery date, and shall reduce both primary and excess losses previously used in the experience modification calculation by that percentage.

(b) For claims with injury dates on or after July 1, 1994, if the department determines that there is a reasonable potential of recovery

from an action against a third party, both primary and excess values of the claim shall be reduced by ((~~fifty~~)) 50 percent for purposes of experience modification calculation, until such time as the third-party action has been completed. This calculation shall not be retroactively adjusted, regardless of the final outcome of the third-party action. After a third-party recovery is made, the actual percentage recovery shall be applied to future experience modification calculations.

(c) For third-party actions completed before July 1, 1996, the claim shall be credited with the department's net share of the recovery, after deducting attorney fees and costs. For third-party actions completed on or after July 1, 1996, the claim shall be credited with the department's gross share of the recovery, before deducting attorney fees and costs.

(d) Definitions:

(i) As used in this section, "recovery date" means the date the money is received at the department or the date the order confirming the distribution of the recovery becomes final, whichever comes first.

(ii) As used in this section, "recoverable" means any amount due as of the recovery date and/or any amount available to offset case reserved future benefits.

(6) **Second injury claims.** The primary and excess values of any claim which becomes eligible for second injury relief under the provisions of RCW 51.16.120, as now or hereafter amended, shall be reduced by the percentage of relief granted.

(7) **Occupational disease claims.** When a claim results from an employee's exposure to an occupational disease hazard, the "date of injury," solely for the purpose of experience rating, will be the date the claim for benefits was received by the department. The cost of any occupational disease claim, paid from the accident fund and medical aid fund and arising from exposure to the disease hazard under two or more employers, shall be prorated to each period of employment involving exposure to the hazard. Each insured employer who had employed the claimant during the experience period, and for at least ((~~ten~~)) 10 percent of the claimant's exposure to the hazard, shall be charged for his/her share of the claim based upon the prorated costs.

(8) **Maximum claim value.** No claim shall enter an employer's experience record at a value greater than the "maximum claim value." The maximum claim value is set forth in WAC 296-17-880 (Table II).

(9) **Catastrophic losses.** Whenever a single accident results in the deaths or total permanent disability of three or more workers employed by the same employer, costs charged to the employer's experience shall be limited as required by RCW 51.16.130.

(10) **Acts of terrorism.** Whenever any worker insured with the state fund sustains an injury or occupational disease as a result of an incident certified to be an act of terrorism under the U.S. Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, the costs of the resulting claim shall be excluded from the experience rating computation of the worker's employer.

(11) **Claims filed by preferred workers.** The costs of subsequent claims filed by certified preferred workers will not be included in experience calculations, as provided in WAC 296-16-150.

(12) **Life and rescue phase of emergencies:** This provision applies to "emergency workers" of nongovernmental employers assigned to report in classification 7205 (WAC 296-17A-7205) who assist in a life and rescue phase of a state or local emergency (disaster). The life and rescue phase of an emergency is defined in RCW ((~~51.16.130(3)~~))

51.16.220(2) as being the first ((~~seventy-two~~)) 72 hours after a natural or man-made disaster has occurred. For an employer to qualify for this special experience rating relief, a state or local official such as, but not limited to, the governor; a county executive; a mayor; a fire marshal; a sheriff or police chief must declare an emergency and must request help from private sector employers to assist in locating and rescuing survivors. This special relief is only applicable to nongovernmental employers during this initial ((~~seventy-two~~)) 72 hour phase of the declared emergency unless the emergency has been extended by the official who declared the emergency. The cost of injuries or occupational disease claims filed by employees of nongovernmental employers assisting in the life and rescue phase of a declared emergency will not be charged to the experience record of the nongovernmental state fund employer.

(13) **Public health emergency claims:** All accepted claim losses resulting from a public health emergency will not be included in the determination of an employer's experience modification factor. An employer will not lose their claim free discount as a result of an allowed claim caused by a public health emergency during a declared public health emergency.

RDS-7188.3

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

WAC 296-17A-0201 Classification 0201.

0201-01 Bridge, trestle, overhead crossing and viaduct: Construction, maintenance and repair

((~~Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of bridges, trestles, overhead crossings and viaducts including the foundations and approaches. These types of structures provide a series of spans or arches, or a type of vertical and horizontal framework for a road or railroad passage over an obstacle such as a waterway, wide valley, other roads, or railroads. Work contemplated by this classification includes the construction of approaches, abutments, foundation supports, framework, and includes all concrete, iron or steel, timber, or carpentry work to completion of the project. The approach is the area of ground or roadway built up just before entering onto a structure such as a bridge or trestle. The abutments are the reinforced foundation supports at the end of the approach which will bear much of the weight for the structure. The erection of the structure usually begins at both ends of the approaches and abutments and gradually continues toward the center of the structure. This classification includes activities such as, but not limited to, the placement and securing of piles, beams and members by way of boom or crane, forming columns, piers and supports, tying reinforcing steel, set-up and tear down of forms, pouring and finishing of concrete, installing precast deck supports, decking slabs and nonstructural members, constructing the retaining walls, erecting iron railings, and the installation of suspension cables and cable clamps. This classification also includes shaft sinking, pile driving, caisson and cofferdam work as it~~

~~is considered an integral part of the structure's foundation and support.~~

~~This classification excludes asphalt surfacing/resurfacing on roadways which is to be reported separately in classification 0210 and concrete paving which is to be reported separately in classification 0214.~~

~~***Special note*:** Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classifications 0104 or 0202.~~

~~0201-04 Breakwater, jetty, levee: Construction, maintenance and repair~~

~~Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of a jetty, levee or breakwater. These types of barriers or embankments are very similar to a dike, but involve substantially more construction in that they usually begin away from the water and extend into a body of water and are sometimes used as protection for a harbor to prevent adverse currents from interfering with shipping. Work contemplated by this classification involves building, protecting and/or filling in an embankment or barrier of a river, harbor or other body of water. The predominant activity involves earth moving or placing of fill or other material. This classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land, excavation, filling, and grading and involves earth moving equipment such as, but not limited to, drag lines, graders, scrapers, bulldozers, and dump trucks. Materials include, but are not limited to, dirt, sand, stones or boulders, concrete piles, timber or heavy timber cribbing filled with stones or boulders. Often, the barrier or embankment being built is seeded or paved in part with asphalt, concrete, soil, or cement to assist in strengthening the structure.~~

~~This classification excludes pile driving operations in connection with jetty, levee and breakwater operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0202, and asphalt surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~

~~***Special note*:** Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classifications 0104 or 0202.~~

~~0201-05 Bulkhead retaining walls: Construction, maintenance and repair, riprapping - All water hazard~~

~~Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of a bulkhead. A bulkhead is a wall or embankment constructed to protect against potential problems such as earth slides, erosion of banks alongside water, or excessive increases in the water level. Work contemplated by this classification involves building, protecting and/or filling in a wall or embankment of a river, harbor or other body of water, or other areas of land. The predominant activity involves earth moving or placing of fill or other material. This classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land, excavation, filling, and grading. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, drag lines, graders, scrapers, bulldozers, and dump trucks. Materials include, but are not limited to, dirt, sand, stones, boulders, concrete piles, timber or heavy timber cribbing filled with stones or boulders. Often,~~

~~the wall or embankment being built, or if it already exists, is seeded or paved in part with asphalt, concrete, cement, or soil to assist in strengthening the structure. This classification includes riprap work which is a loose assemblage of broken stones erected in water or on soft ground. Such stone serves as a fill-in material to assist with the building of a dike, levee, or bulkhead.~~

~~This classification excludes pile driving operations in connection with bulkhead construction operations which is to be reported separately in classification 0202, and asphalt surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~

~~***Special note*:** Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classifications 0104 or 0202.~~

~~0201-06 Concrete culverts; aluminum, steel, or other types of culverts over 12 feet~~

~~Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or placement of concrete culverts or other types of culverts greater than twelve feet in diameter. A culvert is a sewer or drain running under a road, embankment, or structure such as a bridge. Culverts can be made of material such as, but not limited to, concrete, aluminum, and galvanized steel. Their primary purpose is to channel excess water away from the road, embankment, or structure to assist in preventing water damage or flooding. Work contemplated by this classification includes excavation, laying of sand or gravel, placement of culverts, and filling in the site.~~

~~0201-08 Tunnels and approaches~~

~~Applies to contractors engaged in the construction of tunnels and approaches including the lining, cofferdam work, shaft sinking, and well digging with caissons. A tunnel is a passage through or under a barrier to be used as a roadway, railway or pedestrian walkway. The approach is the area of ground built up before the entrance of a tunnel or similar type of structure. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the construction of approaches, shaft sinking, caisson and cofferdam work, boring, the framework or lining, and all concrete, iron or steel, timber, and carpentry work to completion of the project. In some instances, the initial phase of a tunnel project may require that the approaches and abutments be put in place. This may involve extensive excavation and fill work depending on how uneven the terrain is with the proposed tunnel entrances. The abutments are the reinforced foundation supports at the end of the approach and will bear much of the weight at the tunnel entrances. Most often, the abutments will consist of metal beams or concrete with reinforced steel, that are placed vertically, horizontally or at an angle into the ground. The boring of the tunnel may include the removal of earth, rock and water with mechanical equipment, drilling and boring machines, rock drills and chippers, explosives, well drilling with caissons, and the need for pumps and drains piped to the outside of the bore. Occasionally, a cofferdam is erected which is a temporary structure from which water can be pumped or sucked to provide a dry work area during construction of the structure. Once the structural support is complete, the cofferdam is taken apart and removed. As the bore progresses steel I-beams are placed and horizontal beams or solid bar stock are bolted or welded for support.~~

~~Shielding the bore between the I-beams requires bolting or welding steel plates to the beams. This is followed by filling the gaps between the face of the bore and the shielding with sand or concrete grout. Some tunnels will then be lined with concrete, steel or tile, and lighting, ventilation and drains may be installed.~~

~~This classification excludes underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1702, and asphalt surfacing/resurfacing or concrete paving which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~

~~0201-09 Diking, N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to contractors engaged in the construction of dikes not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). A dike is a type of protective barrier or embankment which keeps a body of water such as a river in its proper channel and prevents the erosion of banks. Work contemplated by this classification involves building up and/or protecting the embankment. This classification includes, but is not limited to, earth moving work, assemblage of loose stone or rock, placement of sandbags or concrete piles, fill dirt or broken pieces of concrete, or building of crib work which may be filled in with stone or other types of fill. This classification also applies to diking or ditching work in connection with oil spill clean-up such as alongside a river bank or other shoreline.~~

~~This classification excludes pile driving operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0202.~~

~~***Special note*:** Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classifications 0104 or 0202.~~))

Applies to:

Construction, maintenance or repair of bridges, trestles, overhead crossings, and viaducts including the foundations and approaches.

The structures in this classification provide a series of spans or arches or a type of framework for a road or railroad passage over an obstacle, such as a waterway, wide valley, other roads, or railroads.

The approach is the area of ground or roadway built up just before entering onto a structure such as a bridge or trestle.

The abutments are the reinforced foundation supports at the end of the approach, which will bear much of the weight for the structure.

The erection of the structure usually begins at both ends of the approaches and abutments and gradually continues toward the center of the structure.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Constructing approaches, abutments, foundation supports, and framework;

• All concrete, iron, steel, timber, or carpentry work needed to complete the project;

• Placing and securing piles, beams and members by way of boom or crane;

• Forming columns, piers, and supports;

• Tying reinforcing steel;

• Setting-up and tearing down of forms;

• Pouring and finishing of concrete;

• Installing precast deck supports, decking slabs, and nonstructural members;
• Constructing retaining walls;
• Erecting iron railings;
• Installing suspension cables and cable clamps;
• Shaft sinking, pile driving, caisson, and cofferdam work as it is considered an integral part of the structure's foundation and support.

Exclusions:
• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing on roadways is classified in 0210;
• Concrete paving, except as described above, is classified in 0214.
***Special note*:** Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classification 0104 or 0202.

0201-04 Breakwater, jetty, levee: Construction, maintenance and repair

Applies to:
Construction, maintenance or repair of a jetty, levee, or breakwater.
Work in this classification involves building, protecting and/or filling in an embankment or barrier of a river, harbor or other body of water. The barriers or embankments are very similar to a dike, but involve substantially more construction in that they usually begin away from the water and extend into a body of water and are sometimes used as protection for a harbor to prevent adverse currents from interfering with shipping. The predominant activity involves earth moving or placing of fill or other material.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Land clearing;
• Excavating;
• Filling;
• Grading;
• Seeding or paving parts of the barrier or embankment with asphalt, concrete, soil, or cement to assist in strengthening the structure.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:
• Bulldozers;
• Drag lines;
• Dump trucks;
• Graders;
• Scrapers.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:
• Concrete piles;
• Dirt;
• Sand;
• Stones or boulders;
• Timber or heavy timber cribbing filled with stones or boulders.

Exclusions:
• Pile driving operations in connection with jetty, levee, and breakwater operations are classified in 0202;

• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing, except as described above, is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classification 0104 or 0202.

0201-05 Bulkhead retaining walls: Construction, maintenance and repair, riprapping - All water hazard

Applies to:

Construction, maintenance, or repair of a bulkhead.

A bulkhead is a wall or embankment constructed to protect against potential problems such as earth slides, erosion of banks alongside water, or excessive increases in the water level. Work contemplated by this classification involves building, protecting and/or filling in a wall or embankment of a river, harbor or other body of water, or other areas of land. The predominant activity involves earth moving or placing of fill or other material.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Land clearing;
• Excavating;
• Filling;
• Grading;
• Seeding or paving parts of the wall or embankment with asphalt, concrete, cement, or soil to assist in strengthening the structure;
• Riprapping work - A loose gathering of broken stones erected in water or on soft ground.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

• Bulldozers;
• Drag lines;
• Dump trucks;
• Graders;
• Scrapers.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Concrete piles;
• Dirt;
• Sand;
• Stones or boulders;
• Timber or heavy timber cribbing filled with stones or boulders.

Exclusions:

• Pile driving operations in connection with bulkhead construction operations are classified in 0202;
• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing, except as described above, is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classification 0104 or 0202.

0201-06 Concrete culverts; aluminum, steel, or other types of culverts over 12 feet

Applies to:

Construction or placement of concrete culverts or other types of culverts greater than 12 feet in diameter.

A culvert is a sewer or drain running under a road, embankment, or structure such as a bridge. Their primary purpose is to channel excess water away from the road, embankment, or structure to assist in preventing water damage or flooding.

Culverts can be made of material such as, but not limited to:

- Aluminum;
- Concrete;
- Galvanized steel.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Excavating;
- Laying of sand or gravel;
- Placing of culverts;
- Filling in the site.

0201-08 Tunnels and approaches

Applies to:

Construction of tunnels and approaches including the lining, cofferdam work, shaft sinking, and well digging with caissons.

A tunnel is a passage through or under a barrier used as a roadway, railway, or pedestrian walkway. The approach is the area of ground built up before the entrance of a tunnel or similar type of structure. The abutments are the reinforced foundation supports at the end of the approach and will bear much of the weight at the tunnel entrances.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Constructing approaches;
- Shaft sinking;
- Caisson and cofferdam work;
- Boring;
- Constructing the framework or lining;
- All concrete, iron or steel, timber, and carpentry work to completion of the project.

Work processes may include, but are not limited to:

- The initial phase of a tunnel project may require that the approaches and abutments be put in place. This may involve extensive excavation and fill work depending on how uneven the terrain is with the proposed tunnel entrances;
- Abutments often consist of metal beams or concrete with reinforced steel, that are placed vertically, horizontally, or at an angle into the ground;
- Boring of the tunnel may include the removal of earth, rock, and water with mechanical equipment, drilling and boring machines, rock drills and chippers, explosives, well drilling with caissons, and the need for pumps and drains piped to the outside of the bore;
- Occasionally, a cofferdam is erected which is a temporary structure from which water can be pumped or sucked to provide a dry work area during construction of the structure. Once the structural support is complete, the cofferdam is taken apart and removed;
- Steel I-beams are placed and horizontal beams or solid bar stock are bolted or welded for support as the bore progresses;

• Shielding the bore between the I-beams requires bolting or welding steel plates to the beams;

• Filling the gaps between the face of the bore and the shielding with sand or concrete grout;

• Tunnels may be lined with concrete, steel, or tile;

• Lighting, ventilation, and drains may be installed.

Exclusions:

• Underground mining operations are classified in 1702.

• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing or concrete paving, except as described above, are classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

0201-09 Diking, N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Construction of dikes not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

• Diking or ditching work in connection with oil spill clean-up such as alongside a river bank or other shoreline.

A dike is a type of protective barrier or embankment which keeps a body of water, such as a river, in its proper channel and prevents the erosion of banks.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Building up or protecting the embankment;

• Earth moving;

• Gathering together loose stone or rock;

• Placing sandbags or concrete piles, fill dirt, or broken pieces of concrete;

• Building crib work, which may be filled in with stone or other types of fill.

Exclusion:

• Pile driving operations are classified in 0202.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classification 0104 or 0202.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 14-24-049, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15)

WAC 296-17A-0308 Classification 0308.

0308-00 Chemical spraying and fumigating

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in providing chemical spraying and fumigating services only to established residential landscaping and commercial properties. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the application of various liquid and granular chemicals (fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, insecticides, iron, nitrogen, slow release food stakes) for use on grass, plants, shrubs, flowers, trees, moss, ivy or weeds. Employees of establishments subject to this classification arrive at the location site in a tank truck equipped with a premixed solution that is dispensed with a spray hose, or by fertilizer spreaders, injection guns, and back pack dispensers.~~

~~This classification excludes chemical spraying of roadway median strips by nonmunicipal employees adjacent to state, city or town roadways which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; chemical spraying done in connection with forest roads or reforestation projects which is to be reported in the applicable forestry classification; pest and termite control which is to be reported separately in classification 6602; chemical spraying and fumigating by employees of cities, counties, state agencies, or other municipalities which is to be reported in the classification applicable to the type of municipality performing the work; chemical spraying of agricultural farms or orchards which *may* be reported separately in classification 4808 or in the agricultural classification applicable to the employer's operation; and crop dusting by aircraft which is to be reported separately in classification 6903.~~

~~0308-01 Lawn care maintenance~~

~~Applies to contractors engaged in maintenance of established lawns and gardens. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, mowing and thatching lawns, edging, weeding flower beds, raking, rototilling gardens, application of fertilizers, and spraying and trimming of shrubs. Also included is minor landscape renovation and/or restoration activities incidental to, and performed as part of, the lawn care maintenance contract for an existing lawn or landscape such as the removal and replacement of plants, turf repair or reseeding of grass, and the spreading of decorative rock, topsoil, or bark. This classification includes replacement of sprinkler heads and cleaning of lawn type sprinkler systems only when performed in connection with and incidental to the lawn care maintenance contract. Contractors who provide snow blowing and snow removal services using hand-held or push-propelled equipment are included in this classification. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, riding or power lawn mowers, power sweepers, edgers, thatchers, weed eaters, grass blowers, fertilizer spreaders, sprayers, gas or electric power tools, and hand tools.~~

~~This classification excludes new landscape construction which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; tree care and pruning services which are to be reported separately in classification 0106; grading, clearing, or contouring of land which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; installation, service or repair of lawn type sprinkler systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; the installation, service or repair of above or below ground agricultural irrigation systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; the installation or on-site maintenance of roofing materials composed of impermeable barriers, sod, soil, and plants, sometimes termed landscape roofing, living roofing, garden roofing, green/environmentally beneficial roofing, brown/biodiverse roofing, or vegetative roofing, which is to be reported in classification 0507; any installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system, which is reported in classification 0507.~~

~~***Special notes***: Classifications 0308 and 0301 may be assigned to the same business provided that the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.~~

~~Care should be exercised in the assignment of this classification when tree services are included. Tree care service contracts generally call for the radical topping, pruning or cutting of tree limbs to remove or eliminate a hazard to buildings, property, or power lines. Tree trimming as part of this classification is only for the purpose~~

~~of shaping and maintaining healthy trees and to control size for the visual relationship to other landscape material.~~))

Applies to:

Businesses providing chemical spraying and fumigating services only to established residential landscaping and commercial properties.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Arriving at the location site in a tank truck equipped with a premixed solution that is dispensed with a spray hose, or by fertilizer spreaders, injection guns, and back pack dispensers.

• Applying various liquid and granular chemicals (fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, insecticides, iron, nitrogen, slow release food stakes) on grass, plants, shrubs, flowers, trees, moss, ivy or weeds.

Exclusions:

• Chemical spraying of roadway median strips by nonmunicipal employees adjacent to state, city, or town roadways is classified in 0101.

• Chemical spraying done in connection with forest roads or reforestation projects is classified in the applicable forestry classification.

• Chemical spraying and fumigating by employees of cities, counties, state agencies, or other municipalities is classified in the classification applicable to the type of municipality performing the work.

• Chemical spraying of agricultural farms or orchards may be reported in classification 4808 or in the agricultural classification applicable to the employer's operation.

• Pest and termite control is classified in 6602.

• Crop dusting by aircraft is classified in 6903.

0308-01 Lawn care maintenance

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in maintenance of established lawns and gardens.

• Businesses providing snow blowing and snow removal services using hand-held or push-propelled equipment.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Applying fertilizers;

• Edging;

• Minor landscape renovation and/or restoration activities incidental to, and performed as part of, the lawn care maintenance contract for an existing lawn or landscape, such as the removal and replacement of plants, turf repair or reseeding of grass, and the spreading of decorative rock, topsoil, or bark;

• Mowing and thatching lawns;

• Raking;

• Replacing sprinkler heads and cleaning of lawn type sprinkler systems only when performed in connection with and incidental to the lawn care maintenance contract;

• Rototilling gardens;

• Spraying and trimming of shrubs;

• Weeding.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Edgers;

• Fertilizer spreaders;
• Gas or electric power tools;
• Grass blowers;
• Hand tools;
• Power sweepers;
• Riding or power lawn mowers;
• Sprayers;
• Thatchers;
• Weed eaters.

Exclusions:
• New landscape construction is classified in 0301.
• Tree care and pruning services is classified in 0106.
• Grading, clearing, or contouring of land is classified in 0101.
• Installation, service, or repair of lawn type sprinkler systems is classified in 0301.
• Installation, service, or repair of above or below ground agricultural irrigation systems is classified in 0301.
• Installation or on-site maintenance of roofing materials composed of impermeable barriers, sod, soil, and plants, sometimes termed landscape roofing, living roofing, garden roofing, green/environmentally beneficial roofing, brown/biodiverse roofing, or vegetative roofing, is classified in 0507.
• Installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system is classified in 0507.

Special notes: Classifications 0308 and 0301 may be assigned to the same business provided that the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

Care should be exercised in the assignment of this classification when tree services are included. Tree care service contracts generally call for the radical topping, pruning, or cutting of tree limbs to remove or eliminate a hazard to buildings, property, or power lines. Tree trimming as part of this classification is only for the purpose of shaping and maintaining healthy trees and to control size for the visual relationship to other landscape material.

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

WAC 296-17A-0403 Classification 0403.

0403-00 Sign: Erection, repair, and/or removal, including related painting and maintenance

((~~Applies to contractors engaged in the erection, repair, and/or removal of signs, including related painting and maintenance. Signs include, but are not limited to, commercial business or personal property signs, advertisement billboards, poster panels erected at commercial or residential properties, private properties, buildings or structures, or open spaces. Signs may be made of wood, metal, plastic, glass, or neon tube. Free standing sign erection process begins with digging or drilling holes in which to stand or set poles or posts. The sign is attached to the pole or post prior to standing or is lifted with a boom or crane to be mounted and secured. Other signs are mounted and secured directly to buildings or structures. This classification includes the related electrical hook-up work to install neon and~~

~~digital signs such as those located at banks and stores including the maintenance, repair, and painting of signs at the customer's location or at the contractor's shop.~~

~~This classification excludes the installation or removal of highway, street, or roadway signs that specify roadway information (such as speed limits, road conditions, city and town mile destinations) which are mounted on overpasses or erected alongside the roadway which are to be reported separately in classification 0219; the placement of temporary signs which is to be reported separately in classification 4910; or the manufacturing of signs which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.~~

~~0403-10 Sign painting or lettering outside buildings or structures, N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to contractors engaged in sign painting or lettering outside buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), and includes all contractor's shop operations. Generally, this classification involves specialty lettering or painting such as, but not limited to, business logos, addresses, business hours or phone numbers, murals or other artwork.~~

~~This classification excludes contractors engaged in the installation or removal of highway, street, or roadway signs that specify roadway information (such as speed limits, road conditions, city and town mile destinations) which are mounted on overpasses or erected alongside the roadway which are to be reported separately in classification 0219; striping parking lots and painting curbs (and numbering on curbs) which is to be reported separately in classification 0219; sign painting or lettering inside of buildings, including inside murals or other artwork, which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; exterior painting of buildings or structures which are to be reported separately in classification 0504; painting or lettering in connection with an automotive body shop which is to be reported separately in classification 3412; and the erection, repair or removal of outdoor signs which is to be reported separately in classification 0403-00.~~))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the erection, repair, or removal of signs, including related painting and maintenance.

Signs may be made of wood, metal, plastic, glass, or neon tube.

Types of signs include, but are not limited to:

• Advertisement billboards;

• Commercial business or personal property signs;

• Poster panels erected at commercial or residential properties, private properties, buildings or structures, or open spaces.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Digging or drilling holes to stand or set poles or posts;

• Attaching sign to the pole or post prior to standing or lifting it with a boom or crane to be mounted and secured;

• Mounting or securing signs directly to buildings or structures;

• Electrical hook-up work installing neon and digital signs such as those located at banks and stores;

• Maintenance, repair, and painting of signs at customer's location or at the contractor's shop.

Exclusions:

• Installation or removal of highway, street, or roadway signs that specify roadway information (such as speed limits, road conditions, city and town mile destinations) which are mounted on overpasses or erected alongside the roadway is classified in 0219.

• Placement of temporary signs is classified in 4910.

• Manufacturing of signs is classified in the applicable classification.

0403-10 Sign painting or lettering outside buildings or structures, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in sign painting or lettering outside buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), and includes all shop operations.

This classification involves specialty lettering or painting such as, but not limited to, business logos, addresses, business hours or phone numbers, or murals or other artwork.

Exclusions:

• Installation or removal of highway, street, or roadway signs that specify roadway information (such as speed limits, road conditions, city and town mile destinations) is classified in 0219.

• Striping parking lots and painting curbs (and numbering on curbs) is classified in 0219.

• Sign painting or lettering inside of buildings, including inside murals or other artwork, is classified in 4109.

• Exterior painting of buildings or structures is classified in 0504.

• Painting or lettering in connection with an automotive body shop is classified in 3412.

• Erection, repair, or removal of outdoor signs is classified in 0403-00.

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

WAC 296-17A-0803 Classification 0803.

0803-00 Cities and towns - All other employees

((~~Applies to employees of cities or towns who:~~

~~• Perform manual labor;~~

~~• Supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance; and~~

~~• Operate machinery or equipment, including buses. This classification includes:~~

~~• Administrative personnel with field exposure, such as engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists. For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to a work assignment, such as an auditor or social worker would encounter.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

~~• Municipal power districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301;~~

~~• Privately owned and operated bus or transit systems which are to be reported separately in classification 1407;~~

~~• Public utility water districts, co-ops, or privately operated water distribution systems, which are to be reported separately in classification 1507;~~

~~• Law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6905 and 6906, as appropriate;~~

~~• Firefighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904;~~

~~• Volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901; and~~

~~• Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5305.~~))

Applies to:

Employees of cities or towns who have field exposure; perform or supervise manual labor; or operate machinery or equipment, including buses.

For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to a work assignment, such as an auditor or social worker would encounter.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Biologists;
• Bus drivers;
• Engineers;
• Safety inspectors;
• Supervisors of work crews performing manual labor, such as custodial or maintenance crews;
• Other administrative personnel with field exposure.

Exclusions:

• Clerical office and administrative employees of cities or towns are classified in 5305.
• Municipal power districts are classified in 1301.
• Privately owned and operated bus or transit systems are classified in 1407.
• Public utility water districts, co-ops, or privately operated water distribution systems are classified in 1507.
• Law enforcement officers are classified in 6905 or 6906.
• Firefighters are classified in 6904.
• Volunteers are classified in 6901.

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

WAC 296-17A-1002 Classification 1002.

1002-00 Sawmills: Operation and maintenance

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in the operation and maintenance of a sawmill. Sawmills receive raw logs which they usually store temporarily in their yard before cutting them into rough and finished lumber. This classification includes operations such as, but not limited to, loading raw logs onto the conveyor or log slip; sawing logs with a variety of head, cut-off, circular or band saws; grading and sorting lumber; drying green (wet) lumber; and the stacking and storing of lumber. The raw logs are cut into rough lumber, such as cants and blocks, or into finished lumber, such as posts, planks or boards.~~

~~This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or use of a portable sawmill, which is to be reported separately in classification 5001, and establishments engaged *only* in the manufacturing of wood, veneer, veneer products, or lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing being performed.~~

~~1002-08 Shake and shingle mills - Automated process (*to be assigned by classifications underwriter*)~~

~~Applies to establishments operating an automated shake and shingle mill which manufacture shakes, shingles and/or ridge caps using automated processes. For purposes of this classification, automated processes refers to shake and shingle mills equipped with automatic feeders on all saws, adjustable packing and cutting stations, and fully automatic systems for conveying material to work stations. All equipment must be equipped with automatic shut off switches. Within a shingle mill the operation of a trim saw must be performed by an individual as a separate function from that of the shingle saw operator (shingle sawyer is not to perform both functions). Shake splitters must be equipped with a gauge control mechanism which permits the operator to automatically set the thickness of the cut. Conveyor systems must have dual controls to allow the deck man and sawyer the ability to control incoming material to the work station.~~

~~Block mills must be equipped with an automated pallet dump to eliminate the handling of material to the sawyer work station or an adjustable scissor lift adjacent to the shingle saw or shake splitter. Blocked wood purchased by mills must be contained in pallets prior to entering the mill yard or premises. Log mills must be equipped with a fully mechanized log slip (used to move logs into the deck area), log levelers, stabilizers, and lifters must be present in the deck area, automatic deck cut-off saw, live deck for moving material from the deck to the splitting area and overhead mounted splitters. Trim saws, also referred to as clipper saws, must be equipped with a laser guide or quartz light. This lighting reveals to the operator where its saw blade is in relationship to the material being processed.~~

~~For purposes of this classification, the following terms or words shall be given the meanings below:~~

~~*Automatic deck or cut-off saw*: A large saw, usually circular, used to trim logs to a specified length (rounds) before they enter a manufacturing plant.~~

~~*Clipper saw*: A machine used to make shingle edges parallel.~~

~~*Shingle*: Roofing or siding material having sawn faces and backs, are of a standard thickness at the butt end and tapered finish at the other end.~~

~~*Shake*: Roofing or siding material having at least one surface with a natural grain textured split surface.~~

~~*Live deck*: A chain driven platform located in the same proximity as the deck saw and is used to convey cut rounds from the cutting area to the splitting area.~~

~~*Log stabilizer*: A levered device adjacent to the deck saw used to hold the log steady while it is being cut.~~

~~*Log slip*: A chain driven conveyor used to move logs into the deck area.~~

~~*Laser or quartz guide light*: An overhead mounted light above a saw that illuminates that portion of a work surface where the saw blade will pass or make a cut.~~

~~*Log leveler*: A levered device adjacent to the deck saw used to level a log automatically.~~

~~*Overhead splitter*: A ceiling mounted hydraulic, air, or electrically operated apparatus with wedge shaped end that is used to split log rounds into block wood when activated by the splitterman.~~

~~*Shingle saw*: A machine used to make shingles.~~

~~*Shake splitter*: A machine used to split blocks into shake blanks.~~

~~*Shake saw*: A machine used to saw shake blanks into a finished wedged shaped product.~~

~~This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or the cutting and splitting of shake or shingle bolts, which are to be reported separately in classification 5001.~~

~~***Special notes***: Shake and shingle mills not meeting all the conditions as set forth above shall be reported separately in classification 1005 "shake and/or shingle mills."~~))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation and maintenance of a sawmill.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Receiving raw logs which are usually stored temporarily in their yard before cutting them into rough and finished lumber;

• Loading raw logs onto the conveyor or log slip;

• Sawing logs with a variety of head, cut-off, circular or band saws;

• Grading and sorting lumber;

• Drying green (wet) lumber;

• Stacking and storing of lumber;

• Cutting raw logs into rough lumber, such as cants and blocks, or into finished lumber, such as posts, planks, or boards.

Exclusions:

• All operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or use of a portable sawmill, are classified in 5001.

• Businesses engaged only in manufacturing of wood, veneer, veneer products, or lumber remanufacturing are classified in the classification applicable to the manufacturing being performed.

1002-08 Shake and shingle mills - Automated process
(*to be assigned by classifications underwriter*)

Applies to:

Businesses operating an automated shake and shingle mill which manufacture shakes, shingles, or ridge caps using automated processes.

Safeguards that MUST be in place include, but are not limited to:

• Shake and shingle mills equipped with automatic feeders on all saws;

• Adjustable packing and cutting stations;

• Fully automatic systems for conveying material to work stations;

• All equipment must be equipped with automatic shut off switches;

• Within a shingle mill the operation of a trim saw must be performed by an individual as a separate function from that of the shingle saw operator (shingle sawyer is not to perform both functions);

• Shake splitters must be equipped with a gauge control mechanism which permits the operator to automatically set the thickness of the cut;

• Conveyor systems must have dual controls to allow the deck man and sawyer the ability to control incoming material to the work station;

• Block mills must be equipped with an automated pallet dump to eliminate the handling of material to the sawyer work station or an adjustable scissor lift adjacent to the shingle saw or shake splitter;

• Blocked wood purchased by mills must be contained in pallets prior to entering the mill yard or premises;

• Log mills must be equipped with a fully mechanized log slip (used to move logs into the deck area);

• Log levelers, stabilizers, and lifters must be present in the deck area;

• Automatic deck cut-off saw;

• Live deck for moving material from the deck to the splitting area;

• Overhead mounted splitters;

• Trim saws, also referred to as clipper saws, must be equipped with a laser guide or quartz light. This lighting reveals to the operator where its saw blade is in relationship to the material being processed.

For purposes of this classification, the following terms or words have the meanings below:

Automatic deck or *cut-off saw*: A large saw, usually circular, used to trim logs to a specified length (rounds) before they enter a manufacturing plant.

Clipper saw: A machine used to make shingle edges parallel.

Shingle: Roofing or siding material having sawn faces and backs; are of a standard thickness at the butt end and tapered finish at the other end.

Shake: Roofing or siding material having at least one surface with a natural grain textured split surface.

Live deck: A chain driven platform located in the same proximity as the deck saw and is used to convey cut rounds from the cutting area to the splitting area.

Log stabilizer: A levered device adjacent to the deck saw used to hold the log steady while it is being cut.

Log slip: A chain driven conveyor used to move logs into the deck area.

Laser or *quartz guide light*: An overhead mounted light above a saw that illuminates that portion of a work surface where the saw blade will pass or make a cut.

Log leveler: A levered device adjacent to the deck saw used to level a log automatically.

Overhead splitter: A ceiling mounted hydraulic, air, or electrically operated apparatus with wedge shaped end that is used to split log rounds into block wood when activated by the splitterman.

Shingle saw: A machine used to make shingles.

Shake splitter: A machine used to split blocks into shake blanks.

Shake saw: A machine used to saw shake blanks into a finished wedged shaped product.

Exclusions:

• All operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or the cutting and splitting of shake or shingle bolts, are classified in classification 5001.

• Shake and shingle mills not meeting all of the conditions set forth above are classified in classification 1005.

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

WAC 296-17A-1301 Classification 1301.

1301-00 Electric light and power plants operated by cities, towns, or counties

((~~Applies to establishments, operated by a city, town, or county, engaged in generating and distributing electricity to their residents. These may be hydroelectric, fossil fuel steam or turbo-generator plants. This classification includes the regular installation, maintenance and repair of power plant machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), the installation and maintenance of circuit breakers and transformers on poles, pole-to-house hook-ups (service connections), meter installation and meter readers when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment may include, but not be limited to, boilers, turbines, generators, cables, transformers, switchgears, circuit breakers, control panels, substations, poles, lines, relays, computers, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, meters and hand tools. Clerical office and administrative personnel are to be reported separately in classification 5305 for a city or town, or 5306 for a county.~~

~~This classification excludes contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0601; contractors engaged in the installation of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0603 as applicable; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.~~

~~1301-01 Electric light and power cooperatives~~

~~Applies to establishments, in the form of cooperatives, engaged in generating and distributing electricity to their customers. A cooperative is formed by, and owned jointly by, those who make use of the service being provided. The power may be generated by a hydroelectric, fossil fuel steam or turbo-generator plant. This classification is appropriate whether a cooperative owns a power plant or is distributing power purchased from another utility company. Work contemplated by this classification includes the regular installation, maintenance and repair of power plant machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), the installation and maintenance of circuit breakers and transformers on poles, pole-to-house hook-ups (service connections), meter installation and meter readers when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment may include, but not be limited to, boilers, turbines, generators, cables, transformers, switchgears, circuit breakers, control panels, substations, poles, lines, relays, computers, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, meters and hand tools. Clerical office and administrative personnel are to be reported separately as appropriate for the ownership of the cooperative; 5305 for cities and towns; 5306 for counties; or 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.~~

~~This classification excludes contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0601; contractors engaged in the installation of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0603 as applicable; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.~~

~~1301-02 Electric light and power plants operated by public utility districts~~

~~Applies to establishments, in the form of a public utility district (P.U.D.), engaged in generating and distributing electric power to a part of a county. This classification applies whether a P.U.D. owns a power plant or is distributing power purchased from another utility. Work contemplated by this classification includes the regular installation, maintenance and repair of power plant machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), the installation and maintenance of circuit breakers and transformers on poles, pole-to-house hook-ups (service connections), meter installation and meter readers when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment may include, but not be limited to, boilers, turbines, generators, cables, transformers, switchgears, circuit breakers, control panels, substations, poles, lines, relays, computers, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, meters and hand tools. Clerical office and administrative personnel are to be reported separately in 5306.~~

~~This classification excludes contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0601; contractors engaged in the installation of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0603 as applicable; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.~~

~~1301-05 Steam heat power plants~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a steam heat power plant. These businesses use coal, oil, natural gases or electric power to produce steam which is distributed through a network of under or overground pipes to customers (the plant must be very near the purchaser). The initial process of producing the steam is the same as the process used in a steam powered electric generating plant, but the steam is channeled out to the purchaser instead of being used to turn turbines. The purchasers use the steam for heating buildings, operating saunas, as a heat source for cooking or processing in food processing plants, breweries or restaurants, producing the heat needed for wood drying kilns, or to convert back to hot water. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the regular installation, maintenance or repair of plant machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of over or underground pipes, main-to-user hook-ups, meter installation and meter readers. Clerical office and administrative personnel are to be reported separately as~~

~~appropriate for the ownership of the steam plant; 5305 for cities and towns; 5306 for counties; or 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.~~

~~This classification excludes contractors engaged in over or underground pipeline construction, maintenance or repair, main-to-house line extensions and hook-ups, who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in the installation or contract maintenance of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0603; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.~~))

Applies to:

Businesses, operated by a city, town, or county, generating and distributing electricity to their residents. These may be hydroelectric, fossil fuel steam, or turbo-generator plants.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Regular installation, maintenance, and repair of power plant machinery and equipment;

• Extension and maintenance of lines including poles, towers, and underground lines;

• Installation and maintenance of circuit breakers and transformers on poles;

• Pole-to-house hook-ups (service connections);

• Meter installation and meter reading when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

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

• Boilers;
• Cables;
• Circuit breakers;
• Computers;
• Control panels;
• Cranes;
• Forklifts;
• Generators;
• Hand tools;
• Lines;
• Meters;
• Poles;
• Relays;
• Substations;
• Switchgears;
• Transformers;
• Turbines;
• Vehicles and garages;
• Warehouse equipment.

Exclusions:

• Clerical office and administrative personnel are reported separately in 5305 for a city or town, or 5306 for a county.

• Underground line construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0107.

• Overhead line, pole, and tower construction, maintenance, or repair, are classified in 0509.

• Wiring within buildings is classified in 0601.

• Installation of machinery or equipment is classified in 0601 or 0603, as applicable.

• Construction of any buildings is classified in the applicable construction classification.

1301-01 Electric light and power cooperatives

Applies to:

Cooperatives generating and distributing electricity to their customers.

A cooperative is formed by, and owned jointly by, those who make use of the service being provided. The power may be generated by a hydroelectric, fossil fuel steam, or turbo-generator plant. This classification is appropriate whether a cooperative owns a power plant or is distributing power purchased from another utility company.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Regular installation, maintenance, and repair of power plant machinery and equipment;

• Extension and maintenance of lines including poles, towers, and underground lines;

• Installation and maintenance of circuit breakers and transformers on poles;

• Pole-to-house hook-ups (service connections);

• Meter installation and meter reading when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

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

• Boilers;
• Cables;
• Circuit breakers;
• Computers;
• Control panels;
• Cranes;
• Forklifts;
• Generators;
• Hand tools;
• Lines;
• Meters;
• Poles;
• Relays;
• Substations;
• Switchgears;
• Transformers;
• Turbines;
• Vehicles and garages;
• Warehouse equipment.

Exclusions:

• Clerical office and administrative personnel are reported separately in the classification appropriate for the ownership of the cooperative; 5305 for cities and towns; 5306 for counties; or 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.

• Underground line construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0107.

• Overhead line, pole, and tower construction, maintenance, or repair, are classified in 0509.

• Wiring within buildings is classified in 0601.

• Installation of machinery or equipment is classified in 0601 or 0603, as applicable.

• Construction of any buildings is classified in the applicable construction classification.

1301-02 Electric light and power plants operated by public utility districts

Applies to:

Public utility districts (PUDs) generating and distributing electric power to a part of a county. This classification applies whether the public utility district owns a power plant or is distributing power purchased from another utility.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Regular installation, maintenance, and repair of power plant machinery and equipment;

• Extension and maintenance of lines including poles, towers, and underground lines;

• Installation and maintenance of circuit breakers and transformers on poles;

• Pole-to-house hook-ups (service connections);

• Meter installation and meter reading when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

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

• Boilers;
• Cables;
• Circuit breakers;
• Computers;
• Control panels;
• Cranes;
• Forklifts;
• Generators;
• Hand tools;
• Lines;
• Meters;
• Poles;
• Relays;
• Substations;
• Switchgears;
• Transformers;
• Turbines;
• Vehicles and garages;
• Warehouse equipment.

Exclusions:

• Clerical office and administrative personnel are reported separately in 5306.

• Underground line construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0107.

• Overhead line, pole, and tower construction, maintenance, or repair, are classified in 0509.

• Wiring within buildings is classified in 0601.

• Installation of machinery or equipment is classified in 0601 or 0603, as applicable.

• Construction of any buildings is classified in the applicable construction classification.

1301-05 Steam heat power plants

Applies to:

Businesses operating a steam heat power plant. These businesses use coal, oil, natural gases, or electric power to produce steam which is distributed through a network of under or overground pipes to customers (the plant must be very near the purchaser). The initial process of producing the steam is the same as the process used in a steam powered electric generating plant, but the steam is channeled out to the purchaser instead of being used to turn turbines. The purchasers use the steam for heating buildings, operating saunas, as a heat source for cooking or processing in food processing plants, breweries or restaurants, producing the heat needed for wood drying kilns, or to convert back to hot water.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Regular installation, maintenance, and repair of plant machinery and equipment;

• Extension and maintenance of over or underground pipes;

• Main-to-user hook-ups;

• Meter installation and meter reading when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

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

• Boilers;
• Cables;
• Circuit breakers;
• Computers;
• Control panels;
• Cranes;
• Forklifts;
• Generators;
• Hand tools;
• Lines;
• Meters;
• Poles;
• Relays;
• Substations;
• Switchgears;
• Transformers;
• Turbines;
• Vehicles and garages;
• Warehouse equipment.

Exclusions:

• Clerical office and administrative personnel are reported separately in the classification appropriate for the ownership of the steam plant; 5305 for cities and towns; 5306 for counties; or 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.

• Over or underground pipeline construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0107.

• Main-to-house line extensions and hook-ups are classified in 0107.

• Installation or contract maintenance of machinery or equipment are classified in 0603.

• Construction of any buildings is classified in the applicable construction classification.

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

WAC 296-17A-2105 Classification 2105.

2105-00 Beer, ale, wine and soft drink importers, exporters and distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

((Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of beer, ale, wine and soft drinks. These establishments carry a wide selection of soft drinks, domestic and import beers, ales, and wine, as well as beer pumps and ice. Product stock is received directly from the breweries, wineries, manufacturers or larger distributors, and stored in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms on pallets, in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, kegs or canisters. Stock is then distributed to customers such as, but not limited to, restaurants, lounges and bars, hotels, grocery stores, or other commercial businesses. This classification includes route drivers and driver's assistants.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation, service and repair of vending machines which are to be reported separately in classification 0606, and breweries, wineries, and beverage bottlers, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 3702.

Special notes: Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

2105-01 Beer, ale and wine importers, exporters and distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of beer, ale and wine, but not in soft drink beverages. These establishments carry a wide selection of domestic and import beers, ales or wines, as well as beer pumps and ice. Product stock is received directly from the breweries, wineries, manufacturers, or larger distributors and stored in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms on pallets, in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, kegs or canisters. Stock is then distributed to customers such as, but not limited to, restaurants, lounges and bars, hotels, grocery stores, or other commercial businesses. This classification includes route drivers and driver's assistants.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation, service and repair of vending machines which are to be reported separately in classification 0606, and breweries, wineries and beverage bottlers, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 3702.

Special notes: Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

2105-02 Soft drink importers, exporters and distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of soft drink beverages but not alcoholic beverages. Product stock is received directly from the manu-

~~facturers or larger distributors and stored in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms on pallets, in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, or canisters. Stock is then distributed to customers such as, but not limited to, restaurants, lounges and bars, hotels, grocery stores, or other commercial beverages. This classification includes route drivers and driver's assistants.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation, service and repair of vending machines which are to be reported separately in classification 0606, and establishments that bottle beverages which are to be reported separately in classification 3702.~~

~~***Special note*:** Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.~~))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of beer, ale, wine, and soft drinks.

Products include, but are not limited to, a wide selection of:

- Ales;
- Domestic and import beers;
- Soft drinks;
- Wines;
- Beer pumps and ice.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving product stock;
- Storing in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms;
- Distributing stock to customers;
- Driving routes and assisting drivers.

Product is stored on pallets; in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, kegs, or canisters.

Product is received directly from the breweries, wineries, manufacturers, or larger distributors.

Customers include, but are not limited to:

- Bars and lounges;
- Grocery stores;
- Hotels;
- Restaurants;
- Other commercial businesses.

Exclusions:

- Installation, service, and repair of vending machines are classified in 0606;
- Breweries, wineries, or beverage bottlers, N.O.C. are classified in 3702.

***Special notes*:** Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

2105-01 Beer, ale and wine importers, exporters and distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of beer, ale, and wine, but **not soft drink beverages.**

Products include, but are not limited to, a wide selection of:

- Ales;
- Domestic and import beers;
- Wines;
- As well as beer pumps and ice.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving product stock;
- Storing in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms;
- Distributing stock to customers;
- Driving routes and assisting drivers.

Product is stored on pallets; in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, kegs, or canisters.

Product is received directly from the breweries, wineries, manufacturers, or larger distributors.

Customers include, but are not limited to:

- Bars and lounges;
- Grocery stores;
- Hotels;
- Restaurants;
- Other commercial businesses.

Exclusions:

- Installation, service, and repair of vending machines are classified in 0606;
- Breweries, wineries, and beverage bottlers, N.O.C. are classified in 3702.

Special notes: Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

2105-02 Soft drink importers, exporters, and distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of **nonalcoholic beverages** including soft drink beverages.

Products include, but are not limited to:

- Soft drinks;
- Other nonalcoholic beverages;
- As well as beer pumps and ice.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving product stock;
- Storing in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms;
- Distributing stock to customers;
- Driving routes and assisting drivers.

Product is stored on pallets; in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, or canisters.

Product is received directly from the manufacturers or larger distributors.

Customers include, but are not limited to:

- Bars and lounges;
- Grocery stores;
- Hotels;
- Restaurants;
- Other commercial businesses.

Exclusions:

- Installation, service, and repair of vending machines are classified in 0606;
- Beverage bottling businesses are classified in 3702.

Special notes: Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

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

WAC 296-17A-2908 Classification 2908.

2908-00 Factory-built housing: Manufacturing or assembly

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in the assembly line production of factory built (manufactured) housing such as wood prefab and modular homes, mobile homes and prefab cedar homes when manufactured at a shop or adjacent yard. Sections vary in size up to 80 feet long and 28 or more feet wide. Manufactured homes are built on an assembly line with materials such as plywood, rolls of aluminum, steel I beams, insulation, electric wire, particleboard, lumber, pipes, plumbing fixtures, electrical fixtures, appliances, carpeting, paint and hardware. Assembly may be single line or on a side by side line. After the chassis is built, it is placed on a conveyor where workers lay joists and heating and plumbing lines. Floors are then installed, interior walls are raised and cabinets are installed. Preassembled exterior walls are fastened, the roof is placed, covered, and tie down straps are attached. These homes may be sided with aluminum, vinyl, hardwood fiberboard or natural wood. While the chassis and some other steel parts are welded, the majority of the work is performed with stamping and forming equipment, hand and air tools, joiners, jig clamps, planers, hoists, forklifts and rail conveyors. Other parts may be nailed, riveted, stapled or glued. Furniture and blinds or curtains may then be installed and specialty items such as fireplaces may be added. Units are inspected, then moved to the yard until sold or delivered. Individual work stations may include a mill room, cabinet mill room, sheet metal department or paint and finish departments. Some plants may also have sewing departments where they make curtains, blinds and drapes. This classification includes transporting of the factory built home to the customer's site or a dealer's sales lot when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification, but excludes set up which is to be reported separately in classification 0517.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of campers and travel trailers which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-02; establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of truck canopies which are to be reported sepa-~~

~~rately in classification 2908-03; establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and delivery and set up performed by an independent contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0517.~~

~~2908-02 Campers and travel trailers: Manufacturing~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of factory built campers or travel trailers which are generally not more than 35 feet long and 8 feet wide. This process includes cutting steel I-beams, placing them on a jig and welding the pieces together. Hitches, running gear, and side frames are installed. Subflooring is assembled on a jig and fastened with lag bolts to the frame. Shears, stamping equipment, drill presses and jig clamps are used to perform the work as the pieces are moved by conveyor. Interior and exterior metal panels and trim are spray painted in spray booths or dipped in tanks, using enamel and then hardened by using drying ovens or heat lamps. All electrical wiring, flooring, carpets, heating units, and plumbing fixtures are installed with the use of electrical hand tools, pneumatic wrenches, staplers, and air compressors. Partition walls are then nailed in place with nail guns. Side walls are framed up on a jig and placed on the trailer. Afterwards, the ceiling is nailed in place and the insulation and cabinets are put in place. Sheet metal sides are stapled on and the top is installed. All systems are checked and the trailer or camper is delivered to the distributor's lot. The process of manufacturing a camper is similar except there are no frame rails, axles or hitch involved as a camper has no chassis. Campers are mounted on pickup trucks; travel trailers are fitted with a hitch for towing behind a motor vehicle.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of factory built housing which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-00; establishments engaged in the manufacture of truck canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-03; establishments engaged in fiberglass canopy manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and camper and travel trailer rental/sales agencies which are to be reported separately in classification 3411.~~

~~2908-03 Wood or metal truck canopy: Manufacturing~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood or metal truck canopies. After the framework is assembled, insulation is cut to size and inserted, electrical wiring is strung, exterior aluminum sheeting or "skin" is cut to size and attached, interior paneling and decorative trim is fitted, doors and windows are installed and electrical clearance lights are attached. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws, electrical hand tools, metal cutting and welding equipment, shears, stamping equipment, drill presses, jig clamps, spray booths, pneumatic wrenches, staple and nail guns, air compressors and miscellaneous hand tools. Direct sales to retail consumers or to wholesale dealers by a canopy manufacturer are included in this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes dealers who sell and/or install canopies who are reported separately in classification 1106; establishments engaged in the manufacture of campers and travel trailers which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-02; establishments engaged in the manufacture of factory built housing which are to be reported in classification 2908-00; and establishments engaged in~~

~~the manufacture of fiberglass canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.~~))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the assembly line production of factory-built (manufactured) housing.

Factory-built (manufactured) housing includes, but is not limited to:

- Wood prefab and modular homes;
- Mobile homes;
- Prefab cedar homes when manufactured at a shop or adjacent yard.

Factory-built housing sections vary in size up to 80 feet long and 28 or more feet wide.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Appliances;
- Carpeting;
- Electric wire;
- Electrical fixtures;
- Hardware;
- Insulation;
- Lumber;
- Paint;
- Particleboard;
- Pipes;
- Plumbing fixtures;
- Plywood;
- Rolls of aluminum;
- Steel I-beams.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

- Air tools;
- Forklifts;
- Glue;
- Hand tools;
- Hoists;
- Jig clamps;
- Joiners;
- Planers;
- Rail conveyors;
- Stamping and forming equipment;
- Welding equipment.

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

- Building on an assembly line, either a single line or on a side-by-side line;
- Building the chassis;
- Placing the chassis on a conveyor where workers lay joists and heating and plumbing lines;
- Installing floors;
- Raising interior walls;
- Installing cabinets;
- Fastening preassembled exterior walls;
- Placing the roof;
- Covering and attaching tie down straps;
- Siding with aluminum, vinyl, hardwood fiberboard, or natural wood;
- Installing furniture and blinds or curtains;

• Installing specialty items such as fireplaces;
• Inspecting units;
• Moving units to the yard until sold or delivered.

This classification includes transporting of the factory-built home to the customer's site or a dealer's sales lot when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged exclusively in the manufacture of truck canopies are classified in 2908-03;
• Manufacture of campers and travel trailers is classified in 2908-02;
• Manufacture of fiberglass canopies is classified in 3511;
• Worker hours engaged in the set up of factory-built houses are reported separately in classification 0517;
• Delivery and set up performed by an independent contractor is classified in 0517.

2908-02 Campers and travel trailers: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Manufacturing of factory-built campers or travel trailers.

Campers or travel trailers are generally not more than 35 feet long and 8 feet wide. Campers are mounted on pickup trucks and travel trailers are fitted with a hitch for towing behind a motor vehicle.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

• Air compressors;
• Conveyors;
• Drill presses;
• Electrical hand tools;
• Jig clamps;
• Nail guns;
• Pneumatic wrenches;
• Shears;
• Stamping equipment;
• Staplers.

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

• Cutting steel I-beams, placing them on a jig and welding the pieces together;
• Installing hitches, running gear, and side frames;
• Assembling the subflooring on a jig and fastening with lag bolts to the frame;
• Painting metal panels and trim with enamel in spray booths or by dipping in tanks;
• Hardening the enamel paint using drying ovens or heat lamps;
• Installing all electrical wiring, flooring, carpets, heating units, and plumbing fixtures;
• Nailing partition walls in place;
• Framing up side walls on a jig and placing them on the trailer;
• Nailing the ceiling in place;
• Installing the insulation and cabinets;
• Stapling on the sheet metal sides;
• Installing the top;
• Checking all systems;
• Delivering the trailer or camper to the distributor's lot;
• In the manufacturing of a camper there are no frame rails, axles or hitch involved as a camper has no chassis.

Exclusions:

• Manufacture of factory-built housing is classified in 2908-00;
• Manufacture of truck canopies is classified in 2908-03;
• Manufacture of fiberglass canopies is classified in 3511;
• Camper and travel trailer rental/sales agencies are classified in 3411.

2908-03 Wood or metal truck canopy: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Manufacturing of wood or metal truck canopies.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

• Air compressors;
• Drill presses;
• Electrical hand tools;
• Hand tools;
• Jig clamps;
• Metal cutting equipment;
• Pneumatic wrenches;
• Saws;
• Shears;
• Spray booths;
• Stamping equipment;
• Staple and nail guns;
• Welding equipment.

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

• Assembling the framework;
• Cutting insulation to size and then installing it;
• Stringing electrical wiring;
• Cutting and attaching exterior aluminum sheeting or "skin";
• Fitting interior paneling and decorative trim;
• Installing doors and windows;
• Attaching electrical clearance lights;
• Selling direct to retail consumers or to wholesale dealers by a canopy manufacturer is included in this classification.

Exclusions:

• Dealers who sell or install canopies are classified in 1106;
• Manufacture of campers and travel trailers is classified in 2908-02;
• Manufacture of factory-built housing is classified in 2908-00;
• Manufacture of fiberglass canopies is classified in 3511.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 12-11-109, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12)

WAC 296-17A-3104 Classification 3104.

3104-08 Plaster, whiting, talc, emery powder: Manufacturing

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plaster, whiting, talc or emery powder. Plaster is a mixture of lime, sand, water, and may include hair or other fibers, that hardens to a smooth solid and is used for coating walls and ceilings. Plaster can also be manufactured in dry form and sold in bags. Whiting is a pure white grade of chalk that has been ground and washed for use in~~

~~paints, ink, and as an extender in pigments, putty or whitewash. Talc is a fine-grained white, greenish, or gray mineral with a soft soapy texture, which is used in the manufacture of talcum and face powder, as a paper coating, and as a filler for paint and plastics. Emery is a fine-grained mineral used for grinding and polishing. This classification is for the production of the powders only. Machinery includes, but is not limited to:~~

~~• Conveyors;~~

~~• Forklifts;~~

~~• Machinery for crushing, mixing, grinding, milling, washing, or cooking.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

~~• Establishments engaged in the manufacture of plaster statuary or ornaments which are to be reported separately in classification 3509;~~

~~• Establishments engaged in the manufacture of plasterboard or plaster block which are to be reported separately in classification 3104-55;~~

~~• Interior and exterior plastering and stucco work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and~~

~~• Quarrying operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.~~

~~3104-52 Asbestos products or mica goods: Manufacturing~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of asbestos products and mica goods. Asbestos products include, but are not limited to:~~

~~• Brake linings;~~

~~• Building materials;~~

~~• Chemical filters;~~

~~• Clutch facings;~~

~~• Dryer felt;~~

~~• Electrical insulation;~~

~~• Fireproofing;~~

~~• Valve packings.~~

~~Asbestos is a fibrous mineral form combined with impure magnesium silicate. Flake asbestos can be mixed, spun and woven into cloth, or the flakes can be used as an ingredient in the processing or treatment of paper. To make molded asbestos products, asbestos is mixed with other ingredients, molded, baked, cut to size, and ground. Mica is also a mineral form; it is split to desired thickness using hand knives or knives mounted on tables. The split mica is sent to punch presses which stamp out the various products usually used by the electrical trades. Mica that is too small to be processed on punch presses may be placed in burling machines, mixed with liquids, and then pressed into sheets. Removal of imperfections is usually done by hand; the sheets are dried, baked in ovens and run through sanders prior to crating and shipping.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

~~• Establishments engaged in the manufacture of plasterboard or plaster block which are to be reported separately in classification 3104-55;~~

~~• Contractors engaged in the installation or removal of asbestos or mica products at the customer's site who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the phase of construction being performed; and~~

~~• Quarrying operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.~~

~~3104-53 Stone products: Manufacturing; fabrication, or polishing, N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of soapstone products, and the cutting, milling, and polishing of stone not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as:~~

~~• Granite;~~
~~• Grindstone;~~
~~• Limestone;~~
~~• Lithographic stone (usually sheet zinc) marble;~~
~~• Millstone;~~
~~• Slate.~~

~~Soapstone (also called steatite) is a massive white-to-green talc found in extensive mine beds and is used in products such as, but not limited to:~~

~~• Ceramics;~~
~~• Decorative accessories;~~
~~• Insulation;~~
~~• Ornamental objects;~~
~~• Paints.~~

~~The manufacturing process for stone products requires turning, shaping, carving and polishing with a variety of milling equipment. Finished stone products of granite, marble, or slate include, but are not limited to:~~

~~• Countertops;~~
~~• Decorative accessories;~~
~~• Floor tiles;~~
~~• Tops for furniture;~~
~~• Other building materials.~~

~~Machinery and materials include, but are not limited to:~~

~~• Abrasives;~~
~~• Grinders;~~
~~• Milling machines;~~
~~• Saws.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

~~• Installation of stone building materials as described in classification 0302;~~
~~• Tile setting as described in classification 0502; and~~
~~• Quarry operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.~~

~~3104-55 Plasterboard or plaster block: Manufacturing~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plasterboard (wallboard) or plaster block which are used as building materials. Raw materials include, but are not limited to:~~

~~• Fiberboard;~~
~~• Plaster;~~
~~• Rolls of paper.~~

~~Plasterboard is made by bonding plaster to a thin rigid board or to layers of fiberboard or paper to form a flat board or a block. Product is dried in ovens, cut to size with slitters or other cutting machinery, and packed for shipment. This classification includes the mixing of the plaster when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

~~• Establishments operating as plaster mills which are to be reported separately in classification 3104-08;~~

~~• Interior and exterior plastering and stucco work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and~~

~~• Quarrying operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.~~

~~3104-57 Coating of building materials, N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the coating of building materials, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), with preservatives to keep them from decaying when placed into the ground. These materials include, but are not limited to:~~

~~• Deck materials;~~

~~• Dimensional lumber;~~

~~• Fence posts;~~

~~• Landscaping beams;~~

~~• Lattice work.~~

~~The coating process may include immersing the lumber in vats of preservative, or cutting or drilling small holes into the lumber and applying preservatives that soak in. Machinery and materials include, but are not limited to:~~

~~• Brushes;~~

~~• Drills;~~

~~• Immersion vats;~~

~~• Machines to drill holes and apply preservatives.~~

~~This classification excludes installation of these products which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~

~~3104-58 Monument dealers~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in selling monuments, statues, cornerstones, and grave markers to others. This classification includes the finish cutting, grinding, polishing, engraving, and sandblasting of the stone when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. Wholesale monument dealers generally receive split, rough cut stone from the mine or quarry. Materials such as granite and marble are cut to block size, and precast bronze markers may be attached to the stone. Some blocks are sold without further processing while others are finished with stone polishers and abrasives, then cut into monuments prior to shipment to retail monument dealers. Retail monument dealers may provide engraving, artwork, lettering, and dates, according to customer specifications, that are usually done with a sandblasting technique. This classification includes installation of monuments when performed by employees of the monument dealer.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

~~• Installation of monuments by employees of cemeteries which is to be reported separately in classification 6202;~~

~~• Contractors engaged in the installation of monuments which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and~~

~~• Establishments engaged in providing specialized services, such as, but not limited to, sandblasting which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing plaster, whiting, talc, or emery powder.

Materials and processes include:

• This classification is for the production of the powders only.

• Plaster - A mixture of lime, sand, water, and may include hair or other fibers, that hardens to a smooth solid and is used for coating walls and ceilings. Plaster can also be manufactured in dry form and sold in bags.

• Whiting - A pure white grade of chalk that has been ground and washed for use in paints, ink, and as an extender in pigments, putty, or whitewash.

• Talc - A fine-grained white, greenish, or gray mineral with a soft soapy texture, which is used in the manufacture of talcum and face powder, as a paper coating, and as a filler for paint and plastics.

• Emery - A fine-grained mineral used for grinding and polishing.

Tools and machinery include, but are not limited to:

• Conveyors;

• Forklifts;

• Machinery for crushing, mixing, grinding, milling, washing, or cooking.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing plaster statuary or ornaments is classified in 3509;

• Manufacturing plasterboard or plaster block is classified in 3104-55;

• Interior and exterior plastering and stucco work are classified in 0303;

• Quarrying operations are classified in 1704.

3104-52 Asbestos products or mica goods: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing asbestos products and mica goods.

Asbestos products include, but are not limited to:

• Brake linings;

• Building materials;

• Chemical filters;

• Clutch facings;

• Dryer felt;

• Electrical insulation;

• Fireproofing;

• Valve packings.

Material and processes include:

• Asbestos is a fibrous mineral form combined with impure magnesium silicate. Flake asbestos can be mixed, spun and woven into cloth, or the flakes can be used as an ingredient in the processing or treatment of paper. To make molded asbestos products, asbestos is mixed with other ingredients, molded, baked, cut to size, and ground.

• Mica is a mineral form. Mica is split to desired thickness using hand knives or knives mounted on tables. The split mica is sent to punch presses which stamp out the various products usually used by the electrical trades. Mica that is too small to be processed on punch presses may be placed in burling machines, mixed with liquids, and then pressed into sheets. Removal of imperfections is usually done by hand; the sheets are dried, baked in ovens, and run through sanders prior to crating and shipping.

Tools and machinery include, but are not limited to:

- Knives mounted on tables or hand knives;
- Punch presses that stamp out various products;
- Burling machines;
- Ovens;
- Sanders;
- Manual removal of imperfections.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing plasterboard or plaster block is classified in 3104-55;
- Contractors engaged in the installation or removal of asbestos or mica products at the customer's site are classified in the classification applicable to the phase of construction being performed;
- Quarrying operations are classified in 1704.

3104-53 Stone products: Manufacturing; fabrication, or polishing, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Manufacturing soapstone products and cutting, milling, and polishing of stone not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Types of stone cut, milled, or polished include, but are not limited to:

- Granite;
- Grindstone;
- Limestone;
- Lithographic stone (usually sheet zinc) marble;
- Millstone;
- Slate;
- Soapstone (also called steatite) is a white-to-green talc found in mine beds and is used in products such as, but not limited to:
  - Ceramics;
  - Decorative accessories;
  - Insulation;
  - Ornamental objects;
  - Paints.

Materials and processes include:

The manufacturing process for stone products requires turning, shaping, carving and polishing with a variety of milling equipment. Finished stone products of granite, marble, or slate include, but are not limited to:

- Countertops;
- Decorative accessories;
- Floor tiles;
- Tops for furniture;
- Other building materials.

Machinery or equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Abrasives;
- Grinders;
- Milling machines;
- Saws.

Exclusions:

- Installation of stone building materials as described in classification 0302 is classified in 0302;

• Tile setting as described in classification 0502 is classified in 0502;
• Quarry operations are classified in 1704.

3104-55 Plasterboard or plaster block: Manufacturing

Applies to:
Businesses manufacturing plasterboard (wallboard) or plaster block, which are used as building materials.

Raw materials include, but are not limited to:
• Fiberboard;
• Plaster;
• Rolls of paper.

Plasterboard is made by bonding plaster to a thin rigid board or to layers of fiberboard or paper to form a flat board or a block. Product is dried in ovens, cut to size with slitters or other cutting machinery, and packed for shipment. This classification includes the mixing of the plaster when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Exclusions:
• Plaster mills are classified in 3104-08;
• Interior and exterior plastering and stucco work is classified in 0303;
• Quarrying operations are classified in 1704.

3104-57 Coating of building materials, N.O.C.

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in the coating of building materials with preservatives to keep them from decaying when placed into the ground, when not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Building materials that might be coated with preservatives include, but are not limited to:
• Deck materials;
• Dimensional lumber;
• Fence posts;
• Landscaping beams;
• Lattice work.

The coating process may include immersing the building material in vats of preservative, or cutting or drilling small holes into the building material and applying preservatives that soak in.

Machinery and materials include, but are not limited to:
• Brushes;
• Drills;
• Immersion vats;
• Machines to drill holes and apply preservatives.

Exclusion:
Installation of coated products is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

3104-58 Monument dealers

Applies to:
Selling monuments, statues, cornerstones, and grave markers to others.

Materials and processes include:

• **Wholesale monument dealers** generally receive split, rough-cut stone from the mine or quarry. Materials such as granite and marble are cut to block size, and precast bronze markers may be attached to the stone. Some blocks are sold without further processing while others are finished with stone polishers and abrasives, then cut into monuments prior to shipment to retail monument dealers.

• **Retail monument dealers** may engrave artwork, lettering, and dates, according to customer specifications, usually done with a sandblasting technique.

When done by employees of employers subject to this classification, work activities can include:

• Finish cutting;
• Grinding;
• Polishing;
• Engraving;
• Sandblasting of the stone;
• Installation of monuments.

Exclusion:

• Installation of monuments by employees of cemeteries is classified in 6202;

• Contractors engaged in the installation of monuments are classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• Businesses engaged in providing specialized services (such as, but not limited to, sandblasting) are classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

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

WAC 296-17A-3411 Classification 3411.

3411-00 Automobile: Dealers, rental or leasing agencies, including service repair garages;
Recreational vehicle: Dealers, rental/leasing agencies, or service/repair garages

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in selling, renting, or leasing automobiles, including service/repair centers operated by dealers. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in selling, renting, leasing or servicing/repairing recreational vehicles. For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. The term "recreational vehicle" includes motor homes, travel trailers, campers, and also includes sport and utility trailers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, all phases of automotive mechanical service and repair work, washing, vacuuming, and waxing vehicles, and detailing such as striping, window tinting, vinyl repair, installing molding and electronic accessories when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes service managers, parts department employees who have shop exposure, towing service for in-shop repairs, lot personnel, and customer courtesy van or car drivers.~~

~~This classification excludes: Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery which are to be reported separately in classi-~~

~~fication 6409; recreational vehicle dealers who also sell factory built housing units such as modular and mobile homes who are to be reported separately in classification 3415; parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop who may be reported separately in classification 6309; auto body shop employees or auto body specialty shops who are to be reported separately in classification 3412; dealers who sell truck canopies and related accessories, but do not sell the other vehicles/trailers included in this classification who are to be reported separately in classification 1106; establishments engaged in welding or cutting repairs and/or hydraulic installation which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; and sales employees who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.~~

~~***Special notes***: Used automobile dealers will not normally have service/repair garages or parts departments but will have lot personnel and detailers. Automobile rental and leasing agencies will normally have all the operations described above with the exception of parts department employees. New automobile dealers will routinely have all of the operations described above.~~

~~Establishments engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the service/repair shop.~~

~~3411-01 Automobile: Service centers, repair shops or garages~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in servicing and repairing automobiles for others. For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, all phases of automotive mechanical service when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification, such as engine overhauls and rebuilding, resurfacing heads, valve grinding, transmission overhauls or rebuilding, electrical repairs, brake service, engine tune ups, fuel injection service, carburetor repair, and engine diagnostic service. This classification includes service managers, parts department employees who have shop exposure, incidental sales of reconditioned cars, towing service for in-shop repairs, customer courtesy van or car drivers, roadside assistance, and tire chain installation. Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the repair shop may be reported separately in classification 6309.~~

~~This classification excludes: Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery which are to be reported separately in classification 6409; auto body shop employees who are to be reported separately in classification 3412.~~

~~***Special note***: While most businesses assigned to this classification have an inventory of parts which they use in the service and repair of customer vehicles, some employers have full line auto parts stores. Care needs to be taken when considering assignment of classification 6309 for auto part sales. Only those businesses that have a full line auto parts store which is physically separated from the repair shop and whose sales of auto parts are primarily for off-premises repair (do it yourself repair) should be considered for classification 6309. *This classification does not apply to auto repair shops that also sell and install tires on customer vehicles. See classification*~~

~~*6405 for auto repair shops that also sell and install tires.* Establishments engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.~~

~~**3411-02 Automobile: Service specialty shops**~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in providing specialized automobile repair services such as air conditioning systems, muffler repair, cruise controls and electrical systems. For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, inspection of vehicle components for wear, diagnostic analysis, and repair of various components such as brakes and cooling systems, after-market installation of components such as cruise control, air conditioning systems, and sun roofs; and specialized repair services such as mufflers and transmissions. This classification includes service managers, part sales, towing service for in-shop repairs, and customer courtesy van or car drivers.~~

~~This classification excludes: Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery which are to be reported separately in classification 6409.~~

~~***Special note*:** Businesses assigned to this classification will generally have an inventory of supplies and parts which they use in the service and repair of customer vehicles although some sales of parts and components may occur. *This classification does not apply to any shop that sells and installs tires on customer vehicles. See classification 6405 for auto repair shops that also sell and install tires.* Establishment engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.~~))

Applies to:

• Businesses selling, renting, or leasing automobiles, including service/repair centers operated by dealers.

• Businesses selling, renting, leasing, or servicing/repairing recreational vehicles.

For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. The term "recreational vehicle" includes motor homes, travel trailers, campers, and also includes sport and utility trailers.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Customer courtesy van or car drivers;
• Lot personnel;
• Parts department employees who have shop exposure;
• Service managers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• All phases of automotive mechanical service and repair work;
• Detailing such as striping, window tinting, and vinyl repair;
• Installing molding and electronic accessories when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
• Towing service for in-shop repairs;
• Vacuuming, washing, and waxing vehicles.

Special note: Used automobile dealers will not normally have service/repair garages or parts departments but will have lot personnel and detailers. Automobile rental and leasing agencies will normally have all the operations described above with the exception of parts department employees. New automobile dealers will routinely have all of the operations described above. Establishments engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification, "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the service/repair shop.

Exclusions:

• Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery are classified in 6409.

• Recreational vehicle dealers who also sell factory built housing units such as modular and mobile homes are classified in 3415.

• Worker hours for parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop are reported separately in classification 6309.

• Worker hours for auto body shop employees are reported separately in classification 3412.

• Auto body specialty shops are classified in 3412.

• Dealers who sell truck canopies and related accessories, but do not sell the other vehicles/trailers included in this classification are classified in 1106.

• Businesses engaged in welding or cutting repairs and/or hydraulic installation are classified in 3402.

• Worker hours for sales employees may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

• Businesses providing towing service for hire are classified in 1109. For purposes of this classification, "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the service/repair shop.

3411-01 Automobile: Service centers, repair shops, or garages

Applies to:

Businesses servicing and repairing automobiles for others.

For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Customer courtesy van or car drivers;

• Parts department employees who have shop exposure;

• Service managers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• All phases of automotive mechanical service when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;

• Brake service;

• Carburetor repair;

• Electrical repairs;

• Engine diagnostic service;

• Engine overhauls and rebuilding;

• Engine tune ups;

• Fuel injection service;

• Incidental sales of reconditioned cars;
• Resurfacing heads;
• Roadside assistance when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
• Tire chain installation;
• Towing service for in-shop repairs;
• Transmission overhauls or rebuilding;
• Valve grinding.

Special note: While most businesses assigned to this classification have an inventory of parts which they use in the service and repair of customer vehicles, some employers have full line auto parts stores. Care needs to be taken when considering assignment of classification 6309 for auto part sales. Only those businesses that have a full line auto parts store which is physically separated from the repair shop and whose sales of auto parts are primarily for off-premises repair (do it yourself repair) should be considered for classification 6309. *This classification does not apply to auto repair shops that also sell and install tires on customer vehicles. See classification 6405 for auto repair shops that also sell and install tires.* Establishments engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification, "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.

Exclusions:

• Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the repair shop may be reported separately in classification 6309.
• Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery are classified in 6409.
• Worker hours for auto body shop employees are reported separately in 3412.
• Auto repair shops that sell and install tires on customer vehicles are classified in 6405.
• Businesses providing towing service for hire are classified in 1109. For purposes of this classification, "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the service/repair shop.

3411-02 Automobile: Service specialty shops

Applies to:

Businesses providing specialized automobile repair services.

For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Customer courtesy van or car drivers;
• Parts department employees who have shop exposure;
• Service managers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• After-market installation of components such as cruise control, air conditioning systems, and sun roofs;
• Diagnostic analysis;
• Inspection of vehicle components for wear;
• Repair of various components such as brakes, cooling systems, cruise controls, and electrical systems;

• Specialized repair services such as mufflers and transmissions;
• Towing service for in-shop repairs.

***Special note*:** Businesses assigned to this classification will generally have an inventory of supplies and parts which they use in the service and repair of customer vehicles although some sales of parts and components may occur. *This classification does not apply to any shop that sells and installs tires on customer vehicles. See classification 6405 for auto repair shops that also sell and install tires.* Establishments engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification, "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.

Exclusions:

• Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery are classified in 6409.
• Auto repair shops that sell and install tires on customer vehicles are classified in 6405.
• Businesses providing towing service for hire are classified in 1109. For purposes of this classification, "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the service/repair shop.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 19-17-069, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19)

WAC 296-17A-3905 Classification 3905.

3905-00 Restaurants, N.O.C.

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in restaurant operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These establishments are "traditional, family or full service" restaurants that provide sit-down services, or cafeteria or buffet style meals. This classification includes the preparation and service of food and beverages. Establishments in this classification may serve beer and wine including on premises consumption of beer from microbrewery operations in connection with the restaurant; however, they are prohibited from selling spirits or hard liquor. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, hostesses, wait staff and assistants, cooks, dishwashers, cashiers, and managerial staff. This classification also includes the preparation of "take-out food" that customers pick up directly from the restaurant for consumption away from the premises and the operation of a card room in conjunction with the restaurant.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in operating restaurants or lounges that sell spirits or hard liquor which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-07, and catering services that are not part of the restaurant operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3909.~~

***Special note*:** ~~Traditional, family or full service restaurants are establishments where wait persons bring customers a menu, take orders, and deliver prepared meals to the customer's table or where customers choose from a variety of food items from a buffet or cafeteria style service. Such establishments will generally use nondisposable eating utensils and plates to serve food as opposed to throw away paper plates and plastic eating utensils. Includes establishments where or-~~

ders are placed at the counter, and the food or drink is delivered to your table. Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a restaurant are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

3905-01 Food trucks, food, drink, and candy vendors or concessionaires

Applies to street vendors, food trucks, and food, drink or candy concessions at places such as, but not limited to, ball parks, race tracks, theaters, exhibitions, and other public or private spaces. This classification is applicable only to food service or concession operations which are operated independently from the facility or event where the service is being provided. These independent vendors selling food items are not employees of the facility or site where the event or exhibition is taking place. Vendors subject to this classification sell a variety of foods, snacks, and beverages from booths, food trucks, mobile push carts, mobile stands, carrying boxes, or trays.

This classification excludes food and beverage operations (concession stands) operated in connection with an event or facility by employees of the event sponsor or facility operator which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the event or exhibition; route food services selling prepackaged items on a route, which are to be reported separately in classification 1101; vendors of nonfood items which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and vending machine service companies that replenish food, snack and beverage products in connection with the vending machine business which are to be reported separately in classification 0606.

3905-03 Commissaries and restaurants with construction, erection, logging or mine operations

Applies to commissary or restaurant operations conducted *exclusively* in connection with a construction, erection, logging or mining camp operation. This classification is limited to food preparation services provided at a camp site or at a mess hall used to feed employees of the construction, logging, erection, or mining company. The foods prepared and served are not intended for, or offered to, the general public.

***Special note*:** The purpose of this classification is to provide employees engaged in the food preparation activity with a classification representative of the work being performed, even though such activities may be occurring at or adjacent to the construction, logging, erection or mining site as provided for in the general reporting rule covering general inclusions.

3905-04 Eating establishments, N.O.C. such as public lunch counters in stores

Applies to establishments not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) engaged in operating lunch counters and restaurants within a retail store location. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer who also operates the retail store where the food service is located.

3905-06 Taverns

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a tavern. A tavern is primarily engaged in the sale of beer, wine, and alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption, and may also provide a variety

~~of foods ranging from peanuts and pretzels to hot food dishes. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, bartenders, wait staff and assistants, cooks, dishwashers, and managerial staff. Beer may also be sold by the keg with the rental of necessary taps and pumps. This classification includes the operation of a "beer garden" at special events such as, but not limited to, fairs or race meets, and the operation of a card room in connection with the tavern.~~

~~***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a tavern must be reported separately in classification 6605.~~

~~3905-07 Restaurants serving spirits or hard liquor~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a restaurant having a license to sell spirits or hard liquor, beer and wine in connection with their food preparation and service. This classification includes the preparation and service of food and beverages at sit down restaurants and lounges including on premises consumption of beer from microbrewery operations in connection with the restaurant. Such establishments have extensive cooking facilities and equipment to prepare full meals. Typical occupations covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, bartenders, hostesses, wait staff and assistants, valet parking attendants, cooks, busboys, dishwashers, cashiers, and managerial staff. This classification also includes the preparation of "take-out food" that customers pick up directly from the restaurant for consumption away from the premises and the operation of a card room in connection with the restaurant.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged as a restaurant without a license to sell spirits or hard liquor which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-00; taverns which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-06; catering services which are not part of a restaurant operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3909; musicians who are to be reported separately in classification 6605; and entertainers such as dancers who are to be reported separately in classification 6620.~~

~~***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as independent contractors. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a restaurant must be reported separately in classification 6605.~~

~~3905-08 Pizza parlors~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating a pizza parlor or restaurant. Establishments subject to this classification specialize in the preparation and sales of pizza (but may also provide other foods) and beverages such as wine, beer, alcoholic beverages, or soft drinks for on-premises consumption. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, hostesses, wait staff and assistants, cooks, dishwasher, cashiers, and managerial staff. This classification also includes establishments that deliver pizza to customers, or where customers can pick up already prepared pizza at the shop, but where no customer seating is provided.~~

~~This classification excludes U-bake pizza operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.~~

~~***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as independent contractors. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a pizza parlor must be reported separately in classification 6605.~~

~~3905-09 Fast food drive-ins, N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of fast food drive-ins or restaurants. These establishments serve easily prepared foods quickly and nonalcoholic beverages which can be eaten on the premises or picked up by customers at a counter or a drive through window. Fast food establishments offer a variety of menu items such as, but not limited to, hamburgers, french fries, tacos, sandwiches, fried chicken, hot dogs, fish and chips, smoothies. Such establishments will generally use disposable eating utensils and throw away plates.~~

~~This classification excludes full service restaurants which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-00.~~

~~3905-11 Soft drink lounges~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating soft drink lounges. These types of establishments may provide entertainment such as dancing for an adult audience or a place where youth under age 21 can dance or listen to music. These lounges do not sell alcoholic beverages. This classification includes the preparation and service of light snacks and hors d'oeuvres, such as chips, peanuts, pretzels or finger sandwiches.~~

~~This classification excludes entertainers such as exotic dancers who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; and musicians who are to be reported separately in classification 6605.~~

~~***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as independent contractors. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a lounge must be reported separately in classification 6605 or 6620 as applicable.~~

~~3905-12 Ice cream parlors~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of an ice cream parlor or frozen yogurt shop. These specialty shops offer a limited menu, usually confined to ice cream and frozen yogurt offered in individual servings, various size containers, and specialty items. Special occasion ice cream cakes may be ordered and picked up at a later date by the customer. These establishments usually provide customer seating.~~

~~This classification excludes route food services selling prepackaged ice cream on a route, which are to be reported separately in classification 1101.~~

~~3905-13 Candy, nut, and popcorn retail stores with on-premises manufacturing~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating candy, nut or popcorn stores where some or all the products sold are manufactured on the premises. Establishments in this classification may sell a variety of candies, nuts, or popcorn, or may specialize in one or two products. They may also sell their products in gift wrapped packages.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in selling candy, nuts, or popcorn, *that do not manufacture* any product on the~~

~~premises, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale manufacturing of candy which is to be reported separately in classification 3906.~~

~~**3905-14 Espresso/coffee stands and carts**~~

~~Applies to vendors operating espresso or coffee stands or carts. Products sold include, but are not limited to, coffee, espresso, lattes, Italian sodas, soft drinks, pastries and prepackaged items. These types of vendors *do not prepare food*. This classification is distinguishable from retail coffee, tea or spice stores in that coffee stands or carts in classification 3905 sell only ready-to-serve products; they do not sell packaged coffee, tea or spice items.~~))

Applies to:

Restaurant operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

These restaurants are traditional, family, or full service restaurants that provide sit-down services, or cafeteria or buffet style meals.

Traditional, family, or full service restaurants include:

• Wait persons bringing customers a menu, taking orders, and delivering prepared meals to the customer's table;

• Customers choosing from a variety of food items from a buffet or cafeteria style service;

• Generally, using nondisposable eating utensils and plates to serve food as opposed to throw away paper plates and plastic eating utensils;

• Businesses where orders are placed at the counter, and the food or drink is delivered to the customer's table.

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

• Preparing and serving of food and beverages;

• Serving beer and wine, including on premises consumption of beer from microbrewery operations in connection with the restaurant. (They are prohibited from selling spirits or hard liquor);

• Preparing take-out food that customers pick up directly from the restaurant for consumption away from the premises;

• Operating a card room in conjunction with the restaurant.

Typical occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Cashiers;
• Cooks;
• Dishwashers;
• Hostesses;
• Managerial staff;
• Wait staff and assistants.

Exclusions:

• Restaurants or lounges that sell spirits or hard liquor are classified in 3905-07.

• Catering services that are not part of the restaurant operation are classified in 3909.

• Worker hours for musicians or entertainers who do not meet the exclusion criteria of RCW 51.12.020(9) and are considered employees of a restaurant are reported separately in classification 6605.

Special note: Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc

jockeys, or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor.

3905-01 Food trucks, food, drink, and candy vendors or concessionaires

Applies to:

Street vendors, food trucks, and food, drink, or candy concessions.

This classification is applicable only to food service or concession operations that are operated independently from the facility or event where the service is being provided. These independent vendors selling food items are not employees of the facility or site where the event or exhibition is taking place.

Vendors subject to this classification sell a variety of foods, snacks, and beverages from:

- Booths;
- Carrying boxes;
- Food trucks;
- Mobile push carts;
- Mobile stands;
- Trays.

Locations may include, but are not limited to:

- Ball parks;
- Exhibitions;
- Race tracks;
- Theaters;
- Other similar public or private spaces.

Exclusions:

- Food and beverage operations (concession stands) operated in connection with an event or facility by employees of the event sponsor or facility operator which are classified in the classification applicable to the event or exhibition.
- Route food services selling prepackaged items on a route are classified in 1101.
- Vendors of nonfood items are classified in the applicable classification.
- Vending machine service companies that replenish food, snack, and beverage products in connection with the vending machine business are classified in 0606.

3905-03 Commissaries and restaurants with construction, erection, logging, or mine operations

Applies to:

Commissaries or restaurants operated *exclusively* in connection with a construction, erection, logging, or mining camp operation.

This classification is limited to food preparation services provided at a camp site or at a mess hall used to feed employees of the construction, logging, erection, or mining company. The foods prepared and served are not intended for, or offered to, the general public.

***Special note*:** The purpose of this classification is to provide employees engaged in the food preparation activity with a classification representative of the work being performed, even though such activities may be occurring at or adjacent to the construction, logging, erection, or mining site as provided for in the general reporting rule covering general inclusions.

3905-04 Eating establishments, N.O.C., such as public lunch counters in stores

Applies to:

Lunch counters and restaurants within a retail store location not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer who also operates the retail store where the food service is located.

3905-06 Taverns

Applies to:

Taverns.

Tavern operations include:

• Primarily, selling beer, wine, and alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption;

• Providing a variety of foods ranging from peanuts and pretzels to hot food dishes;

• Selling beer by the keg with the rental of necessary taps and pumps;

• Operating a beer garden at special events such as, but not limited to, fairs or race meets;

• Operating a card room in connection with the tavern.

Typical occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Bartenders;
• Cooks;
• Dishwashers;
• Managerial staff;
• Wait staff and assistants.

Exclusion:

• Worker hours for musicians or entertainers who do not meet the exclusion criteria of RCW 51.12.020(9) and are considered employees of a tavern are reported separately in 6605.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys, or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor.

3905-07 Restaurants serving spirits or hard liquor

Applies to:

Restaurants that have a license to sell spirits or hard liquor, beer, and wine in connection with their food preparation and service.

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

• Preparing and serving food and beverages at sit-down restaurants and lounges;

• On premises consumption of beer from microbrewery operations in connection with the restaurant;

• Extensive cooking facilities and equipment to prepare full meals;

• Preparing take-out food that customers pick up directly from the restaurant for consumption away from the premises;

• Operating a card room in connection with the restaurant.

Typical occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Bartenders;
• Busboys;

• Cashiers;
• Cooks;
• Dishwashers;
• Hostesses;
• Managerial staff;
• Valet parking attendants;
• Wait staff and assistants.

Exclusions:

• Restaurants without a license to sell spirits or hard liquor are classified in 3905-00.

• Taverns are classified in 3905-06.

• Catering services that are not part of a restaurant operation are classified in 3909.

• Worker hours for musicians or entertainers who do not meet the exclusion criteria of RCW 51.12.020(9) and are considered employees of a restaurant are reported separately in classification 6605.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys, or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as independent contractors.

3905-08 Pizza parlors

Applies to:

Pizza parlors or restaurants.

Pizza parlors or restaurants specialize in the preparation and sales of pizza and beverages such as wine, beer, alcoholic beverages, or soft drinks for on-premises consumption. They may also provide other foods in addition to pizza.

This classification also includes businesses that deliver pizza to customers, or where customers can pick up already prepared and cooked pizza at the shop, but where no customer seating is provided.

Typical occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Cashiers;
• Cooks;
• Dishwashers;
• Hostesses;
• Managerial staff;
• Wait staff and assistants.

Exclusions:

• U-bake, you bake, or take and bake pizza operations are classified in 6403.

• Worker hours for musicians or entertainers who do not meet the exclusion criteria of RCW 51.12.020(9) and are considered employees of a pizza parlor are reported separately in classification 6605.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys, or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as independent contractors.

3905-09 Fast food drive-ins, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Fast food drive-thru or restaurants.

Fast food drive-thru or restaurants serve nonalcoholic beverages and easily prepared foods quickly. Food can be eaten on the premises

or picked up by customers at a counter or a drive-through window. Fast food businesses will generally use disposable eating utensils and throw-away plates.

Menu items may include, but are not limited to:

- Fish and chips;
- French fries;
- Fried chicken;
- Hamburgers;
- Hot dogs;
- Sandwiches;
- Smoothies;
- Tacos.

Exclusion:

- Full service restaurants are classified in 3905-00.

3905-11 Soft drink lounges

Applies to:

Soft drink lounges.

These types of establishments may provide entertainment such as dancing for an adult audience or a place where youth under age 21 can dance or listen to music.

These lounges do not sell alcoholic beverages.

This classification includes the preparation and service of light snacks and hors d'oeuvres, such as:

- Chips;
- Finger sandwiches;
- Peanuts;
- Pretzels.

Exclusion:

- Worker hours for musicians or entertainers who do not meet the exclusion criteria of RCW 51.12.020(9) and are considered employees of a soft drink lounge are reported separately in classification 6605.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys, or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as independent contractors.

3905-12 Ice cream parlors

Applies to:

Ice cream parlors or frozen yogurt shops.

These specialty shops offer a limited menu, usually confined to ice cream and frozen yogurt offered in individual servings, various size containers, and specialty items. Special occasion ice cream cakes may be ordered and picked up at a later date by the customer. These businesses usually provide customer seating.

Exclusion:

- Route food services selling prepackaged ice cream on a route are classified in 1101.

3905-13 Candy, nut, and popcorn retail stores with on-premises manufacturing

Applies to:

Candy, nut, or popcorn stores where some or all the products sold are manufactured on the premises.

Businesses in this classification may sell a variety of candies, nuts, or popcorn, or may specialize in one or two products. They may also sell their products in gift wrapped packages.

Exclusions:

• Candy, nuts, or popcorn stores *that do not manufacture* any product on the premises are classified in 6406.

• Businesses primarily engaged in wholesale manufacturing of candy are classified in 3906.

3905-14 Espresso/coffee stands and carts

Applies to:

Espresso or coffee stands or carts.

These types of vendors *do not prepare food*.

This classification is distinguishable from retail coffee, tea, or spice stores in that coffee stands or carts in classification 3905 sell only ready-to-serve products; they do not sell packaged coffee, tea, or spice items.

Products sold include, but are not limited to:

• Coffee;
• Espresso;
• Italian sodas;
• Lattes;
• Pastries;
• Prepackaged food items;
• Soft drinks.

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

WAC 296-17A-4109 Classification 4109.

4109-10 Sign painting or lettering inside buildings

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in sign painting or lettering inside a customer's building. This type of painting includes, but is not limited to, names, addresses and office hours on a door or window, and signs in the form of lettering/illustrations on an interior wall. Work contemplated by this classification includes preparing the surface by cleaning, sanding, etc., applying the lettering/illustrations by appropriate method (brushing, rolling, spraying, etc.), and applying a protective finish. This classification includes the painting of scenery, by a contractor, in a shop or theater (if done by the employees of a theater or television broadcasting station it would be an inclusion in classification 4504 or 4502 as applicable), and the painting of an interior mural.~~

~~This classification excludes sign painting shops that paint on, or apply vinyl lettering to, precut backings which are to be reported separately in classification 4109-18; painting in a shop that is not covered by another classification which is to be reported separately in classification 3603-12; and the painting, repair or erection of signs or murals on any part of the exterior of a building which is to be reported separately in classification 0403.~~

~~4109-18 Sign painting in shop~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in providing sign painting services in their shop. The use of this classification is limited to~~

~~painting on, or applying vinyl lettering to, precut mediums (sign backings) provided by the customer or purchased elsewhere; it does not contemplate the manufacture of the sign backing. (Vinyl lettering or designs are usually computerized. Lettering or designs are entered into a computer; a plotter/cutter attached to the computer cuts the programmed design or lettering from rolls of vinyl.) Work contemplated by this classification includes preparing the surface by cleaning, sanding, etc., applying the lettering/illustrations by appropriate method (such as brushing, rolling, spraying, applying vinyl designs), and applying a protective finish. This classification includes making and applying vinyl lettering in place of painted lettering and lettering/illustrating on vehicles not in connection with auto body repair or painting.~~

~~This classification excludes the painting or lettering of signs in buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 4109-10; painting in a shop which is to be reported separately in classification 3603 (unless the painting is included in another classification); the painting, repair or erection of signs on any part of the exterior of a building which is to be reported separately in classification 0403; and sign painting in connection with sign manufacturing operations which is to be reported separately in the applicable manufacturing classification.~~

~~***Special note*:** An employee who creates vinyl lettering or designs on computerized equipment in an office environment, and is not involved in the further manufacturing of signs, could qualify for class 4904 provided that all the conditions of WAC 296-17-31018 are met.~~))

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in sign painting or lettering inside a customer's building.

• Painting of scenery by a contractor in a shop or theater.

• Painting of an interior mural.

Sign painting inside buildings includes, but is not limited to, painting lettering or illustrations on doors, windows, or interior walls of buildings.

Lettering includes, but is not limited to:

• Addresses;

• Names;

• Office hours.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Preparing the surface by cleaning and sanding;

• Applying the lettering/illustrations by appropriate method (brushing, rolling, spraying, etc.);

• Applying a protective finish.

Exclusions:

• Painting of scenery by employees of a theater or television broadcasting station is classified in 4504 or 4502 as applicable.

• Sign painting shops that paint on, or apply vinyl lettering to, precut backings are classified in 4109-18.

• Painting in a shop that is not covered by another classification is classified in 3603-12.

• Painting, repair, or erection of signs or murals on any part of the exterior of a building is classified in 0403.

4109-18 Sign painting in shop

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in providing sign painting services in their shop.

• Businesses making and applying vinyl lettering in place of painted lettering and lettering/illustrating on vehicles not in connection with auto body repair or painting.

Sign painting in this classification is limited to painting on, or applying vinyl lettering to, precut mediums (sign backings) provided by the customer or purchased elsewhere; it does not include the manufacture of the sign backing.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Entering lettering or designs into a computer (vinyl lettering or designs are usually computerized);

• Cutting the programmed design or lettering from rolls of vinyl with a plotter/cutter attached to the computer;

• Preparing the surface by cleaning, sanding, etc.;

• Applying the lettering/illustrations by appropriate method (such as brushing, rolling, spraying, applying vinyl designs);

• Applying a protective finish.

Exclusions:

• Painting or lettering of signs in buildings is classified in 4109-10.

• Painting in a shop is classified in 3603 (unless the painting is included in another classification).

• Painting, repair, or erection of signs on any part of the exterior of a building is classified in 0403.

• Sign painting in connection with sign manufacturing operations is reported separately in the applicable manufacturing classification.

Special note: An employee who creates vinyl lettering or designs on computerized equipment in an office environment, and is not involved in the further manufacturing of signs, could qualify for class 4904 provided that all the conditions of WAC 296-17-31018 are met.

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

WAC 296-17A-4504 Classification 4504.

4504-00 Theaters

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of indoor motion picture theaters, drive-in theaters, and live production theaters. This classification includes, but is not limited to, managers, stage hands, box office employees, projectionists, ushers, snack bar employees, parking lot attendants, security guards, sound system and lighting engineers, set builders, clerical office employees, and sales personnel. This classification includes the organization and management of nontheatrical events on theater-owned property, such as a "swap meet" on the grounds of an outdoor theater, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes performers in live theater such as, but not limited to, actors, entertainers, and musicians who are to be reported separately in 6605 or 6620 as applicable; nontheater employees engaged in setting up stage lighting and sound systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0608 as applicable;~~

~~and nontheater employees engaged in building and setting up props and sets who are to be reported separately in classification 0516.~~

~~***Special note*:** Theatrical productions often involve independent contractors. The independent contractor tests found in RCW 51.08.180 and 51.08.195 should be applied when reviewing the status of individuals such as, but not limited to, the playwright, composer, set designer, costume designer, lighting and sound designers, and videographer. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the entertainers or musicians may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).~~))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation of indoor motion picture theaters, drive-in theaters, and live production theaters.

Occupations and work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Box office employees;
- Clerical office employees;
- Managers;
- Organization and management of nontheatrical events on theater-owned property, such as a "swap meet" on the grounds of an outdoor theater, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification:
- Parking lot attendants;
- Projectionists;
- Sales personnel;
- Security guards;
- Set builders;
- Snack bar employees;
- Sound system and lighting engineers;
- Stage hands;
- Ushers.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged as performers in live theater such as, but not limited to, actors, entertainers, and musicians are classified in 6605;
- Nontheater employees engaged in setting up stage lighting and sound systems are classified in 0601 or 0608 as applicable;
- Nontheater employees engaged in building and setting up props and sets are classified in 0516.

***Special note*:** Theatrical productions often involve independent contractors. The independent contractor tests found in RCW 51.08.180 and 51.08.195 should be applied when reviewing the status of individuals such as, but not limited to, the playwright, composer, set designer, costume designer, lighting and sound designers, and videographer. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the entertainers or musicians may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 13-10-080, filed 5/1/13, effective 7/1/13)

WAC 296-17A-4901 Classification 4901.

4901-00 Consulting engineering; Architectural services, N.O.C.

((Applies to establishments engaged in providing consulting engineering services, construction management or consulting services, or architectural services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Engineers consult with and give technical advice to clients through the use of plans, maps, charts, specifications or other media. They may specialize in particular fields of endeavor such as aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, marine, mechanical or structural engineering. Engineers may research, design and develop a plan, a part, a piece of equipment, or a structure and may also build prototypes and models. Architects research, plan and design building projects for clients, applying knowledge of design, construction procedures, zoning and building codes, and building materials. They may enlist the services of engineers to provide specialized technical services or to solve specific problems. Architects may specialize in certain types of facilities such as hotels, hospitals, or industrial plants, or in the restoration of older structures, or may confine their practice to residential work. They also may be involved in the design of transportation facilities, public assembly complexes, marine or public utility projects. This classification includes employees of engineering or architectural services who perform surveys or who act as project managers or project superintendents for their employer's engineering or architectural projects. Businesses which specialize in offering construction management and/or consulting services, which are not involved in designing, engineering, or any of the actual construction activities, are also included in this classification.

This classification excludes draftsmen whose duties are limited to office work, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided the conditions set forth in the standard exception rule have been met, and the engineering and architectural staff of construction companies or other types of businesses who are to be reported in the classifications applicable for those businesses.

Special note: When assigning classifications 4901 or 1007, care must be taken to look beyond the words "consulting" or "engineering" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

4901-16 Geologists, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing geological services, including oil or gas geologists or scouts and lease buyers performing work similar to oil geologists, not covered by another classification. Geologists study the composition, structure, and history of the earth's crust to identify and determine the sequence of processes affecting the development of the earth. By applying knowledge of chemistry, physics, biology and mathematics to explain these phenomena, they help locate mineral, geothermal, petroleum, and underground water resources. They will consult with and give technical advice to clients based on their findings. Projects may include, but are not limited to, landslide analysis and correction, rock slope design, rock fall mitigation and control, and soil cut and embankment design. They also prepare geologic reports and maps, interpret research data, recommend further study or action, and may participate in environmental studies. Duties of oil or gas geologists or scouts and lease buyers include, but are not limited to, reviewing court records, interviewing lease holders, securing data for prospective oil or gas producing land, as well as procuring core or shale samples at drilling locations for analyzing. The oil or gas geologist also may explore and chart stratigraphic arrangement and structure of the earth to locate gas and oil deposits, evaluate results of geophysical prospecting, prepare maps

~~and diagrams indicating probable deposits of gas and oil, as well as estimate oil reserves in proven or prospective fields and visit drilling sites. Scouts keep the client company informed of events in their region, attend local meetings, and report the findings on work.~~

~~This classification excludes geophysical exploration which is to be reported separately in classification 1007; seismic geophysical exploration which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; and geologists or scouts of a drilling or construction contractor who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business.~~

~~***Special note*:** When assigning classifications 4901-16, geologists, 1007-08, geophysical exploration, and 0103, seismic geophysical exploration, care must be taken to look beyond the word "geologist" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.~~))

Applies to:

• Businesses providing consulting engineering services, construction management or consulting services, or architectural services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

• Businesses that specialize in offering construction management and/or consulting services, but are not involved in designing, engineering, or any of the actual construction activities.

Work activities for engineers may include, but are not limited to:

• Building prototypes and models;

• Consulting with and giving technical advice to clients through the use of plans, maps, charts, specifications, or other media;

• Researching, designing and developing a plan, a part, a piece of equipment, or a structure.

Engineers may specialize in fields such as, but not limited to:

• Aeronautical engineering;
• Chemical engineering;
• Civil engineering;
• Electrical engineering;
• Industrial engineering;
• Marine engineering;
• Mechanical engineering;
• Structural engineering.

Architects research, plan, and design building projects for clients, applying knowledge of:

• Building materials;
• Construction procedures;
• Design;
• Zoning and building codes.

Architects may specialize in certain types of projects such as, but not limited to:

• Hotels;
• Hospitals;
• Industrial plants;
• Marine projects;
• Public assembly complexes;
• Public utility projects;
• Residential work;
• Restoration of older structures;
• Transportation facilities.

Architects may enlist the services of engineers to provide specialized technical services or to solve specific problems.

This classification includes employees of engineering or architectural services who perform surveys or who act as project managers or project superintendents for their employer's engineering or architectural projects.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours for draftsmen whose duties are limited to office work may be reported separately in classification 4904 when the conditions set forth in the standard exception rule have been met.

• The engineering and architectural staff of construction companies or other types of businesses are classified in the classifications applicable for those businesses.

Special note: When assigning classification 4901 or 1007, care must be taken to look beyond the words "consulting" or "engineering" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

4901-16 Geologists, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses providing geological services, including oil or gas geologists or scouts and lease buyers performing work similar to oil geologists, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Geologists study the composition, structure, and history of the earth's crust to identify and determine the sequence of processes affecting the development of the earth. By applying knowledge of chemistry, physics, biology, and mathematics to explain these phenomena, they help locate mineral, geothermal, petroleum, and underground water resources.

Work activities for geologists include, but are not limited to:

• Consulting with and giving technical advice to clients based on their findings;

• Interpreting research data;

• Participating in environmental studies;

• Preparing geologic reports and maps;

• Recommending further study or action.

Work activities for oil or gas geologists or scouts and lease buyers include, but are not limited to:

• Attending local meetings;

• Estimating oil reserves in proven or prospective fields;

• Evaluating results of geophysical prospecting;

• Exploring and charting stratigraphic arrangement and structure of the earth to locate gas and oil deposits;

• Interviewing lease holders;

• Keeping the client company informed of events in their region;

• Preparing maps and diagrams indicating probable deposits of gas and oil;

• Procuring core or shale samples at drilling locations for analyzing;

• Reporting findings;

• Reviewing court records;

• Securing data for prospective oil or gas producing land;

• Visiting drilling sites.

Geological services projects may include, but are not limited to:

• Landslide analysis and correction;

• Rock slope design;

• Rock fall mitigation and control;
• Soil cut and embankment design.

Exclusions:
• Geophysical exploration is classified in 1007;
• Seismic geophysical exploration is classified in 0103;
• Geologists or scouts of a drilling or construction contractor are classified in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

Special note: When assigning classifications 4901-16, geologists, 1007-08, geophysical exploration, and 0103, seismic geophysical exploration, care must be taken to look beyond the word "geologist" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

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

WAC 296-17A-4902 Classification 4902.

4902-00 State government clerical and administrative office personnel

((~~Applies to state employees who are assigned to work in an office environment in a clerical or administrative capacity, with no travel or field duties. The work performed in this classification normally includes working with telephones, correspondence, creating financial, employment, personnel or payroll records, research, composing informational material at a computer, creating or maintaining computer software, or library work, but may include other administrative work performed in an office location. For the purpose of this classification, employees reported in 4902 would have no required field work or travel outside of the office to perform the duties of their job, other than a trip to the bank or post office, occasional errands or meetings, attendance at training or a conference in support of their normal duties. This classification may include, but is not limited to, jobs such as office support, secretary, administrative assistant, customer service representative, accountant, fiscal analyst, information systems, when normal job duties do not require travel and are completed in an office environment.~~

~~This classification excludes: Employees whose duties include field exposure, employees who provide interaction to direct, control, manage, or restrain individuals or participate in recreational activities in state hospitals, schools, homes, detention or correctional facilities, who are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification (5307, 7103, or 7201); administrative field employees who are to be reported separately in risk classification 5300; law enforcement officers in any capacity who are to be reported separately in risk classification 7103; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7200; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7400; employees who provide care and treatment for patients or residents and work in state hospitals, homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities who are not otherwise classified who are to be reported separately in risk classifi-~~

~~cation 7201. Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901, and law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.~~

~~This classification may be assigned to all departments, agencies, boards, commissions and committees of either the executive, legislative or judicial branches of state government.~~

~~***Special notes:*** A division of hours is not permitted between classification 4902 and any other classification. For purposes of this classification the term "clerical and administrative office personnel" shall have the same meaning as "clerical office employees" defined in the standard exception provision of the general reporting rule.~~))

Applies to:

State government employees who are assigned to work in an office environment in a clerical or administrative capacity, with no travel or field duties.

Other than trips to the bank or post office, occasional errands or meetings, or attendance at trainings or conferences in support of their normal duties, state government employees reported in 4902 would have no required field work or travel outside of the office to perform the duties of their job.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Composing informational material at a computer;
- Correspondence;
- Creating financial, employment, personnel, or payroll records;
- Creating or maintaining computer software;
- Library work;
- Research;
- Working with telephones;
- Other administrative work performed in an office location.

Occupations, when normal job duties do not require travel and are completed in an office environment, may include, but are not limited to:

- Accountant;
- Administrative assistant;
- Customer service representative;
- Fiscal analyst;
- Information systems;
- Office support;
- Secretary.

This classification may be assigned to all departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and committees of either the executive, legislative, or judicial branches of state government.

Special note: A division of hours is not permitted between classification 4902 and any other classification. For purposes of this classification, the term "clerical and administrative office personnel" shall have the same meaning as "clerical office employees" defined in the standard exception provision of the general reporting rule.

Exclusions:

- State government employees whose duties include field exposure, employees who provide interaction to direct, control, manage, or restrain individuals or participate in recreational activities in state hospitals, schools, homes, detention or correctional facilities are classified in the appropriate classification (5307, 7103, or 7201);
- State government administrative field employees are classified in 5300;

• State government law enforcement officers in any capacity are classified in 7103;

• State government employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program are classified in 7200;

• State government employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program are classified in 7400;

• State government employees who provide care and treatment for patients or residents and work in state hospitals, homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities who are not otherwise classified are classified in 7201;

• Non law enforcement volunteers are classified in 6901;

• Law enforcement volunteers are classified in 6906.

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

WAC 296-17A-4910 Classification 4910.

4910-00 Property management services

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in managing their own property or properties owned by others. Properties include, but are not limited to, privately owned residential or commercial buildings, malls, apartment or condominium complexes, mobile home parks, halls, and conference rooms. Typical operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, management duties, advertising, showing vacant units to prospective tenants, collecting rent, providing security, and normal maintenance and repair when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification. Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes replacing parts on existing fixtures or equipment, repairing existing structures, normal cleaning or janitorial activities, maintaining existing landscaping, and shoveling snow from driveways or walkways. Construction, alteration, or improvements to the properties are *not* considered normal maintenance and are *not* contemplated by this classification. Major repair work is usually performed by contractors who are not employees of the property management business. *Apartment or condominium complexes and mobile home parks* may have common areas such as, but not limited to, laundry facilities, community rooms, tennis courts, exercise rooms, swimming pools, saunas or hot tubs, and playgrounds or small park areas. Common areas are maintained by employees of the complex or park owner or by the property management service. Residents of mobile home parks are usually responsible for maintaining their own mobile homes and their immediate space.~~

~~This classification includes homeowners' associations where residents in a housing development pay annual fees which cover the maintenance of lawns, paths, sprinkler systems, and common areas such as pools, activity centers, and tennis courts by employees of the homeowners' association.~~

~~This classification excludes employees engaged exclusively in clerical duties who are to be reported separately in classification 4904; employees engaged exclusively in sales duties such as collecting rents, showing and advertising the facility, conducting auctions, or~~

~~in a combination of clerical and sales duties who are to be reported separately in classification 6303; establishments providing janitorial services exclusively which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; contractors engaged in mobile home set up or removal who are to be reported separately in classification 0517; any new construction or alteration work performed by employees of employers subject to this classification which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification; establishments that contract to perform maintenance or repair, but have no responsibilities in the management of the property, which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and lodging or food serving operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.~~

~~4910-01 Chimney cleaning - Residential and commercial buildings~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in providing chimney cleaning services to residential and commercial customers, such as restaurants and hotels. Workers who perform chimney cleaning services are commonly referred to as "chimney sweeps" and usually work alone or as a two-person team. When working as a team, one "sweep" works inside and the other works on the roof. The methods of cleaning vary. To protect the floors and furniture, drop cloths are placed in front of the fireplace and taped over the opening. The vertical drop cloth may have a "boot" or slit in it which allows rods to be pushed through. Various brushes, usually wire, are attached to extension rods and worked up and down the flue to dislodge the soot and creosote. Creosote deposits may be removed also with a chimney bar, which is a pipe-like instrument with a chisel end, or by using metal scrapers. Where the chimney top is protected from the rain by a hood or cap, it may not be possible to insert the brushes into the opening; a chain or weight may be lowered and swung back and forth inside the chimney. Some sweeps have custom-made vacuum trucks with large collection chambers to collect the soot. In addition to cleaning the chimney flue and fireplace, some sweeps clean oil, gas and coal burning furnaces, repair chimney and flue linings, remove animals from chimneys, and offer other related services. Repairs included in this classification are limited to such activities as caulking around the flashing and sealing brickwork.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in industrial chimney or smokestack cleaning services which are to be reported separately in classification 0508; contractors engaged in chimney reconstruction or new construction made of masonry or brick who are to be reported separately in classification 0302; contractors engaged in the installation of sheet metal stove pipe who are to be reported separately in classification 0307; and the installation of a new lining in the chimney which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.~~

~~4910-02 Mini-storage facilities~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating mini-storage facilities. Mini-storage facilities are usually fenced and entry is through a locking gate through which owners and renters of units are provided access. The units range from lockers to rooms of various sizes; once the unit is rented, the tenant or owner has sole access to it. Typical operations include, but are not limited to, management or clerical duties, renting or selling storage units to others, providing security, and normal maintenance and repair when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes replacing parts on existing fixtures or equipment, repairing existing struc-~~

~~tures, normal cleaning of public areas, controlling rodents and other pests, maintaining existing landscaping, and shoveling snow from driveways or walkways. Construction, alteration, or improvements to the properties are *not* considered normal maintenance and are *not* contemplated by this classification. Major repair work is usually performed by contractors who are not employees of the storage facilities.~~

~~This classification excludes employees engaged exclusively in clerical duties who are to be reported separately in classification 4904; employees engaged exclusively in sales duties or in a combination of clerical and sales duties who are to be reported separately in classification 6303; and new construction or alteration work which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.~~

~~4910-03 Temporary signs - Placement or removal~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in placing or removing temporary yard signs such as, but not limited to, real estate signs for real estate offices or property management firms and campaign signs. The smaller signs are usually mounted on a metal rod which is pounded into the ground to a depth of about 18". A post hole digger may be used to dig holes for larger signs that require a more sturdy post.~~

~~This classification excludes all other types of sign installation, painting or repair which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.~~))

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in managing their own property or properties owned by others. Properties include, but are not limited to, privately owned residential or commercial buildings, malls, apartment or condominium complexes, mobile home parks, halls, and conference rooms; and

• Homeowners' associations where residents in a housing development pay annual fees which cover the maintenance of lawns, paths, sprinkler systems, and common areas such as pools, activity centers, and tennis courts by employees of the homeowners' association.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Advertising;
• Collecting rent;
• Management duties;
• Providing security;
• Showing vacant units to prospective tenants; and
• Normal maintenance and repair when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes:

• Maintaining existing landscaping;
• Normal cleaning or janitorial activities;
• Repairing existing structures;
• Replacing parts on existing fixtures or equipment; and
• Shoveling snow from driveways or walkways.

Construction, alteration, or improvements to the properties are not considered normal maintenance and are not contemplated by this classification. Major repair work is usually performed by contractors who are not employees of the property management business.

Apartment or condominium complexes and mobile home parks may have common areas such as, but not limited to, laundry facilities, community rooms, tennis courts, exercise rooms, swimming pools, saunas or hot tubs, and playgrounds or small park areas. Common areas are maintained

by employees of the complex or park owner or by the property management service. Residents of mobile home parks are usually responsible for maintaining their own mobile homes and their immediate space.

Exclusions:

• Employees engaged exclusively in clerical duties are classified in 4904;

• Employees engaged exclusively in sales duties such as collecting rents, showing and advertising the facility, conducting auctions, or in a combination of clerical and sales duties are classified in 6303;

• Businesses providing janitorial services exclusively are classified in 6602;

• Contractors engaged in mobile home set up or removal are classified in 0517;

• New construction or alteration work performed by employees of employers subject to this classification is classified in the applicable construction classification;

• Businesses that contract to perform maintenance or repair, but have no responsibilities in the management of the property, are classified in the applicable classification; and

• Lodging or food serving operations are classified in the applicable classification.

4910-01 Chimney cleaning - Residential and commercial buildings

Applies to:

Businesses providing chimney cleaning services to residential and commercial customers, such as restaurants and hotels.

Workers who perform chimney cleaning services are commonly referred to as "chimney sweeps" and usually work alone or as a two-person team. When working as a team, one "sweep" works inside and the other works on the roof. The methods of cleaning vary.

Tools used include, but are not limited to:

• Various brushes, usually wire;

• Extension rods;

• Chimney bar, which is a pipe-like instrument with a chisel end;

• Metal scrapers;

• Chain weight; and

• Vacuum trucks with large collection chambers to collect soot.

Typical operations include, but are not limited to:

• Placing drop cloths in front of the fireplace and taping over the opening to protect the floors and furniture. The vertical drop cloth may have a "boot" or slit in it which allows rods to be pushed through;

• Working brushes attached to extension rods up and down the flue to dislodge the soot and creosote;

• Using a metal scraper or a chimney bar, which is a pipe-like instrument with a chisel end to remove creosote deposits;

• Where the chimney top is protected from the rain by a hood or cap, it may not be possible to insert the brushes into the opening; a chain or weight may be lowered and swung back and forth inside the chimney;

• Cleaning oil, gas, and coal burning furnaces;

• Repairing chimney and flue linings;

• Repair services are limited to such activities as caulking around the flashing and sealing brickwork;

• Removing animals from chimneys; and
• Offering other related services.

Exclusions:

• Businesses providing industrial chimney or smokestack cleaning services are classified in 0508;
• Contractors providing chimney reconstruction or new construction made of masonry or brick are classified in 0302;
• Contractors installing sheet metal stove pipe are classified in 0307; and
• The installation of a new lining in the chimney is classified in the applicable classification.

4910-02 Mini-storage facilities

Applies to:

Businesses operating mini-storage facilities. Mini-storage facilities are usually fenced and entry is through a locking gate through which owners and renters of units are provided access. The units range from lockers to rooms of various sizes; once the unit is rented, the tenant or owner has sole access to it.

Typical operations include, but are not limited to:

• Management or clerical duties;
• Providing security;
• Renting or selling storage units to others; and
• Normal maintenance and repair when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes:

• Controlling rodents and other pests;
• Maintaining existing landscaping;
• Normal cleaning of public areas;
• Repairing existing structures;
• Replacing parts on existing fixtures or equipment; and
• Shoveling snow from driveways or walkways.

Construction, alteration, or improvements to the properties are not considered normal maintenance and are not contemplated by this classification. Major repair work is usually performed by contractors who are not employees of the storage facilities.

Exclusions:

• Employees engaged exclusively in clerical duties are classified in 4904;
• Employees engaged exclusively in sales duties or in a combination of clerical and sales duties are classified in 6303; and
• New construction or alteration work is classified in the applicable construction classification.

4910-03 Temporary signs - Placement or removal

Applies to:

Businesses placing or removing temporary yard signs such as, but not limited to, real estate signs for real estate offices or property management firms and campaign signs.

The smaller signs are usually mounted on a metal rod which is pounded into the ground to a depth of about 18 inches. A post hole digger may be used to dig holes for larger signs that require a more sturdy post.

Exclusion:

All other types of sign installation, painting, or repair are classified in the applicable classification.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 13-11-128, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13)

WAC 296-17A-5001 Classification 5001.

5001-03 Logging, N.O.C.

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in various logging operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Typical work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, high lead or tower logging, ground logging, and team logging with horses. For purposes of this rule, logging is the complete operation of felling, skidding, yarding, delimbing, and bucking of trees into logs or block wood and loading them onto trucks or rail cars.~~

~~*Definitions:*~~

~~*High Lead or Tower Logging* - Usually occurs in steep terrain where a metal tower is set-up on a hilltop with a system of heavy cables running down the hillside and fastened to a stump or tree and has other smaller cables with chokers hanging from it. A choker is wrapped around each fallen tree and pulled back to the landing site.~~

~~*Helicopter logging* - Includes ground crews that work with the use of helicopters to hoist fallen trees or bucked log lengths to the landing side.~~

~~*Chokers* - Chains or cables which are attached to the fallen trees for skidding to the landing site.~~

~~*Ground logging* - Usually occurs on relatively flat land; fallen trees are moved to a landing by a skidder, cat or shovel.~~

~~*Bucking* - Stripping or delimbing tree of branches and cutting the tree to desired log lengths.~~

~~*Skidding* - Process of dragging the fallen logs to the landing site.~~

~~*Landing* - Place where the fallen logs are brought for sorting and loading onto log trucks.~~

~~*Yarding* - Usually performed at the landing site with use of a log loader to sort the logs by species, length and diameter, prior to loading onto log trucks.~~

~~This classification excludes flight crews of helicopters used in helicopter logging which are to be reported separately in classification 6803; log hauling which is to be reported separately in classification 5003; logging road construction which is to be reported separately in classification 6902; logging machine operators which are to be reported separately in classification 5005-01; and mechanical or mechanized logging operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5005-00 provided the classification has been approved by the classification services section.~~

~~5001-04 Shake, shingle bolt, and post cutting~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the cutting of shakes, shingle bolts (blocks), and fence posts in the woods. For the purposes of this rule, this classification includes all operations performed in the woods such as, but not limited to, the felling of trees, stripping or delimbing of branches, and all further cutting or splitting of~~

~~trees/logs to produce shakes, shingle bolts or fence posts. This classification includes all transporting of shakes, shingle bolts or fence posts from the cutting site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.~~

~~5001-05 Firewood cutting~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the cutting of firewood in the woods. For the purposes of this rule, this classification includes all operations performed in the woods such as, but not limited to, the felling of trees, stripping or delimbing of branches, and all further cutting or splitting of trees/logs to produce firewood. This classification includes all transporting of log lengths, rounds or split wood from the cutting site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification excludes firewood sales lots conducted away from logging operations, which are to be reported in classification 1103.~~

~~5001-06 Sawmill operations conducted in the woods in connection with logging operations~~

~~Applies to establishments operating a temporary or portable sawmill operation in the woods. This type of work is usually performed on privately owned land. A portable sawmill and saw tables, similar to those at a permanent sawmill location, are transported directly to the logging site. Log lengths are fed through a circular saw that is capable of producing various sized rough cut timber, blocks, boards and planks. This classification includes all transporting of rough cut timber, blocks, boards and planks from the cutting and/or sawing site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes sawmill operations which are not conducted in the woods in connection with a logging operation which is to be reported separately in the applicable sawmill classification.~~))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in various logging operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

For purposes of this rule, logging is the complete operation of felling, skidding, yarding, delimbing, and bucking of trees into logs or block wood and loading them onto trucks or rail cars.

Typical work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to:

- Ground logging;
- High lead or tower logging;
- Team logging with horses.

Definitions:

Bucking - Stripping or delimbing tree of branches and cutting the tree to desired log lengths.

Chokers - Chains or cables which are attached to the fallen trees for skidding to the landing site.

Ground logging - Usually occurs on relatively flat land; fallen trees are moved to a landing by a skidder, cat, or shovel.

Helicopter logging - Includes ground crews that work with the use of helicopters to hoist fallen trees or bucked log lengths to the landing side.

High lead or tower logging - Usually occurs in steep terrain where a metal tower is set up on a hilltop with a system of heavy cables running down the hillside and fastened to a stump or tree and has

other smaller cables with chokers hanging from it. A choker is wrapped around each fallen tree and pulled back to the landing site.

Landing - Place where the fallen logs are brought for sorting and loading onto log trucks.

Skidding - Process of dragging the fallen logs to the landing site.

Yarding - Usually performed at the landing site with use of a log loader to sort the logs by species, length, and diameter, prior to loading onto log trucks.

Exclusions:

• Flight crews of helicopters used in helicopter logging are reported separately in classification 6803;

• Log hauling is reported separately in classification 5003;

• Logging road construction is reported separately in classification 6902;

• Logging machine operators are reported separately in classification 5005-01;

• Mechanical or mechanized logging operations are reported separately in classification 5005-00 provided the classification has been approved by the classification services section.

5001-04 Shake, shingle bolt, and post cutting

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the cutting of shakes, shingle bolts (blocks), and fence posts in the woods.

For the purposes of this rule, this classification includes all operations performed in the woods such as, but not limited to:

• All cutting or splitting of trees/logs to produce shakes, shingle bolts, or fence posts;

• Felling of trees;

• Stripping or delimbing of branches.

This classification includes all transporting of shakes, shingle bolts, or fence posts from the cutting site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

5001-05 Firewood cutting

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the cutting of firewood in the woods.

For the purposes of this rule, this classification includes all operations performed in the woods such as, but not limited to:

• All further cutting or splitting of trees/logs to produce firewood;

• Felling of trees;

• Stripping or delimbing of branches.

This classification includes all transporting of log lengths, rounds or split wood from the cutting site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Exclusion:

• Firewood sales lots conducted away from logging operations are reported in classification 1103.

5001-06 Sawmill operations conducted in the woods in connection with logging operations

Applies to:

Businesses operating a temporary or portable sawmill operation in the woods.

This type of work is usually performed on privately owned land.

Work processes include, but are not limited to:

• Transporting portable sawmill and saw tables, similar to those at a permanent sawmill location, directly to the logging site;

• Feeding log lengths through a circular saw that is capable of producing various sized rough cut timber, blocks, boards, and planks;

• All transporting of rough cut timber, blocks, boards, and planks from the cutting or sawing site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Exclusion:

• Sawmill operations that are not conducted in the woods in connection with a logging operation are classified in the applicable sawmill classification.

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

WAC 296-17A-5208 Classification 5208.

5208-00 Iron or steel works: Fabrication or assembly - Structural iron or steel

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in the fabrication or assembly of structural iron or steel. Structural in this classification will mean when fabricated for and used in the frame or grid work of a building, tower, bridge, or similar construction. Fabrication means the laying out of the pieces, the marking, cutting, sawing, drilling, punching, bolting, welding, assembling and finishing of the structural steel products. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, steel I-beams, tube steel, angle steel, and flat steel. Machinery includes overhead cranes, horizontal and vertical band saws, shears, punches, drill press, brake presses, and welding equipment. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes the erection of structural iron or steel in connection with towers, refineries, elevated railways, and buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable iron or steel construction classification; contractors engaged in building construction who are to be reported separately in the applicable iron or steel construction class; bridge construction, including structural iron or steel erection, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and manufacturing of rebar for construction which is to be reported separately in classification 5209.~~

~~5208-01 Brass, bronze, iron - Ornamental: Shop fabrication, assembly or manufacture~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, fabrication, or assembly of ornamental items from brass, bronze and/or iron. Products include, but are not limited to, railings, guards, staircases, fire escapes, and art items. Products are often light and do not require cranes or hoists to move them. The processes vary depending on the product being produced. The equipment includes, but is not limited~~

~~to, iron workers, shears, drill presses, band saws, forklifts, welders, and grinders. The painting of products manufactured is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes installation which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~

~~5208-02 Iron works: Fabrication, assembly, or manufacture; nonstructural iron or steel~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, fabrication or assembly of nonstructural iron or steel. Fabrication means the laying out of the pieces, the marking, cutting, sawing, drilling, punching, bolting, welding, assembling and finishing operations including painting. Products include, but are not limited to, cattle crossing grates, window gratings, grill pieces, and storage racks used by warehouses. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, cut saws, welders, drill presses, grinders, band saws, and hoists. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes installation which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~))

Applies to:

Fabrication or assembly of structural iron or steel.

Structural in this classification means when fabricated for use in the frame or grid work of a building, tower, bridge, or similar construction.

This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Fabrication and assembly work include, but are not limited to:

• Laying out of the pieces of iron or steel.

• Marking, cutting, sawing, drilling, punching, bolting, welding, assembling, and finishing of the structural steel products.

Raw materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Angle steel;
• Flat steel;
• Steel I-beams;
• Tube steel.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

• Brake presses;
• Drill presses;
• Horizontal and vertical band saws;
• Overhead cranes;
• Punches;
• Shears;
• Welding equipment.

Exclusions:

• Erection of structural iron or steel in connection with towers, refineries, elevated railways, and buildings is classified in the applicable iron or steel construction classification.

• Contractors engaged in building construction are classified in the applicable iron or steel construction class.

• Bridge construction, including structural iron or steel erection, is classified in the applicable classification to the work being performed.

• Manufacturing of rebar for construction is classified in 5209.

5208-01 Brass, bronze, iron - Ornamental: Shop fabrication, assembly, or manufacture

Applies to:

Manufacturing, fabrication, or assembly of ornamental items from brass, bronze and/or iron.

This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Art items;
• Guards;
• Fire escapes;
• Railings;
• Staircases.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Band saws;
• Drill presses;
• Forklifts;
• Grinders;
• Iron workers;
• Shears;
• Welders.

Processes vary depending on the products being produced. The painting of products manufactured is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Installation of ornamental items made from brass, bronze, and/or iron is classified in the applicable classification of the work being performed.

5208-02 Iron works: Fabrication, assembly, or manufacture; nonstructural iron or steel

Applies to:

Manufacturing, fabrication, or assembly of nonstructural iron or steel.

This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Cattle crossing grates;
• Grill pieces;
• Storage racks used by warehouses;
• Window gratings.

Fabrication work includes, but is not limited to:

• Laying out of the pieces of iron or steel;
• Marking, cutting, sawing, drilling, punching, bolting, welding;

• Assembling;
• Finishing operations including painting.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Band saws;
• Cut saws;
• Drill presses;
• Grinders;
• Hoists;
• Welders.

Exclusions:
• Installation of nonstructural iron or steel items is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

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

WAC 296-17A-5305 Classification 5305.

5305-06 Clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of cities and towns

((~~Applies to clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of cities and towns. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the city or town facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of the work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers or similar activities professionals would perform.~~

~~See classifications 0803, 1301, 1507, 6901, 6904, 6905 and 6906 for other city or town operations.~~))

Applies to:
Administrative employees of cities and towns, including elected officials.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:
• Administrative employees;
• Clerical office employees;
• Elected officials;
• Field auditors;
• Social workers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Answering telephones;
• Computer work;
• Handling correspondence;
• Maintaining financial, payroll, and personnel records;
• Management activities.

A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers.

Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the city or town facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of the work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement, and road works.

Exclusions:

• Employees of cities and towns with field exposure are classified in 0803.

• Municipal power districts are classified in 1301.

• Public utility water districts, co-ops, or privately operated water distribution systems are classified in 1507.

• Law enforcement officers are classified in 6905 or 6906.

• Firefighters are classified in 6904.

• Volunteers are classified in 6901.

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

WAC 296-17A-5306 Classification 5306.

5306-07 Clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of counties, public utility districts and taxing districts, N.O.C.

((~~Applies to clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of counties, public utility districts and taxing districts, not otherwise classified (N.O.C.). Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the county, public utility district or taxing district facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers, alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, medical and dental clinics or similar activities professionals would perform.~~

~~See classifications 1301, 1501, 1507, 4201, 6103, 6104, 6901, 6904, 6905, and 6906 for other county, public utility districts and taxing districts operations.~~

~~5306-25 Clerical office and administrative employees of Native American tribal councils~~

~~Applies to clerical office and administrative employees of Native American tribal councils. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the tribal council facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers, alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, youth services,~~

~~counselors, courts, medical and dental clinics or similar activities professionals would perform.~~

~~See classifications 1501 and 6905 for other Native American tribal council operations.~~

~~***Special note*:** Tribal operations unrelated to the business of governing such as liquor and tobacco stores, casinos, logging, fisheries and bingo parlors are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the operation.~~

~~5306-26 Clerical office and administrative employees of local public housing authorities~~

~~Applies to clerical office and administrative employees of local public housing authorities. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the housing authority facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers or similar activities professionals would perform.~~

~~This classification excludes all other employees including meter readers who are to be reported separately in classification 1501 and volunteers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6901 or 6906 as appropriate.~~

~~5306-27 Clerical office and administrative employees of military base maintenance contractors~~

~~Applies to clerical office and administrative employees of military base maintenance contractors. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the military base facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers or similar activities professionals would perform.~~

~~See classification 1501 for other military base maintenance contractors' operations.~~))

Applies to:

Administrative employees including elected officials of counties, public utility districts, and taxing districts, not otherwise classified (N.O.C.).

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Administrative employees;
- Clerical office employees;
- Elected officials;
- Field auditors;
- Social workers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Answering telephones;

• Computer work;
• Handling correspondence;
• Maintaining financial, payroll, and personnel records;
• Management activities.

A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers.

Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the county, public utility district, or taxing district facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement, and road works.

This classification includes staff of alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, medical and dental clinics or similar activities professionals would perform.

Exclusions:

• All other employees of counties and taxing districts, N.O.C., are classified in 1501.
• Municipal power districts are classified in 1301.
• Public utility water districts, co-ops, or privately operated water distribution systems are classified in 1507.
• Port districts operated by a municipality are classified in 4201.
• Schools, libraries, and museums are classified in 6103 and 6104.
• Law enforcement officers are classified in 6905 or 6906.
• Firefighters are classified in 6904.
• Volunteers are classified in 6901.

5306-25 Clerical office and administrative employees of Native American tribal councils

Applies to:

Administrative employees of Native American tribal councils.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Administrative employees;
• Clerical office employees;
• Counselors;
• Field auditors;
• Social workers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Answering telephones;
• Computer work;
• Handling correspondence;
• Maintaining financial, payroll, and personnel records;
• Management activities.

A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers.

Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the tribal council facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement, and road works.

This classification includes staff of alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, medical and dental clinics, or similar activities professionals would perform.

Exclusions:

• All other employees of Native American tribal councils are classified in 1501.

• Law enforcement officers are classified in 6905 or 6906.

• Tribal operations unrelated to the business of governing such as liquor and tobacco stores, casinos, logging, fisheries, and bingo parlors are classified in the classification applicable to the operation.

5306-26 Clerical office and administrative employees of local public housing authorities

Applies to:

Administrative employees of local public housing authorities.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Administrative employees;
• Clerical office employees;
• Field auditors;
• Social workers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Answering telephones;
• Computer work;
• Handling correspondence;
• Maintaining financial, payroll, and personnel records;
• Management activities.

A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers.

Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the housing authority facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement, and road works.

This classification includes staff of alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, medical and dental clinics, or similar activities professionals would perform.

Exclusions:

• All other employees of local public housing authorities including meter readers are classified in 1501.

• Volunteers are classified in 6901 or 6906.

5306-27 Clerical office and administrative employees of military base maintenance contractors

Applies to:

Administrative employees of military base maintenance contractors.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Administrative employees;
• Clerical office employees;
• Field auditors;
• Social workers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Answering telephones;
• Computer work;
• Handling correspondence;
• Maintaining financial, payroll, and personnel records;
• Management activities.

A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers.

Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the military base facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement, and road works.

This classification includes staff of alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, medical and dental clinics, or similar activities professionals would perform.

Exclusion:

• All other employees of military base maintenance contractors are classified in 1501.

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

WAC 296-17A-6105 Classification 6105.

6105-05 Hospitals: N.O.C. - (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter).

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating hospitals which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and that do not have routine patient lifting and moving hazard. Types of hospitals covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, alcohol and chemical dependency, physical rehabilitation, and private psychiatric. This classification contemplates all necessary and usual employments found in hospitals including, but not limited to, admissions, clerical and sales staff, medical professionals, pharmacy staff, dietitians and food preparation staff, and laundry, housekeeping, custodial and grounds keeping staff.~~

~~This classification excludes acute care hospitals as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7).~~))

Applies to:

Hospitals which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and that do not have a routine patient lifting and moving hazard.

Excluding routine patient lifting and moving, this classification includes all necessary and usual employments found in hospitals.

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

• Alcohol and chemical dependency;
• Physical rehabilitation;
• Private psychiatric.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Admissions staff;
• Clerical and sales staff;
• Custodial and groundskeeping staff;

• Dietitians and food preparation staff;
• Housekeeping and laundry staff;
• Medical professionals;
• Pharmacy staff.

Exclusion:

• Acute care hospitals, as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7), are classified in 6120 or 6121.

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

WAC 296-17A-6120 Classification 6120.

6120-00 Acute care hospitals - With a fully implemented safe patient handling program (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

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

Applies to:

Acute care hospitals, as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7), that are using the patient lifting and moving equipment required as part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c).

This classification includes all necessary and usual employments found in acute care hospitals.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Admissions staff;
• Clerical and sales staff;
• Custodial and groundskeeping staff;
• Dietitians and food preparation staff;
• Housekeeping and laundry staff;
• Medical professionals;
• Pharmacy staff.

Exclusions:

• Acute care hospitals, as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7), without a fully implemented safe patient handling program are classified in 6121.

• Hospitals which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and that do not have a routine patient lifting and moving hazard are classified in 6105.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 24-23-081, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25)

WAC 296-17A-6121 Classification 6121.

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

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

Applies to:

Acute care hospitals, as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7), but that are not using the patient lifting and moving equipment required as part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c).

This classification includes all necessary and usual employments found in acute care hospitals.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Admissions staff;
- Clerical and sales staff;
- Custodial and groundskeeping staff;
- Dietitians and food preparation staff;
- Housekeeping and laundry staff;
- Medical professionals;
- Pharmacy staff.

Exclusions:

- Acute care hospitals, as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7), with a fully implemented safe patient handling program are classified in 6120.
- Hospitals which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and that do not have a routine patient lifting and moving hazard are classified in 6105.

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

WAC 296-17A-6605 Classification 6605.

6605-00 Actors and performers, N.O.C.

((~~Applies to establishments or individuals providing performances that are not of a physical or strenuous nature, and who are not specifically covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, entertainment that is not physical or strenuous includes, but is not limited to, comedians, magicians or clowns at parties, or nightclubs. Physical or strenuous activities which are not covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, ballet, dancing, skating, gymnastics, or performing stunts.~~

~~This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers, or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; players, entertainers or musicians N.O.C., hired by thea-~~

~~ters, who perform nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-03; musicians performing nonstrenuous routines or performances at dance halls who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-04; musicians, N.O.C. performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-01; entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 4502; and entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 6608.~~

~~***Special note*:** Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes actors and performers whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the actors and performers may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).~~

~~6605-01 Musicians, N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to establishments or individuals engaged as musicians whose entertainment is not of a physical or strenuous nature, and who are not specifically covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, entertainment that is not physical or strenuous includes disk jockeys or members of a musical band playing at nightclubs, concerts, or other events, as well as members of the entertainer's road crew who set up or disassemble musical equipment or sound systems. Physical or strenuous activities which are not covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, ballet, dancing, skating, gymnastics or performing stunts.~~

~~This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; players, entertainers or musicians hired by theaters performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-03; actors or performers performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-00; musicians performing nonstrenuous routines or performances at dance halls who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-04; entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 4502 and entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 6608.~~

~~***Special note*:** Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes musicians whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the musicians may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).~~

~~6605-03 Players, entertainers and musicians hired by a theater, N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to establishments or individuals engaged as players, entertainers, and musicians who are hired by theaters to provide entertainment of a nonphysical or strenuous nature, and who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, entertainment that is not physical or strenuous includes players, entertainers, and musicians in theatrical productions such as plays, programs, or operas. Physical or strenuous activities which are~~

~~not covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, ballet, dancing, skating, gymnastics, or performing stunts.~~

~~This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; actors and performers performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-00; musicians, N.O.C. performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-01; entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 4502; and entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 6608.~~

~~***Special note*:** Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes players, entertainers and musicians whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the players, entertainers and musicians hired by a theater may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).~~

~~**6605-04 Dance halls, N.O.C.**~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating dance halls that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Establishments contemplated by this classification may provide only the dance hall facility, or may also provide disc jockey services or live musicians, singers, and/or dancers. Some charge a cover charge; some will allow customers to bring their own beverages and/or snacks. This classification applies to all employees including, but not limited to, bouncers, security personnel, attendants, and food and beverage servers.~~

~~This classification excludes entertainers or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; and lounges or restaurants that provide entertainment for customers which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.~~))

Applies to:

Establishments or individuals providing performances who are not specifically covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Actors and performers include, but are not limited to:

- Clowns;
- Comedians;
- Dancing;
- Gymnastics;
- Magicians;
- Performing stunts;
- Skating.

Exclusions:

- Players, entertainers, or musicians N.O.C., hired by theaters are classified in 6605-03;
- Musicians performing at dance halls are classified in 6605-04;
- Musicians, N.O.C. are classified in 6605-01;
- Entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations are classified in 4502;
- Entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations are classified in 6608.

Special note: Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the actors and performers may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

6605-01 Musicians, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments or individuals engaged as musicians who are not specifically covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Musicians include, but are not limited to:

- Disk jockeys;
- Members of a musical band;
- Members of the musician's road crew who set up or disassemble musical equipment or sound systems.

Exclusions:

- Players, entertainers, or musicians hired by theaters are classified in 6605-03;
- Actors or performers of that nature are classified in 6605-00;
- Musicians performing at dance halls are classified in 6605-04;
- Entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations are classified in 4502;
- Entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations are classified in 6608.

Special note: Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the musicians may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

6605-03 Players, entertainers, and musicians hired by a theater, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments or individuals engaged as players, entertainers, and musicians who are hired by theaters to provide entertainment and who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Players, entertainers, and musicians hired by a theater may be in theatrical productions such as plays, programs, or operas.

Exclusions:

- Actors and performers not hired by a theater are classified in 6605-00;
- Musicians, N.O.C. are classified in 6605-01;
- Entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations are classified in 4502;
- Entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations are classified in 6608.

Special note: Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the players, entertainers, and musicians hired by a theater may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

6605-04 Dance halls, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating dance halls that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Establishments in this classification may provide only the dance hall facility, or may also provide disc jockey services or live musicians, singers, or dancers. Some charge a cover charge; some will allow customers to bring their own beverages and/or snacks.

This classification applies to all employees of the establishment including, but not limited to:

- Attendants;
- Bouncers;
- Food and beverage servers;
- Security personnel.

Exclusion:

- Lounges or restaurants that provide entertainment for customers are classified in 3905.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the entertainers or musicians may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

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

WAC 296-17A-6909 Classification 6909.

6909-00 Laboratories - Analytical, testing, or quality control for others

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating laboratories which provide analytical, testing, and quality control services. This classification includes laboratories that experiment and provide a variety of tests and analysis for other customers' products and/or materials. Generally, the employees include chemists, engineers and other scientists and research aides who use a variety of chemicals and sophisticated scientific equipment and machinery for the testing and analysis process. This classification includes the quality control inspection of fish and agricultural products. Work may be performed at the laboratory or at the customer's location.~~

~~This classification excludes outside X-raying and drilling which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the X-raying or drilling being performed.~~

~~***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or inspecting their own products/materials, which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a laboratory to test and analyze the assembled fly rod or the composition of the graphite rod when operated by a fly rod manufacturer, is included within classification 3510.~~

~~**6909-02 Laboratories: Medical**~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating medical laboratories. Services include, but are not limited to, providing data on which to base decisions concerning the detection, diagnosis and treatment of disease and to evaluate a patient's response to treatment. Laboratory personnel perform analytical tests on the tissues and fluids of the human body, detect parasites, bacteria, viruses, drugs, and poisons; and interpret cell and tissue abnormalities. This classification includes employment-related drug testing for others.~~

~~***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or analyzing services, which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a hospital which also operates~~

~~a laboratory as part of their medical facility to provide an analysis of patient tests and samples is included within classification 6105.~~

~~**6909-03 Blood banks**~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating blood banks. Generally, these types of facilities allow individuals to come in and donate, save, or sell their blood for a fee. Medical and laboratory personnel perform routine laboratory tasks including extracting blood from individuals, testing and analyzing blood, processing whole blood and blood components, and storing blood in refrigerated storage rooms. This classification also includes services offered by bloodmobiles.~~

~~***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or analyzing services which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a hospital which also operates a laboratory as part of their medical facility to provide an analysis of patient tests and samples is included within classification 6105.~~

~~**6909-22 Laboratories: Assaying**~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating assaying laboratories which examine, test, and analyze the quantitative or qualitative substance of material such as a metal, ore or drug. This classification includes a variety of laboratories who experiment and provide tests and analysis of products and/or materials including specialty laboratories such as, but not limited to, chemical, drugs, food products, rock formation and minerals, fossils and bones, and soil and toxic materials. Generally, the employees include chemists, engineers, and other scientists and research aides who use a variety of chemical and sophisticated equipment and machinery for the testing and analysis process.~~

~~***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or inspecting their own products/materials which is to be assigned to the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a mining operation which also operates a laboratory to determine the composition of rock and minerals excavated from the mine is included as part of the mining classification.~~))

Applies to:

Laboratories which provide analytical, testing, and quality control services and provide a variety of tests and analysis for other customers' products and/or materials. Work may be performed at the laboratory or at the customer's location.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Chemists;
- Engineers;
- Research aides;
- Scientists.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Inspecting agricultural products for quality control;
- Inspecting fish products for quality control;
- Using a variety of chemicals and sophisticated scientific equipment and machinery for the testing and analysis process.

***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or inspecting their own products/materials, which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a laboratory

to test and analyze the assembled fly rod or the composition of the graphite rod when operated by a fly rod manufacturer, is included within classification 3510.

Exclusion:

• Outside X-raying and drilling is classified in the classification applicable to the X-raying or drilling being performed.

6909-02 Laboratories: Medical

Applies to:

Medical laboratories. This classification includes employment-related drug testing for others.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Detecting parasites, bacteria, viruses, drugs, and poisons;
• Evaluating a patient's response to treatment;
• Interpreting cell and tissue abnormalities;
• Performing analytical tests on the tissues and fluids of the human body;
• Providing data on which to base decisions concerning the detection, diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

Special note: This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or analyzing services, which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a hospital which also operates a laboratory as part of their medical facility to provide an analysis of patient tests and samples is included within classification 6105.

6909-03 Blood banks

Applies to:

Blood banks. These types of facilities allow individuals to come in and donate, save, or sell their blood products for a fee. This classification also includes services offered by bloodmobiles.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Extracting blood from individuals;
• Operating a bloodmobile;
• Performing routine laboratory tasks;
• Processing whole blood and blood components;
• Testing and analyzing blood;
• Storing blood in refrigerated storage rooms.

Special note: This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or analyzing services which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a hospital which also operates a laboratory as part of their medical facility to provide an analysis of patient tests and samples is included within classification 6105.

6909-22 Laboratories: Assaying

Applies to:

Assaying laboratories which examine, test, and analyze the quantitative or qualitative substance of material.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Chemists;
• Engineers;
• Research aides;
• Scientists.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Analyzing products and/or materials;
• Experimenting;
• Testing;
• Using a variety of chemicals and sophisticated scientific equipment and machinery for the testing and analysis process.

Materials tested include, but are not limited to:

• Bones;
• Chemicals;
• Drugs;
• Food products;
• Fossils;
• Metals;
• Minerals;
• Ores;
• Rock formations;
• Soil;
• Toxic materials.

Special note: This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or inspecting their own products/materials which is to be assigned to the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a mining operation which also operates a laboratory to determine the composition of rock and minerals excavated from the mine is included as part of the mining classification.

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

WAC 296-17A-7200 Classification 7200.

7200-00 State government - Mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program, patient or health care personnel (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

((~~Applies to state employees who provide any type of patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that are equipped with the required patient lifting and moving equipment as part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c). All employees who have responsibility for mental health care or medical care of patients in these facilities are included in this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes: Patient or health care personnel working at a mental health or acute care hospital that does not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7400; patient or health care personnel at health care facilities that do not operate as a mental health or acute care hospital who are to be reported separately in classification 7201; employees who work in state hospitals, schools, or prisons who do not work directly in patient care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial, who are to be reported separately in classification 5307; administrative field employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5300; clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification~~

~~7103; volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901; and law enforcement volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.~~))

Applies to:

State government employees who provide any type of patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that are equipped with the required patient lifting and moving equipment as part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c).

All employees who have responsibility for mental health care or medical care of patients in these facilities are included in this classification.

Exclusions:

• State government employees providing patient or health care at a mental health or acute care hospital that does not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program are classified in 7400.

• State government employees providing patient or health care at health care facilities that do not operate as a mental health or acute care hospital are classified in 7201.

• State government employees working in state hospitals, schools, or correctional facilities who do not work directly in patient care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial, are classified in 5307.

• State government administrative field employees are classified in 5300.

• State government clerical and administrative office personnel are classified in 4902.

• State government law enforcement officers in any capacity are classified in 7103.

• Volunteers are classified in 6901.

• Law enforcement volunteers are classified in 6906.

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

WAC 296-17A-7201 Classification 7201.

7201-00 State government - Patient, resident, or health care personnel, N.O.C. (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

((~~Applies to state employees who are not otherwise classified who provide patient or health care at state-operated hospitals, schools, homes, camps, detention or correctional facilities, that are not operated as mental health or acute care hospitals as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7) and that do not have routine patient lifting and moving exposure. All employees who have responsibility for physical or mental health care of patients or residents in these facilities are included in this classification. Types of employment contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, doctors, nurses, therapists, attendants, or training and counseling staff who provide care and treatment for patients or residents and are required to restrain or attend to patients who are potentially aggressive or violent.~~

~~This classification excludes: Employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be~~

~~reported separately in classification 7200; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7400; law enforcement officers in any capacity who are to be separately reported in classification 7103; employees who work in state hospitals, schools or correctional facilities, who do not work in patient or resident care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial, who are to be separately reported in classification 5307; administrative field employees who are to be separately reported in classification 5300; or clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be separately reported in classification 4902. Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901, and law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.~~))

Applies to:

State government employees not otherwise classified who provide patient or health care at state-operated hospitals, schools, homes, camps, detention or correctional facilities, that are not operated as mental health or acute care hospitals as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7) and that do not have routine patient lifting and moving exposure.

All employees who have responsibility for physical or mental health care of patients or residents in these facilities are included in this classification.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Attendants;
- Doctors;
- Nurses;
- Therapists;
- Training and counseling staff.

Staff provide care and treatment for patients or residents and are required to restrain or attend to patients who are potentially aggressive or violent.

Exclusions:

- State government employees providing patient or health care at a mental health or acute care hospital that has a fully implemented safe patient handling program are classified in 7200.
- State government employees providing patient or health care at a mental health or acute care hospital that does not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program are classified in 7400.
- State government law enforcement officers in any capacity are classified in 7103.
- State government employees working in state hospitals, schools, or correctional facilities who do not work directly in patient care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial, are classified in 5307.
- State government administrative field employees are classified in 5300.
- State government clerical and administrative office personnel are classified in 4902.
- Volunteers are classified in 6901.
- Law enforcement volunteers are classified in 6906.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 12-11-109, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12)

WAC 296-17A-7202 Classification 7202.

7202-00 Real estate agencies

((~~Applies to establishments engaged in buying, selling, renting, and appraising real estate for others. A real estate licensee will:~~

~~• Accompany clients to property sites to show the property;~~

~~• Assist at the closing;~~

~~• Assist in the completion of real estate documents such as real estate contracts, leases, and seller disclosure documents;~~

~~• Conduct negotiations;~~

~~• Hold open houses;~~

~~• Study property listings.~~

~~This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel. Real estate sales personnel, including brokers, are considered to be workers of the managing broker or real estate agency employing them.~~

~~This classification excludes building and/or property management services which are to be reported separately in classification 4910.~~

~~***Special note*: Real estate brokers are included in the industrial insurance definition of "worker" and must NOT be treated as independent contractors. (RCW 51.08.180 and 51.08.195.)~~))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in buying, selling, renting, and appraising real estate for others.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Accompanying clients to property sites to show the property;

• Assisting at the closing;

• Assisting in the completion of real estate documents such as real estate contracts, leases, and seller disclosure documents;

• Conducting negotiations;

• Holding open houses; and

• Studying property listings.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Clerical office personnel;

• Real estate licensees;

• Sales personnel.

Real estate sales personnel, including brokers, are considered workers of the managing broker or real estate agency employing them.

***Special note*:** Real estate brokers are included in the industrial insurance definition of "worker" and must NOT be treated as independent contractors. (RCW 51.08.180 and 51.08.195.)

Exclusion:

• Building and/or property management services are classified in 4910.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 16-14-085, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17)

WAC 296-17A-7203 Classification 7203.

7203-00 Offenders: Community service work

((~~Applies to adult and juvenile offenders who are under jurisdiction of the state or local law enforcement agencies and who are authorized to perform community service work for state agencies, and other government or public benefit nonprofit corporations.~~

~~Some offenders perform these services in lieu of imprisonment and the work is for the benefit of the entity requesting services. The work may include a wide range of duties, all of which are included in this classification.~~

~~***Special notes***: This classification is assigned only if the agency or organization for which the service is being provided elects to cover their community service workers (RCW 51.12.045). To add this coverage, the department must receive a completed application for elective coverage of excluded employments form F213-112-000 from the entity prior to the entity receiving the offenders' services.~~

~~Public benefit nonprofit corporations are described in RCW 24.03.005(17).~~

~~Juvenile offenders under a diversion agreement contract are described in RCW 13.40.080.~~))

Applies to:

Adult and juvenile offenders who are under jurisdiction of the state or local law enforcement agencies and who are authorized to perform community service work for state agencies and other government or public benefit nonprofit corporations.

Some offenders perform these services in lieu of imprisonment and the work is for the benefit of the entity requesting services.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• A wide range of duties, all of which are included in this classification.

Special notes: This classification is assigned only if the agency or organization for which the service is being provided elects to cover their community service workers (RCW 51.12.045). To add this coverage, the department must receive a completed application for elective coverage of excluded employments form F213-112-000 from the entity prior to the entity receiving the offenders' services.

Public benefit nonprofit corporations are described in RCW 24.03A.245(17). Juvenile offenders under a diversion agreement contract are described in RCW 13.40.080.

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

WAC 296-17A-7400 Classification 7400.

7400-00 State government - Mental health or acute care hospitals without a fully implemented safe patient handling program - Patient or health care personnel (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

((~~Applies to state employees who provide any type of patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that are not equipped with the required patient lifting and moving equipment as a part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c). All employees who have responsibility for mental health care or medical care of patients in these facilities are included in this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes: Patient or health care personnel working at a mental health or acute care hospital that has a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7200; patient or health care personnel at health care facilities that do not operate as a mental health or acute care hospital who are to be reported separately in classification 7201; employees who work in state hospitals, schools or prisons who do not work directly in patient care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial staff who are to be reported separately in classification 5307; administrative field employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5300; clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 7103; volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901; and law enforcement volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.~~))

Applies to:

State government employees who provide any type of patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that are not equipped with the required patient lifting and moving equipment as a part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c).

All employees who have responsibility for mental health care or medical care of patients in these facilities are included in this classification.

Exclusions:

• State government employees providing patient or health care at a mental health or acute care hospital that has a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are classified in 7200.

• State government employees providing patient or health care at health care facilities that do not operate as a mental health or acute care hospital are classified in 7201.

• State government employees working in state hospitals, schools, or correctional facilities who do not work directly in patient care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial, are classified in 5307.

• State government administrative field employees are classified in 5300.

• State government clerical and administrative office personnel are classified in 4902.

• State government law enforcement officers in any capacity are classified in 7103.

• Volunteers are classified in 6901.

• Law enforcement volunteers are classified in 6906.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 296-17A-6620 Classification 6620.