Chapter 296-17A WAC
CLASSIFICATIONS FOR WASHINGTON WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

Last Update: 11/26/24

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-17A-4002 Classification 4002. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-4002, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-619, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98;

WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-619, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-619, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-619, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-619, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-619, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-619, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by WSR 10-05-109, filed 2/17/10, effective 4/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100.

296-17A-4601 Classification 4601. [WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4601, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-641, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-641, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 74-40, § 296-17-641, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-641, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by WSR 10-24-118, filed 12/1/10, effective 1/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1).

296-17A-4801 Classification 4801. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4801, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08.] Repealed by WSR 08-15-132, filed 7/22/08, effective 1/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW.

296-17A-6304 Classification 6304. [WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-699, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-699, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-699, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-699, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-699, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-699, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-699, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by WSR 18-05-080, filed 2/20/18, effective 1/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17A-6614 Classification 6614. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6614, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6614, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6614, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-092, § 296-17-73105, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73105, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73105, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6615 Classification 6615. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6615, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6615, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6615, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73106, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73106, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6616 Classification 6616. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6616, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6616, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6616, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-092, § 296-17-73107, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73107, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73107, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6617 Classification 6617. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6617, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6617, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6617, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73108, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73108, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6622 Classification 6622. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6622, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6622, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6622, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-092, § 296-17-73201, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6623 Classification 6623. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6623, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6623, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6623, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-092, § 296-17-73203, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-7102 Classification 7102. [WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-755, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-755, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-755, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-755, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR

83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-755, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-755, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Repealed by WSR 15-02-060, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035.

WAC 296-17A-0101 Classification 0101.

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

Applies to:

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

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

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

Clearing right of ways for alley and parking lot projects;

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

Contractors engaged in the excavation of pools or ponds.

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

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

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

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

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

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in asphalt surfacing or resurfacing on roadways are reported separately in classification 0210;
- Worker hours engaged in construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219;

• Worker hours engaged in bridge or tunnel construction, including the abutments and approaches are reported separately in classification 0201;
• Worker hours engaged in logging road construction are reported separately in classification 6902;
• Worker hours engaged in concrete construction are reported separately in the applicable concrete construction classification; and
• Worker hours engaged in felling of trees which must be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

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

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

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

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Leveling and grading lands; and
• Spreading dirt, sand, gravel, and ballast to desired contour.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Bulldozers;
• Backhoes;
• Dump trucks;
• Frontend loaders;
• Graders; and
• Rollers.

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

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

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

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Laying of rock and ballast;
• Laying of ties and track;
• Installing crossover frogs and switches;
• Erecting switch stands and switch mechanisms;
• Erecting cattle guards;
• Placing grade crossing planks;
• Similar activities related to laying or relaying railroad lines; and
• Dismantling railroad main lines, side tracks, and spurs and the subsequent storage and sale of salvaged material after the railroad line is dismantled.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Anchor spreaders;
• Grinders;

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

Exclusions:

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

Notes:

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

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

Applies to:

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

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

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

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

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Boulders;
• Dirt;
• Sand; and
• Stone.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

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

Exclusions:

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

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

• Worker hours engaged in bridge or tunnel construction including abutments and approaches, lining, cofferdam work, shaft sinking, and well digging with caissons are reported separately in classification 0201;

• Worker hours engaged in felling of trees which must be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; and

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

Notes:

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

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

0101-37 Soil remediation

Applies to:

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

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

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

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

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

• Bio-remediation: Contaminated soil is mixed with nutrients, sawdust, and various other additives. Naturally occurring bacteria in the soil break down the pollutants;

• Encapsulation: Contaminated soil is enclosed in some type of protective material to prevent drainage into surrounding soil;

• Excavation and hauling to an approved disposal site;

• Hot air vapor extraction: A burner unit is mounted on a trailer. Contaminated soil is arranged in layers on which an aluminum perforated pipe system is placed at 2 foot intervals, with a return pipe on the top layer. The soil stack is enclosed in visqueen, then hot air is pumped into the piping system which creates the steam that is recycled through the system and carries the contaminants back through the catalytic burner. Because of the catalytic action there are virtually no contaminants exhausted into the atmosphere;

• In situ vitrification: Graphite electrodes are fed into contaminated soil at a specified rate, where high voltage "melts" the organic and inorganic materials in the soil and forms a solid, glasslike substance;

• Land farming: Contaminated soil is deposited and spread out by a farm type spreader on an area of ground dedicated for this purpose. Chemical or manure fertilizer is added to provide a medium for naturally occurring bacteria to thrive. (This part is similar to bio-remediation.) The soil is turned frequently by tillers or rototillers to

assist in the aeration of the soil and in the growth of the bacteria. It may take anywhere from a month to two years to cleanse the soil, depending on the volatility of the contaminants. This method is used particularly with soil that is heavily contaminated with oil;

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

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

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

• Thermal disabsorption: A process similar to mobile incineration.

Exclusions:

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

Notes:

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

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

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

Applies to:

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

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

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

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

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

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

Exclusions:

• Mowing and grooming of roadway median strips, roadsides, and power line right of ways when performed by employees of cities, counties, state agencies, or other municipalities are classified in the classification applicable to the type of municipality performing the work;

• Worker hours engaged in forest, timber, and range land contract work are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and

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

Notes:

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0103 Classification 0103.

0103-09 Drilling or blasting: N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in drilling operations for others not covered by another classification (N.O.C.); and

• Blasting operations not covered by another classification (such as the blasting of rock in connection with highway, street, or road construction).

Types of drilling include, but are not limited to:

• Drilling of holes in rock for shot holes;

• Exploratory well drilling; and

• Well drilling for oil, gas, or water.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Digging holes using equipment.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Auger drills;

• Bits (size will vary depending upon the terrain or material to be drilled and the depth and size of holes to be drilled);

• Drilling rigs; and

• Jackhammers.

Exclusions:

• Drilling operations performed in connection with concrete or building construction is classified in the construction classification applicable for the work being performed;

• Drilling done in connection with all types of underground or surface mining and quarry operations is classified in the applicable mining classification;

• Blasting performed as part of building demolition is classified in 0518; and

• Pile construction is classified in:

0202-02, Pile construction: Driven method; or

0202-06, Pile construction: Drilled method.

0103-10 Geophysical exploration: Seismic detection of the mechanical properties of the earth

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in geophysical exploration, by seismic detection, of the earth's subsurface.

Work crew occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Computer analyst;

• Drillers;

• Observers;

• Permit person;

• Shooters;

• Surveyors; and

• Party chief.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Using the seismic detection method - dynamite blasts simulate miniature earthquakes. Earthquake detectors record the vibrations.

• Taking photographic records.

• Interpreting the data collected to develop a contour map of the rocks and their foundation, often to depths of several thousand feet.

Exclusion:

• Geophysical exploration without seismic detection is classified in 1007.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0103, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-0103, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-503, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-503, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-503, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-503, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), §

296-17-503, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-503, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-503, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-503, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0104 Classification 0104.

0104-12 Dredging, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing dredging services to others that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cleaning, deepening, or widening a body of water such as a harbor or other waterway;
- The dredging process removes sand, clay, mud, or other material from the body of water that is being dredged.

Machinery used, but are not limited to:

- Scooping dredges;
- Suction dredges.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in diving operations must be reported separately in classification 0202;
- Underground mining operations are classified in 1702; and
- Dredging for the production of sand, gravel, or shale is classified in 0112.

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

Special note: Dredging projects could occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (a harbor, river, canal) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform the work activities from a vessel could be subject to the Admiralty Law which recognizes such work crews and workers as a master or member of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable water. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick or dredge, or type of pontoon which is a flat bottom boat or portable float. Workers who perform the work activities from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Usually, dredging projects involve a variety of types of work crews such as those working from a floating derrick or dredge, a pontoon, a shoreline dredge, workers who are on shore distributing the discharged material, as well as the maintenance and repair of the dredge and equipment. Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both of these acts. The criteria used in determining federal law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0104, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-504, filed

11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-504, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-504, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0105 Classification 0105.

0105-13 Fence erection or repair: N.O.C.; parking meter installation; and placement of wire mesh on slopes for slope protection

Applies to businesses engaged in:

• Erection and repair of all types of metal, wood, plastic, or vinyl fences not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);

• Installation or removal of entire parking meter units; and

• Placement of wire mesh on slopes for slop protection.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Use of tractor with a propelled auger;

• Use of mechanical or manual post hole digger;

• Setting poles or posts into the ground with sand, gravel, or concrete; and

• Pouring a concrete footing around the perimeter of the fence to be constructed. Work of this nature, when done in connection with a fence construction project, is included within the scope of this classification.

Exclusions:

• Erection or repair of brick, masonry or stone fences, or planters are classified in 0302;

• Erection or repair of concrete fences or planters are classified in 0217; and

• Service or repair of parking meters is classified in 0606.

***Special note*:** It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell kennel kits, fence repair parts and fencing materials. Sales of fencing materials by a fence contractor are included in classification 0105. Classifications 2009, 6309 or similar store classifications are not to be assigned to a contracting business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0105, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-505, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-505, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-505, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-505, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-505, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-505, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-505, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-505, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-505, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-505, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0106 Classification 0106.

0106-00 Tree care and pruning services, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Specialist contractors engaged in providing a variety of tree care services such as tree topping and tree pruning that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C).

A primary purpose of this work is to remove tree or branch hazards from power lines, structures, or buildings.

Location of work areas includes, but is not limited to:

- Business parks;
- Parking lots;
- Residential areas;
- Settings adjacent to nonforestry or timberland roadways;
- Shopping malls.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Incidental ground operations such as picking up branches and limbs;
- Operating mobile chip machines used in connection with a tree care service;
- Spraying or fumigating of trees;
- Debris removal and stump removal when conducted by employees of an employer subject to the classification.

Exclusions:

- Tree care services done in connection with an orchard operation is classified in 4803, when performed by orchard employees;
- Tree care services done in connection with a nursery operation is classified in 4805;
- Tree care services done in connection with a public or private forest or timberland is classified in 5004;
- Tree care services done in connection with a Christmas tree farm operation is classified in 7307; and
- Worker hours engaged in felling trees are reported separately in classification 5001.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0106, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 14-24-049, § 296-17A-0106, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15.]

WAC 296-17A-0107 Classification 0107.

0107-00 Utility line construction: Underground, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in underground utility line or cable construction.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Installation and maintenance of underground communication and power lines, including main, extension and outside service connection lines by utility contractors;
- Laying line or cable;
- Digging, filling or backfilling trenches.

Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

- Automatic equipment, which in one operation opens the trench, lays the line and backfills;
- Backhoes;

• Dump trucks;
• Mechanical or manual trench diggers.

Exclusions:

• Land or road clearing and excavation are classified in 0101.
• Overhead television, power, or telephone lines including poles or towers are classified in 0509 or the applicable utility business classification.
• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing is classified in 0210 or 0212.
• Concrete construction is classified in the applicable concrete construction classification(s).
• Construction specialty services including the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping are classified in 0219.
• Installation and hookup of electrical wiring from where the utility company's lines end to the structure's power meter by the contractor wiring a building are classified in 0601.
• Construction of sewer lines, drainage systems, canals, ditches, or underground tanks are classified in 0108.
• Installation of cable in buildings is classified in 0601.
• Laying pipe or pipeline construction is classified in 0107-01.

0107-01 Pipe laying, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors laying pipe or pipeline construction.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Installation and maintenance of underground pipes or pipelines to include gas, oil, or water main pipelines and other pipelines extending cross country;
• Laying pipes or pipelines;
• Digging, filling, and backfilling of trenches for pipes.

Machinery used includes, but is not limited to:

• Backhoes;
• Dump trucks;
• Mechanical or manual trench diggers.

Exclusions:

• Land or road clearing and excavation is classified in 0101.
• Overhead television, power, or telephone lines including poles or towers are classified in 0509 or the applicable utility business classification.
• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing is classified in 0210 or 0212.
• Concrete construction is classified in the applicable concrete construction classification(s).
• Construction specialty services including the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping are classified in 0219.
• Installation and hookup of electrical wiring from where the utility company's lines end to the structure's power meter by the contractor wiring a building is classified in 0601.
• Construction of sewer lines, drainage systems, canals, ditches, or underground tanks are classified in 0108.
• Installation of cable in buildings is classified in 0601.
• Construction of underground utility lines or cable is classified in 0107-00.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0107, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0107, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority:

RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0107, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-50601, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-50601, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-50601, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-0108 Classification 0108.

0108-00 Ditches and canals, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the construction of ditches and canals not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

A ditch or canal consists of a long trench dug in the ground that will remain uncovered to serve as an artificial waterway or artificially improved river such as for irrigation, drainage, or a boundary line.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Digging of main irrigation canals or drainage ditches;
- Digging all laterals extending from the canal or ditch;
- Installation of pipe and making connections as needed;
- Filling or backfilling as needed.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Backhoes;
- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Mechanical or hand tool trench diggers;
- Power shovels.

Exclusions:

- Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing is classified in 0210 or 0212; and
- Concrete construction is classified in the applicable concrete construction classification(s).

0108-01 Sewer construction; septic tank installation

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the construction or repair of new or existing sewer lines and systems.

Types of systems installed include, but are not limited to:

- Cesspools;
- Drainpools;
- Septic tanks including the drainfield construction;
- Sewers;
- Storm drains.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Installation and maintenance of all types of storm, sanitary or sewage lines and systems;
- Excavation and trench digging;
- Leveling trenches with fill material such as sand or gravel, including filling or backfilling;
- Installation of force main type sewage work;
- Installation of storm sewer lines including the outfall construction of drain concrete boxes, catch basins, manholes, and handling and laying of pipe (regardless of the size of pipe or depth below the ground);
- Making connections.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Backhoes;
- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Manual digging equipment;
- Power shovels;
- Trenchless or directional boring equipment.

Exclusions:

- Side sewer hookups (street to house) when performed by a plumbing contractor as part of a plumbing contract is classified in 0306;
- Sewer pipe cleaning including services engaged in line cleaning and unplugging of waste lines is classified in 0306.

0108-02 Tanks, N.O.C. - Underground: Installation, repair, or removal

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the installation, repair or removal of underground tanks not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as those used to store gas or oil.

This classification makes no distinction as to the size of tank being placed or removed

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Excavating or digging of holes;
- Placement or removal of tank;
- Filling or backfilling.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Backhoes;
- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Front end loaders;
- Power shovels.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-0108, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0108, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-0108, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-50602, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-50602, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-50602, filed 12/1/89, effective

1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-0112 Classification 0112.

0112-00 Commercial production of sand, gravel, clay and stone products

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the production of sand, gravel, clay, and stone.

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

- Excavating material from an open or surface type pit at the production site, or from a mine or quarry operation;
- Washing, crushing, sorting, grading and screening sand, gravel, and stone. Sand or gravel in its natural state usually requires only screening with the larger stones being removed;
- Crushing larger stones and rescreening;
- Screening and grading clay;
- Storing refined products in bins, hoppers, piles, or yards;
- Delivery to customers, including by truck or rail;
- This classification includes dealers who stockpile or store products in a yard type of environment prior to delivery to the customers when done in connection with the production of such products.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Conveyors;
- Front end loaders;
- Gyrators;
- Jaw crushers;
- Roll crushers;
- Scrapers;
- Shaking tables;
- Shovels;
- Trucks.

Special note: Classifications 0112 and 1103 are not assigned to the same business unless all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

Exclusions:

- Selling custom soil mixes, bark, decorative rock, sand, or gravel when purchased from others is classified in 1103.
- Underground mining operations are classified in 1702.

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

0112-01 Humus or peat digging

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the digging or stripping of humus or peat.

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

- Stripping material from the surface or bogs with mechanical equipment;

• Moving material from the pit or bog to hoppers by trucks or belt conveyors;
• Grading, screening, and drying the material when necessary prior to storage or delivery;
• Delivery to customers, including by truck or rail;
• This classification includes dealers who stockpile or store material in a yard type of environment prior to delivery to customers when done in connection with the digging or stripping of such products.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:
• Clamshell diggers or cranes;
• Conveyors;
• Drag lines;
• Hydraulic dredges;
• Power shovels;
• Scrapers;
• Trucks.

Special note: Classifications 0112 and 1103 are not assigned to the same business unless all of the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

Exclusion:
• Selling custom soil mixes, bark, decorative rock, sand, or gravel when purchased from others is classified in 1103.

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

0112-02 Pit, crusher, and bunker operations for road, street, and highway construction

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in pit, crusher, and bunker operations in connection with highway, street, or roadway construction projects. Generally, this type of operation is located in close proximity to the project site and is only set up for the duration of the project. Products extracted from the pit or surface include boulders, stone, rock, gravel, aggregate, sand, dirt, or clay.

Work processes and activities include, but are not limited to:
• Excavating open or surface pits by scraping or stripping the surface;
• Crushing material;
• Washing, sorting, crushing, or screening material when needed;
• Storing materials in bunkers or piles until needed;
• Delivery to customers, including by truck or rail;
• These products are used in a variety of ways as part of the roadway project such as, but not limited to, making preliminary roads into an area, filling in low or uneven areas, using as natural barriers, and bringing the roadbed and surrounding areas to grade.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:
• Bulldozers;
• Conveyors;
• Front end loaders and other earth moving equipment;
• Gyrators;
• Jaw crushers;
• Power shovels;
• Roll crushers;
• Scrapers;

• Shaking tables;
• Trucks.

Special note: This classification is not assigned to contractors making the materials for their own road construction project.

0112-03 Sand, gravel, or shale: Digging, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the digging or dredging of sand, gravel, or shale that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

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

• Excavating material from surface pits or obtaining material from nonnavigable waters with mechanical equipment;
• Moving material from the bank, pit, or dredge to hoppers by trucks, belt conveyors, narrow gauge railroads, or pipelines;
• Washing, grading, and screening material. Sand or gravel in its natural state usually requires only screening with the larger stones being removed;
• Crushing larger stones and rescreening;
• Storing material bins, hoppers, or piles;
• Delivery to customers, including by truck or rail;
• This classification includes dealers who stockpile or store material in a yard type of environment prior to delivery to customers when done in connection with the digging or stripping of such products.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

• Clamshell diggers;
• Clamshell dredges;
• Cranes;
• Drag lines;
• Hydraulic dredges;
• Power shovels;
• Trucks.

Special note: Classifications 0112 and 1103 are not assigned to the same account unless all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

Exclusions:

• Selling custom soil mixes, bark, decorative rock, sand, or gravel when purchased from others is classified in 1103;
• Underground mining operations are classified in 1702.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0112, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0112, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0112, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-50603, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50603, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50603, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-508, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-508, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-508, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-508, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-508, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0202 Classification 0202.

0202-02 Pile construction: Driven method

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in pile construction utilizing a driven or pounding method. Pile driving involves long sturdy posts or columns of timber, steel, or concrete being driven into the earth as a foundation or support for a structure such as a building, pier or wharf. This type of activity usually occurs when a portion of the structure is going to be under water, in mud, at a site where the ground is soft or unstable, or when the structure is expected to be of extraordinary weight.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Driving wood or steel beams;
- Driving concrete columns;
- All cross beaming, decking, and similar carpentry incidental to, and connected with, pile driving operations as part of the foundation construction project.

Exclusions:

- Diving operations or activities which are to be reported separately in classification 0202-04;
- Pile construction work utilizing a drilling method, which is reported in 0202-06;
- Other types of pile construction work that do not involve a drilled or driven method, but is a form of ground stabilization/improvement, which is reported in 0202-06.

Note: Contractors engaged in both pile construction using the driven method and drilled method will have both subclassifications 0202-02 and 0202-06 assigned, and must report in each subclassification as it applies to the work performed.

***Special note*:** Pile driving projects could occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (harbors, rivers, canals) which are defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform the work activities from on board a vessel could be subject to the Admiralty Law which recognizes such work crews and workers as a master or member of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable waters. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick, pile driver or dredge, a barge, or a pontoon (which is a flat bottom boat) or portable float. Workers who perform the work activities from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock, pier, or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Usually, pile driving projects involve a variety of types of work crews such as those working from a floating derrick or pile driver, a barge, a pontoon, a shoreline pile crew, work-

ers inside the cofferdam, as well as the maintenance and repair of the construction material or equipment. Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both of these acts. The criteria used in determining federal law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.

0202-03 Wharf, pier, dock and marine railway: Construction, maintenance and repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of piers, wharves, docks and marine railways. A pier or wharf is a platform extending from a shore over water and supported by piles or pillars. A dock is the area between two piers or alongside a pier or wharf. These types of platforms are for vessels to tie up and provide an area for loading, unloading, or repairing vessels. Most often, the construction of such platforms will include the foundation or substructure being under water or mud, and the remainder of the platform being exposed above the water or mud. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, construction of the foundation or substructure which consists of shaft sinking, pile driving, stacking of piles and/or erection of a cofferdam, and includes all concrete, steel or carpentry work after the foundation or substructure is built to completion of the project. Shaft sinking involves the removal of earth from a hole with a relatively small diameter and usually at a considerable depth. Pile driving involves long sturdy posts or columns of timber, steel, or concrete being driven into the earth as a foundation or support for the structure. The cofferdam is a temporary structure from which water can be pumped or sucked to provide a dry work area during construction of the foundation or substructure. Once the foundation support is complete, the cofferdam is taken apart and removed. This classification also includes caisson work as part of the construction for the foundation or substructure support.

This classification excludes diving operations or activities which are to be reported separately in classification 0202-04.

Special note: The construction of piers, wharves, docks and marine railways could occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (harbors, rivers, canals) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform the work activities from on board a vessel could be subject to the Admiralty Law which recognizes such work crews and workers as a master or member of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable water. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick, floating barge, a pontoon (which is a flat bottom boat) or portable float. Workers who perform the work activities from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock, pier, or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Usually, these types of projects involve a variety of work crews such as those working from a floating derrick or barge, a pontoon, a shoreline pile crew, workers inside the cofferdam, as well as the maintenance and repair of the construction material or equipment. Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both of these acts. The criteria used in determining federal law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.

0202-04 Diving operations and subaqueous work, N.O.C.
Applies to establishments engaged in diving operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Diving operations such as underwater diving, skin diving or scuba diving are performed in numerous types of uncontrolled environments such as the ocean, harbors, bays, dams, lakes, as well as controlled environments such as swimming pools or aquarium tanks. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, marine salvage and wreckage, underwater mining and sweeping, underwater construction or demolition, installation, repair and/or inspection of wharves, piers, and docks, inspection of ships, barges, and other vessels, underwater exploration, as well as diving instruction. Classification 0202 includes all diving activities with the following exception: Diving instructors who provide instructional lessons in a controlled environment such as a swimming pool may be reported separately in classification 6209 provided accurate time records are maintained for the instructional lesson hours. Failure to maintain accurate time records will result in the hours in question being assigned to classification 0202 without a division of hours between the two classifications.

Special note: Many diving operations and activities occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (a harbor, river, canal, dam, lake) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" who are support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from on board a vessel could be subject to the Admiralty Law which recognizes such work crews and workers as a master or member of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable water. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick or dredge, a boat or ship, a barge, or type of pontoon (which is a flat bottom boat) or portable float. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" who are support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock, pier or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both of these acts. The criteria used in determining federal law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.

0202-05 Geoduck harvesting by divers (to be assigned only by the maritime specialist)
Applies to establishments engaged in diving operations to harvest wild geoduck clams from natural areas. Work contemplated by this classification includes subaqueous harvesting of geoduck clams, sea cucumbers or similar marine life.

Special note: Many diving operations and activities occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (a harbor, river, canal, dam, lake) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" who are support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from on board a vessel could be subject to the Jones Act or Admiralty Law which recognize such work crews and workers as masters or members of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a

vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable water. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick or dredge, a boat or ship, a barge, or type of pontoon (which is a flat bottom boat) or portable float. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" or other support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock, pier or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation Act (LHWCA). Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both state fund or federal jurisdiction. The criteria used in determining federal law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.

0202-06 Pile construction: Drilled method

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in pile construction utilizing a drilling method. This classification also applies to other types of pile construction work that do not involve a drilled method but is a form of ground stabilization/improvement including, but not limited to:

- Cement grouting;
- Vibro concrete column;
- Vibro replacement.

Structural support (deep foundations), earth retention, ground improvement and grouting are necessary when:

- Surface layer is not adequate or is not economically feasible to use;
- Soils are soft or loose;
- Soil bearing capacity must be increased;
- Support is needed to stabilize slopes;
- Cutting off groundwater is needed;
- Remediating settlement.

Exclusions:

- Diving operations or activities which are to be reported separately in classification 0202-04.
- Pile construction work utilizing a driven or pounding method, which is to be reported in 0202-02, Pile construction: Driven method.

Note: Contractors engaged in both pile construction using the driven method and drilled method will have both subclassifications 0202-02 and 0202-06 assigned, and must report in each subclassification as it applies to the work performed.

Industry terminology:

Augercast piles *- Are formed by drilling into the ground with a hollow stemmed continuous flight auger to the required depth or degree of resistance.*

Drilled shafts *- Are typically high-capacity cast-in-place deep foundation elements constructed using an auger, drilling bucket or grab.*

Helical piles *- Are formed by rotating galvanized heads and steel pipe extensions, with attached helical cutting blades, into the ground at any angle using a high torque hydraulic motor.*

Macropiles/micropiles/tiedowns *- Are shallow or deep foundation elements constructed using threaded steel pipe or typically in the case of tiedown anchors just a reinforcing steel bar.*

Pit underpinning *- This technique creates support for an existing building when there is foundation damage or when there is going to be excavation or foundation work performed adjacent to it.*

Soldier beams and lagging *- Support technique where vertical piles are drilled at regular intervals along the planned excavation perimeter. The lagging effectively resists the load of the retained soil and transfers it to the beams.*

Soil nailing *- Is an earth retention technique using grouted tension-resisting steel elements (nails) that can be designed for permanent or temporary support.*

Secant piles *- Are piles constructed by overlapping drilled shafts with either structural or lean concrete fill.*

Tangent pile walls *- Are constructed using methods similar to secant piles but tangent piles are equally shaped and abut each other instead of intersecting.*

Soil mixing *- Process used to improve the characteristics of soft or loose soil profiles by mechanically mixing them with cementitious grout to create soil cement columns or panels.*

Vibro concrete columns *- Transfers loads through weak strata to a firm underlying stratum, using high modulus concrete columns.*

Vibro replacement *- Constructs dense aggregate columns (stone columns) by means of a crane-suspended downhole vibrator, to reinforce all soils and densify granular soils.*

Compaction grouting *- The densification of loose granular soils with the controlled injection of a low slump mortar-like grout.*

Permeation grouting *- A grouting technique that transforms granular soils into sandstone-like masses, by permeation with a low viscosity sodium silicate chemical grout or the use of microfine or ultrafine cement grouts.*

Grout injection pile *- Are steel and concrete pipe composite piles that are screwed into the ground under very high torque and down-pressure.*

Jet grouting *- A drill rod equipped with jet nozzles injects high-pressure water, air, and cement into the ground as the drill rod is rotated and raised.*

Special note: Pile driving projects could occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (harbors, rivers, canals) which are defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform the work activities from on board a vessel could be subject to the Admiralty Law which recognizes such work crews and workers as a master or member of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable waters. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick, pile driver or dredge, a barge, or a pontoon (which is a flat bottom boat) or portable float. Workers who perform the work activities from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock, pier, or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Usually, pile construction projects involve a variety of types of work crews such as those working from a floating derrick or pile driver, a barge, a pontoon, a shoreline pile crew, workers inside the cofferdam, as well as the maintenance and repair of the construction material or equipment. Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both of these acts. The criteria used in determining fed-

eral law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-0202, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-0202, filed 7/22/08, effective 1/1/09. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-509, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-509, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-509, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-509, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-509, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-509, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-509, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-509, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0210 Classification 0210.

0210-00 Asphalt paving or surfacing: Highway, street or roadway

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in forms of asphalt paving or surfacing, resurfacing, scraping, sawing, cutting, or patching operations performed on or in connection with new or existing highway, street, or roadway projects including approaches and bridges.

The process begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or sub base has been prepared.

Work activities are limited to:

- Laying crushed stone;
- Placement of expansion joints;
- Application of oil or other adhesive bonding materials; and
- Surface spreading and rolling of crushed aggregate.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Dump trucks;
- Graders;
- Oil trucks;
- Paving machinery;
- Rollers;
- Scrapers.

Exclusions:

- Preliminary roadbed or roadside construction such as clearing of right of ways, establishing grades, subsurfaces or sub bases is classified in 0101;
- Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing not in connection with highway, street or roadway projects is classified in 0212;
- Construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping is classified in 0219;
- Concrete construction is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0210, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0210, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50908, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50908, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0212 Classification 0212.

0212-00 Asphalt paving or surfacing, N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Asphalt paving or surfacing, resurfacing, scraping, sawing, cutting, or patching operations not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects and not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The process begins after the land grade has already been established and the subsurface or sub base has been prepared.

• The application of pour-in-place types of cushion surfaces for playgrounds.

Projects include, but are not limited to:

• Airport runways;
• Bicycle trails;
• Driveways;
• Golf cart paths;
• Landing strips;
• Parking lots;
• Playgrounds;
• Tennis courts;
• Walking paths.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Laying of crushed stone;
• Placement of expansion joints;
• Application of oil or other adhesive bonding materials;
• Surface spreading and rolling of crushed aggregate.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Dump trucks;
• Grader;
• Oil trucks;
• Paving machinery;
• Rollers;
• Scrapers.

Exclusions:

• Preliminary clearing of land, establishing grades, subsurfaces or sub bases is classified in 0101;

• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects is classified in 0210;

• Application of asphalt sealant to roadways and parking lots is classified in 0219;

• Application of asphalt sealant to driveways is classified in 0504-06;

• Construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping are classified in 0219;

• Concrete construction is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0212, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0212, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-50910, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50910, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50910, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0214 Classification 0214.

0214-00 Concrete paving and repaving: Highways, streets, or roadways, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in concrete paving and repaving of highways, streets, or roadways including approaches and bridges.

Paving and repaving begins after the road's right of way has been cleared and excavated and its subbase is level and compressed.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Laying of crushed stone and grading or rolling the fill to level and compress;
- Placement of reinforcing steel or expansion joints;
- Set-up and tear down of forms;
- Pouring the concrete;
- Rolling and other finish work;
- Placing manholes, drainage grates, poles, and posts;
- Repairing damaged concrete;
- Exposing underground pipes and utilities;
- Constructing curbs, gutters, sidewalks, median walls, and retaining walls when performed as part of the project;
- Cutting, drilling, sawing, or scraping concrete.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Dump trucks;
- Graders;
- Paving machinery;
- Rollers;
- Scrapers;
- Water trucks.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours clearing right of ways, establishing grades, and preparing the subbases are reported separately in classification 0101.
- Worker hours doing asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.
- Worker hours doing concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects are reported separately in classification 0217.
- Worker hours doing installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219.
- Worker hours constructing covered or multilevel, public or commercial parking garages are reported separately in classification 0518.

0214-01 Concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks: Construction and repair in connection with highways, streets, or roadways

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the construction or repair of concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks in connection with highways, streets, or roadways including approaches and bridges.

Construction or repair of concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or subbase has been prepared.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Constructing concrete curbs, gutters, or sidewalks;
- Placing reinforcing steel or expansion joints;
- Pouring and finishing of concrete;
- Setting up and tearing down of forms;
- Repaving;
- Placing manholes, drainage grates, poles, and posts;
- Repairing damaged concrete;
- Exposing underground pipes and utilities;
- Cutting, drilling, sawing, or scraping concrete.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours clearing right of ways, establishing grades, and preparing the subbases are reported separately in classification 0101.
- Worker hours doing asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.
- Worker hours doing concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects are reported separately in classification 0217.
- Worker hours doing installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219.
- Worker hours constructing covered or multilevel, public or commercial parking garages are reported separately in classification 0518.

0214-02 Concrete median walls and retaining walls: Construction and repair in connection with highways, streets, or roadways

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the construction or repair of concrete median (divider) walls and retaining walls in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects including approaches and overpasses.

Construction or repair of concrete median (divider) walls and retaining walls begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or subbase has been prepared.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Placing reinforcing steel or expansion joints;
- Pouring and finishing of concrete to form median or divider walls, median strips, or retaining walls alongside the roadway;
- Setting up and tearing down of forms;
- Repaving;
- Placing manholes, drainage grates, poles, and posts;
- Repairing damaged concrete;
- Exposing underground pipes and utilities;
- Cutting, drilling, sawing, or scraping concrete.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours clearing right of ways, establishing grades, and preparing the subbases are reported separately in classification 0101.

• Worker hours doing asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

• Worker hours doing concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects are reported separately in classification 0217.

• Worker hours doing installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219.

• Worker hours constructing covered or multilevel, public or commercial parking garages are reported separately in classification 0518.

0214-03 Concrete sawing, drilling, and cutting: In connection with highways, streets, or roadways

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in concrete sawing, drilling, and cutting in connection with concrete highway, street, or roadway projects including concrete curbs, gutters, sidewalks, median walls, and retaining walls.

Concrete sawing, drilling, and cutting occur on new or existing roadway and related projects.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

• Cutting, drilling, sawing, and scraping concrete;
• Exposing underground utility lines and systems;
• Placing manholes, drainage gates, poles, and posts;
• Repairing damaged concrete.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours clearing right of ways, establishing grades, and preparing the subbases are reported separately in classification 0101.

• Worker hours doing asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

• Worker hours doing concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects are reported separately in classification 0217.

• Worker hours doing installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219.

• Worker hours constructing covered or multilevel, public or commercial parking garages are reported separately in classification 0518.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0214, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-0214, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0214, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50912, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50912, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0217 Classification 0217.

0217-00 Concrete flatwork - Construction and/or repair: N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the construction and/or repair of concrete flatwork not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Projects may include, but are not limited to:

- Curbing;
- Fences;
- Pathways;
- Patios;
- Walkways.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Placement of reinforcing steel and wire mesh;
- Pouring and finishing of concrete;
- Set-up and tear down of forms.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Floats (for smoothing concrete);
- Laser levels;
- Mixers;
- Protective gear;
- Shovels;
- Vapor barriers;
- Wheel barrows.

Exclusions:

- Land clearing or excavation work for a land clearing or excavation contract is classified in **0101**;
- Concrete work contained within a building or structure made of concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame, such as the foundation, floor slab, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, metal erection or any other portion of the building or structure itself, is classified in **0518**;
- Paver stone installation projects such as, but not limited to, driveways, walkways, patios and pool decks are classified in **0301**;
- Concrete work performed on or in connection with projects on highways, streets, or roadways, including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, or sawing, drilling or cutting operations as part of the roadway is classified in **0214**;
- Bridge construction is classified in **0201**;
- New dam construction is classified in **0701**;
- Concrete landscape curbing when done as part of a landscape project is classified in **0301**;
- Concrete foundation and flatwork construction or repair in connection with wood frame construction are classified in **0217-01**;
- Concrete sawing, drilling, or cutting is classified in **0217-02.**

0217-01 Concrete foundation and flatwork construction and repair: Wood structural buildings

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in construction or repair of concrete foundation and flatwork in connection with a wood frame structure.

Projects may include, but are not limited to:

- Concrete footings, stem walls, floor pads, cellar floors, or garage floors;
- Swimming pools and ponds.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Placement of reinforcing steel and wire mesh;
- Pouring and finishing of concrete;
- Set-up and tear down of forms.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Floats (for smoothing concrete);
- Laser levels;
- Mixer;
- Protective gear;
- Shovels;
- Vapor barriers;
- Wheel barrows.

Exclusions:

- Land clearing or excavation work for a land clearing or excavation contract is classified in **0101**;
- Concrete work contained within a building or structure made of concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame, such as the foundation, floor slab, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, metal erection or any other portion of the building or structure itself, is classified in **0518**;
- Paver stone installation projects such as, but not limited to, driveways, walkways, patios and pool decks are classified in **0301**;
- Concrete work performed on or in connection with projects on highways, streets, or roadways, including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, or sawing, drilling or cutting operations as part of the roadway is classified in **0214**;
- Bridge construction is classified in **0201**;
- New dam construction is classified in **0701**;
- Concrete landscape curbing when done as part of a landscape project is classified in **0301**;
- Concrete flatwork not covered by another classification is classified in **0217-00**;
- Concrete sawing, cutting, or drilling is classified in **0217-02.**

0217-02 Concrete sawing, drilling and cutting, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in concrete sawing, drilling, or cutting not otherwise classified (N.O.C.).

Projects may include, but are not limited to:

- Sawing, cutting, drilling in connection with wood frame and nonwood frame buildings and structures;
- Sawing, cutting and drilling for ventilation boxes in the footings or stem walls;
- Cutting out for windows or doorways;
- Preparing to mount brackets for stairways or interior bearing walls;
- Cutting interior walls as part of a building renovation project;
- Cutting out for electrical and switch boxes;
- Repairing defective areas.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Cutters and edgers;
- Power drills and hammers;
- Saws;
- Specialty tools;
- Water pumps.

Exclusions:

• Land clearing or excavation work for a land clearing or excavation contract is classified in **0101;**

• Concrete work contained within a building or structure made of concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame, such as the foundation, floor slab, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, metal erection or any other portion of the building or structure itself, is classified in **0518;**

• Paver stone installation projects such as, but not limited to, driveways, walkways, patios and pool decks are classified in **0301;**

• Concrete work performed on or in connection with projects on highways, streets, or roadways, including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, or sawing, drilling or cutting operations as part of the roadway is classified in **0214;**

• Bridge construction is classified in **0201;**

• New dam construction is classified in **0701;**

• Concrete landscape curbing when done as part of a landscape project is classified in **0301;**

• Concrete flatwork not covered by another classification is classified in **0217-00;**

• Concrete foundation and flatwork construction or repair in connection with wood frame construction are classified in **0217-01.**

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0217, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-0217, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-03-109, § 296-17A-0217, filed 1/17/17, effective 4/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-0217, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0217, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0217, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50915, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50915, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0219 Classification 0219.

0219-00 Construction specialty services, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or removal of lighting for highways, streets, roadways, parking lots, and light standards. It also applies to the installation, repair, or removal of signs, guardrails, roadside reflectors, lane buttons or turtles, or lane markers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Usually, these activities occur as finishing touches after new or existing roadways are paved or surfaced. Roadway lighting includes traffic signal lights, and halogen or mercury vapor lights mounted to metal standards erected alongside the roadway. Signs (such as speed limit, road condition, city and town mile destination) are mounted on overpasses or on wood or metal poles erected alongside the roadway. Guardrails include metal barriers mounted on wood or metal poles driven into the roadside shoulder. Lane markers, lane buttons or turtles consist of small reflectors, or chips of plastic or concrete attached to the road with an adhesive bonding material. This classification includes the related hook-up of power to the light standard.

This classification excludes the installation of power lines that feed into power poles which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification for the work being performed.

Special note: This classification excludes exterior sign erection, repair, or removal not in connection with displaying highway, street, or roadway information or conditions even though such signs may be erected or placed alongside roadways (such as advertisement bill boards, business, or personal property signs) which is to be reported separately in classification 0403.

0219-01 Construction specialty services

Applies to contractors engaged in specialty services such as the painting or striping of highways, streets, roadways, or parking lots not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes painting, striping, numbering, or lettering of highways, streets, roadways, parking lots, parking garages, airport runways, taxi ways, curbs, roadway dividers, median strips, and special traffic areas such as fire, bus, handicap, and no parking zones. The paint or other material used for these markings is usually applied to the surface using a mechanical device, either self-propelled or towed by a truck or other motor vehicle. In some instances, the paint will be applied manually with brush or roller which is included in this classification. This classification includes the application of asphalt sealants to roadways or parking lots; mechanically placed block or prefab panels next to a roadway for noise barrier, median, or retaining walls; and concrete barrier installation, in connection with road construction, by a concrete barrier rental business or by a flagging contractor who also supplies the concrete barriers. This includes the flaggers who are necessary during the installation of the barriers as well as any flaggers the company supplies to the road construction project itself.

This classification excludes the interior painting of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0521, the exterior painting of buildings or structures which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; application of asphalt sealant to driveways which is to be reported separately in classification 0504-06; the rental of the concrete barriers and other flagging equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 6409; and flaggers who are not employed by a concrete barrier rental business or by a flagging contractor who also supplies the concrete barriers which are to be reported separately in classification 7116 or 7118 as appropriate.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-0219, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0219, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0219, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-50917, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50917, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50917, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0301 Classification 0301.

0301-04 Lawn type sprinkler systems: Installation, service, or repair

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the installation, service, or repair of lawn type sprinkler systems.

Lawn sprinkler systems are installed at private residences or commercial businesses.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Identifying area of land to be covered, to determine size and amount of pipe and sprinkler heads needed for sprinkler system install;
- Installing heads, and timers;
- Laying/joining/repairing pipe;
- Planting or replacing grass from seed or sod;
- Trenching.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Electric power tools;
- Fertilizer spreaders;
- Hand tools/rakes;
- Mowers;
- Trenchers;
- Wheelbarrows;
- Vibrating plow or pipe pulling machine.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in construction of open canal type irrigation systems are reported separately in classification 0108.
- Installation, service, or repair of above or below ground agricultural/irrigation systems are classified in 0301-06.
- Worker hours engaged in installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system, are reported separately in classification 0507.
- Maintenance and cleaning of lawn sprinkler system pipes and heads done in connection with a landscape maintenance contract are classified in 0308.

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

0301-06 Agricultural sprinkler/irrigation systems, N.O.C.: Installation, service, or repair

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the installation, service, or repair of above or below ground agricultural sprinkler and irrigation systems not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

These differ from lawn sprinkler systems as the size of pipes and pumps installed are larger to produce the water pressure to irrigate large areas of land.

Sprinkler irrigation systems include, but are not limited to:

- Above or below ground;
- Center pivot or linear move;
- Fixed or movable;
- Wheel or impulse.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Electric power tools;
- Fertilizer spreaders;
- Hand tools/rakes;
- Mowers;

- Small front end loaders;
- Tractors with till attachments;
- Trenchers;
- Wheelbarrows;
- Vibrating plow or pipe pulling machine.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in construction of open canal type irrigation systems are reported separately in classification 0108.
- Installation, service, or repair of lawn type sprinkler systems is classified in 0301-04.

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

0301-08 Landscape construction operations, N.O.C.

Applies to:

- Contractors engaged in new landscape construction or renovation projects not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).
- Contractors engaged in the installation of invisible fences, which are usually used to confine animals within a given area.
- Contractors engaged in the installation, service, and repair of paver stone installation projects such as, but is not limited to, driveways, walkways, patios, and pool decks.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Producing preliminary drawings of a landscape, renovation, or invisible fence project;
- Preparing the ground (may include tilling and spreading of top soils);
- Trenching;
- Burying wire in trench (invisible fencing);
- Connecting low voltage transmitter box for invisible fencing;
- Planting trees, plants, or shrubs;
- Planting or replacing grass from seed or sod;
- Installing ground cover material or plastic to retard weeds;
- Placing concrete borders;
- Incidental construction of rockery, extruded concrete curbing, fences, ponds, walls, arbors, trellises and gazebos when performed by employee of a landscape contractor as part of a landscape contract. If these activities are conducted separately from a landscape contract and not part of the landscape project, they are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Installing concrete, brick, or stone pavers to create walkways, pathways, pool decks, or patios;
- Incidental construction of walls and rockery performed by employees of a paver stone installation contractor as part of a paver installation contract. If these activities are conducted separately from a paver stone installation contract and not part of a paver stone project, they are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Note: Incidental work is a minor part of an overall project or contract.

Example: A paver installation company creates the driveway, walkways, and patio at a residential home. The company finds that the lawn will slide onto the driveway unless a three foot tall retaining wall the length of the driveway is created. The creation of the retaining wall to protect the driveway is *incidental* to the paver installation project and may be reported in **0301.**

Common types of paver installation include:

• Interlocking concrete pavers, which are primarily sand set, but in some cases mortar set;

• Permeable interlocking concrete pavers, which are installed to help reduce storm water runoff;

• Pedestal set pavers, when used for roof top decks and plaza areas to increase living space, or to meet certain environmental requirements (not acting as a roofing system).

Tools include, but are not limited to:

• Electric power tools;
• Fertilizer spreaders;
• Hand tools/rakes;
• Mowers;
• Small front end loaders;
• Tractors with till attachments;
• Trenchers;
• Wheelbarrows.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in grading, clearing, or contouring of land are reported separately in classification 0101.

• Worker hours engaged in construction of open canal type irrigation systems are reported separately in classification 0108.

• Worker hours engaged in installation of bulkheads not adjacent to water, or similar structures built of rock, are reported separately in classification 0302.

• Worker hours engaged in 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, are reported separately in classification 0507.

• Worker hours engaged in paver installation on a roof by a roofing contractor, when acting as part of the roofing system, are reported separately in classification 0507.

• Worker hours engaged in installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system are reported separately in classification 0507.

• Worker hours engaged in lawn care maintenance or chemical spraying or fumigating are reported separately in classification 0308.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0301, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-0301, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-03-109, § 296-17A-0301, filed 1/17/17, effective 4/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0301, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0301, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-510, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-510, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-510, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, §

296-17-510, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-510, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-510, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-510, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0302 Classification 0302.

0302-01 Brick, block, and stone masonry work, including repairs N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in interior or exterior work in brick, block, stone, brick or stone veneer, granite, marble, slate, or quartz, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Projects in this classification include, but are not limited to:

• Decorative additions to buildings;

• Fences;

• Walls;

• Installation of slab stone or concrete countertops;

• Construction of entire buildings or structures with brick, block or stone products;

• Setting tombstones.

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

• Cutting;

• Laying or installing;

• Polishing;

• Dry setting or adhering with mortar;

• Tuck pointing (filling and/or finishing brickwork or stonework joints with cement or mortar).

Excluded phases of work:

• Worker hours engaged in tile setting and countertop installations, as described in 0502, which are classified in **0502**;

• Worker hours engaged in plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which are classified in **0303**;

• Worker hours engaged in paver stone installation work projects such as, but not limited to, driveways, walkways, patios and pool decks which, if the conditions of WAC 296-17-31013 Building construction are met, may be reported separately in **0301**;

• Worker hours engaged in mechanically placed block or prefab panels next to a roadway for noise barrier, median or retaining walls, which are to be reported in classification **0219**;

• Worker hours engaged in concrete flat work which are to be classified separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• Worker hours engaged in all other masonry work (as described in 0302-02), which are classified in **0302-02.**

Special notes: Contractors who operate a shop to cut, mill and polish stone products are to be assigned classification 3104-53 for the shop work; contractors operating a shop to make finished concrete products are to be assigned classification 3509 for the shop work. When a business is assigned classification 3104 or 3509 for the shop operation, then classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop" may no longer be applicable to the business.

Contractors often have a showroom to display examples of their work and products which they install. If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met, then employees engaged exclusively in showing the display area or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification **6303.**

0302-02 Masonry

Applies to contractors engaged in interior or exterior masonry work including, but not limited to, the construction, repair, lining or relining of:

- Blast furnaces;
- Benches;
- Chimneys;
- Decorative columns;
- Fire pits;
- Fireplaces/pads;
- Outdoor barbeques;
- Ovens;
- Planter boxes.

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

- Cutting and laying brick, block or stone;
- Tuck pointing (filling and/or finishing brickwork or stonework joints with cement or mortar).

Excluded phases of work:

- Worker hours engaged in plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which are classified in **0303**;
- Worker hours engaged in tile setting and countertop installations, as described in 0502, which are classified in **0502**;
- Worker hours engaged in concrete work, which is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Worker hours engaged in all other masonry work (as described in 0302-01), which are classified in **0302-01.**

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-03-109, § 296-17A-0302, filed 1/17/17, effective 4/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0302, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-511, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-511, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-511, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-511, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-511, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-511, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-511, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-511, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-511, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0303 Classification 0303.

0303-00 Plastering, stuccoing and lathing buildings, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in interior and exterior plastering, stuccoing, and lathing work on buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Lathing work which involves nailing thin wood or metal strips and wire mesh or Styrofoam panels to studs or joists to support the application of plaster or stucco;

• Mixing of plaster or cement with water; and

• Applying the mixture by hand trowel or low pressure spray apparatus to the lathing material.

Exclusions:

• Masonry or brick work is classified in 0302;

• Interior painting is classified in 0521;

• Exterior painting is classified in 0504; and

• Concrete work is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0303, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-51101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-51101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0306 Classification 0306.

0306-00 Plumbing, N.O.C

Applies to contractors engaged in plumbing work not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes activities such as, but not limited to, rough-in plumbing work as part of new or remodel projects, placement of pipe (plastic, copper or galvanized), cutting and/or threading pipe, soldering, welding or gluing all types of pipe, fittings or valves, installation of fixtures (sinks, showers and tubs, faucets), installation of appliances (dishwashers, hot water tanks, refrigerators with ice and water dispensers), and other necessary plumbing activities in connection with water supplies, water carrying, dispensing, or drainage systems. This classification includes incidental side sewer hook ups (street to house) when performed by a plumbing contractor subject to this classification, and only when it is performed as a part of a plumbing contract which includes installation of waste lines and waste carry systems within a building; and sewer pipe cleaning including services provided by service providers engaged in cleaning or unplugging waste lines.

This classification excludes side sewer hook ups performed as part of an excavation contract which are to be reported separately in classification 0101, and underground water line or water main construction which is to be reported separately in classification 0107.

Special note: This classification includes the installation of display areas or showrooms which provide prospective customers an opportunity to inspect the quality of workmanship and products carried by the contractor. Generally, displays or showrooms are installed where the contractor stores his materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell plumbing fixtures and supplies, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. Sale of these products by a plumbing contractor is included in classification 0306. Classifications 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications are not to be assigned to a contractor's busi-

ness. Employees engaged exclusively in showing the display areas or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303 provided the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rule have been met.

0306-02 Automatic sprinkler systems or fire extinguishing systems: Installation, service or repair within buildings

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of automatic sprinkler or fire extinguishing systems within buildings. Work contemplated by this classification includes installation of pipe, fittings, couplings, valves, hangers, regulators, and alarms in ceilings, walls and floors, and cutting and/or threading pipe. These systems are usually equipped to release dry chemicals or water automatically when the surrounding temperature exceeds a predetermined limit.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of outside lawn type and agricultural/irrigation sprinkler systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0301, and contractors engaged in all types of general plumbing installation or repair work who are to be reported separately in classification 0306-00.

0306-03 Boilers, steam pipes, water pipes, heating ducts: Installation of covering insulation

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation of insulated covering on boilers, steam pipes, water pipes and heating ducts to help them retain heat. A boiler is a type of enclosed storage tank erected within a building which heats and circulates extremely hot water or converts hot water into steam. Contractors subject to this classification may also install water jets inside the tanks.

This classification excludes contractors primarily engaged in the erection of boiler tanks who are to be reported separately in classification 0306-04, and the removal of asbestos from boilers which is to be reported separately in classification 0512.

0306-04 Boilers, N.O.C.: Installation, service or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of boilers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including boiler scaling and tank erection within buildings. A boiler is a type of enclosed storage tank erected within a building which heats and circulates extremely hot water or converts hot water into steam. Work contemplated by this classification includes the erection and/or installation of the boiler or tank (which is above ground), pipes, tubing, ducts, heating units, valves, headers, jets and insulation coverings. Also included is the process of boiler scaling which is the removal of scales or residue from the tank or pipes using chemicals, steam or mechanical methods.

This classification excludes contractors primarily engaged in covering a boiler and pipes with insulation covering who are to be reported separately in classification 0306-03, and the erection of exterior tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0508.

0306-05 Pump installation, service or repair, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of pumps related to water or waste carrying systems, and which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification applies to all types of water or sump pumps in connection with residential or commercial settings, water wells, and irrigation and drainage systems. A pump is a device that siphons or

transfers material from one source or container to another. Activities include pump installation or repair services related to a building's water lines and water carrying systems, plumbing fixtures, dispensers, swimming pools and hot tubs, water wells, and agricultural or irrigation systems.

This classification excludes the installation of water pumps in connection with drilling operations which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; the installation or repair of service station pumps which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and contractors engaged in all types of general plumbing installation or repair work who are to be reported separately in classification 0306-00.

0306-06 Water softening or treatment systems - Installation of new equipment systems

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation of plumbing lines for new water conditioning, purifying or softening systems. Establishments providing this type of service are not required to be a "licensed plumber" to do the installation; however, it does involve plumbing work. The installation involves cutting the water line between the water source and the building or home. The line is cut with a hacksaw, reciprocating saw, or copper tube cutter, depending on the type of pipe involved. After the line is cut, the water source is connected to the intake of the system and the building or home is connected to the outlet of the system with supply and return lines. The bypass unit will allow the water to remain hard for the outside faucet. A small rubber hose is installed under the house into the drain. Occasionally, a sump pump is needed. For plastic pipes, glue is used to seal the connections. On copper pipes, soldering equipment is used to secure the connections. Water softening is a process by which the water passes through a resin tank where calcium ions are exchanged for sodium ions, resulting in "soft" water. Periodically, the resin is recharged by "back flushing" with a saturated salt solution from another tank. Installations of this type include the two tanks, pressure regulators, valves, and in new facilities an automatic timer.

Special note: This classification allows for the service or repair of water softening or treatment systems to be reported separately in classification 0607 provided accurate time records are maintained which distinguishes new installation contract work from service or repair contract work.

0306-07 Hot water heater: Installation, service or repair

Applies to contractors engaged exclusively in the installation, service or repair of hot water heater units. Work contemplated by this classification includes removal of old units and the installation of new or replacement units. This includes activities such as disconnecting hot heater units, removal of plastic, copper or galvanized water pipes, installing or setting up new or replacement units, installing new pipes, cutting and/or threading pipe, soldering, welding or gluing all types of pipe, fittings or valves, filling and testing the new or replacement units, and wrapping hot water heaters with insulation blankets.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in all types of general plumbing work, or when the installation, service or repair of a hot water heater unit is performed as part of a general plumbing contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0306-00.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0306, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-512, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-512, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-512, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-512, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-512, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-512, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-512, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-512, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-512, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 74-40, § 296-17-512, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-512, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0307 Classification 0307.

0307-01 Heating, ventilation, air conditioning, refrigeration and furnace systems: Installation, service or repair.

Applies to:

Installation, service, or repair of heating systems, ventilation systems, air conditioning systems, refrigeration systems, furnaces, built-in vacuum systems, or pneumatic tube systems.

Materials used and goods installed, serviced or repaired may include, but are not limited to:

- Air conditioning units;
- Air purification systems;
- Concrete pads;
- Duct systems, including duct cleaning;
- Fittings;
- Flat sheets of metal;
- Galvanized pipe;
- Heat pumps;
- Heater units;
- Hoods and protective metal covers;
- Hot water tanks;
- Insulation wrap;
- Preformed or bent venting duct and pipe;
- Refrigeration units;
- System controls;
- Thermostats; and
- Vent collars and reels.

Work environments may include, but are not limited to:

- Construction sites;
- Residential customer locations;
- Commercial customer locations;
- Yards and shops; and
- Display areas or showrooms.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in **sheet metal fabrication shop** operations are reported separately in classification 3404.

Note: When a contractor's business is assigned a manufacturing shop or plant classification such as classification 3404, all shop and yard operations are reported in the manufacturing shop or plant classification and the special exception classification 5206 is no longer applicable to the contractor's business.

• Businesses doing only **duct cleaning** or duct cleaning combined with other business activities in 1105-02 are classified in 1105-02.

• Worker hours engaged in **other sheet metal installation or sheet metal construction** are reported separately in classification 0519.

Notes:
• For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
• Classification 0307 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013);
• In most cases, contractors cannot have a store classification in addition to classification 0307, unless store operations are their principal business. To determine if a contractor can also have a store classification such as classification 2009 or 6309, apply the multiple classification rule (WAC 296-17-31017). If a contractor does not qualify for a store classification, the contractor may report employees working in a display area or showroom in classification 5206 or 6303 if the work meets the restrictions described in the exception rule (WAC 296-17-31018) and the applicable classification description (chapter 296-17A WAC).

0307-05 Wood, pellet or gas stove: Installation, service or repair.

Applies to:

Installation, service, or repair of stoves that burn wood, pellets or gas.

Materials used and goods installed, serviced or repaired may include, but are not limited to:

• Electric furnace units;
• Fireplace inserts or units;
• Fittings;
• Gas fireplace logs;
• Gas stoves or furnaces;
• Hearth pads;
• Hoods and protective metal covers;
• Preformed or bent venting duct and pipe;
• Pellet stoves;
• System controls;
• Thermostats;
• Vent collars and reels; and
• Wood stoves.

Work environments may include, but are not limited to:

• Construction sites;
• Residential customer locations;
• Commercial customer locations;
• Yards and shops; and
• Display areas or showrooms.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in brick or masonry work are reported separately in classification 0302.

• Worker hours engaged in **sheet metal fabrication shop** operations are reported separately in classification 3404.

Note: When a contractor's business is assigned a manufacturing shop or plant classification such as classification 3404, all shop and yard operations are reported in the manufacturing shop or plant classification and the special exception classification 5206 is no longer applicable to the contractor's business.

• Worker hours engaged in **other sheet metal installation or sheet metal construction** are reported separately in classification 0519.

Notes:
• For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
• Classification 0307 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013);
• In most cases, contractors cannot have a store classification in addition to classification 0307, unless store operations are their principal business. To determine if a contractor can also have a store classification such as classification 2009 or 6309, apply the multiple classification rule (WAC 296-17-31017). If a contractor does not qualify for a store classification, the contractor may report employees working in a display area or showroom in classification 5206 or 6303 if the work meets the restrictions described in the exception rule (WAC 296-17-31018) and the applicable classification description (chapter 296-17A WAC).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-0307, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-0307, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0307, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-0307, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0307, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-513, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-513, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-513, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-513, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-513, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-513, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 14-24-049, § 296-17A-0308, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0308, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 09-16-110, § 296-17A-0308, filed 8/4/09, effective 10/1/09. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0308, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-51301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-51301, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0403, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-516, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-516, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-516, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-516, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-516, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-516, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-516, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0502 Classification 0502.

0502-04 Floor coverings or countertops: Installation or removal

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or removal of floor coverings or countertops.

• Floor coverings include, but are not limited to, carpet, vinyl, laminate, tile, terrazzo, or parquet;

• Countertops include, but are not limited to, laminate, tile, and solid surface (synthetic).

Tile is various sizes and shapes, usually from 1" x 1" up to 24" x 24" and packaged in a box. Tile installation in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Ceramic, glass, or clay tiles;

• Stone in tile-size dimensions, often used for interior installations in floors, showers, countertops, and backsplashes such as:

- Granite;
- Marble;
- Slate.

Work contemplated by this classification includes the installation and/or removal of:

• Countertops;
• Flooring;
• Padding;
• Tack or door strips;
• Subflooring;
• Base boards;

• Artificial turf when used for areas such as patios, and laid similarly to carpet.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in:

• The installation of stone countertops as described in classification 0302;

• The installation of hardwood countertops or flooring which is to be reported separately in classification 0513;

• The installation of countertops as described in this classification when the installation is part of an interior finish carpentry or cabinetry contract, which is to be reported in classification 0513;

• The installation of brick, block and slab stone as described in classification 0302;

• The installation of roofing tiles which is to be reported separately in classification 0507;

• The installation of artificial field turf in landscaping projects or athletic fields which is to be reported in classification 0301; and

• Floor covering stores which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

Special note: Contractors often have a showroom to display examples of their work and products which they install. If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met, employees engaged exclusively in showing the display areas or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-0502, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0502, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-0502, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0502, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-517, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-517, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and

51.16.035. WSR 04-20-023, § 296-17-517, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-517, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-517, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-517, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-517, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-517, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-517, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-517, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0504 Classification 0504.

0504-06 Waterproofing, N.O.C.: Buildings or structures

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) regardless of the height of the building or structure.

Structures waterproofed may include, but are not limited to:

- Decks;
- Driveways;
- Fences;
- Floors;
- Foundations and foundation walls;
- Walkways;
- Walls.

Surfaces waterproofed may include, but are not limited to:

- Asphalt;
- Concrete;
- Metal;
- Plaster;
- Steel;
- Stone;
- Wood.

Waterproof processes may include:

- Membrane, which adheres long strips of rubber and pumice to exterior walls or foundations with the use of primer;
- Pressure injection, which uses a long wand inserted into the material to fill cracks;
- Epoxy injection, which uses a caulk gun to inject a silicon material into cracks and is performed on the interior or exterior of the building or structure;
- Application with use of a brush, roller, or spray directly onto the surface of the material.

Exclusions:

- Excavation work performed in conjunction with a waterproofing contract is classified in 0101;

Special note: If excavation work is performed (to remove dirt away from a foundation wall or to push it against the wall after the waterproofing material is applied) classification 0101 applies, regardless of the type of contractor performing the excavation work.

- Waterproofing operations performed in connection with roofing or subaqueous work are classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• Worker hours engaged in the application of asphalt sealant or waterproof materials to roadways and parking lots are reported separately in classification 0219;

• Filling cracks or voids with like materials is classified in the classification applicable to the repair work being performed; and

• The application of waterproof materials performed by a concrete contractor as part of the concrete construction project is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

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

0504-18 Pressure washing services or sandblasting, N.O.C.: Buildings or structures

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in pressure washing or sandblasting buildings or structures, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Pressure washing, which involves a forced spray of air and water;

• Sandblasting, or abrasive blasting, which involves a forced spray of sand, steel, or glass;

• On multistory buildings: Cleaning roofs, gutters, and downspouts; and removal of moss or snow;

• Other incidental cleaning or washing.

Materials removed include, but are not limited to:

• Dirt;

• Moss;

• Old paint;

• Rust.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in multimedia blasting in a shop are reported separately in classification 3402;

• Pressure washing or sandblasting by a painting contractor as a part of the preparation for painting exterior buildings, structures, or the interior/exterior of tanks is classified in 0504-21;

• Pressure washing as a part of interior building painting contracts is classified in 0521;

• Worker hours engaged in cleaning or washing roofs of single story buildings or removing moss or snow from, single story buildings (when the cleaning or washing is not part of a painting or roofing contract) are reported separately in classification 6602;

• Waterproofing buildings or structures, N.O.C. is classified in 0504-06;

• Pressure washing or sandblasting operations performed in conjunction with and as a part of another type of business such as a foundry, metal goods manufacturer, auto body repair shop, etc., is classified in the applicable classification.

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

0504-20 Lead abatement

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in lead abatement performed on structures where there are significant amounts of lead-based paint and lead dust.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Must comply with various governmental regulations;

• Preliminary testing of the site to determine the presence of lead and the extent of the contamination;
• Determine which abatement procedure is right for the project;
• Perform abatement procedure;
• All preparation and all cleanup work.

Abatement procedures may include:
• Encapsulation, which is used on interior surfaces to seal the lead-based paint with a bonding material;
• Enclosure, which is used on interior and exterior surfaces and involves constructing special airtight enclosures made out of gypsum wallboard, plywood paneling, aluminum, vinyl, or wood exterior sidings;
• Component replacement, which involves removing building components such as paneling, moldings, windows, and doors which are coated with lead-based paint and replacing them with new components;
• Chemical removal, abrasive removal, or hand scraping, which are methods to physically remove the lead paint.

Exclusions:
• Worker hours engaged in soil remediation work are reported separately in classification 0101;
• Worker hours engaged in asbestos abatement are reported separately in classification 0512;
• Lead abatement as part of a painting contract for interior/exterior of buildings or structures, or the interior/exterior of tanks is classified in the applicable classification.

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

0504-21 Painting: Exterior buildings or structures, N.O.C.: Cleaning: Interior/exterior of oil or gas storage tanks, beer vats, and sewage treatment tanks

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in painting the exterior of all types of buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), regardless of height, including cleaning, coating, or painting the interior/exterior of oil or gas storage tanks, beer vats, or sewage treatment tanks.

Buildings and structures include, but are not limited to:
• Bridges;
• Churches;
• Factories;
• Residential or commercial buildings;
• Single or multiple story buildings;
• Smokestacks;
• Stadiums;
• Stores;
• Towers;
• Warehouses.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Applying paint by brush, roller, or spray to a variety of surfaces such as wood, concrete, steel, metal, plaster, stone, or other types of exterior surfaces;
• All preparation work;
• Set up of scaffolding or power lifts;
• Pressure washing;

• Removal of old paint or asbestos;
• Sandblasting;
• Taping or masking;
• Cleanup work.

Exclusions:

• Contractors engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures, N.O.C. are classified in 0504-06;

• Pressure washing services or sandblasting of buildings or structures are classified in 0504-18;

• Interior painting of buildings is classified in 0521;

• Painting of murals or other artwork on the interior of buildings is classified in 4109;

• Painting of murals or other artwork on the exterior of buildings is classified in 0403.

Note: See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov. For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0504, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-0504, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0504, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0504, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-519, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-519, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-519, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-519, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-519, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-519, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-519, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-519, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-519, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-519, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-519, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-519, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-519, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0507 Classification 0507.

0507-05 Roofwork construction and repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or repair of roofing material on all types of new or existing buildings or structures. Roofing materials include, but are not limited to, felt roofing paper, rolled composition, wood, fiberglass or composition shingles or shakes, aluminum or sheet metal, masonry or ceramic tile, tar, and polyurethane foam. Installation of roofing materials varies with the product. Wood, fiberglass and composition shingles are nailed; masonry, slate or ceramic tiles require drilling, nailing or cementing; polyurethane foam is applied by spray then coated with a protective layer of paint-like material; hot tar requires melting in tanks, usually at ground level, then it is pumped or raised by bucket to the roof top and applied by spray or mop; cold apply uses an adhesive to bond roofing membranes to form a roofing system; cold tar is applied

by brush, spray or mop; single ply involves large sheets of roofing material which are unrolled on the roof with edges overlapping and seamed; and metal roofing is seam welded or nailed. For purposes of this classification the term "roofwork" includes repairs to the subroof such as the replacement of trusses, rafters, supports, and sheathing, but excludes the placement of trusses, rafters, supports or sheathing on new building construction. Essentially, when removing the existing roof material from an existing building or structure it is not uncommon to find dry rot or deterioration to parts of the subroof. The repair of the subroof is part of the roof repair or replacement project and is included in this classification. By contrast, when a subroof is constructed on new buildings or structures, this activity is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed such as 0510 for wood frame construction or 0518 for nonwood frame construction. This classification includes 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; and any installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system.

This classification excludes roof cleaning, moss or snow removal on single story buildings not incidental to, or part of, a roofing contract which is to be reported separately in classification 6602; roof cleaning or moss removal of multiple story buildings not incidental to, or part of, a roofing contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; the installation of gutters and downspouts which is to be reported separately in classification 0519; waterproofing parts of buildings other than roofs which is to be reported separately in classification 0504 and/or 0101; placing roof trusses, rafters, supports and sheathing on new wood frame buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0510; the application of polystyrene strips used as insulation on mobile homes which is to be reported separately in classification 0512; and placing roof trusses, rafters, supports and sheathing on new buildings, N.O.C. which is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-0507, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0507, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0507, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-20-023, § 296-17-52002, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52002, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52002, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-0508 Classification 0508.

0508-00 Radio, television, cellular or water towers, poles and towers, N.O.C.: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of iron, steel, or wood radio, television, cellular or water towers, poles, towers and those towers which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the foundation/excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place, and the installation, removal, service and/or repair of antennas, dish units and/or other transmitting/receiving apparatus to the structure. This classification also includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow the separate reporting of excavation or foundation work irrespective of who performs the work. This classification includes specialty contractors who install, remove, service or repair antennas, dish units and/or other transmitting/receiving apparatus to a structure covered by this classification.

0508-01 Smokestack: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of iron, steel or concrete smokestacks. These structures are part of an industrial complex and facilitate the discharge of combustion vapors, gases, or smoke. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, installation of scaffolding, raising segments into place with a crane and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and installation of any apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which

is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation work irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-02 Windmill and silo: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of iron, concrete, steel, or wood windmills or silos. Windmills use the force of wind passing around the rotor blades to turn turbines and produce electric power. These may be built individually or in groups known as "wind farms." Additional apparatus and storage batteries are housed in separate buildings nearby. Silos are large cylindrical structures used to store grain or fodder (silage). They are filled through the top by means of a conveyor. Within the structure, augers and pumps can move the grain to blend, aerate, or feed it out the chute. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow the separate reporting of excavation or foundation work irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-03 Oil still or refinery: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of oil stills or refineries. These facilities are basically composed of multi-story storage tanks, chimneys, pipelines, separating apparatus and steam generating systems. They receive unprocessed petroleum (crude oil) and convert it into usable products such as gasoline, kerosene, wax, grease and chemical feed stocks. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation and other concrete, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting framework, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place. This classification in-

cludes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus in an oil still or refinery when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery or apparatus by a specialty contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; plant maintenance contract work as described in classification 0603; preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of control or pump houses and other buildings not part of the main processing plant which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

***Special note*:** This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation work irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-04 Blast furnace and metal burners: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of blast furnaces and metal burners. These are tall, very heavy gauge, cylindrical steel structures in which heated air and combustible fuels are combined to produce the heat necessary to separate the usable material in metal ores from the waste products. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, installation of a brick lining, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of additional buildings as part of an ore reduction or metal producing facility which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

***Special note*:** This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation contractors irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-08 Elevated railway, tram, lift or similar conveyances: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of elevated railways, trams, lifts or similar conveyances. An elevated railway can be a full scale rail-

road or a smaller scale system such as a recreational monorail. For the purposes of this classification, trams are overhead cable cars, and lifts are similar to the typical ski lift. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting frames and supports (metal or concrete), installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place, and installing and securing tracks, cables or pulley systems. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; or the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation contractors irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-09 Exterior tanks, N.O.C.: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of all types of exterior tanks not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These tanks may be part of water storage and distribution systems, chemical or petroleum processing and storage operations, or other industrial applications. This classification includes the erection or construction of tanks that are elevated on structural piers and those that rest on the ground. These tanks may be constructed singly or in groups known as "tank farms" which are common to the petroleum industry. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, and raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be re-

ported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

***Special note*:** This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation contractors irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-11 Crane or derrick: Installation, construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of nonmobile cranes and derricks for commerce and industrial use. Cranes and derricks can be very similar in that they are both defined as machines for hoisting and moving heavy objects through the use of stationary or movable booms equipped with cables. An object, sometimes weighing many tons, can be secured to the cables and moved into position along the length of a stationary boom or to another location within the reach of a movable boom. A derrick, however, can also be a permanent framework over an opening, such as an oil-drilling operation, to support boring equipment. The cranes included in this classification are those that are permanently installed at a marine port, cargo handling facility or an industrial facility to move supplies, cargo containers, or heavy objects (vertically or horizontally) that are being assembled and must pass through the length of a building to complete the process. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the placement of forms and reinforcing steel for a foundation (in the case of some structures described above, the additional reinforcing required to support the crane is usually contemplated in the plan for the building's foundation where the crane is being anchored), on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by hoist and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the operation of mobile cranes which is to be reported in classification 3506, the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; and delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

***Special note*:** This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation contractors irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-12 Water cooling towers or structures - metal or wood: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of metal or wood water cooling towers or vertical structures. These structures are usually part of an industrial complex in which water is used as a cooling element in a manufacturing process. The water, which absorbs heat from the machinery being cooled, can be circulated and reused after is has been channeled through a cooling tower to be chilled sufficiently. A common design allows the hot water to tumble down numerous open louvers or

steps to lower its temperature. These towers are often composed of prefabricated parts which are delivered to the site and then assembled by bolting or welding together, then the necessary motors, pipes, fans and pumps are installed. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding, bolting or otherwise fastening them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of other related buildings at the project site which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special notes: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation irrespective of who performs the work. Construction of a water cooling structure that uses a horizontal rather than tower-like design is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-0508, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0508, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-521, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-521, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-521, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-521, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-521, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-521, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-521, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-521, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-521, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-521, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-521, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-521, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-521, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-521, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0509 Classification 0509.

0509-00 Overhead telephone or telegraph lines: New construction or extension of lines - Including poles or towers; erection, maintenance or repair by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of overhead telephone or telegraph lines, poles and towers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing a right of way (excluding logging-type operations), boring holes for poles to be set in, installing cross arms, insulators and brackets on poles (which may be wood or metal), setting poles or towers into position, installing guy wires if necessary, stringing the lines, incidental tree topping, tying into the low-voltage power source, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Towers may be of a solid wall, cylindrical steel construction or of a fabricated steel cross member design reaching a height of about 50 feet, and are secured to a concrete pad or set into the ground. They may be used to elevate the lines to cross long distances or to support microwave antennae or receivers.

This classification excludes specialty contractors engaged in any single phase of the work described above: Land clearing and grading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; erection of poles or towers which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; drilling holes which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; tree topping which is to be reported separately in classification 0106; service connections which are be reported separately in classification 0608; underground telephone line installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Special note: If done by a telephone or telegraph company the work described above is included in classification 1303. A contractor engaged in the installation of electric and/or cable television overhead lines in addition to telephone and telegraph lines is to be reported in classification 0509-03. If a specialty contractor is only stringing telephone or telegraph lines, and not erecting poles or towers, classification 0509-00 is still applicable.

0509-01 Overhead television lines: New construction or extension of lines - Including poles or towers; erection, maintenance or repair by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of overhead television lines, poles and towers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing a right of way (excluding logging-type operations), boring holes for poles to be set in, installing cross arms, insulators and brackets on poles (which may be wood or metal), setting poles or towers into position, installing guy wires if necessary, stringing the lines, incidental tree topping, tying into the low-voltage power source, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Towers may be of a solid wall, cylindrical steel construction or of a fabricated steel cross member design reaching a height of about 50 feet, and are secured to a concrete pad or set into the ground. They may be used to elevate the lines over long distances or to support microwave antennae or receivers.

This classification excludes specialty contractors engaged in any single phase of the work described above: Land clearing and grading

operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; erection of poles or towers which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; drilling holes which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; tree topping which is to be reported separately in classification 0106; service connections which are to be reported separately in classification 0601; underground television line installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Special note: If done by a cable television company the work described above is included in classification 1305. A contractor engaged in the installation of overhead electric and/or telephone or telegraph lines in addition to overhead television lines is to be reported in classification 0509-03. If a specialty contractor is only stringing overhead television lines, and not erecting poles or towers, classification 0509-01 is still applicable.

0509-02 Overhead electric transmission lines: New construction or extension of lines - Including poles, or towers; erection, maintenance or repair by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of overhead electric transmission lines, poles and towers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing a right of way (excluding logging-type operations), boring holes for poles to be set in, installing cross arms, insulators and brackets on poles (which may be wood or metal), setting poles or towers into position, installing guy wires if necessary, stringing the lines, installing circuit breakers and transformers, incidental tree topping, tying into the high-voltage power source, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Towers may be of a solid wall, cylindrical steel construction or of a fabricated steel cross member design reaching a height of about 50 feet, and are secured to a concrete pad or set into the ground. They may be used to elevate the lines over long distances or to support electric power distribution apparatus.

This classification excludes specialty contractors engaged in any single phase of the work described above: Land clearing and grading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; erection of poles or towers which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; drilling holes which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; tree topping which is to be reported separately in classification 0106; underground electric line installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Special note: If done by an electric power company the work described above is included in classification 1301. A contractor engaged in the installation of overhead telephone or telegraph lines and/or television lines in addition to overhead electric lines is to be reported in classification 0509-03. If a specialty contractor is only stringing overhead electric lines, and not erecting poles or towers, classification 0509-02 is still applicable.

0509-03 Overhead transmission lines, N.O.C.: New construction or extension of lines - Including poles or towers; erection, maintenance or repair by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of more than one type of overhead transmission line, includ-

ing poles and towers which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). If the contractor specializes in either telephone, telegraph, television or electric lines, they can be specifically defined elsewhere within classification 0509. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing a right of way (excluding logging-type operations), boring holes for poles to be set in, installing cross arms, insulators and brackets on poles (which may be wood or metal), setting poles or towers into position, installing guy wires if necessary, stringing the lines, incidental tree topping, installing circuit breakers and transformers, tying into the power source, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Towers may be of a solid wall cylindrical steel construction or of a fabricated steel cross member design reaching a height of about 50 feet, and are secured to a concrete pad or set into the ground. They may be used to elevate the lines over long distances or to support microwave antennae, receivers or electric power distribution apparatus.

This classification excludes specialty contractors engaged in any single phase of the work described above: Land clearing and grading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; erection of poles or towers which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; drilling holes which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; tree topping which is to be reported separately in classification 0106; service connections for cable television lines which is to be reported separately in classification 0601; underground line installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Special note: If done by a telephone or telegraph company, the work described above is included in classification 1303; if done by a cable television company it is included in classification 1305; if done by an electric utility company it is included in classification 1301. If a specialty contractor is only stringing a combination of types of overhead lines, and not erecting poles or towers, classification 0509-03 is still applicable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 14-24-049, § 296-17A-0509, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0509, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52101, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-52101, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-52101, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-0510 Classification 0510.

0510-00 Wood frame building: Construction or alterations, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in wood frame building construction or alterations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For the purposes of this classification, wood frame building construction means buildings erected exclusively of wood or wood products. This classification includes all building framing activities done in connection with wood frame building construction including:

- Placement of roof trusses;

• Sheathing roofs;
• Installation of exterior building siding;
• Installation of exterior doors and door frames;
• Installation of windows, window frames, and skylights when performed by framing workers as part of the framing contract on a wood frame building;
• Erection of log home shells at customer's location.

The manufacturing of log homes in a permanent yard which includes peeling the logs, notching the logs with chainsaws, and assembly is to be reported in classification 1003-06.

This classification excludes all other phases of wood frame building construction not listed as part of the framing activities above such as, but not limited to:

• Site preparation and excavation (0101);
• Overhead or underground utilities, asphalt work, or concrete work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification;
• New landscape work (0301);
• Brick work (0302);
• Stucco work (0303);
• Plumbing work (0306);
• HVAC work (0307);
• Carpet and tile work (0502);
• Exterior painting (0504);
• Roof work (0507);
• Insulation work (0512);
• Interior finish carpentry - Interior doors, cabinets, fixtures or molding (0513);
• Installation of garage doors (0514);
• Installation of sheet metal siding, gutters, and nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports (0519);
• Interior painting (0521);
• Electrical work (0601); and
• Wallboard installation, taping or texturing which are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications. For a more thorough description of the activities included and excluded from wood frame building construction, review the Construction Industry Guide.

Special note: Classification 0510 also includes wood frame building alterations or remodel work when the activity involves building new additions. The term "new additions" is defined as adding on to an existing wood frame building (upwards or outwards) in which the use of structural supports and main bearing beams is required. This is distinguishable from classification 0516 - Building repair or carpentry work that typically does not require the placement of structural supports or main bearing beams. The purpose of classification 0516 is to build or rebuild with nonstructural or bearing beams, or to replace an existing portion (including existing structural and bearing beams) of a wood frame building for appearances or as a result of deterioration to make it appear new again. Care should be exercised as the terminology to build, rebuild, remodel, construct or reconstruct is irrelevant to assignment of classification which should recognize what the project actually involves.

Guidelines:

• Altering all or part of an existing wood frame building by adding on new additions - 0510;
• Constructing a new wood frame building that never existed - 0510;

• Remodeling all or part of an existing wood frame building *without* adding on new additions - 0516;

• Altering all or part of an existing wood garage by adding on new additions - 0510;

• Altering the existing interior of a wood frame building by adding exterior additions - 0510;

• Constructing a new wood garage that never existed - 0510;

• Constructing, altering, or remodeling the interiors of nonwood frame buildings - 0516;

• Constructing a new wood carport or wood shed that never existed - 0510;

• Constructing or replacing a wood deck for any type of nonwood building - 0516;

• Constructing or replacing a wood deck on an existing wood house - 0516;

• Construction of a new wood deck by the framing contractor when a new wood house is being built - 0510;

• Installation of windows, window frames, and skylights when performed by framing workers as part of the framing contract of a wood frame building - 0510;

• Installation of nonmetal siding on a new wood frame building or a new addition - 0510;

• Installation of nonmetal siding on an existing structure by:

- A siding contractor – 0510;
- A remodeling contractor with subclassification 0516-02 – 0510;
- A remodeling contractor with subclassification 0516-00 – 0516-00;

• Rebuilding an existing wood carport or wood shed (all or part) with or without new additions - 0516;

• Remodeling all or part of an existing wood garage without adding on new additions - 0516;

• Remodeling the existing interior of a wood frame building without adding exterior additions - 0516.

0510-99 Construction contractor: No employees

Applies to construction contractors who have no reportable workers, and have not elected owner coverage for themselves.

The purpose of assigning this classification is to allow the contractor the opportunity to be checked for "account in good standing" status for prime contractor liability. All businesses with active workers' compensation accounts must submit quarterly premium reports by the due dates, including businesses with no worker hours or other exposure to report.

Special note: Any contractor who has reportable workers or elects owner coverage is required to report in the applicable classification.

Excluded operations:

• Drywall contractors who have no reportable workers and have not elected owner coverage for themselves are classified in 0550-99.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-0510, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0510, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-0510, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0510, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-0510, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035

and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-0510, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0510, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-20-023, § 296-17-52102, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-52102, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52102, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52102, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-52102, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52102, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-52102, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52102, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-0511 Classification 0511.

0511-00 Glass installation in buildings

Applies to:

• Contractors and glass merchants engaged in the installation and/or removal of glass in buildings and residences.

• Businesses engaged in glass tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to glass windows and doors in buildings or residences.

This type of work is generally performed by a "glazier" who installs, removes, and/or boards up broken or damaged glass from windows or doors.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Variety of glass;
• Plastic and similar materials.

Glass or tinting projects include, but are not limited to:

• Exterior glass curtain walls on multistory buildings;
• Mirrors;
• Skylights;
• Storm windows;
• Window/door glass;
• Window sashes.

Exclusions:

• Glass merchants are classified in 1108;

• Installation of auto glass is classified in 1108 when performed at or away from the glass merchant's shop;

• Glass frosting, etching, or beveling is classified in 1108;

• Tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to auto glass by an auto detailer is classified in 3406;

• Glass manufacturing is classified in 3503; and

• Installation of windows, window frames, and skylights when performed as part of a framing contract on a wood frame building by the framing workers is classified in 0510.

Special note: Care should be exercised when determining if the business is a glass installation contractor or a glass merchant. A glass merchant in classifications 1108 and 0511, does not qualify for classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop." However, if the business is engaged exclusively as a glass installation contractor, and not as a glass merchant, the contractor's business may qualify for classifi-

cation 5206 for the storage of materials. For rules on assigning exception classifications, see WAC 296-17-31018.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0511, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0511, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52103, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52103, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-52103, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-0512 Classification 0512.

0512-00 Insulation or sound proofing materials: Installation, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in installing insulation or sound proofing materials not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes the installation or removal of insulation material for all types of residential or commercial buildings or structures. Insulation materials include, but are not limited to:

• Flexible types in the form of blankets, rolls or quilts;

• Loose fills or mineral substances in granulated, powder, cellulose or fibrous wood forms;

• Pads and bats of mineral wool;

• Slabs of cork board or wood fiber;

• Rigid types such as wood and sugarcane fiberboard or panels; and

• The reflective type often consisting of aluminum foil encased in paper.

The methods of installation include hand, blower, nailing, or cementing with special adhesive.

This classification includes:

• Installation of suspended or acoustical grid ceilings;

• Installation of weather strip and caulking, roof or soffit ventilators, energy efficient doors and related carpentry work done in connection with the weatherization or retrofitting of buildings and residences;

• Application of polystyrene strips placed as insulation on the tops of mobile homes.

This classification excludes:

• Installation of glass windows in buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0511;

• Energy auditors with no installation or delivery duties who may be reported separately in classification 6303 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met;

• Asbestos abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0512-01; lead abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; and

• Installation of insulated covering on boilers or steam pipes which is to be reported separately in classification 0306.

Special note: See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov.

0512-01 Asbestos abatement

Applies to contractors engaged in the removal of asbestos. Work contemplated by this classification includes all operations such as, but not limited to:

• Removal of damaged, deteriorated or unwanted existing asbestos coverings and material from buildings and other structures such as, but not limited to, ceilings, walls, partitions, floors, and from around air conditioning and heating ducts;

• Removal of asbestos insulated covering around boilers and steam pipes, asbestos used as insulation, fireproofing, and in various building materials such as floor coverings, ceiling tiles, cement sheeting, granular and corrugated wrap, and acoustical and decorative treatment for walls and ceilings.

This classification excludes:

• Contractors engaged in the installation of boiler and steam pipe insulation coverings who are to be reported separately in classification 0306;

• Lead abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0504;

• Asbestos abatement as a part of painting the interior or exterior of buildings or structures or the interior/exterior of tanks which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

Special note: See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-0512, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0512, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52104, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52104, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-52104, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-52104, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-52104, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-0513 Classification 0513.

0513-00 Interior finish carpentry

Applies to contractors engaged in interior finish carpentry work for all types of buildings. Generally, the interior finish carpentry work begins after the drywall, taping, texturing, and painting or wallpapering is complete. This classification includes a variety of interior finish or trim carpentry work including, but not limited to, installation of:

• Cabinets such as kitchen, medicine, laundry and storage;
• Closet organizers;
• Filing systems;
• Hardwood counters and flooring;
• Interior doors and door frames;
• Interior fixtures such as towel bars and tissue holders;
• Stair railings, posts and banisters;
• Wood fireplace mantels;
• Wood paneling, wainscoting, and molding.

Included in this classification is the installation of countertops as described in classification 0502, when part of a contract which includes the installation of cabinets or other interior finish or carpentry work. Also included is the finishing and/or refinishing of hardwood floors.

Excluded from this classification are the following types of work which are to be reported in the applicable classification:

- Countertop installation as described in classification 0502 and not as part of a cabinet installation contract;
- Countertop installation as described in classification 0302;
- Carpentry work on the exterior of a building;
- Concrete;
- Electrical;
- Framing interior walls;
- Garage or exterior door installation;
- Glazing;
- Insulation;
- Masonry;
- Painting;
- Plastering;
- Plumbing;
- Taping and texturing;
- Wallboard.

Special notes: Generally, displays or showrooms are maintained where the contractors store their materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell some interior finish-related products, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. This classification includes the installation of cabinet display areas or showrooms which provide prospective customers an opportunity to inspect the quality of workmanship and products carried by the contractor. Sale of these products by an interior finish contractor is included in classification 0513. Classifications 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications, are not to be assigned to a contracting business. If all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met, employees engaged exclusively in showing the display areas or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303.

Contractors who operate a wood cabinet manufacturing or assembly shop away from the construction site are to be assigned classification 2907 for the shop manufacturing work. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 2907 for the shop operation, then classification 5206, "Permanent yard or shop" may no longer be applicable to the contractor's business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0513, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0513, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52105, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-52105, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-0514 Classification 0514.

0514-00 Garage or overhead door: Installation, service or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of garage or overhead doors made of wood or metal. As part of a new construction project, the installation usually occurs before the building or structure is painted. Garage or overhead door installation can also occur as a replacement to an existing door or as an alteration or addition to a building or structure. The process involves installing door tracks on both sides of the doorway, inserting the door,

which usually consists of panels or sections, into the tracks, and attaching panels or sections to one another. This classification also includes the installation of automatic door openers when performed as a part of the garage or overhead door installation contract, and by the same contractor installing the doors.

This classification excludes the installation, service or repair of commercial automatic door openers when it is not performed as a part of the garage or overhead door installation contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the installation, service or repair of residential automatic door openers when it is not performed as a part of the garage or overhead door installation contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0607; the installation of exterior glass doors and door frames such as nonautomatic and automatic opening doors at retail establishments or commercial buildings which are to be reported separately in classification 0511; the installation of interior or exterior doors and door frames when performed by a framing contractor as part of framing a wood frame building which is to be reported separately in classification 0510; the installation of interior doors and door frames which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; the installation of wood, fiberglass or metal exterior doors as part of a nonwood frame building when performed by employees of the general contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0518; and the repair or replacement of wood, fiberglass or metal doors on an existing building which is to be reported separately in classification 0516.

0514-01 Nonstructural metal additions to buildings or structures: Installation, removal, alteration, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, removal, alteration, and/or repair of nonstructural additions to buildings or structures. Nonstructural metal additions include, but are not limited to, fire escapes, staircases, balconies, railings, roll down shutters, window or door lintels, protective window or door gratings, bank cages, decorative elevator entrances or doors, permanent stadium seating, and wall facades and facings. Generally, the process involves bolting, screwing, riveting, or welding these additions to the interior or exterior of buildings or structures. Contractors who operate a shop to prefabricate the additions are to be assigned the classification applicable for the shop manufacturing work being performed. When a contractor's business is assigned a manufacturing classification for shop operations, classification 5206, "Permanent yard or shop," is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair of equipment.

This classification excludes sheet metal installation such as siding, gutters and downspouts, and nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports which are to be reported separately in classification 0519; the installation, repair or dismantling of portable bleachers or stages which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and the erection of commercial metal carports, service station canopies, and structural iron or steel work as part of a building or structure which is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0514, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0514, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-52106, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035,

51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-52106, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52106, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52106, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52106, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52106, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-0516 Classification 0516.

0516-00 Building repair, remodeling and carpentry

This subcode applies to a firm that chooses to report all construction phases in one classification. This is to simplify recordkeeping.

Applies to contractors engaged in building repair, remodeling and carpentry work.

This classification applies to:

• Remodeling and carpentry-related framing work on concrete, brick and steel buildings.

• Wood framed building renovation and remodeling projects when the skeleton framework is not being modified or altered.

Typical projects include, but are not limited to:

• Interior building demolition ("strip outs") involving only the removal of interior walls, partitions, interior trim, cabinetry, doors, flooring and related construction materials;

• Converting a room from one use to another, such as a bedroom to a study, or a garage to a family room;

• Enlarging or reconfiguring a room by removing or adding an interior wall;

• Upgrading a kitchen or bathroom;

• Repairing or installing all types of siding on an existing structure;

• Adding structures such as a wooden deck to an existing building, screening a porch, installing a wood patio cover, or assembling sheet metal tool or garden sheds.

Contractors subject to this classification use a variety of dimensional lumber and wood products, light weight metal studs and plastic and fiber reinforced boards, metal fasteners (nails, screws and bolts), and metal reinforcing or support straps such as joist hangers and post brackets.

This classification includes:

• Framing of wood structures with light weight metal studs.

• Installation of earthquake tie downs on residential buildings.

• Specialty service providers or contractors engaged in providing general repair services or performing remodeling projects on buildings and structures.

Contractors who alter, remodel or repair existing structures and have opted to report their construction activities under this single subclassification 0516-00 are not to be assigned any other construction classification with the exception of roof work or roofing which is to be reported separately in classification 0507-05.

Special note: Businesses assigned to this classification are distinguishable from those assigned to classification 0516-02, in that 0516-02 requires each phase of construction to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification(s).

Contractors that build **new wood structural additions** as part of a remodeling contract must also report each phase separately. They must use classification 0510-00 to report the new framing. All other phases of the construction must be reported separately in the appropriate classification(s) as noted in the text of classification 0516-02.

Contractors that build new structural additions and also repair and remodel existing structures will be assigned both 0510-00 and 0516-02 in addition to any other appropriate classification. 0516-00 will not be assigned to these employers.

Subclassifications 0516-00 and 0516-02 cannot be active on an account at the same time.

0516-01 Wood playground equipment: Installation and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation and/or repair of wood playground equipment. Work contemplated by this classification begins after the area of land has been excavated and/or cleared and includes installing wood playground equipment at private residences and in public settings such as, but not limited to, schools, parks, day care centers, churches, and hotels. This classification usually includes a variety of playground equipment comprised of treated wood beams, poles, posts, and a variety of dimensional lumber used in building swings, forts, stationary and swinging bridges, balance beams, climbing towers, slides, and rope and tire walks. Generally, the process involves setting poles or posts with use of a post hole digger, backhoe or tractor equipped with an auger. The poles or posts may be set in concrete. Depending on the piece of equipment being built, use of beams, planks, dimensional lumber, rope, chains, tires, and metal bars or rings, are securely attached with nails, screws, bolts or eye hooks. This classification includes the building of borders surrounding the playground equipment area with beams or railroad ties and the spreading of pea gravel, sand or wood chips underneath the equipment.

This classification excludes the installation of metal playground equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603, and the excavation or clearing of land which is to be reported separately in classification 0101.

0516-02 Building repair, remodeling and carpentry, N.O.C.

This subcode applies to a firm that chooses to report all construction phases into separate construction classifications.

Applies to contractors engaged in building repair, remodeling and carpentry work, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

This classification applies to:

• Remodeling and carpentry-related framing work on the interior of concrete, brick and steel buildings.

• Wood framed building renovation and remodeling projects when the skeleton framework is not being modified or altered.

Typical projects include, but are not limited to:

• Interior building demolition ("strip outs") involving only the removal of interior walls, partitions, interior trim, cabinetry, doors, flooring and related construction materials.

• Converting a room from one use to another, such as a bedroom to a study, or a garage to a family room.

• Enlarging or reconfiguring a room by removing or adding an interior wall.

• Upgrading a kitchen or bathroom.

• Adding structures such as a wooden deck to an existing building, screening a porch, installing a wood patio cover, or assembling sheet metal tool or garden sheds.

Contractors subject to this classification use a variety of dimensional lumber and wood products, light weight metal studs and plastic and fiber reinforced boards, metal fasteners (nails, screws and bolts), and metal reinforcing or support straps such as joist hangers and post brackets.

This classification includes:

• Framing of wood structures with light weight metal studs.

• Installation of earthquake tie downs on residential buildings.

• Specialty service providers or contractors engaged in providing general repair services or performing remodeling projects on buildings and structures.

Except for interior demolition, framing and drywall which are to be reported in classification 0516-02, each phase must be reported separately in the appropriate classification noted below, but not limited to:

Concrete foundations/slabs	0217
Interior painting	0521
Counter tops	0302/0502
Metal siding/gutters	0519
Drywall	0550/0551
Plumbing	0306
Electrical	0601
Roofing new construction	0507
Roof work includes repairs to trusses, rafters, supports and sheathing	0507
Exterior painting	0504
Wood framing/sheathing/windows/ nonmetal siding	0510
Floor coverings	0502
Interior finish carpentry	0513
Window installation (not part of a framing contract)	0511
Insulation	0512
Masonry	0302
Brick	0302

Reference: WAC 296-17-31013 and 296-17-31017.

Contractors performing remodeling or alteration projects which involve **new structural additions** must report that activity in classification 0510-00 and any other applicable classification(s) noted above.

Contractors who alter, remodel or repair existing structures can choose to report all hours in classification 0516-00. This classification excludes roofing or roof work which is to be reported in 0507-05. This method can simplify recordkeeping.

***Special note*:** Proper reporting in multiple construction classifications requires special care in maintaining required records. If these records have not been maintained as required, all worker hours for which the records were not maintained will be reassigned to the highest rated classification applicable to the work that was performed.

Reference: WAC 296-17-31013.

Averages, estimates or percentages are not allowed.

Reference: WAC 296-17-31017.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0516, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-0516, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-0516, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0516, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-52108, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52108, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52108, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-52108, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52108, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52108, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-0517 Classification 0517.

0517-00 Factory built housing units: Set up by contractor or by employees of the manufacturer

Applies to the set up of factory built housing units such as mobile/manufactured homes, modular homes, or prefab cedar homes by contractors who work independently from a sales dealership or by employees of the manufacturer. This classification includes, but is not limited to, delivery of the factory built unit when performed by the set up contractor. The set up process includes placement of the unit or unit sections on blocks or foundations; joining the interior and exterior sections which may involve incidental placement of ridge cap, siding, trim boards, moldings, and interior seams; plumbing and electrical connections; and the installation of skirting, awnings or decks.

This classification excludes mobile home or factory built housing sales dealerships who set up and/or deliver the unit to a sales location or customer's site which are to be reported separately in classification 3415; the delivery of a mobile home or other factory built housing unit by a trucking service which is to be reported separately in classification 1102; the pouring of foundations; and/or the construction of nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports, garages or storage sheds regardless if performed by employees of the set up contractor or by another contractor which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

0517-01 Building raising, moving and underpinning

Applies to contractors engaged in raising, moving and underpinning buildings. Work contemplated by this classification includes a variety of services involving the change of a building's elevation, location or support structure including incidental shoring and removal or rebuilding of walls, foundations, columns or piers. Employees of the contractor responsible for the overall completion of the project are to be reported in this classification. *Underpinning* is a process to correct wall cracks, foundation settling or collapse of a building or structure. Generally, underpinning involves one of two methods. In

the first method, earth around a foundation is removed to permit construction of a new foundation to replace the old one or to allow for the installation of subfoundations to support the existing earth. This would include masonry or concrete work, blasting (when required) and shoring of surrounding ground and building or structure to prevent cave-ins while foundation work is being performed. The second method deals with steel or wooden beams being inserted through a lower point of the building or structure. The beams are raised and supported by jacks until the foundation is relieved of some or all of its ground pressure. *Building raising or moving* is a process to change a building's position, either raised to a new elevation in place or moved to a new site, or both. Workers, subcontractors or utility companies will first disconnect all utilities from the building or structure to be moved. Workers will remove all detachable items and open foundation walls to allow metal or wood beams to be placed under the floor structure. Once beams are placed, hydraulic jacks are used to lift the building or structure clear of the old foundation high enough for a new foundation to be constructed, or high enough to allow the carrying vehicle (trailer) to be placed under the beams if it is to be moved. The trailer is moved along a previously graded and cleared path to the new location. The building or structure is then set down on a new foundation which is usually constructed by a separate contractor. Miscellaneous repair work is performed and utilities are reconnected.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in clearing paths, grading and excavation work who are to be reported separately in classification 0101; contractors who disconnect or hook-up underground gas, water or power lines who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors who construct concrete foundations for wood frame or nonwood frame buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0217, or in classification 0518 as applicable; and contractors engaged in the delivery and set up of factory built housing units who are to be reported separately in classification 0517.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0517, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-52109, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52109, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52109, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52109, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-0518 Classification 0518.

0518-00 Nonwood frame buildings and structures, new construction and repair, N.O.C.

Applies to work on nonwood frame buildings and structures (without regard to size or number of stories) when the superstructure (skeleton framework or building shell) consists of concrete, iron or steel, or a combination of concrete, iron, steel and/or wood, as well as all other building construction not covered by another classification. It includes, but is not limited to, structures such as:

- Waste treatment and waste disposal plants;
- Fish hatcheries;

• Public and commercial (covered and multilevel) parking lots and parking garages;
• Stadiums;
• High-rise office and housing complexes.

Activities include, but are not limited to:
• The set up and tear down of forms;
• Placement of reinforcing steel, rebar, or wire mesh;
• Pouring and finishing concrete within the building or structure such as:
- Foundations;
- Monolithic slabs;
- Ground supported floor pads;
- Precast or poured in place load bearing floors or wall panels;
- Columns;
- Pillars;
- Balconies;
- Stairways.
• The raising and/or standing up (by crane or boom) of concrete:
- Tilt-up walls;
- Precast floors and wall portions;
- Metal frames.
• Securing frame and slabs by:
- Bolts;
- Framing anchors;
- Seismic bearings, springs, and cylinders;
- Rivets;
- Welds.

Note: The installation of exterior doors, door frames, all interior framing, and other interior rough-in carpentry work is reported separately in classification 0516.

All other phases of construction not specific to pouring a concrete foundation, placing or joining the iron or steel framework, or attaching concrete slabs, steel, iron, or wood to building shell, are classified separately according to their phase of construction.

The following structures are classified as indicated:
• 0701 applies to dams.
• 0201 applies to bridges, trestles, viaducts, tunnels, breakwaters, jetties, levees, and dikes.
• 0202 applies to piles, wharfs, piers, and docks.
• 0508 applies to towers, smoke stacks, blast furnaces, silos, windmills, exterior tanks, and derricks.

Classification 0518 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

0518-01 Metal carport and service station canopies

Subclassification **0518-01** excludes:
• Nonstructural sheet metal patio cover/carports which are reported separately in classification **0519**;
• Wood carports which are reported separately in the applicable framing/siding classifications.

Classification 0518 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

0518-03 Building wrecking or demolition - Iron, steel, concrete, or wood

Applies to contractors engaged in wrecking or demolishing iron, steel, concrete, or wood buildings or structures not covered by another classification, whether dismantling board by board, by bulldozer, by crane equipped with a steel ball, explosives, or other means.

Work contemplated by this classification includes:

• Incidental sales of materials;

• Burning or hauling away of debris;

• Barricading the site and walkways;

• Guards and flaggers on-site and in adjacent areas when dismantling operations are underway.

Classification 0518 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-0518, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-0518, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0518, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-52110, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52110, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52110, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52110, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-52110, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52110, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-0519 Classification 0519.

0519-00 Sheet metal work in building construction N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Contractors engaged in the installation or repair of sheet metal work in building construction, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.)

Projects include, but are not limited to:

• Interior and exterior sheet metal work for residential or commercial buildings; including sheet metal work on wood frame, pole, and nonwood frame buildings.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Installation of metal siding, gutters, and downspouts;

• Interior wall panels (such as the back splash behind stoves and sinks);

• Metal industrial shelving;

• Nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports; and

• Stainless steel counter tops.

Exclusions:

• Sheet metal work as part of heating and ventilation and air conditioning systems installation is classified in 0307;

• Installation of aluminum or sheet metal as part of roof work is classified in 0507;

• Installation of light weight sheet metal tool sheds is classified in 0516; and

• Installation of commercial metal carports and service station canopies is classified in 0518.

Note: Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or prefabricate gutters, downspouts, and posts in a shop away from the construction site are assigned classification 3404 for the shop operations. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 3404 for shop operations then classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop" is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair to equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0519, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 21-22-090, § 296-17A-0519, filed 11/2/21, effective 1/1/22. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0519, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52111, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52111, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52111, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-0521 Classification 0521.

0521-00 Painting building interiors; wallpaper hanging/removal

Applies to:

Businesses painting building interiors regardless of the height inside the building.

Building interiors include, but are not limited to:

- Churches;
- Coliseums;
- Factories;
- Single and multiple story residential houses and commercial buildings;
- Stores;
- Theaters;
- Warehouses.

Examples of structures that would *not meet* the definition of a building or qualify as interior painting:

- Bridges;
- Grain silos;
- Refineries;
- Service station canopies;
- Tanks;
- Water towers.

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

- Applying paint by brush, roller or spray to a variety of surfaces such as wood, wallboard, plaster, stucco, metal, concrete, or other types of surfaces found within the interior of a building;
- All preparation work such as setting up scaffolding, sanding, removing old paint or asbestos, masking with tape or other materials, and cleanup work;
- Hanging or removing wallpaper, including cleaning or scraping walls to ensure the wallpaper will adhere to the surface; applying adhesive to the wall surface, the wallpaper, or both; matching patterns and applying wallpaper to the surface; brushing smooth to remove air pockets; and repeating until the entire job is complete;
- Refinishing or resurfacing of tubs, sinks, appliances, and countertops.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in exterior painting of buildings or structures are reported separately in classification 0504. Classifications 0521 and 0504 may be assigned to the same employer provided accurate records are maintained which distinguish interior building

painting contracts from exterior building or structure painting contracts;

• Worker hours engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures N.O.C., pressure washing services or sandblasting of buildings or structures, lead paint abatement, and the exterior painting of buildings or structures, including interior/exterior tanks which are all reported separately in classification 0504;

• Painting murals or other artwork on the interior of buildings is classified in 4109;

• Worker hours engaged in painting murals or other artwork on the exterior of buildings are reported separately in classification 0403.

Special notes:

• See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov.

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

• Classification 0521 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-0521, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-0521, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0521, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52113, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52113, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52113, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0540 Classification 0540.

0540-00 Wallboard installation, including scrapping - Discounted rate (*to be assigned only by the drywall underwriter*)

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or repair of wallboard. This classification includes the installation of wallboard, drywall, or sheetrock in all types of residential or commercial buildings or structures. The process consists of cutting wallboard with a utility knife, hacksaw, or power saw to the desired size and then butting material into place and nailing or screw fastening to wood or metal wall studs. Electrical box, window, or door openings are cut out where needed. Installation may require the use of scaffolding, ladders, specialty lifts, or stilts when working at heights, including the use of T holders or hydraulic lifts to hold material being installed on ceilings. This classification also includes wallboard scrapping (picking up and discarding unused portions of wallboard remnants or scraps) at the construction site when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor.

This classification excludes delivery of materials to the construction site by material dealer employees which is to be reported separately in the applicable delivery classification; delivery and stocking of materials to the construction site when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 1101; wallboard taping (including priming and texturing when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor) which is to be reported separately in classification 0541 or 0551; wallboard scrapping by nonwallboard contractor employees which is to be reported

separately in the applicable construction debris cleanup classification; plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and the framing of nonbearing walls when performed by the drywall contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0516.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0540, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. WSR 02-09-093, § 296-17-52140, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 01-23-059, § 296-17-52140, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-17A-0541 Classification 0541.

0541-00 Wallboard taping, including texturing and priming - Discounted rate (*to be assigned only by the drywall underwriter*)

Applies to contractors engaged in taping wallboard in residential or commercial buildings or structures. The process of taping occurs after wallboard, drywall, or sheetrock has been installed and involves taping the seams, and spreading joint compound over the seams and nail or screw heads. When dry, the seams are sanded to remove any rough edges. This classification includes the following activities when performed by employees of a wallboard contractor and part of the taping process which includes wallboard texturing (a putty-like material that is sprayed over the prepared wallboard in a clump-like application and smoothed with a trowel or putty knife), and wallboard priming (the application of an undercoating that may be applied either directly to the wallboard or after it has been textured). This classification also includes incidental painting when performed by employees of a wallboard contractor and part of the taping process.

This classification excludes wallboard installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0540 or 0550; wallboard priming and texturing not performed by employees of the wallboard contractor and part of the taping process which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; interior painting which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; and wallboard scrapping by nonmaterial dealer employees which is to be reported separately in classification 0540 or 0550.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0541, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. WSR 02-09-093, § 296-17-52141, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 01-23-059, § 296-17-52141, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-17A-0550 Classification 0550.

0550-00 Wallboard installation, including scrapping: Nondiscounted rate (*to be assigned only by the drywall underwriter*)

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or repair of wallboard. This classification includes the installation of wallboard, drywall, or sheetrock in all types of residential or commercial buildings or structures. The process consists of cutting wallboard with a utility knife, hacksaw, or power saw to the desired size and then butting material into place and nailing or screw fastening to wood or

metal wall studs. Electrical box, window, or door openings are cut out where needed. Installation may require the use of scaffolding, ladders, specialty lifts, or stilts when working at heights, including the use of T holders or hydraulic lifts to hold material being installed on ceilings. This classification also includes wallboard scrapping (picking up and discarding unused portions of wallboard remnants or scraps) at the construction site when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor.

This classification excludes delivery of materials to the construction site by material dealer employees which is to be reported separately in the applicable delivery classification; delivery and stocking of materials to the construction site when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 1101; wallboard taping (including priming and texturing when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor) which is to be reported separately in classification 0541 or 0551; wallboard scrapping by nonwallboard contractor employees which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction debris cleanup classification; plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and the framing of nonbearing walls when performed by the drywall contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0516.

0550-99 Wallboard installation (only to be assigned by the drywall specialist)

Applies to drywall contractors who have no reportable workers, and have not elected owner coverage for themselves.

The purpose of assigning this classification is to allow the contractor the opportunity to be checked for "account in good standing" for prime contractor liability. All businesses with active workers' compensation accounts must submit quarterly premium reports by the due dates, including businesses with no worker hours or other exposure to report.

Special note: Any contractor who has reportable workers or elects owner coverage is required to report in the applicable classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-0550, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0550, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-20-023, § 296-17-52150, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. WSR 02-09-093, § 296-17-52150, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 01-23-059, § 296-17-52150, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-17A-0551 Classification 0551.

0551-00 Wallboard taping, including texturing and priming - Nondiscounted rate (*to be assigned only by the drywall underwriter*)

Applies to contractors engaged in taping wallboard in residential or commercial buildings or structures. The process of taping occurs after wallboard, drywall, or sheetrock has been installed and involves taping the seams, and spreading joint compound over the seams and nail or screw heads. When dry, the seams are sanded to remove any rough edges. This classification includes the following activities when performed by employees of a wallboard contractor and part of the taping

process which includes wallboard texturing (a putty-like material that is sprayed over the prepared wallboard in a clump-like application and smoothed with a trowel or putty knife), and wallboard priming (the application of an undercoating that may be applied either directly to the wallboard or after it has been textured). This classification also includes incidental painting when performed by employees of a wallboard contractor and part of the taping process.

This classification excludes wallboard installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0540 or 0550; wallboard priming and texturing not performed by employees of the wallboard contractor and part of the taping process which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; interior painting which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; and wallboard scrapping by nonmaterial dealer employees which is to be reported separately in classification 0540 or 0550.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0551, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. WSR 02-09-093, § 296-17-52151, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 01-23-059, § 296-17-52151, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-17A-0601 Classification 0601.

0601-00 Electrical wiring in buildings; electrical wiring, N.O.C.; Permanent flood lighting: Installation

Applies to businesses engaged in:

- Electrical wiring of buildings;
- Electrical wiring not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);
- Permanent flood lighting.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- General electrical work, including installation, service or repair at residential and commercial settings;
- Installation, service or repair of extension lines and the hookup of electrical wiring; from where the utility company's lines end to the structure's power meter and extension to the inside or outside of the building or its exterior setting;
- Installation of the breaker panel, fuses, plugs and snap switches, rough-in electrical work to include the stringing of insulated or encased wiring and mounting of plug-in or switch housing boxes, installation of plug-in, dimmer and switch units;
- Installation of light fixtures, recessed canister and fluorescent lighting, track lighting, and other interior and exterior lighting fixtures;
- Installation of ceiling fans, and the installation of residential and commercial appliances such as built-in microwaves, dishwashers, electric ovens, and oven hoods;
- Installation of permanent flood lighting at stadiums and parks. Generally, flood lighting fixtures are mounted onto poles, buildings, or other structures; the erection or construction of those structures is not included in this classification.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Cable pullers;
- Circuit finders;

- Drill guns;
- Measuring tools;
- Pliers;
- Saws;
- Screw drivers;
- T strippers;
- Trucks.

Exclusions:

- Installation of overhead or underground power lines and poles by an electric utility company is classified in 1301;
- Installation of overhead power lines by a nonelectric utility contractor is classified in 0509;
- Installation of underground power lines by a nonelectric utility contractor is classified in 0107.

0601-07 Electrical machinery and auxiliary apparatus: Installation and repair; temporary floodlights or searchlights: Erection

Applies to businesses engaged in:

Installation and repair of electrical machinery and auxiliary apparatus. Generally, this type of work occurs at industrial or commercial plants, power plants, or sites where large machinery is installed. This classification includes extending insulator or encased wiring or cable from the power meter, breaker or control panel to the physical location where the machinery is installed, and incidental wiring of the machinery or auxiliary apparatus.

- Erection or set up of temporary floodlights away from the business premises. Uses of temporary floodlights and searchlights include, but are not limited to, advertising grand openings or special sales at shopping malls, auto dealers, grocery and outlet stores, marking the location of special events such as carnivals or concerts, or at construction project sites.

Machinery and apparatus set up, installed, or repaired include, but are not limited to:

- Compressors;
- Converters;
- Generators;
- Heavy motors;
- Power switchboard equipment;
- Temporary floodlights or searchlights;
- Transformers.

Machinery and equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

- Generators;
- Personal protective equipment;
- Trailers;
- Trucks.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Installation or repair of electrical machinery and auxiliary apparatus;
- Set up of temporary floodlights or searchlights - Temporary floodlights or searchlights are mounted on a truck or trailer, and transported to the customer site or location where they operate with use of a generator;
- Extending insulator or encased wiring or cable from the power meter, breaker or control panel to the physical location where the machinery is installed;

• Incidental wiring of the machinery or auxiliary apparatus.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged in the erection of permanent floodlight fixtures to poles, buildings or structures is classified in 0601-00.

0601-15 Television cable: Installation service or repair in buildings by contractor

Applies to businesses engaged in:

Installation, service or repair of television cable in buildings.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Installation of television cable lines in residential and commercial buildings;
• Dropping of lines from the pole to the house;
• Mounting of cable control panel boxes to the exterior of buildings;
• Extending cable;
• Mounting multiple line adapter units and relay switches;
• Affixing the cable end for hook-up to televisions and other stereo components.

Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Cable pullers;
• Drill guns;
• Measuring tools;
• Pliers;
• Saws;
• Screw drivers;
• T strippers;
• Trucks.

Exclusions:

• Installation of underground or overhead television cable lines when performed by a television cable company is classified in 1305;
• Installation of underground television cable lines when performed by a nontelevision cable company contractor is classified in 0107;
• Installation of overhead television cable lines from pole to pole by a nontelevision cable company contractor is classified in 0509.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0601, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0601, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0601, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-522, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-522, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-522, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-522, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-522, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-522, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-522, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-522, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0602 Classification 0602.

0602-03 Elevators or elevator door bucks: Installation, service and/or repair

Applies to:

Installation, service and/or repair of freight or passenger elevators and elevator door bucks in private residences and commercial buildings or structures. Generally, the process begins after the elevator shaft has been erected.

Equipment being installed include, but are not limited to:

- Cables;
- Doors;
- Door bucks;
- Electrical apparatus and wiring in connection with operation of the elevator;
- Elevator units;
- Hoisting systems;
- Motors.

Exclusions:

- Installation or repair of escalators and industrial machinery is classified in 0603;
- Erection of temporary construction elevators as part of a construction project is classified in the applicable phase of construction being supported.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0602, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0602, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-523, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-523, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-523, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-523, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0603 Classification 0603.

0603-00 Machinery: Installation, service and/or repair, N.O.C.; Millwright work, N.O.C.

Applies to:

- Installation, service and/or repair of heavy machinery or equipment at a customer's location, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).
- Millwright work and the service or repair of engines and gas machines. A millwright is a technician who specializes in installing and repairing industrial machinery.

Typical customers include, but are not limited to:

- Wood, metal, and plastic manufacturing plants;
- Fuel refineries;
- Mills.

Types of machinery installed and repaired include, but are not limited to:

- Conveyor systems;
- Dairy equipment;
- Escalators;

- Lathes;
- Mill saws;
- Printing presses;
- Wind machines.

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

- Pouring concrete pads to hold the machinery;
- Cutting and welding brackets and mountings;
- Assembling component parts;
- Incidental electrical connections needed to complete the installation;
- Placement of heavy machinery with cranes or by rigging hoists;
- Calibrating the controls and testing the machinery's operation when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification;
- Dismantling and removal of machinery and equipment covered by this classification.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in store operations of dairy equipment/supply dealers or wind machine dealers are reported separately in classification 6407.

0603-05 Dynamos, electrical generators and turbines: Installation, service and/or repair

Applies to:

Installation, service and/or repair of dynamos, electrical generators, and turbines at a customer's location. A dynamo is a generator of direct electrical current; a turbine is a mechanism that converts moving fluid into mechanical power.

Typical customers include, but are not limited to:

- Electrical utilities;
- Manufacturing plants;
- Mills;
- Telecommunications companies.

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

- Pouring concrete pads to hold the machinery;
- Cutting and welding brackets and mountings;
- Assembling component parts;
- Incidental electrical connections needed to complete the installation;
- Placement of heavy machinery with cranes or by rigging hoists;
- Calibrating the controls and testing the machinery's operation when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification;
- Dismantling and removal of dynamos, generators, and turbines.

Exclusions:

- Installation of underground or overhead power lines and poles by an electric utility company is classified in 1301;
- Installation of overhead power lines by a nonelectric utility contractor is classified in 0509;
- Installation of underground power lines by a nonelectric utility contractor is classified in 0107.

0603-07 Industrial plant maintenance by contractor

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in maintaining, repairing, and installing machinery on a long-term contract basis for customers at the customers' location.

Typical customers include, but are not limited to:

- Manufacturing plants;
- Chemical plants;
- Petroleum refineries;
- Food processing plants;
- Mills.

Work processes and activities include all routine maintenance and repair of a customer's equipment, such as, but not limited to:

- Cleaning;
- Oiling;
- Regularly scheduled maintenance;
- Replacement of machinery or machinery parts;
- Installing equipment and other mechanical installations that are part of the customer's building when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

0603-08 Metal playground equipment, portable bleachers or stages, above ground swimming pools: Installation, dismantling, and/or repair

Applies to:

Installation, dismantling, and/or repair of metal playground equipment, portable bleachers or stages, and above ground swimming pools.

Playground equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Merry-go-rounds;
- Monkey bars;
- Slides;
- Swings.

Work processes and activities include all operations necessary for the erection of metal playground equipment including, but not limited to:

- Boring holes in the ground, usually with an auger, for various pieces of equipment to be set in and held in place with concrete;
- Cutting, welding, drilling, and bolting of tubular steel components which are usually from one to four inches in diameter;
- Fastening on chains, swings, handlebars, sliding surface, platforms, bench seats, or other components;
- Applying any finish material or paint when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

Installation of wood playground equipment is classified in 0516.

0603-09 Commercial equipment: Installation, dismantling, service, and/or repair

Applies to:

Installation, dismantling, service, and/or repair of commercial equipment.

Commercial equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Commercial dishwashing units;
- Bakery or restaurant ovens, stoves, grills, sanitizers, or steam tables;
- Car washing equipment;
- Commercial laundry equipment;

• Electric entry doors;
• Dry cleaning equipment;
• Gas pumps;
• Parimutuel totalizer equipment at horse racing facilities.

Work processes and activities include, but are not limited to:
• Placing and leveling the equipment;
• Assembly of component parts;
• Connecting or bolting to the wall or floor;
• Making any necessary incidental plumbing or electrical connections;
• Calibrating and testing the equipment when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification;
• Dismantling and removal of commercial equipment;
• Some pieces of equipment in this classification may be large enough that they must be moved and positioned with hoists or cranes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-0603, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0603, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-524, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-524, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-524, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-524, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-524, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-524, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-524, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-524, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-524, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-524, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-524, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0604 Classification 0604.

0604-04 Scrap metal dealers or processors: Collecting, sorting and reduction of scrap metal

Applies to establishments engaged as dealers or processors of ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals for resale. Ferrous metals are primarily composed of iron or steel. Nonferrous metals include, but are not limited to, aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, magnesium, pewter, tin, and zinc. If the dealer collects scrap metals from mills, foundries, refineries, or fabricators, they usually leave dumpster containers with the "customer" and pick up the full containers with their own trucks. If they buy scrap from independent collectors, the collectors bring the metals to the dealer's yard. In either case, the metal is weighed, graded, and sorted by type at the dealer's yard. It may be resold as is to customers who occasionally come to the yard; however, it is usually further processed and prepared for shipping to industrial customers. Shipping is done by rail, ship, or common carrier. As an incidental service, scrap dealers may also buy back recyclable goods such as, but not limited to, aluminum cans, glass, and batteries; this activity is included within the scope of this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. Processing includes one or more of the following operations:

Cutting off impure metals or plastic parts with acetylene cutting torches; cutting scraps into smaller pieces with alligator shears or cutting torches; slicing heavier scrap metals or flattened automobiles with hydraulic guillotine shears; crushing auto bodies with crushers; ripping apart large pieces of scrap with shredders; separating metal from rubber, plastic, wood, dirt, and other materials with magnetic separators; removing insulated coverings from copper wire with wire choppers, and compressing scraps into bales with balers. Additional machinery includes, but is not limited to, conveyors, scales, fork-lifts, tractor-trailer trucks, cranes, electromagnets or grapples, front end loaders, and grinders. Because of recent EPA regulations, instead of melting down metals in their own furnaces, scrap dealers usually ship it to foundries or steel mills that conform with the regulations. However, reduction of metals is included within the scope of this classification if performed by an establishment subject to this classification.

This classification excludes dealers that sell new iron, steel, wire or cable which are to be reported separately in classification 2004; automobile or truck wrecking or dismantling establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 1104; and recycle, collection, and receiving stations (known as buy-back stations) for rags, bottles, paper, and metal containers which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

Special note: Scrap metal dealers vary widely in the type of metals or usable items they buy and sell. Often the term "junk yards" is used to describe dealers who carry a sizable inventory of used goods, such as, but not limited to, bottles, rags, paper, appliances, nails, rubber, in addition to scrap metal in varying amounts. It is the activity of the business that must be considered when determining the classification, rather than how the business refers to its activities. Receiving/buy-back stations for recyclable items in classification 2102 are different from dealers in classification 0604. Receiving stations buy back only recyclable items which they do not process, other than condensing the materials into bales, and selling it to others.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0604, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-525, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-525, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-525, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-525, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-525, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0606 Classification 0606.

0606-01 Vending, coin-, or token-operated machines: Installation service and/or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation, service and/or repair of vending, coin- or token-operated machines. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, delivering machines to desired location, unloading and setting up machines, servicing machines, collecting money, repairing machines, and restocking product into machines. Coin-operated machines include pay telephone booths, weight machines, juke boxes, change makers, pull

tabs, slot machines, and similar gaming devices. Vending machine products include, but are not limited to, soft drinks, candies, sandwiches, stamps, cigarettes, frozen desserts, coffee, and personal hygiene products. This classification also includes the preparation of products such as, but not limited to, salads, sandwiches, cookies, and desserts, and honor snack food services when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes honor snack services operated independently from, and not in connection with, coin-operated vending machine services which are to be reported separately in classification 1101; and the installation of parking meter units which is to be reported separately in classification 0105.

0606-02 Fire extinguisher and fire safety equipment: Sales and service

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales and servicing of fire extinguishers and related safety equipment. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, retail and wholesale store operations, field testing services, recharging services, and related safety training. Establishments subject to this classification routinely sell a variety of home and commercial type fire extinguishers, protective clothing, gloves, and hats, specialty shoes, smoke and fire alarms, and first-aid kits. Fire extinguisher sales and service companies may also carry other safety items such as traffic cones, construction and speed signs.

0606-03 Money collecting service of coin-operated and vending machines

Applies to establishments engaged in the removal and/or replacement of money into coin-operated machines. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to the collection and replenishing of coins in coin-operated or vending machines. This classification also applies to replenishing currency in automated teller machines (cash machines) and removal of coins from parking meters and pay telephones.

This classification excludes the servicing of machines, placement of products into machines for sale, installation of machines, or any product preparation, which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; installation of free standing automated teller machines which is to be reported separately in classification 0607; establishments engaged in the construction of structures which house automated teller machines, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers, which are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classifications.

0606-12 Coin- or token-operated amusement devices in stores or shopping malls, N.O.C.: Installation, removal, service and/or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the placement and servicing of coin- or token-operated amusement devices, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), within stores and shopping malls for use by the general public. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, the installation, service, repair, or removal of the devices, such as, but not limited to, video games, pinball machines, carrousels and small amusement rides for children. Establishments subject to this classification generally are not involved in the operations of arcades or amusement rides. If an establishment subject to this classification also operates a video or amusement arcade, such operations may be reported separately in classification 6406 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0606, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-526, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-526, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-526, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-526, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-526, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-526, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-526, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-526, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0607 Classification 0607.

0607-11 Household appliances: Installation, service and/or repair by nonstore service or repair company; dealers of used household appliances

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation, service and/or repair of electrical or gas household appliances and to dealers of used electrical or gas household appliances. Many establishments covered by this classification have small retail store operations where they offer reconditioned or second hand appliances for sale, a parts department, and an area where appliances brought into the shop are repaired. Although this classification deals primarily with service away from the shop, the store, parts department and shop operations are included within the scope of this classification. The term "household appliances" includes, but is not limited to, stoves, ovens, ranges, dishwashers, refrigerators, trash compactors, television sets, residential type garage door openers, washing machines, and clothes dryers. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of automated teller machines. Repair services provided by establishments subject to this classification may also include related smaller appliances such as video players, portable television sets, stereo systems, microwave and toaster ovens, blenders, coffee makers and mixers. The *servicing* of water softening systems, coffee and juice machines, and beer taps is also included in this classification.

This classification excludes dealers of new household appliances who are to be reported separately in classification 6306; installation, service, and/or repair of commercial appliances such as those used in laundries, bakeries, and restaurants which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; installation, service, and repair of commercial garage doors and openers which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; installation of water softening systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; and small table top or counter top appliance stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

***Special note*:** Classification 0607 is distinguishable from classification 6306-02 operations in that appliance stores covered in classification 6306-02 are engaged primarily in the sales of new appliances. Although classification 6306 includes repair of appliances, most repairs are related to warranty work and represent a minor part of the business. By contrast, the repair of appliances in classification 0607 is the primary activity of the business.

0607-16 Television antenna or satellite dish: Installation, removal, service and/or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation, removal, service and/or repair of television antennas or satellite dish receiving units. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to rooftop installation of television antennas or ground or rooftop-mounted satellite dish reception units. Establishments covered by this classification will generally employ technicians and installers to install systems and trouble shoot reception problems. Equipment is limited primarily to delivery trucks, vans, ladders, and small power and/or hand tools.

This classification excludes specialty contractors who install, remove, service or repair antennas, dish units, and/or other transmitting/receiving apparatus to a structure covered by classification 0508, who are to be reported separately in classification 0508; and establishments engaged in the sale of new console type and big screen televisions who also sell and install antennas which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

0607-17 Safes or vaults: Installation, removal, service and/or repair
Lock sets and/or dead bolt locks: New installation

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, removal, service and/or repair of all types of safes or vaults regardless of size or application, private mail or postal boxes, or safe deposit box units within buildings. Safes and vaults are found in businesses such as, but not limited to, banks, jewelry stores, rare coin and stamp stores, grocery stores, and gasoline service stations, as well as in private residences. Services contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, safe opening services.

New installation of lock sets and/or dead bolt locks on buildings or structures by contractor or by employees of a locksmith also applies to this classification. The term new installation applies to installing a lock set (locking doorknob) or a dead bolt where none previously existed. The process consists of measuring and marking where the unit is to be placed on the door, boring holes into the door to accept the lock set or dead bolt lock, and installing the lock set unit using a power drill and basic hand tools.

This classification excludes the installation of a *replacement* lock set or dead bolt lock unit by employees of a locksmith, and locksmith store operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

0607-18 Window/door blinds, shades, curtains and drapes: Installation

Applies to contractors and employees of store operations who are engaged in the installation of indoor or outdoor window coverings, such as, but not limited to, blinds, shades, screens, exterior roll shutters and draperies or curtains, but does not include awnings. The process consists of marking the location of covering on the frame or opening, securing brackets or hardware, rods and poles, and installing the covering.

This classification excludes the installation of window and door awnings which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification, and the manufacture of coverings which is to be reported in the applicable classification.

Special note: Care should be taken when considering the assignment of a store classification to an establishment engaged in the installation of coverings to verify that a store exists. It is common

for establishments subject to this classification to have show rooms to help customers visualize covering products available for sale. These establishments have little or no product available for immediate sale, as most items are special order from the manufacturer. A bona fide window/door covering store will have a large assortment of coverings, as well as related home interior products such as, but not limited to, pillows, small rugs, and accent pieces, readily available for sale to customers.

0607-19 Advertising or merchandise display: Set up or removal within buildings by nonstore employees; staging services

Applies to contractors engaged in the set up or removal of advertising or merchandise displays within buildings for retail or wholesale store customers. Operations contemplated by this classification will vary from seasonal panoramas with extensive carpentry, painting, and art work to dressing mannequins to be displayed in store windows.

This classification also applies to establishments engaged in providing merchandising services, not covered by another classification, (N.O.C.), without the responsibility of delivering products to the customer's place of business. Merchandising services contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, taking inventory of goods on hand, restocking, reordering, removing outdated or damaged merchandise from shelves, and/or assembling temporary displays.

This classification also applies to establishments providing staging services. They prepare a vacant or occupied home, showroom, or other types of property for viewing to make it appealing to prospective buyers. Usually under the direction of an interior decorator, employees will rearrange existing furniture or add accessories, eliminate clutter and depersonalize a home to make it more spacious and inviting. Staging may also be done on the exterior to provide better curb appeal, but this would generally be minimal by these firms.

This classification excludes employees of store operations engaged in setting up displays or providing staging services who are to be reported in the applicable store classification as this is a common store activity; assembly of work stations or office furniture which is to be reported in classification 2002, and merchandising establishments or employees who deliver products to their customer's place of business, and may also perform related merchandising functions, who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

0607-21 Meat slicer or grinder: Installation, service and/or repair

Applies to contractors and employees of equipment manufacturers engaged in the installation service and/or repair of meat cutting, slicing, or grinding equipment within stores, restaurants, or processing plants. Repair may be performed at the customer's location or in a shop operated by an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes repair shops, field technicians, installers, and warehouse or parts department employees.

Special note: Establishments subject to this classification generally do not have store operations. Equipment is generally ordered from the manufacturer or distributor and shipped to the customer's location where it will be installed. In the event that an establishment subject to this classification has a store operation it is included within classification 0607.

0607-22 Protective bumpers: Installation

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation of protective bumpers on structures such as, but not limited to, store loading docks for freight or cargo. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to measuring the dock to be fitted with a rubber bumper, finish cutting or otherwise fabricating the rubber pieces to fit the required application, and fastening the dock bumper with the use of hand tools. Dock bumpers are made of rubber from recycled tires or similar pliable materials.

This classification excludes the manufacture of loading dock bumpers which is to be reported separately in the applicable manufacturing classification.

0607-23 Cellular phone systems or audio components: Installation in vehicles, service and repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation of cellular phone systems and/or audio components in vehicles. Audio components include, but are not limited to, radios and stereo systems, speakers and amplifiers, alarm systems, television units, antennas, two-way radio systems. This classification applies to installation employees of stores that sell products as well as to auto service centers that specialize in the installation of products covered by this classification.

This classification excludes retail and wholesale store operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable store classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-0607, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0607, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-527, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-18-025, § 296-17-527, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-527, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-527, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-527, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-527, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-527, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-527, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-527, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-527, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-527, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-527, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-527, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0608 Classification 0608.

0608-01 Electrical alarm systems: Installation, service, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, and/or repair of electrical alarm systems such as, but not limited to, burglar, smoke, security, and fire, within buildings. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, installing low voltage wiring for security units, connecting control panels, installing motion or magnetic sensors on doors, windows, and

hallways, installing security cameras and recording equipment, and installing smoke and fire alarm units on walls or ceilings. This classification includes both field and shop operations.

0608-02 Intercom or audio call box: Installation, service, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, and/or repair of all types of building or plant audio communication systems such as, but not limited to, intercoms, sound and paging systems in stores and shopping malls, and call box units in factories and refineries. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, installation of low voltage wiring, installation of audio and speaker units and connecting control units. This classification includes both field and shop operations.

0608-04 Telephone and/or telephonic equipment - Prewire by contractor: Installation, service, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, and/or repair of all types of telephone and/or telephonic equipment within residences, office buildings, stores and shopping malls, factories, refineries or other types of buildings. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, installation of low voltage wiring, installation of telephone units, and connecting control units. This classification includes both field and shop operations, as well as contractors engaged only in prewiring buildings for telephone and computer systems, but who do not install equipment.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0608, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52701, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52701, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52701, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-52701, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52701, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-52701, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85.]

WAC 296-17A-0701 Classification 0701.

0701-00 New dam construction: All operations in dam site area

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the construction of new dams only, and includes all operations in the dam site area. A dam is a barrier built across a waterway to control the flow or level of water.

This classification includes all operations to construct a new dam in the dam site area. Constructing the foundation and structure includes, but is not limited to:

- Boring or tunneling;
- Caisson work;
- Earth and rock excavation;
- Erection of cofferdams;
- Erection of scaffolds;
- False work (temporary forms and support structures);
- Operation of concrete distribution apparatuses;

• Pile driving or shaft sinking;

• Placement of gates, turbines, control towers, and electrical wiring apparatus;

• Placement of reinforcing steel and rebar;

• Pouring and finishing concrete; and

• Setting and stripping of forms.

This classification also includes the incidental construction of fish ladders as part of the new dam construction project.

Exclusions:

• All other construction, service, or repair work done as part of an existing dam is classified in the classification applicable to the phase of construction work being performed.

• For example, the inspection of the foundation of an existing dam by divers is classified in 0202; the patching of cracks in the dam is classified in 0518.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-0701, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0701, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-528, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-528, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-528, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-528, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-528, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-528, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0803, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0803, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-529, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-529, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-529, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-529, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-529, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-529, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-529, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-529, filed 12/1/77; Order 75-38, § 296-17-529, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-529, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0901 Classification 0901.

0901-00 Ship building and/or repair, N.O.C. (*to be assigned only by the maritime underwriter*)

Applies to establishments engaged in the building and/or repair of ships not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and to the dismantling of hulls. Ships contemplated by this classification are recreational vessels under sixty-five feet and some commercial vessels such as, but not limited to, military vessels, tugs, scows, and barges. This classification may also include vessels over sixty-five feet that do not meet the situs and status provisions of the United States Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation Act. This classification includes shop operations.

This classification excludes wood boat building and repair which is to be reported separately in classification 2903; sheet aluminum boat building which is to be reported separately in classification 3404; fiberglass boat building which is to be reported separately in classification 3511; plate aluminum boat building which is to be reported separately in classification 5209; and boat dealers, marinas, and boat house operations including repair centers which are to be reported separately in classification 3414.

***Special note*:** This classification is seldom assigned as most work would be covered by LHWCA. Commercial vessels included in this classification are required to have a Small Vessel Exception Certificate issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-532, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-532, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-532, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-532, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-532, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-532, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-532, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-532, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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."

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-1002, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1002, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-534, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-534, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-01-013 (Order 89-21), § 296-17-534, filed 12/8/89, effective 1/8/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-534, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-534, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-534, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-36, § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-534, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1003 Classification 1003.

1003-03 Creosote works; pile and pole treating, dry kiln operations, pole yards, masts and spars yards and log home manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in treating wood poles with creosote or other chemicals to inhibit deterioration, kiln drying of wood as a service for customers or for their own resale, producing wood poles to customer's specifications or for their own resale, producing wood masts and spars, and log home manufacturing/assembly in a yard operation.

Products manufactured or applied with preservatives include, but are not limited to:

• Utility poles;
• Supports for bridges/trestles;
• Piles to be driven into ground for support for a pier or other structure;
• Supports for sails and rigging on sailing vessels;
• Logs for log homes.

Work process/activities include, but are not limited to:

• Receiving in lumber or logs;
• Peeling of logs (mechanized or manual);
• Machining or turning of lumber, including cutting material into ties or cross arms;
• Drying/seasoning in kiln;
• Application of preservative, retardant, or insecticide treatment (heated, pressurized vacuum process in autoclave, or by surface application, spraying, brushing, and dipping, or soaking in tanks);
• Notching logs to assemble them together;
• Delivery.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Log handling and trimming/cutting machinery;
• Kilns;
• Autoclaves;
• Storage tanks;
• Wood finishing equipment;
• Hand tools (planers, grinders, skids, drawn knives, slicks, chisels);
• Trolley cars;
• Chain saws;
• Loaders/cranes;
• Fork lifts.

Exclusions:

• Dry kiln operations that are part of a wood, veneer, or lumber product manufacturing or remanufacturing operation are classified in the classification applicable for the operation being performed.
• Worker hours engaged in all operations conducted in the woods, such as the felling of timber, are reported separately in the applicable logging classification.
• Worker hours conducted away from the shop or yard, except delivery, is reported separately in the classification applicable for the work being performed.
• Log home manufacturing performed in a sawmill environment using dimensional lumber is classified in 2903-12.
• Worker hours engaged in the erection of log home shells at the customer's site are reported separately in classification 0510-00.
• All other phases of construction are classified in the applicable construction classification.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 21-22-090, § 296-17A-1003, filed 11/2/21, effective 1/1/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1003, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1003, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority:

RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-535, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-535, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-535, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-535, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-535, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-535, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1004 Classification 1004.

1004-00 Log storage and log sorting yards

Applies to:

Businesses that operate log storage or sorting yards. The logs may be owned by the yard or stored for others.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Grading logs by type or size;
- Loading/unloading log trucks;
- Recordkeeping;
- Routine maintenance of grounds and equipment;
- Security;
- Stacking logs.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in trucking outside of the yard must be reported separately in 1102;
- Log storage or sorting yards operated by a logging company at a side or a remote location, are considered an inclusion and are classified in 5001 or 5005;
- Log storage yards operated in conjunction with a pole yard, log drying, or wood products manufacturing company are classified in the classification applicable to the business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1004, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1004, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-53501, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81.]

WAC 296-17A-1005 Classification 1005.

1005-02 Shake and/or shingle mills

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation and maintenance of a shake and/or shingle mill.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Shakes - Roofing or siding material having at least one surface with a natural grain textured split surface;
- Shingles - Roofing or siding material having sawn faces and backs and of a standard thickness at the butt end and tapered finish at the other end; and

• Ridge caps - Produced from two pieces nailed together to form a "v" shape placed on the center line of a roof.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Receiving raw logs which are cut and split into shakes, shingles, and ridge caps;
• Temporarily storing raw logs in the yard;
• Loading raw logs onto a conveyor or log slip;
• Cutting the log into rounds;
• Splitting the rounds into blocks;
• Feeding the blocks through a shake or shingle saw;
• Grading, sorting, bundling, and stacking finished shakes, shingles and/or ridge caps.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Conveyors;
• Cut-off saws;
• Forklifts;
• Head saws;
• Log loaders;
• Log slips;
• Overhead splitters;
• Pallet presses;
• Shake saws;
• Shingle saws;
• Taper saws.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged exclusively in the manufacturing of ridge caps or shims are classified in 2903;
• All operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or the cutting and splitting of shake or shingle bolts are classified in the applicable logging classification; and
• Automated shake and shingle mills are classified in 1002, provided the entire process to produce shakes and shingles is automated at the mill site, and meets the requirement defined in WAC 296-17A-1002.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1005, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-1005, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1005, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53502, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53502, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53502, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53502, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-53502, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-1006 Classification 1006.

1006-00 Land surveying services, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing professional land surveying services not covered by another classification (N.O.C).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Measuring the size and physical characteristics of earth surfaces to determine precise location and measurements of points, elevations, lines, areas, contours, and boundaries;

• Performing marine, mine, forestry, geological and photogrammetric surveys which utilize sophisticated instruments and techniques, including aerial photography;

• Field data collected by surveyors may be used to produce maps, architectural and civil engineering plans and drawings. Maps and drawings may be produced by drafters who plot out the field data by hand or by using computer-aided drafting programs.

Exclusions:

• Draftspersons whose duties are limited to office work, if all conditions of the general reporting rules governing standard exception employees have been met, may be reported separately in classification 4904;

• Surveyors employed by construction companies or other types of businesses are reported in the applicable classification for those businesses;

• Environmental and ecological surveyor services are classified in 1007.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1006, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020(1). WSR 13-10-080, § 296-17A-1006, filed 5/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 296-17A-1007 Classification 1007.

1007-08 Geophysical exploration, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in geophysical exploration, with no core drilling, and without seismic detection, who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The more common methods of geophysical exploration are gravitational, electric and magnetic. In the gravitational method, delicate pendulums and torsion balances capable of detecting differences in the gravitational pull of the earth at various places enable the geologist to tell where oil is likely to be found. There are two electrical methods, resistivity and inductive. In the resistivity method, measurements are taken on an ohmmeter, which indicate the resistivity of the subsurface. The inductive method is somewhat comparable, but instead of determining the resistivity of the subsurface formations, the conductivity is measured enabling the geologist to determine the character of the subsurface being studied. The magnetic method is accomplished by means of a highly developed form of magnetic dipping needle with a telescope magnifier. The magnetic attraction exerted by magnetic rocks and formations causes the needle to deflect from its horizontal plane, thereby enabling a geologist to develop contour maps with lines of equal magnetic attraction. This classification includes prospectors who may specialize in particular instrumentation such as electrical, gravity, magnetic or seismic. The prospector studies structure of subsurface rock formations to locate petroleum deposits; conducts research using geophysical instruments such as seismograph, gravimeter, torsion balance, and magnetometer, pendulum devices, and electrical resistivity apparatus to measure characteristics of the earth; computes variations in physical forces

existing at different locations and interprets data to reveal subsurface structures likely to contain petroleum deposits; and determines desirable locations for drilling operations. This classification includes prospecting for mineral ores and the testing of soil for percolation when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes core drilling and seismic geophysical exploration which are to be reported separately in classification 0103, and geophysical crews employed by oil companies who are to be reported in the classification applicable to the business.

Special note: When assigning classifications 1007-08, 4901-16 - Geologists, and 0103-10 - Seismic geophysical exploration, care must be taken to look beyond the word "geologist" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

1007-09 Testing and inspecting of pipelines or utility lines using radiographic, video, infrared thermography or X-ray analysis process by contractor at industrial plants or construction sites

Applies to establishments engaged in the testing or inspecting of pipelines, utility lines or conduits for others, provided the testing or inspecting is not performed in conjunction with the construction of the pipeline. This classification includes testing or inspecting involving radiographic, video, infrared thermography or X-ray analysis processes such as the X-raying of containers, inspecting of utility lines, and the drawing of oil samples on-site when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Classification 1007-09 is assigned primarily to field activities.

This classification excludes testing or inspecting done in conjunction with construction which is to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification.

1007-15 Inspection and grading bureaus, N.O.C.; log scaling and grading bureaus; lumber inspection services; weigh scale attendants, N.O.C.; weather stations; rainmaking - No aircraft; air flow/heat balancing and testing

Applies to establishments operating as *inspection and grading bureaus*, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, those involved in inspecting and grading commodities such as logs, lumber, shingles, shakes, poles, and railroad ties. The commodity is examined and stamped with a grademark which indicates the grade, species, producer's name or number and other pertinent data. A certificate of inspection may be issued in lieu of a grademark. The purpose of the inspection is to grade, tally, and stamp only those products which meet certain required specifications and to cull those products which do not meet the established standards. *Log scaling and grading bureaus* measure the logs, and by applying log rule formulas, determine the net yield, usually expressed in board feet. A scale ticket containing descriptive data is attached to the end of the log. This classification also applies to *weigh scale attendants* not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), when the service is available to the general public, otherwise the weigh scale attendants are to be included in the basic classification of the business. This classification includes establishments engaged exclusively in such services as auto emission control testing, air flow balancing and testing, the balancing and testing of heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems, hydrostatic testing of such objects as boilers, tanks, pipes and fittings using compressed air or water pressure to detect leaks, the strength testing of building material such as, but not limited to,

asphalt, concrete and steel; and the testing or inspecting of steel weldments. This classification also includes *weather stations* which observe and record weather conditions for use in forecasting, and which read weather instruments, including thermometers, barometers, and hygrometers to ascertain elements such as temperature, barometric pressure, humidity, wind velocity, and precipitation. Weather data is transmitted and received also from other stations. A fully automated (computerized) weather station can be reported under classification 4904. This classification also covers rainmaking without the use of aircraft.

1007-16 Foresters (*to be assigned only by reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to:

Foresters engaged in forest management.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Plan and direct forestation or reforestation projects;

• Map forest areas;

• Estimate standing timber, future growth, or manage timber sales;

• Plan cutting programs to assure continuous production of timber;

• Determine methods of cutting and removing timber with minimum of waste and environmental damage;

• Plan and design forest fire suppression and fire prevention programs;

• Plan and design construction of fire towers, trails, roads, and fire breaks;

• Design projects for control of floods, soil erosion, tree diseases, and insect pests;

• Perform tree auditing;

• Perform scientific, tree, forestry, and watershed studies for others; and

• Inspect precommercial thinning layouts or pruning operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Tree auditing services while planting is in process (report in classification 5004); and

• Performing manual labor or direct supervision of manual laborers.

1007-19 Timber cruisers (*to be assigned only by reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to:

Timber cruisers engaged in cruising timber land to estimate the volume and quality of a timber stand through an on-site visual inspection.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Collecting data concerning forest conditions for appraisal, sales, administration, logging, land use, and forest management planning;

• Traversing forest area on foot in an established pattern and applying sampling technique;

• Recording in a test site the height and diameter of each tree and defects such as rot and bends, to estimate the useable wood in each tree;

• Preparing from data collected a summary report giving the timber types, sizes, condition and outstanding features of an area, such as existing roads, streams and communication facilities; and

• Marking trees with spray paint to denote trails and boundaries, or for cutting.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Performing manual labor or direct supervision of manual laborers.

1007-21 Environmental and ecological surveyor services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing environmental and ecological surveying services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) for others. Environmental or ecological surveying firms typically serve as consultants to industrial or commercial enterprises, governmental agencies or private citizens. Environmental engineer is a term applied to engineering personnel who apply knowledge of chemical, civil, mechanical, or other engineering disciplines to preserve the quality of life by correcting and improving various areas of environmental concern, such as air, soil, or water pollution. Services include identifying and projecting potential environmental impact resulting from proposed projects, assessing the source, severity and extent of environmental damage resulting from human or natural causes, and recommending solutions to protect or regain the natural balance between organisms and their environment. Activities of environmental surveying/consulting establishments include, but are not limited to, locating archaeological sites for preservation, researching and collecting field data on birds and insects, preparing impact statement for landowners and developers, stream and fish monitoring, botanical surveys, wetland surveys, soil and groundwater testing for contamination, air monitoring including industrial hygiene services, monitoring and testing at hazardous waste sites, providing advice on pollution control at its source, and developing a plan for cleaning up already recognized problems such as waste disposal sites, radon or asbestos contamination. Other services provided may include helping clients develop a system for complying with various governmental regulations. This classification includes employees of the environmental surveying service who conduct field work as well as those who are assigned to act as project managers or project superintendents to oversee the work of remediation contractors.

This classification excludes all types of remediation work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of remediation work being performed, and surveyors employed by construction companies or other types of businesses who are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-1007, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-1007, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-1007, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1007, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-53504, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-53504, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-53504, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority:

RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1101 Classification 1101.

Note: Classification 1101 is only to be assigned as a nature of business or if a basic classification specifically excludes delivery.

1101-04 Automobile delivery or repossessing

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in delivering or repossessing individual automobiles for others; and

• Drivers of sound trucks.

Duties are generally limited to:

• Unlocking vehicles; and

• Driving.

Generally, a client will contact the service company and arrange for a car to be delivered to a specific destination or request that a car of which they (client) are the legal owner, be repossessed and delivered to a specific location. In either case, a driver, not a motorized transportation service, does the delivery. It is common on long distance deliveries for the service company to use more than one driver.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours or businesses operating tractor/trailer combinations to transport vehicles must be reported separately in classification 1102; and

• Worker hours using a tow truck, must be reported separately in classification 1109.

1101-06 Delivery by retail and wholesale stores and distributors, N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Employees of retail and wholesale stores engaged in inter-store delivery or customer merchandise delivery when excluded from the store classification;

• Employees of a company that contracts to perform those same services;

• Small package specialty delivery companies; and

• Delivery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Loading and unloading delivery vans or trucks;

• Driving from store to store;

• Driving from a store to a customer's location; and

• May drive designated routes or delivery areas.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged in general trucking services such as hauling bulk merchandise or commodities which are to be reported separately in classification 1102.

1101-09 Parcel delivery companies for delivery of small parcels

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in the delivery of small parcels for others;

• Contract mail delivery route drivers and contract hauling of mail between post offices; and

• Businesses subject to this classification may offer overnight express services, but usually do not deliver packages that exceed 150 pounds.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Driving delivery vehicles; and

• Loading and unloading delivery vehicles.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours or businesses delivering bulk freight such as that delivered by trucking companies must be reported separately in classification 1102.

1101-17 Driver delivery sales, N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in route sales of a wide variety of merchandise not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including, but not limited to, hand tools, automotive supply, and household items; and

• Businesses or employees known as merchandisers who deliver products such as, but not limited to, greeting cards, over-the-counter medications, and grooming products to their customer's place of business then perform related merchandising functions.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Delivering products;

• Showing samples;

• Soliciting further orders;

• Calling on new customers along their route;

• Taking inventory of goods on hand;

• Restocking;

• Reordering;

• Removing outdated or damaged merchandise from shelves or the premises; and

• Assembling temporary displays usually made of lightweight material such as cardboard or plastic and used for promotional or seasonal goods.

Exclusions:

• Employees of businesses who provide merchandising services, but who do not deliver products to the customer's place of business, may be reported separately in classification 0607; and

• Businesses engaged in the set up or removal of advertising or merchandise displays that involve more than incidental assembly of seasonal or promotional exhibits must be reported separately in classification 0607.

***Special note*:** The distinguishing factor between merchandising employees who are to be reported in classification 1101-17 and those who may be reported in classification 0607 is the delivery of products to the customer's place of business. Any employee who delivers merchandise to the customer's place of business is to be reported in classification 1101.

1101-21 Delivery services

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in providing certain delivery services, usually using vans, cars, or bicycles.

Typical services include:

• Delivering accounting or financial records;

• Delivering bodily fluid samples to and from laboratories;

• Errands;

• Delivering food, beverages, and other commodities;

• Delivering newspapers, magazines, telephone books;

• Route food services of prepackaged foods; and
• Shopping.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Cashiering;
• Driving;
• Loading and unloading;
• Preparing and packaging foods for route service;
• Removing old periodicals from shelves;
• Running errands for others;
• Selling prepackaged foods on a route;
• Shopping for others;
• Stocking shelves; and
• Honor snack services operated independently from, and not in connection with, coin-operated vending machine services.

Exclusions:

• Food truck businesses, are classified in classification 3905;
• Preparing and prepackaging food to sell as part of a route food delivery service that is not a food truck business as described in classification 3905, may be reported in classification 3905 if detailed time records are kept. Otherwise, all hours for the route food delivery service must be reported in classification 1101;
• Shopping and errand services performed as part of chore services for clients is classified in classification 6511; and
• Stocking and restocking vending machines as part of a vending machine business is classified in classification 0606.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-1101, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-1101, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1101, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-536, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-536, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-536, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-536, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-536, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-536, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-536, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-536, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-536, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-536, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-536, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-536, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 77-27, § 296-17-536, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-536, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-536, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-536, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1102 Classification 1102.

1102-02 Interstate trucking

Applies to:

Businesses that hire drivers and riders engaged in interstate trucking. **Interstate** truck driving is operating a truck hauling goods either to or from an out-of-state destination.

This classification includes passengers providing labor including lumpers and other similar workers who ride in the truck. "Lumpers" means laborers who load or unload cargo.

Duties include, but are not limited to:

- Deadhead trips, driving without a load or without a trailer attached;
- Escort or pilot car driving;
- Loading and unloading vehicles;
- Mechanical repair.

Types of goods hauled include, but are not limited to:

- Bulk freight, merchandise, or commodities;
- Gravel or aggregate;
- Logs;
- Mobile homes or factory-built housing units;
- Soils or compost;
- Vehicles.

Equipment may include, but is not limited to:

- Forklifts;
- Hand trucks;
- Pallet jacks;
- Tractor and trailers.

Exclusions:

- Delivery of factory-built housing units by factory-built housing dealers is classified in 3415.
- Delivery and set up of factory-built housing units by contractor is classified in 0517.
- Businesses that provide escort or pilot car services for others as described in subclassification 1404-11 are classified in 1404-11.
- Automobile delivery or repossessing, where a driver, not a motorized transportations service, does the delivery, is classified in 1101-04.
- Businesses that sell and also deliver soils or compost are classified in 1103.
- Hauling logs from a logging side to a mill or storage yard is classified in 5003.

Notes:

- Classification 1102 is assigned as a nature of business or if a basic classification specifically excludes trucking. See WAC 296-17-31015 General inclusions.
- Businesses in this classification may have terminals or storage depots where goods are stored awaiting transfer. Workers who exclusively work at these facilities may be reported in classification 2002. An individual's hours cannot be split between 1102 and 2002.
- Driver hours are capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. See the special trucking industry rules, WAC 296-17-35203(3).
- The special exception rules for permanent yard and shop operations apply to trucking businesses assigned classification 1102. See subclassification 5206-80 and WAC 296-17-31018.
- See RCW 51.08.180 and 51.12.095 concerning owner operators of trucks.
- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

1102-03 Intrastate trucking

Applies to:

Businesses that hire drivers and riders engaged in intrastate trucking. **Intrastate** truck driving is operating a vehicle hauling goods within the boundaries of Washington state. This includes when the origin or destination of the load is out-of-state but the driver does not continue out-of-state with the load.

This classification includes passengers providing labor including lumpers and other similar workers who ride in the truck. "Lumpers" means laborers who load or unload cargo.

Duties include, but are not limited to:

- Deadhead trips, driving without a load or without a trailer attached;
- Escort or pilot car driving;
- Loading and unloading vehicles;
- Mechanical repair.

Types of goods hauled include, but are not limited to:

- Bulk freight, merchandise, or commodities;
- Gravel or aggregate;
- Logs;
- Mobile homes or factory-built housing units;
- Soils or compost;
- Vehicles.

Equipment may include, but is not limited to:

- Forklifts;
- Hand trucks;
- Pallet jacks;
- Tractor and trailers.

Exclusions:

- Delivery of factory-built housing units by factory-built housing dealers is classified in 3415.
- Delivery and set up of factory-built housing units by contractor is classified in 0517.
- Businesses that provide escort or pilot car services for others as described in subclassification 1404-11 are classified in 1404-11.
- Automobile delivery or repossessing, where a driver, not a motorized transportations service, does the delivery, is classified in 1101-04.
- Businesses that sell and also deliver soils or compost are classified in 1103.
- Hauling logs from a logging side to a mill or storage yard is classified in 5003.

Notes:

- Classification 1102 is assigned as a nature of business or if a basic classification specifically excludes trucking. See WAC 296-17-31015 General inclusions.
- Businesses in this classification may have terminals or storage depots where goods are stored awaiting transfer. Workers who exclusively work at these facilities may be reported in classification 2002. An individual's hours cannot be split between 1102 and 2002.
- Driver hours are capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. See the special trucking industry rules, WAC 296-17-35203(3).
- The special exception rules for permanent yard and shop operations apply to trucking businesses assigned classification 1102. See subclassification 5206-80 and WAC 296-17-31018.
- See RCW 51.08.180 and 51.12.095 concerning owner operators of trucks.
- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

1102-04 Combined interstate/intrastate trucking

Applies to:

Businesses that employ drivers and riders engaged in both interstate and intrastate trucking.

Interstate truck driving is operating a truck hauling goods either to or from an out-of-state destination.

Intrastate truck driving is operating a vehicle hauling goods within the boundaries of Washington state. This includes when the origin or destination of the load is out-of-state but the driver does not continue out-of-state with the load.

This classification includes passengers providing labor including lumpers and other similar workers who ride in the truck. "Lumpers" means laborers who load or unload cargo.

Duties include, but are not limited to:

- Deadhead trips, driving without a load or without a trailer attached;
- Escort or pilot car driving;
- Loading and unloading vehicles;
- Mechanical repair.

Types of goods hauled include, but are not limited to:

- Bulk freight, merchandise, or commodities;
- Gravel or aggregate;
- Logs;
- Mobile homes or factory-built housing units;
- Soils or compost;
- Vehicles.

Equipment may include, but is not limited to:

- Forklifts;
- Hand trucks;
- Pallet jacks;
- Tractor and trailers.

Exclusions:

- Delivery of factory-built housing units by factory-built housing dealers is classified in 3415.
- Delivery and set up of factory-built housing units by contractor is classified in 0517.
- Businesses that provide escort or pilot car services for others as described in subclassification 1404-11 are classified in 1404-11.
- Automobile delivery or repossessing, where a driver, not a motorized transportations service, does the delivery, is classified in 1101-04.
- Businesses that sell and also deliver soils or compost are classified in 1103.
- Hauling logs from a logging side to a mill or storage yard is classified in 5003.

Notes:

- Classification 1102 is assigned as a nature of business or if a basic classification specifically excludes trucking. See WAC 296-17-31015 General inclusions.
- Businesses in this classification may have terminals or storage depots where goods are stored awaiting transfer. Workers who exclusively work at these facilities may be reported in classification 2002. An individual's hours cannot be split between 1102 and 2002.
- Driver hours are capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. See the special trucking industry rules, WAC 296-17-35203(3).
- The special exception rules for permanent yard and shop operations apply to trucking businesses assigned classification 1102. See subclassification 5206-80 and WAC 296-17-31018.
- See RCW 51.08.180 and 51.12.095 concerning owner operators of trucks.
- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1102, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-1102, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-1102, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-537, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-537, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-537, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-537, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-537, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-537, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1103 Classification 1103.

1103-00 Coal and solid fuel dealers - Yard operations

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in selling coal, pressed wood fiber logs (fire logs), wood stove pellets, wood chips, or sawdust.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Delivery;
- Store operations;
- Yard operations.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in manufacturing operations are reported separately in the classification applicable to the material and process used.
- Worker hours engaged in mining operations are reported separately in the applicable mining classification.

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

1103-02 Firewood dealers - Yard operations

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in selling firewood, operating a firewood sales lot that the dealer makes deliveries from or where customers pick up firewood.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting firewood – Businesses subject to this classification may purchase precut firewood from other nonrelated businesses or may have a cutting crew. The only cutting operations allowed in classification 1103 are those conducted at the sales lot;
- Delivery;
- Yard operations.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in firewood cutting operations conducted in timber or forest lands are reported separately in the applicable logging classification.
- Worker hours engaged in firewood sales lot operations conducted from a logging landing are reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

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

1103-04 Composting

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in composting.

Materials composted include, but are not limited to:

- Dewatered sludge;
- Yard waste.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Composting;
- Delivery.

Composting processes include, but are not limited to:

- Composting yard waste - Grinders may be used to reduce the size of the material for faster composting. The material may be placed in static curing piles or long rows called "windrows" that are turned pe-

riodically to aerate until it is adequately decomposed. When needed, the resulting material is screened.

• Composting dewatered sludge - Processed and dewatered sludge is mixed with other materials such as shredded yard waste, sawdust, or other wood waste. The mixture must have the right degree of moisture and air to maintain a temperature between 130 and 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

The end product is a "Class A" pathogen product, meaning it can be used in soil for raising vegetables.

Exclusion:

• Worm farms are classified in 4804.

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

1103-06 Top soil, humus, peat, and beauty bark dealers - Yard operations

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in selling soils, humus, peat, or beauty bark.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Receiving and subsequent loading out into customer vehicles of soils, peat, humus, bark, compost, and related organic matter;

• Mixing custom soils;

• Incidental sales of landscaping rock, sand, gravel, and crushed rock;

• Delivery.

Exclusions:

• Contract delivery by nondealer employees is classified in 1102.

• Building materials dealers selling stone, brick, or concrete products are classified in 2009.

• Worker hours engaged in digging soils/humus/peat/gravel or grinding bark are reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1103, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-1103, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-538, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-538, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-538, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-538, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-538, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-538, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-538, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-538, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-538, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-538, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1104 Classification 1104.

1104-00 Auto or truck wrecking or dismantling

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in salvaging, dismantling and parting out motorized vehicles, motorcycles, and aircraft. Parts may be removed and inventoried or removed when there is a special request for them. Afterward, hulls are stripped and may be crushed.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Hauling cars and trucks to the yard by tow truck, flatbed, or multicar carrier or the owner may bring the vehicle to the yard;
- Removal of salable parts with the use of hand tools and discarding frames and bodies for future sale to scrap dealers and metal manufacturers;
- Breaking up of stripped chassis and bodies with torches or shears to be sold as iron or steel scrap;
- Salvaged parts are reconditioned or repaired and sold over the counter;
- Reconditioning of the yard's own autos and trucks for resale;
- Selling new parts;
- Locate and obtain parts from another yard for a customer;
- Tow truck operations related to the hauling of vehicles purchased by the wrecking yard for sale by the yard are included within the scope of this classification.

Exclusions:

- Tow truck services to the public are classified in 1109;
- Salvaging, collecting, sorting, and reducing scrap metal are classified in 0604.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1104, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53801, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-53801, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53801, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53801, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1105 Classification 1105.

1105-00 Septic tank pumping

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in septic tank pumping services.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Driving;
- Locating the septic tank;
- Digging as necessary to uncover the septic tank;
- Connecting the pumping hose to the septic tank;
- Pumping out the sludge; and
- Disposing of the waste products.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in installation or repair of septic tanks or systems are reported separately in classification 0108;

• Worker hours engaged in cleaning of sewage treatment tanks are reported separately in classification 0504.

1105-01 Street sweeping; parking lot sweeping; dust control; and portable chemical toilet servicing

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in street sweeping and parking lot sweeping services for others.

• Businesses engaged in snow removal by plowing.

• Businesses engaged in delivery of portable toilets and related servicing and disposal of waste products which are recovered by establishments subject to this classification.

• Businesses engaged in operating trucks that spray water on roads and other surfaces for dust control.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

• Trucks used for sweeping, equipped with rotating or nonrotating brushes or vacuum/suction devices.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Adjusting or unclogging the truck brushes;

• Cleaning the holding tanks on the sweeping or pumping vehicles;

• Driving.

1105-02 Vacuum truck services

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in vacuum truck services.

Services include, but are not limited to:

• Cleaning duct work using vacuum trucks;

• Picking up waste oils, lubricants, antifreeze, bilge water, and similar waste products using vacuum trucks.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Operating vacuum trucks;

• Testing materials using testing kits;

• Pumping acceptable material into tanker trucks;

• Consolidating similar products in storage tanks;

• Taking waste to appropriate treatment or disposal facilities;

• Picking up containers of used oil filters, bringing them into their plant, sorting them into crushed and uncrushed filters, and removing their gaskets. This activity is included within the scope of this classification if it is an incidental service.

• Related disposal of waste products recovered by businesses subject to this classification.

Exclusion:

• Septic tank pumping is classified in 1105-00.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1105, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-1105, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1105, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-53802, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53802, filed 8/28/98, effective

10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53802, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-1106 Classification 1106.

1106-00 Rental stores, N.O.C.; Truck canopy sales

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in the rental of items, not covered by another classification N.O.C.;

• Businesses selling and installing truck canopies and related accessories, but who do not sell other types of vehicles or trailers.

Products rented include, but are not limited to:

• Air compressors;
• Automotive tools;
• Baby equipment;
• Convalescent equipment;
• Exercise equipment;
• Floor care equipment;
• Hand tools;
• Lawn and garden equipment;
• Light construction tools or equipment (saws, drills, sanders);
• Party and banquet equipment;
• Pressure washers.

Note: The tools and equipment are generally rented to homeowners for use on their property. Rental stores within this classification rent a variety of tools and equipment unlike specialty rental stores that specialize in one type of product.

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

• Clerical office personnel;
• Sales personnel;
• Maintenance and repair of rented goods when performed by employees of the rental store.

Exclusions:

• Rental of commercial or industrial equipment and/or machinery such as, but not limited to, bulldozers, tractors, and backhoes is classified in 6409;
• Rental of farm machinery equipment is classified in 6408;
• Rental of vehicles is classified in the applicable classification;
• Rental of sporting goods is classified in 6406;
• Rental of clothing or costumes is classified in 6305; and
• Rental of furniture is classified in 6306.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-1106, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-1106, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-53803, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53803, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53803, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-53803, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53803, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53803, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1108 Classification 1108.

1108-02 Glass tempering, frosting, etching, beveling or grinding

Applies to:

- Businesses providing glass tempering services for others.
- Businesses shaping and finishing solid glass.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Attaching frames, handles, or similar finishings;
- Bending;
- Beveling;
- Buffing;
- Carving;
- Decorating;
- Drying;
- Etching;
- Frosting;
- Glass cutting;
- Glue chipping;
- Grinding;
- Grooving;
- Polishing;
- Sandblasting;
- Silvering;
- Smoothing;
- Tempering.

Incidental sales of accessories for flat glass include, but are not limited to:

- Aluminum frames for storm windows and doors;
- Glass cleaners;
- Mirror backings or frames;
- Screen materials;
- Sealants.

Custom items manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Glass in electrical appliances, electronically controlled cabinets, and display panels;
- Glass signs;
- Mirrors;
- Tempered glass;
- Video game tops.

Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Caulking;
- Cleaning solvents;
- Delivery and service vehicles;
- Diamond or glass cutting saws;
- Diamond or glass grinding wheels and discs;
- Drills;
- Etching and other hand tools;
- Forklifts;
- Grinders;
- Knives;
- Metal and wood cutting tools and machinery;
- Metallic solutions (usually silver);
- Packing materials;
- Paints;
- Plate glass;

- Polishing laps;
- Putty;
- Sanders;
- Saws;
- Shellacs or varnishes;
- Suction cups;
- Tempering ovens.

The process of glass tempering consists of taking auto or sheet glass purchased from a glass manufacturer or distributor and placing it in a tempering oven. The oven heat realigns the molecular structure of the glass creating additional strength without changing the appearance of the glass.

Manufacturing of insulated glass by sealing together two or more sheets of glass with an air space between them is also included when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for installation of glass, mirrors, aluminum or wood window sashes or similar products away from the shop are reported separately in classification 0511.
- Manufacturing of glass, stained glass, leaded glassware, or melting or blowing glass are classified in 3503.
- Businesses who specialize in selling or installing auto glass are classified in 1108-04.
- Businesses engaged exclusively in flat glass sales are classified in 1108-03.
- Businesses with combined auto/flat glass sales with no tempering are classified in 1108-05.
- Worker hours engaged in mining, digging, or quarrying of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Manufacturing of optical goods or telescopes, or performing precision grinding of blank or rough lenses are classified in 6604.

1108-03 Flat glass merchants - No tempering

Applies to:

Businesses receiving, storing, selling, and installing all types of fabricated glass and plexiglass.

Glass products include, but are not limited to:

- Mirrors;
- Plate glass;
- Plexiglass;
- Safety glass for automobiles;
- Window glass.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Beveling;
- Buffing;
- Cutting of glass or plexiglass to customers' specified dimensions;
- Grinding;
- Installation of glass or plexiglass into frames within the shop or adjacent yard;
- Polishing;
- Selling or installing fabricated flat glass;
- Selling and installing plate, laminated, window, cathedral, stained, bullet proof, opalescent flat, picture, skylight, and tempered glass;

- Silvering of plate glass.

Incidental sales of accessories for flat glass include, but are not limited to:

- Aluminum frames for storm windows and doors;
- Glass cleaners;
- Mirror backings or frames;
- Screen materials;
- Sealants.

Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Caulking;
- Cleaning solvents;
- Delivery and service vehicles;
- Drills;
- Forklifts;
- Grinders;
- Knives;
- Metal and wood cutting tools and machinery;
- Packing materials;
- Putty;
- Sanders;
- Saws;
- Suction cups.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for installation of glass, mirrors, aluminum or wood window sashes or similar products away from the shop are reported separately in classification 0511.
- Manufacturing of glass is classified in 3503.
- Businesses who specialize in selling or installing auto glass are classified in 1108-04.
- Businesses performing glass tempering are classified in 1108-02.

1108-04 Auto glass merchants

Applies to:

Businesses selling and installing automobile glass in vehicles.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Twenty-four-hour emergency service or pickup and delivery;
- Installation of auto glass, truck glass, or boat tops performed in or away from the shop;
- Repairing auto windshield cracks, scratches, bullseyes, and breaks;
- Selling and installing new or replacement auto glass;
- Selling and installing sun roofs;
- Solar tinting of auto glass with film.

Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Caulking;
- Cleaning solvents;
- Delivery and service vehicles;
- Drills;
- Grinders;
- Knives;
- Metal and wood cutting tools;
- Putty;
- Sanders;

- Saws;
- Solar tinting film;
- Suction cups;
- Windshield sticks.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing of glass is classified in 3503.
- Auto dealers who do tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to auto glass are classified in 3406.
- Auto dealers who repair auto windshield cracks, bullseyes, and chips are classified in 3406.
- Businesses performing glass tempering are classified in 1108-02.
- Businesses engaged exclusively in flat glass sales are classified in 1108-03.
- Businesses with combined auto/flat glass sales with no tempering are classified in 1108-05.

1108-05 Combined auto and flat glass merchants - No tempering

Applies to:

Businesses receiving, storing, selling, and installing all types of fabricated glass and plexiglass and selling and installing automobile glass in vehicles.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Beveling;
- Buffing;
- Cutting of glass to customers' specified dimensions;
- Cutting, selling, or installing fabricated flat glass;
- Grinding;
- Installation of auto glass, truck glass, or boat tops;
- Installation of glass into frames;
- Installation of sun roofs;
- Polishing;
- Repair of auto windshield cracks, scratches, bullseyes, and breaks;
- Sell and install plate, laminated, window, cathedral, stained, bullet proof, opalescent flat, picture, skylight, and tempered glass;
- Silvering of plate glass;
- Solar tinting of auto glass with film.

Incidental sales of accessories for flat glass include, but are not limited to:

- Aluminum frames for storm windows and doors;
- Glass cleaners;
- Mirror backings or frames;
- Screen materials;
- Sealants.

Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Caulking;
- Cleaning solvents;
- Delivery and service vehicles;
- Drills;
- Forklifts;
- Grinders;
- Knives;
- Metal and wood cutting tools and machinery;
- Packing materials;

• Putty;
• Sanders;
• Saws;
• Suction cups;
• Windshield sticks.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours for installation of glass, mirrors, aluminum or wood window sashes or similar products away from the shop are reported separately in classification 0511.

• Manufacturing of glass is classified in 3503.

• Auto dealers who do tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to auto glass are classified in 3406.

• Auto dealers who repair auto windshield cracks, bullseyes, and chips are classified in 3406.

• Businesses performing glass tempering are classified in 1108-02.

• Businesses engaged exclusively in flat glass sales are classified in 1108-03.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-1108, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-1108, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1108, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-53805, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53805, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53805, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-53805, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53805, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-53805, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53805, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1109 Classification 1109.

1109-00 Automobile or truck towing services, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses providing towing services for hire to others which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

For purposes of this classification "towing services for hire" means, but is not limited to:

• Towing disabled vehicles to a shop that is unrelated to the towing service for repair;

• Recovering repossessed vehicles for others by tow truck;

• Roadside assistance during snow, ice or flooding to recover or free stuck vehicles;

• Towing disabled vehicles to a secured yard for insurance or law enforcement agencies.

Exclusions:

• Auto service centers and repair garages, auto body shops and wrecking yard operations are reported separately in the applicable service or repair classification provided that the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the division of worker hours have been met.

• Tow truck dispatchers who have no other duties may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided that the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rules have been met.

Special note: Towing is common to many classifications. Employers offering towing services should be contacted to verify whether the towing service they provide is only in connection with their auto repair, auto body or wrecking yard (*towing service not for hire*), or provided as a general service unrelated to their repair garage (*towing services for hire*). Only towing services for hire are to be assigned to classification 1109. If a business provides both towing services for hire and not for hire, worker hours for drivers and their assistants may be divided between this classification and the applicable repair garage classification provided that the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the division of worker hours has been met. Otherwise, all driver and assistant hours are to be assigned to the highest rated classification applicable to the business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-1109, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-1109, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-1109, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53806, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53806, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-53806, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53806, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

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 wir-

ing 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-539, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-539, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-539, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-539, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-539, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-539, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-539, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1303 Classification 1303.

1303-00 Telecommunication service providers - All other employees

Applies to:

All other employees of businesses providing telecommunications services that enable subscribers or customers to converse or transmit coded data, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Classification 1303 is usually assigned with classification 1304 for the business's administrative, office, and sales personnel. Employers must keep records that permit the department to confirm hours worked in each classification. When employers do not or cannot keep these records, they must report all hours in question in the classification with the higher rate.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Clearing right of ways;
- Extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers, and underground lines);
- Installation, maintenance, and repair of machinery and equipment;
- Installing telephones and wiring in buildings;
- Making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Machinery and equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

- Antennae;
- Central control and switching center equipment;
- Computers;
- Cranes;
- Forklifts;
- Hand tools;
- Relays;
- Vehicles;
- Warehouse equipment.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for clerical office, exchange operators, and administrative personnel of businesses providing telecommunications services are reported separately in classification 1304;
- Contractors engaged in underground line construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0107;
- Contractors engaged in overhead line, pole, and tower construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0509;
- Contractors engaged in wiring within buildings and making pole-to-house hook-ups are classified in 0608;
- Contractors engaged in the installation or contract maintenance of machinery or equipment are classified in 0603;
- Businesses primarily engaged in selling telephone equipment retail are classified in 6411.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1303, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-1303, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18; WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-1303, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-540, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-540, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-540, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-540, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-540, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-540, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-540, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1304 Classification 1304.

1304-00 Telecommunication service providers - Administrative, office, and sales personnel

Applies to:

Administrative and clerical office personnel of businesses engaged in providing telecommunication services which enable two or more parties to converse or transmit coded data.

Administrative occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Clerical office;
- Customer service;
- Data processing;
- Exchange operators;
- Marketing;
- Retail telephone store (when operated by the telephone company) sales personnel;
- Sales personnel.

Exclusions:

- All other telephone company employees are classified in 1303.

1304-01 Telegraph companies - Clerical office and sales personnel

Applies to:

Administrative and clerical office personnel of businesses engaged in providing telecommunication services which enable printed messages (telegrams) or moneygrams to be transmitted from one agent to another for receipt by a designated party.

Administrative occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Cashiers;
- Clerical office;
- Customer service;
- Data processing;
- Marketing;
- Operators of telegraph, teletype or other transmitting and receiving equipment;
- Sales personnel.

Exclusions:

- All other telegraph company employees are classified in 1303.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-1304, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-1304, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-541, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-541, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-541, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-541, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1305 Classification 1305.

Cable companies, including homeowners' associations or cooperatives offering a central cable system; technical field staff

Classification 1305 is restricted to firms providing point-to-point subscription television or other cable communications services.

These companies normally operate and maintain control centers where they receive signals through antennas or satellite dishes from broadcasting stations. The signals are then transmitted to subscribers. This classification applies to work performed away from the employer's premises, or on the roof or exterior of any building on the employer's premises. Work specific to this classification includes installing, testing, and repairing cable lines, antennas, satellite dishes, poles, towers, and using any field equipment for extending and maintaining the cable lines or doing point-to-point hook-up for customers.

This classification excludes:

• All employees working inside the employer's control centers, offices, or facilities who are reported in classification 4502;

• Workers employed by television and radio stations or audio and video production companies who are reported in classifications 4501 and 4502;

• Construction, maintenance, or repair by contractors, who are reported according to the following type work:

– Underground lines - Classification 0107;

– Overhead lines - Classification 0509;

– Towers - Classification 0508;

– Electrical wires, cable, or antenna hook-ups within buildings - Classification 0601; and

– Satellite dish and antenna hook-ups on building exteriors - Classification 0607.

Employers normally are assigned classification 4502 in addition to classification 1305; however, they must maintain records that permit the department to confirm hours worked in either classification. When employers do not or cannot maintain these records, they must report all hours in question in the classification with the higher rate.

For administrative purposes, classification 1305 is divided into the following subclassification(s):

1305-00 Cable companies, including homeowners' associations or cooperatives, providing point-to-point cable communication services; technical field staff

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-1305, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1305, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-54101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-54101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-54101, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-54101, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-54101, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-54101, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1401 Classification 1401.

1401-01 Passenger transportation companies - Flat rate by driver

This classification is for reporting drivers on a flat rate of 480 hours per driver each quarter.

Applies to:

Businesses providing passenger transportation to others, including:

• Businesses that employ taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW; and WAC 296-17-35205, which describes special reporting.

• Taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW, and who own their own vehicles or who lease vehicles from others; and elect optional coverage as provided by RCW 51.32.030 and as defined in WAC 296-17-31007.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Operation of the vehicle;

• Loading/unloading passengers' luggage;

• Assisting passengers in and out of the vehicle; and

• Incidental "cabulance" services which may be offered in conjunction with the taxi service.

Exclusions:

• Transportation network companies as defined by Title 49 RCW are classified in 1408;

• Businesses that operate ambulance services are classified in 1405;

• Businesses that operate cabulance and paratransit services exclusively are classified in 1404;

• Dispatchers with no other job duties may be classified separately in 4904; and

• Work performing maintenance/repair of the vehicle is classified separately in 3411.

***Special note*:** If all conditions are met for the general reporting rules about standard exception employees, businesses that furnish only a dispatch service for taxicab drivers who own their own vehicles, or who lease vehicles from others, may be classified separately in 4904. Employees of a taxicab dispatch service who perform maintenance/repair of vehicles are classified separately in 3411.

1401-02 Passenger transportation companies - Flat rate by vehicle

This classification is for reporting vehicles on a flat rate of 960 hours per vehicle each quarter.

Applies to:

Businesses providing passenger transportation to others, including:

• Businesses that employ taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW; and WAC 296-17-35205, which describes special reporting.

• Taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW, and who own their own vehicles or who lease vehicles from others; and elect optional coverage as provided by RCW 51.32.030 and as defined in WAC 296-17-31007.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Operation of the vehicle;

• Loading/unloading passengers' luggage;

• Assisting passengers in and out of the vehicle; and

• Incidental "cabulance" services which may be offered in conjunction with the taxi service.

Exclusions:

• Transportation network companies as defined by Title 49 RCW are classified in 1408;

• Businesses that operate ambulance services are classified in 1405;

• Businesses that operate cabulance and paratransit services exclusively are classified in 1404;
• Dispatchers with no other job duties may be classified separately in 4904; and
• Work performing maintenance/repair of the vehicle is classified separately in 3411.

Special note: If all conditions are met for the general reporting rules about standard exception employees, businesses that furnish only a dispatch service for taxicab drivers who own their own vehicles, or who lease vehicles from others, may be classified separately in 4904. Employees of a taxicab dispatch service who perform maintenance/repair of vehicles are classified separately in 3411.

1401-03 Passenger transportation companies - Actual hours

This classification is for reporting employees on an actual hours worked basis.

Applies to:

Businesses providing passenger transportation to others, including:
• Businesses that employ taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW; and WAC 296-17-35205, which describes special reporting.
• Taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW, and who own their own vehicles or who lease vehicles from others; and elect optional coverage as provided by RCW 51.32.030 and as defined in WAC 296-17-31007.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Operation of the vehicle;
• Loading/unloading passengers' luggage;
• Assisting passengers in and out of the vehicle; and
• Incidental "cabulance" services which may be offered in conjunction with the taxi service.

Exclusions:
• Transportation network companies as defined by Title 49 RCW are classified in 1408;
• Businesses that operate ambulance services are classified in 1405;
• Businesses that operate cabulance and paratransit services exclusively are classified in 1404;
• Dispatchers with no other job duties may be classified separately in 4904; and
• Work performing maintenance/repair of the vehicle is classified separately in 3411.

Special note: If all conditions are met for the general reporting rules about standard exception employees, businesses that furnish only a dispatch service for taxicab drivers who own their own vehicles, or who lease vehicles from others, may be classified separately in 4904. Employees of a taxicab dispatch service who perform maintenance/repair of vehicles are classified separately in 3411.

1401-04 Pedicab and horse-drawn carriage companies

Applies to businesses engaged in furnishing passenger transportation to others using pedicab or horse-drawn carriage.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Operation of the vehicle;
• Assisting passengers in and out of the vehicle; and

• The care and feeding of animals while vehicle is available for transporting passengers.

Businesses in this classification report the actual hours their employees work and must maintain verifiable records.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.32.053. WSR 24-24-045, s 296-17A-1401, filed 11/26/24, effective 1/1/25. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-05-075, § 296-17A-1401, filed 2/14/23, effective 4/1/23; WSR 15-19-081, § 296-17A-1401, filed 9/15/15, effective 10/16/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-24-022, § 296-17A-1401, filed 11/30/11, effective 1/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1401, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-542, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-542, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-542, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-542, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-542, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-542, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-542, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1404 Classification 1404.

1404-06 Vessels, ferries, tugs, and steamboats, N.O.C.

Applies to employees not covered under federal jurisdiction, or another classification (N.O.C.), who provide services for seaworthy vessels such as ferries, tugs, or steamboats at the docking site or on adjacent land. Vessels may operate seasonal or year-round. Employments include, but are not limited to, dock workers, maintenance workers, traffic control personnel, and night security personnel.

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.

1404-07 Train rides

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of passenger excursion train rides for scenic or amusement purposes on an intrastate basis only. Excursion train rides are typically operated from a mountain, lake or similar site. The trains may operate on a seasonal basis in direct relation to the volume of tourists, weather conditions, or dates of local celebration. Employments in this classification include, but are not limited to, drivers/engineers, guides, lecturers, hostesses, and maintenance personnel. Ticket sellers may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided that they do not handle baggage and that the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rules have been met. On-board food service personnel may be reported separately in classification 3905 as long as their duties are limited to food service and they do not facilitate the train ride or train ride operation in any way.

1404-11 Escort and pilot cars

Applies to establishments that provide escort or pilot car services for others. The duties include driving ahead of, or behind, various types of vehicles.

This classification excludes employees of an employer assigned to drive escort or pilot cars in connection with the delivery of equipment, buildings, goods, or similar items which the employer sells or contracts to deliver. Such employment is reported separately in the classification applicable to sales or delivery of such items. For example, an escort driver employed by a common carrier transporting a modular home to a customer's site is reported separately in classification 1102.

1404-12 Cabulance and paratransit

Applies exclusively to establishments that provide on-demand, nonemergency transportation services to passengers with special needs. Vehicles used are usually vans that are equipped for accessibility to accommodate passengers with mobility limitations including passengers in wheelchairs or gurneys. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, operation of the vehicle, assisting passengers in and out of the vehicle, and maintenance/repair of the vehicle when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes:

• Cabulance services offered in conjunction with a taxi service; see classification 1401;

• Cabulance services offered in conjunction with an ambulance service which are reported separately in classification 1405;

• Paratransit services offered in conjunction with a municipal bus or transit system which are included in classification 0803 or 1501 as appropriate;

• Ambulance services which are reported separately in classification 1405;

• Limousine drivers; see classification 6301; and

• Dispatchers with no other duties who are reported separately in classification 4904.

Special note: Care should be exercised in determining what type of cabulance service is being provided. This classification *is not to be* assigned when provided as an incidental part of a taxi cab service subject to classification 1401. A cabulance service as defined in this rule will need a specialized van or bus to transport passengers as opposed to a passenger automobile that is not equipped to accommodate special mobility needs. The transportation service must be prearranged.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-19-081, § 296-17A-1404, filed 9/15/15, effective 10/16/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-24-022, § 296-17A-1404, filed 11/30/11, effective 1/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-544, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-544, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-544, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-544, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-544, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR

87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-544, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-544, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-544, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-544, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-544, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1405 Classification 1405.

1405-00 Ambulance services

Applies to establishments engaged in prehospital emergency care and transportation of ill or injured persons to or from medical facilities. The services provided by any one ambulance company will vary to some degree, however, normal operations for ambulance companies include, but are not limited to, the following: Prehospital care, responding to calls where the injury or accident does not require medical treatment other than that provided by Emergency Medical Technicians (paramedics) who work for the ambulance company, standby at events, assisting in providing prehospital care and patient transport services of injured players or spectators at games, concerts, and fairs, public education/training, teaching CPR, first aid, and related courses to the public, and cabulance service (transporting patients who do not require prehospital care to and from medical facilities).

This classification excludes: Cabulance services offered in conjunction with a taxi service which are to be reported separately in classification 1401; companies engaged exclusively in cabulance and paratransit services which are to be reported separately in classification 1404; and similar emergency services provided by a municipality which are to be reported separately in classification 6904.

Special notes: Special care must be taken in classifying *cabulance services* which may also be included in classifications 1401 or 1404. In order to qualify for classification 1405, a company must be primarily in business as an ambulance company. For premium reporting purposes, ambulance companies are to report all employees on an hourly basis, provided the maximum will not exceed eight hours during any twenty-four hour period. If verifiable records disclosing actual time worked are unavailable, employees are to be reported at eight hours per day for each day they had duties. If records do not disclose hours or days worked by individual employees, an assessment of forty hours per week is to be made for each week in which an employee had duties, or one hundred and sixty hours per month. For *air ambulance services*, flight time is to be reported separately in classification 6803, and ground operations are to be reported separately in classification 1405.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1405, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-54401, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-54401, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-54401, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-1407 Classification 1407.

1407-00 Bus companies

Applies to:

Businesses providing transportation services including, but not limited to:

- Charter and tour bus;
- Contract school bus;
- Nonmunicipal, scheduled bus systems;
- Shuttle van.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- All bus terminal employment except for certain qualifying office personnel;
- Cleaning, maintenance, and ordinary repair of all facilities, equipment, and vehicles;
- Loading/unloading duties;
- Operation of the vehicle.

Note: Ticket sellers and dispatchers may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided that they do not handle baggage and that all of the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rules have been met.

Exclusions:

- Municipal transit and bus services provided by a county or taxing district are classified in 1501;
- Municipal transit and bus services provided by a city or town are classified in 0803;
- Taxicab companies and transportation network companies are classified in 1401;
- Cabulance and paratransit companies are classified in 1404;
- Drivers employed by a limousine company are classified in 6301.

Special note: Businesses subject to this classification are to report actual hours worked for each driver. However, the hours are to be capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-1407, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1407, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1407, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-54403, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17A-1408 Passenger transportation network companies.

This classification is for reporting TNC drivers for all dispatch platform time and passenger platform time.

Applies to:

Businesses providing passenger transportation to others, including:

- Transportation network companies as defined in Title 49 RCW. Special reporting and coverage requirements in WAC 296-17-35205.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Operation of the vehicle;
- Loading/unloading passengers' luggage;
- Assisting passengers in and out of the vehicle.

Exclusions:

• Businesses that employ taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW; and WAC 296-17-35205, which describes special reporting. Classified in 1401;

• Taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW, and who own their own vehicles or who lease vehicles from others; and elect optional coverage as provided by RCW 51.32.030 and as defined in WAC 296-17-31007. Classified in 1401;

• Businesses that operate ambulance services are classified in 1405;

• Businesses that operate cabulance and paratransit services exclusively are classified in 1404;

• Dispatchers with no other job duties may be classified separately in 4904; and

• Businesses engaged in maintenance/repair of vehicles report maintenance/repair worker hours are classified separately in 3411.

Special note: If all conditions are met for the general reporting rules about standard exception employees, classification 4904 may be assigned.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.32.053. WSR 24-24-045, s 296-17A-1408, filed 11/26/24, effective 1/1/25.]

WAC 296-17A-1409 Passenger transportation network company driver death benefit claims. This classification is only to be used to assign claims for death benefits for drivers who meet the criteria set forth in chapter 51.32 RCW passed by 2024 legislature session. No hours will be reported or premium paid for this classification and no standalone classification rate will be developed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.32.053. WSR 24-24-045, s 296-17A-1409, filed 11/26/24, effective 1/1/25.]

WAC 296-17A-1501 Classification 1501.

1501-00 Counties and taxing districts, N.O.C. - All other employees

Applies to employees of counties and taxing districts, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), who:

• Operate machinery or equipment, including transit bus drivers;

• Perform manual labor;

• Supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance.

This classification includes administrative personnel such as:

• Engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists who have field exposure;

• Internal inventory and supply clerks.

For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to or from a work assignment.

This classification excludes:

• Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306;

• Electric light and power public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301;

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

• Hospital districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6105;
• Irrigation system public utility districts 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;
• Port districts which are to be reported separately in classification 4201;
• Privately owned and operated bus or transit systems which are to be reported separately in classification 1407;
• School districts, library districts or museum districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6103 or 6104;
• Water distribution or purification system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507;
• Volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901 or 6906, as appropriate.

1501-01 Housing authorities, N.O.C. - All other employees

Applies to employees of housing authorities, not covered by another classification, who:
• Perform manual labor;
• Supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance, and machinery or equipment operators.

This classification includes all functional operations of a housing authority such as:
• Building and grounds maintenance;
• Inspection, maintenance and repairs, including minor structural repairs;
• Janitorial service.

Also included in this classification are:
• Administrative personnel such as engineers and safety inspectors who have field exposure;
• Internal inventory and supply clerks;
• Meter readers;
• Security personnel, other than those with law enforcement powers.

For purposes of this classification, housing authorities are defined as nonprofit, public and political entities which serve the needs of a specific city, county or Indian tribe. The nature and objectives of some of the projects undertaken by housing authorities include providing decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low income persons, or providing group homes or halfway houses to serve people with disabilities or juveniles released from correctional facilities. A housing authority has the power to:
• Prepare, carry out, lease and operate housing facilities;
• Provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration or repair of any housing project;
• Sell or rent dwellings forming part of the project to or for persons of low income;
• Acquire, lease, rent or sell or otherwise dispose of any commercial space located in buildings or structures containing a housing project;
• Arrange or contract for the furnishing of the units;
• Investigate into the means and methods of improving such conditions where there is a shortage of suitable, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income.

This classification excludes:

• Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306;

• New construction or major alteration activities which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications;

• Security personnel with law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in classification 6905;

• Volunteers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6901 or 6906, as appropriate.

1501-08 Native American tribal councils - All other employees

Applies to employees of Native American tribal councils who perform manual labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance, and machinery or equipment operators. This classification includes:

• Administrative personnel such as engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists who have field exposure;

• Internal inventory and supply clerks of the tribal council.

For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to and from a work assignment.

This classification excludes:

• Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306;

• Electric light and power public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301;

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

• Hospital districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6105;

• Irrigation system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507;

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

• New construction or reconstruction activities which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification;

• School districts, library districts or museum districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6103 or 6104;

• Water distribution or purification system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507.

Special notes: Housing authorities operating under the name of, and for the benefit of, a particular tribe are not exempt from mandatory coverage. These housing authorities are federally funded and are not owned or controlled by a tribe.

Only those tribal operations which are also provided by county governments are subject to classification 1501. Some activities are considered to be normal operations to be included in this classification. These include, but are not limited to:

• Building maintenance;

• Garbage and sewer works;

• Grounds keepers;

• Park maintenance;

• Road maintenance;

• Visiting nurses and home health care.

All other tribal council operations which are not normally performed by a county government shall be assigned the appropriate classification for the activities being performed.

Some operations are outside the scope of classification 1501 and are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications. These include, but are not limited to:

- Bingo parlors;
- Casinos;
- Fish/shellfish hatcheries;
- Food banks;
- Gift shops;
- Grocery stores;
- Head Start programs;
- Liquor stores;
- Logging;
- Meals on wheels;
- Motels/hotels;
- Restaurants;
- Tobacco stores;
- Tree planting/reforestation.

1501-09 Military base maintenance, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), engaged in providing all support operations and services on a military base on a contract basis. Such services include, but are not limited to:

- Data processing;
- Photography;
- Mail delivery (on post and to other military facilities);
- Hotel/motel services;
- Mess halls;
- Recreational facilities;
- Grounds and building maintenance;
- Vehicle maintenance;
- Maintenance of such facilities as water works, sewer treatment plants and roads.

This classification excludes:

- New construction or construction repair projects which are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification for the work being performed;
- Contracts for specific activities on a military base such as, but not limited to, building maintenance, club or mess hall operations, or vehicle maintenance, which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification for the work being performed;
- Firefighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904;
- Law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 6905;
- Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306.

Special note: Classification 1501-09 is to be assigned to an establishment only when ***all*** support services on a military base are being provided by the contractor. Care should be taken when assigning classification 1501-09 to firms whose military support services include loading, unloading, repair or construction of vessels, or the repair of buildings or structures used for such activities as that firm may be subject to federal maritime law.

1501-20 Community action organizations - All other employees, N.O.C.

Applies to organizations performing two or more services to support the local community and people in need. This classification ap-

plies to employees who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) and who perform manual-type labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor. Workers in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Cooks;
- Food bank staff;
- Drivers;
- Janitorial or maintenance and repair work staff;
- Weatherization services staff.

See classifications 4904-20, 5308-20, and 6511-20 for other community action classifications.

Note: The services provided by the community action organizations include, but are not limited to:

- After school care;
- Alternative schools;
- Child care;
- Counseling and assistance;
- Decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low-income or needy people;
- Drug and alcohol recovery programs;
- Employment or independence training;
- Food and clothing banks;
- In home chore services;
- Meals;
- Medical services;
- Transitional or emergency housing;
- Weatherization.

Note: Businesses providing only one service described in this classification are to be assigned the classification applicable to the service provided. If all conditions of the general reporting rules have been met, standard exception classifications may apply.

Excluded from this risk classification are:

- New construction or major alteration activities. Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, 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 community action organization. New construction or major alterations such as the construction of new additions or the construction of new structures are excluded from this classification and are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications;
- Office employees who work exclusively in an administrative office environment who are to be reported in classification 4904-20;
- Professional or administrative employees who may also have duties outside of the office who are to be reported in classification 5308-20;
- Chore workers/home service workers who are to be reported in classification 6511-20;
- Individuals employed in welfare special works programs who are to be reported in 6505;
- Individuals employed in work activity centers who are to be reported in 7309;

• Volunteers who are to be reported in classification 6901 when medical aid coverage has been elected.

Excluded operations: Firms engaged as housing authorities are reported in classifications 1501-01 and 5306-26.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-1501, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-1501, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-1501, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-1501, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10; WSR 10-16-121, § 296-17A-1501, filed 8/3/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-1501, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1501, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-545, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-545, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-545, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-545, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-545, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-545, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-545, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-545, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-545, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-545, filed 12/1/77; Order 73-22, § 296-17-545, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1507 Classification 1507.

1507-01 Irrigation ditches operation, repair and maintenance

Applies to establishments engaged in providing water for agricultural irrigation through a network of ditches, canals and/or pipelines. Irrigation system operations may be owned by individuals, a private company, cooperatives or a municipality. Water for irrigation can come from a natural above or below ground source or a reservoir and is kept flowing by means of pumping plants. Irrigation water usage is monitored at the "turn-out" which must be manually opened by an employee of the irrigation company and is located between the ditch/pipeline and the user's field. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, digging and maintaining ditches or canals, installing underground pipe, installation or maintenance of control gates and pumps, cleaning of ditches, spraying to control insects, and regular maintenance of vehicles and equipment when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, water pumps, ditch digging/pipe laying equipment, control gates, pumps, vehicles, spraying equipment and hand tools. This classification includes the operation of drainage systems by a private company or a municipal special purpose district.

This classification excludes: Contractors engaged in the digging of ditches or canals who are to be reported separately in classifica-

tion 0108 or 0201 as applicable; contractors engaged in underground pipe laying which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in the installation of agricultural sprinkler systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; contractors engaged in the installation or repair of irrigation/drainage pumps which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; the routine irrigation of individual agricultural acreage with the owner's own system which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the establishment; the construction of any new buildings which is to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable to the work being performed; and clerical office and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately as appropriate, classification 5305 for cities and towns, classification 5306 for counties, or classifications 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal ownership.

Special note: Many water supply operations in Washington may have "irrigation district" as part of their name because of their original purpose, but they are actually functioning as a waterworks supplying residential users and are to be reported separately in classification 1507-02.

1507-02 Waterworks operations, repair and maintenance

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of water purification and distribution systems known as waterworks. Water is obtained from natural sources of surface or groundwater, piped to filtration plants, filtered, treated with chemicals, then pumped to holding facilities for eventual distribution to the user through underground pipes. Waterworks may be owned by cooperatives, such as homeowners' associations, a private company, or a municipality (as a P.U.D.). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, erection of towers and tanks, underground waterline construction, maintenance of purification and filtration facilities, installation of fire hydrants, operating a laboratory, main-to-house hook-ups and the installation and reading of meters when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, excavating, pipe laying, erecting and welding equipment, vehicles, machine shop equipment, pumps and gauges, meters and hand tools. This classification includes the operation of sewerage treatment plants by owner or contract.

This classification excludes: Contractors engaged in underground waterline construction, maintenance or repair, including main-to-house hook-ups, who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; plumbing contractors engaged in waterline main-to-house hook-ups as part of an all-inclusive plumbing installation contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; the erection of water towers and tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; contractors engaged in industrial plant maintenance who are to be reported separately in classification 0603; the construction of dams which is to be reported separately in classification 0701; the construction of any new buildings which is to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable to the work being performed; and clerical office and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately as appropriate, classification 5305 for cities and towns, classification 5306 for counties, or classifications 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1507, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-546, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-546, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-546, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-546, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-546, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-546, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-546, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-546, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1701 Classification 1701.

1701-02 Ore reduction, by wet or dry process without application of heat at mine

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in the reduction of coarse ores by a wet or dry process without the application of heat at a mine site.
- Businesses milling ores to recover nonmetallic minerals, that do not require amalgamation or flotation, at a mine site.

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

- Crushing, screening, and washing ores;
- Rotating ores in a cylindrical mill containing steel balls, flint pebbles, rods or rock for further grinding;
- Amalgamation - Introduction of a chemical such as mercury to break down the ores into parts to obtain concentrated ores of metals;
- Flotation - Using water to separate parts by buoyancy and density to obtain concentrated ores of metals;
- Milling ores without amalgamation or floatation to recover nonmetallic minerals.

Exclusions:

- Underground mining operations are classified in 1702;
- Open cut mining operations are classified in 1703.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1701, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1701, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-548, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-548, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-548, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1702 Classification 1702.

1702-01 Underground mines N.O.C. and manufacturing coke from coal

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in underground mining, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), involving the extraction of coal, ores, stone, clay, or other minerals;
- Businesses engaged in the manufacture of coke which is a solid carbonaceous residue obtained from bituminous coal after the removal of volatile materials by a distillation process.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

• Underground mining and the incidental activities occurring above ground - Underground mining may involve shaft sinking, slope sinking, rock tunneling, and the building of drifts and shafts with heavy timbers or steel beams. Material is broken loose within the tunnel or shaft with explosives, drilling machines, rock drills, chippers, power hand drills, and picks. The material is then removed from underground by hoist, conveyor, or some type of haulage car on steel track. On the surface, some extracted material is further refined. For example, coal is crushed, screened, washed, and graded before being hauled away.

• Manufacture of coke - Coke is a solid carbonaceous residue obtained from bituminous coal after the removal of volatile materials by a distillation process. Coal is fed into crushers which break down oversized pieces. The coal is baked in airless kilns or beehive coke ovens at high temperatures removing volatile materials leaving behind the coke.

• Ore reduction involving heat processes.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Bulldozers;
• Chippers;
• Communication systems;
• Conveyors;
• Crushers;
• Drilling machines;
• Elevators;
• Explosives;
• Front end loaders;
• Haulage cars on tracks;
• Hoists;
• Lighting systems;
• Picks;
• Pipes to carry water;
• Power hand drills;
• Rock drills;
• Trucks;
• Ventilation systems.

Exclusions:

• Ore reduction operations that do not require the use of heat are classified in 1701.

• Open cut mining is classified in 1703.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1702, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1702, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-549, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-549, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-549, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 75-38, § 296-17-549, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-549, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-549, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1703 Classification 1703.

1703-01 Open cut mining - All types; placer or hydraulic mining

Applies to:

All types of open cut mining, also commonly referred to as surface mining, open pit mining, or strip mining, whereby ores and minerals are extracted from a large hole or pit on the surface.

Materials extracted include, but are not limited to:

- All types of ore;
- Asbestos;
- Asphalt;
- Chalk;
- Graphite;
- Gypsum;
- Mica;
- Phosphate rock;
- Talc.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Excavating and stripping the surface material with use of drag lines, power shovels or earth moving equipment.
- Loading products onto dump trucks or belt conveyors for movement to railroad sidings.
- Loading into ore cars for shipment to processing plants.
- Hydraulic mining – Material is excavated by moving a stream of high pressure water over the mining face.
- Placer mining – Obtains minerals from placers by use of running water such as on a stream or the shoreline.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Bulldozers;
- Compressors;
- Conveyors;
- Drag lines;
- Pneumatic drilling rigs;
- Scrapers;
- Shovels;
- Trucks.

Exclusions:

- Underground mining is classified in 1702;
- Quarrying is classified in 1704.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1703, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1703, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-550, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-550, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-550, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-550, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1704 Classification 1704.

1704-02 Quarries, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in quarrying to extract large solid rock from hillsides or open pits, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Rocks extracted include, but are not limited to:

- Ballast rock;
- Cement rock;
- Coral rock;
- Granite;
- Limestone;
- Marble;
- Sandstone;
- Shale rock;
- Slate.

Work processes include, but are not limited to:

- Exposing rock with use of drag lines, power shovels, scrapers, or other earth moving equipment;
- Blasting large rock masses with explosives to break portions loose;
- Separating the rock into large blocks, sometimes called loafs;
- Cutting a loaf using line drilling, wire sawing, diamond wire sawing, or chiseling methods;
- Removing loafs from the quarry pit and taking them to the surface;
- All other activities on the surface of the quarry site, which could involve further cutting of the loafs or crushing of rock into smaller pieces.

Exclusions:

- Open pit mining operations are classified in 1703;
- Underground mining is classified in 1702.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1704, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1704, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-551, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-551, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-551, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1801 Classification 1801.

1801-08 Ore or lead smelting, sintering or refining, N.O.C.; Calcium carbide manufacturing; Steel or iron rolling mills, rolling mills, N.O.C.; Metal recovering, refining, or reprocessing

Applies to:

- Businesses smelting, sintering, or refining lead or ores not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).
- Businesses manufacturing calcium carbide.
- Businesses operating iron or steel rolling mills.
- Businesses recovering, refining, or reprocessing metals. (These are secondary processors or reprocessors to primary metal producers. The primary producer uses ore to manufacture metal. The secondary processors or reprocessors use course metal to recover, refine, or reproduce refined metals.)

Processes include, but are not limited to:

• **Smelting lead ore:** The smelting process uses heat and chemical reactions to fuse or separate metallic elements. The lead ore most commonly mined is galena, which is the sulfide of lead. The process begins by crushing, washing, and screening the ore. In its raw form, the ore is often mixed with other metalliferous minerals, such as sphalerite, copper pyrites, and iron pyrites. There may be various steps of milling, concentration, or amalgamation (floatation) to separate the galena from the sphalerite and other minerals. The roasting or sintering takes place in rotary kilns or other types of furnaces. The material is sintered, converted into lumps called sinter, and then mixed with coke and placed into a shaft furnace. The material is desilvertized by adding metallic zinc and raising the temperature to dissolve the silver into the zinc, which floats to the top and can then be removed. The molten metal is cast into ingots. The ingots may go through further refining processes or be considered a finished product.

• **Smelting ores:** Smelting and sintering are refining processes that use different properties of heat and chemical reactions to fuse or separate metallic elements. Temperatures are usually lower than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit. Ore comes in a variety of forms such as, but not limited to, pellets, particles, molds, and briquettes. The process begins by crushing, washing, and screening. There are various steps of milling, concentration, or amalgamation. The sintering process takes place in rotary kilns or other types of furnaces. The material is converted into lumps and placed into a shaft furnace. The molten metal ore is cast or recast into ingots. The ingots go through further refining processes.

• **Calcium carbide production:** Calcium carbide is a crystalline material produced by heating pulverized limestone or quicklime with carbon and used to generate acetylene gas, as a dehydrating agent, and used to make graphite and hydrogen.

• **Metal rolling:** In a rolling mill, ingots and slabs of steel are rolled between rollers where they undergo an increase in length and a corresponding reduction in depth. A single piece of metal may pass through the same or a different set of rollers several times to obtain the desired length and width.

• **Rolling mills for pipes are in two categories:** Welded pipes and seamed pipes. Welded pipes are produced from a steel strip, which is bent to a tubular shape and whose edges are joined by welding. Seamed pipes are produced from cast or rolled billets at rolling temperature. There are different processes for both kinds of manufacturing. Whatever method is used the metals are heated to temperatures up to 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

• **Recovering, refining, and reprocessing:** Secondary metal processors or reprocessors recover, refine, or reproduce refined metals from coarse metal. Types of metal include, but are not limited to, gold, aluminum, silver, lead, and zinc. Metal comes in various forms to include cast ingots, dross, and scrap material. The scrap material and dross are recycled to extract reusable metallic elements. Metals are reprocessed, which can include adding alloys and other elements or recasting the metals into different shapes and sizes. Metals are weighed, sorted, and sifted through a variety of screens and include crushing as needed. Materials are placed in an oven or furnace and chemicals and alloys added. Metal is placed in molds and cooled by air or water. Finished products are inspected, graded, weighed, packaged, and shipped.

• This classification includes the incidental buying and selling of scrap metal.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Washing, crushing, mixing, sintering, and smelting lead or ore;
• Rolling steel or iron;
• Manufacturing calcium carbide or acetylene gas;
• Buying or selling metal;
• Refining, recovering, or reprocessing metal;
• Welding and seaming of metal pipes.

Equipment used, but not limited to:

• Buckets;
• Conveyors;
• Forklifts;
• Frontloaders;
• Furnaces;
• Hoists;
• Ladles;
• Personal protective equipment;
• Rakes;
• Scales.

Exclusions:

• Aluminum smelting operations are classified in 1802;
• Ore reduction is classified in 1701;
• Open pit or underground mining operations are classified in the classification applicable to the mining performed;
• Businesses manufacturing pipe or tube from iron or steel by drawing or bending are classified in 5101;
• Scrap metal dealers are classified in 0604; and
• Business compacting or recycling metal containers, such as aluminum or tin cans, are classified in 2102.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-1801, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1801, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-552, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-552, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-552, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-552, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-552, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1802 Classification 1802.

1802-00 Aluminum smelting

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the primary smelting of aluminum from alumina using an electrolytic reduction process.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Extracting alumina from bauxite which is an ore found in the earth's crust; bauxite contains approximately 50 percent aluminum oxide (alumina) together with iron oxide, silica, and titanium oxide;
• Producing pure aluminum oxide;
• Decomposing aluminum from the oxygen by an electrolytic treatment; this process is complex, labor-intensive and power intensive;

• Using an electric current to cause pure aluminum to go to the cathode (part of the smelting structure), which accumulates as a layer floating on the molten salt in a large vat;
• Removing the pure aluminum (99.99 percent);
• Alloying and casting into suitable shapes from molds.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:
• Extrusion billets.
• Extrusion logs.
• Notched ingots.
• Pigs.
• Rolling ingots.
• Sheet ingots.
• Sows.
• T-ingots.
• Other primary production shapes when performed by a primary producer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:
• Secondary processors who do not reduce aluminum from alumina, but whose principle business is casting, rolling, extruding, foiling or recycling aluminum alloys from molten aluminum, primary production shapes or used scrap and dross are classified in the applicable classification.
• Ore reduction is classified in 1701.
• Open pit or underground mining operations are classified in the classification applicable to the mining being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-1802, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-55201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-55201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-06-047 (Order 87-33), § 296-17-55201, filed 3/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-2002 Classification 2002. Classification **2002** applies to providing freight handling services for others. Freight handling services have a facility at a fixed location where they provide services that include, but are not limited to:
• Checking goods
• Handling freight by hand, or with machinery and equipment
• Icing refrigeration cars
• Loading
• Packing
• Repacking
• Repackaging goods from damaged containers
• Reloading goods for shipment
• Shipping
• Sorting
• Storage
• Tiering (placing goods in a series of rows one above the other)
• Unloading
• Weighing.

Note: The term "lumper" is sometimes applied to laborers who unload cargo.

Machinery and equipment may include, but is not limited to:

• Boom trucks
• Compressors
• Hand trucks
• Hand tools
• Forklifts
• Mobile or overhead-track cranes
• Pallet jacks.

Special note: Hours cannot be split between 1102 and 2002. Classification 2002 excludes workers engaged in the following activities:

• All hours for workers who also drive transport vehicles for hauling freight to or from the freight handling facility must be reported in classification **1102.**

• All hours for workers who sometimes ride along with drivers, to assist in loading or unloading freight at a customer's location, must be reported in classification **1102.**

Excluded operations: Classification **2002** excludes:

• Businesses primarily storing goods belonging to others in warehouses for periods of time, which are classified in **2102.**

• Firms handling their own goods. Handling of goods owned by your employer is a general inclusion, and is classified according to the nature of the employer's business.

• Trucking firms that only ship and handle freight at customers' locations and do not own or lease a separate facility for freight handling, which are classified in **1102.**

Special notes:

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

• Freight handling operations performed in connection with the loading or unloading of vessels or rail lines on piers or adjoining areas may be subject to coverage under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Care should be exercised prior to the assignment of this classification to determine proper jurisdiction.

For administrative purposes, classification **2002** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

2002-13 Freight handling services, N.O.C.

This subclassification also applies to moving, uncrating, and assembly of modular work stations or other types of office furniture.

2002-31 Loading, unloading, or icing refrigeration cars and containers

Note: Icing the refrigeration systems by adding water, ammonia, or other additives to maintain the cold temperatures.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-2002, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-555, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-555, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-555, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-555, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-555, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-555, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-555, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-555, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-555, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2004 Classification 2004.

2004-21 Iron or steel merchants; wire rope and cable dealers

Applies to:

Businesses operating as iron or steel merchants or as dealers of wire rope, cable, or metal conduit. Also included is the merchandising of nonferrous metals such as, but not limited to, copper, brass, or aluminum.

This classification is distinguished from scrap metal dealers in classification 0604 who deal primarily in used metal as opposed to merchants in classification 2004 who sell new goods.

Raw metals may be received from mills in various forms including, but not limited to:

- Angles;
- Bars;
- Beams;
- Cables;
- Channels;
- Coils;
- Pipes;
- Plates;
- Rods;
- Rounds;
- Sheets;
- Tubes;
- Wire ropes.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving and unloading metal with overhead cranes.
- Storing metals in the shop or yard.
- Using power equipment to form metal to customer's specification.
- Winding wire rope or cable from large spools onto smaller spools.
- Cutting and shearing metals to length.
- Using hydraulic presses for attaching sockets, pulleys, and other hardware to wire rope to form rigging used by the fishing, logging, and construction industry.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Benders;
- Coilers;
- Cutting torches;
- Drills;
- Hacksaws;
- Hydraulic presses;
- Saws;
- Shears;
- Torches.

Exclusions:

- Scrap metal and junk dealers are classified in 0604.
- Rebar fabricators are classified in 5209.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2004, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-2004, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, reco-

dified as § 296-17A-2004, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-557, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-557, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-557, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-557, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-557, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2007 Classification 2007.

2007-02 Grain elevator or warehouse

Applies to:

Businesses providing grain elevator or warehouse facilities. These facilities may range from hundred thousand bushel country elevators to multimillion bushel terminal elevators located near railroad lines or seaports.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Providing a brokerage service for their customers;
- Weighing;
- Grading;
- Cleaning;
- Drying;
- Conveying to the storage lofts;
- Storing. Grain may be stored in elevators for years, depending on market conditions.

Exclusions:

- Bean or pea elevators are classified in 2007-03.
- Worker hours milling grain must be reported separately in classification in 2101.

2007-03 Bean or pea elevator or warehouse

Applies to:

Businesses providing bean or pea elevator or warehouse facilities.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Providing a brokerage service for their customers;
- Weighing;
- Grading;
- Cleaning;
- Drying;
- Conveying to the storage lofts;
- Storing. Beans and peas may be stored in elevators for years, depending on market conditions.

Exclusions:

- Grain elevators are classified in 2007-02.
- Seed merchants are classified in 2101.
- Vegetable cannery or processing operations and pea vining by cannery employees are classified in 3902.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2007, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2007, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-560, filed 8/28/98,

effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-560, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-560, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; 73-22, § 296-17-560, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2008 Classification 2008.

2008-01 Warehouses - Field bonded

Applies to:

Businesses providing bonded warehouse services at the customer's location. The field bonding company is not responsible for the maintenance of the facility and does not become involved in handling, moving, or shipping the goods.

Field bonding includes:

• Appropriating a warehouse (or portion of one), that is owned by the customer, for the purpose of segregating and securing a portion of that customer's merchandise to be used as collateral for a bank loan.

• Cataloging the merchandise that is involved in the transaction.

• Issuing a receipt (the receipt is presented as collateral for the loan).

• Ensuring the security and value of the merchandise for the length of the contract.

Work activities contemplated by this classification are limited to:

• Employees who catalog the goods being held.

• Security guards.

• Clerical help employed at the secured location.

Exclusions:

Drivers are classified in 1102.

***Special note*:** Traditional warehousing establishments (such as those described in classification 2102) may be "bonded" in that they can assure their customers that goods regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, or goods awaiting inspection by U.S. Customs, will remain secured. This type of bonding is similar in that it is an assurance of value and safekeeping, but differs from classification 2008 in that the goods are delivered to, and held at, the warehouse company's own facility.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2008, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-2008, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2008, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-561, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-561, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-561, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-561, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-561, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2009 Classification 2009.

2009-00 Building material dealers and lumber yards

Applies to establishments engaged as building material dealers or lumber yards. For purposes of this classification the term "building materials" includes, but is not limited to, such items as wallboard,

roofing, insulation, sheet metal, bricks, blocks, windows, fixtures, cabinets, doors, linoleum, tile, paneling, interior wood and plastic trim and molding, concrete mix, pipe, plumbing, and electrical supplies. In addition, such establishments often carry a variety of paints and accessories, garden tools and accessories, and hardware items such as nails, nuts and bolts, tools, hinges, doorknobs, locks, and more. It is not uncommon for a building material dealer to specialize and sell only one of the above types of items. Establishments engaged as lumber yards carry a diverse line of wood and lumber products and usually with sufficient quantity to build an entire wood structure. This line of wood and lumber products could include beams, planks, boards, plywood, an array of dimensional lumber (1x2, 2x4, 2x12, etc.), fence posts, railroad ties, shakes and shingles, siding, wood paneling, as well as interior wood trim and molding. Such establishments often carry a variety of other building materials such as electrical supplies, pipe and plumbing supplies, fixtures, cabinets, doors, windows, wallboard, insulation, linoleum, tile, paneling, bricks, blocks, concrete mix, roofing materials, sheet metal and more. These establishments often utilize one or more covered sheds to protect less durable materials from the outside climate, and will also utilize an uncovered open yard type of environment for storage of more durable wood, lumber, and building materials. In addition, such establishments could also have an inside store operation to include a variety of items such as hand and power tools, table saws, paints and varnishes, caulking, and a variety of hardware type items such as nails, nuts and bolts, hinges, doorknobs, locks, and more. This classification also includes retail/wholesale fence material dealers. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; non-delivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; hardware stores with building materials or lumber which are to be reported separately in classification 2009-03; and warehouse centers which are to be reported separately in classification 2009-05.

2009-01 Electrical supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as electrical hardware and supply dealers who primarily sell electrical hardware and supplies in bulk to the contractor trades, such as electrical and construction, although sales also may be made to individuals for their own use. Supplies are typically received in bulk quantity and may include, but are not limited to, spools of electrical wiring and cable, wiring harnesses, plastic and flex hosing, panel boxes, brackets, electrical outlet boxes, fuses, switches, plates, and residential and commercial canisters and light fixtures. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; non-delivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location; retail lighting fixture stores which demonstrate lights and fixtures to walk-in customers which are to be reported separately in

classification 6406; and establishments engaged as wholesale lighting fixture and light bulb dealers who buy direct from manufacturers and who sell wholesale to retail lighting fixture stores or other such stores or institutions who are to be reported separately in classification 6407.

2009-02 Farm supply stores

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in operating farm supply or farm cooperative stores. These establishments carry a diverse line of farm feeds, products, and accessories. Typical items may include, but are not limited to, bulk quantities of mixed and unmixed feeds, seeds, oats and grains; bales of alfalfa or hay; bag feed for dogs, cats, chickens, birds, and other animals; bulk and bag fertilizers; pesticides and other garden items including peat moss and bark; animal grooming and care accessories; horse tack; specialty clothing; feed and water bins; metal fencing and grates for livestock; fence posts; barbed wire; pumps and piping; hardware and tools; automotive and tractor parts and accessories; and miscellaneous homeowner or yard equipment such as mowers, rototillers, and a variety of small tractors and accessories. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location; and establishments primarily engaged in the sale, service and/or repair of farm machinery and implements which are to be reported separately in classification 6408.

Special note: Farm supply or farm cooperative stores may conduct additional operations which are to be reported separately. These activities may occur at a single location operated by the business or at separate locations and may include an oil or gas dealership which is to be reported separately in classification 3407; self-service gas or diesel stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; or agricultural fertilizer dealers (not including the manufacture of raw materials) which are to be reported separately in classification 2106.

2009-03 Hardware stores with lumber or building material supplies

Applies to establishments engaged in operating hardware stores that also sell building material supplies. For purposes of this classification the term "building materials" includes, but is not limited to, such items as wallboard, roofing, insulation, sheet metal, bricks, blocks, and windows, cabinets, doors, windows, sheet metal, roofing materials, concrete mix, boards, plywood, dimensional lumber (1x2, 2x4, 2x12, etc.), fence posts, railroad ties, siding, and wood paneling, as well as interior wood trim and molding. The merchandise carried will vary from store to store. For the purposes of this classification, hardware includes items such as, but not limited to, nails, nuts, bolts, screws, door fixtures, hinges, locks, power and hand tools, garden tools and accessories, electrical and plumbing supplies, and paint and automobile supplies. Depending on their location and customer base, hardware stores may also sell a limited selection of giftware, housewares, sporting goods, athletic equipment, games or similar items. Other services provided could include making keys,

threading pipe, mixing paint, and the sale of fishing or hunting licenses. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard operation; and all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

Special note: Hardware stores with lumber or building material supplies are smaller and offer a smaller product selection than warehouse centers which are reported separately in classification 2009-05. Establishments primarily engaged as building material dealers and lumber yards are to be reported separately in classification 2009-00.

2009-04 Pump, plumbing, irrigation, and pipe supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as pump, plumbing, irrigation, and pipe supply dealers. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, pumps, above and below ground irrigation systems and supplies, pipe, fittings, elbows, adapters, connectors, hoses, valves, water softeners, filters, disposals, hot water tanks, heaters, sinks, tubs, toilets, and shower units. Merchandise is typically received in bulk quantity by the pallet, sling, crate or box. Merchandise is sold primarily to plumbing and irrigation contractors. This classification includes all store and yard operations, including showrooms or display areas and in-shop services such as the rebuilding or repair of pumps, and cutting and threading pipe. Also included in this classification is the transfer of product or material inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; and all service or repair work not described above which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

2009-05 Warehouse centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating warehouse centers with lumber or building material supplies. For purposes of this classification a warehouse center is an enclosed building or structure which serves to protect the majority of the items or products contained within the warehouse environment. Warehouse centers are larger than traditional hardware stores and offer a wider product selection. A dominant characteristic of a warehouse center is that excess stock is stacked up to 25 feet high throughout the building. The term "building materials" as used in this classification includes, but is not limited to, such items as wallboard, roofing, insulation, sheet metal, bricks, blocks, and windows. Merchandise carried by warehouse centers may include hardware, variety items, building materials, as well as wood or lumber. Hardware items may include such items as nails, nuts, bolts, door fixtures, hinges, locks, hand or power tools, garden tools, garden supplies and accessories, lawn mowers, electrical supplies, plumbing supplies, paint, and auto supplies. Variety items may include giftware, housewares, sporting goods, athletic equipment, games, rugs, and lawn chairs. Wood and lumber products may include beams, planks, boards, plywood, dimensional lumber (1x2, 2x4, 2x12,

etc.), fence posts, railroad ties, shakes and shingles, siding, and wood paneling. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; and all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

Special note: Hardware stores with lumber or building material supplies are smaller and offer a smaller product selection than warehouse centers and are reported separately in classification 2009-03. Establishments primarily engaged as building material dealers and lumber yards are to be reported separately in classification 2009-00.

2009-06 HVAC supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning product and supply dealers. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, furnace units, gas fireplaces, air conditioning and heater units, hot water tanks, thermostats, vents, venting duct and pipe, vent collars and reels, registers, fittings, adapters, galvanized pipe, insulation wrap, preformed or bent duct portions, flat sheets of metal, concrete pads and gas logs. Merchandise is typically received in bulk quantity by the pallet, sling, crate or box. Merchandise is primarily sold to heating and ventilation contractors, furnace contractors and sheet metal contractors. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of product or material inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes sheet metal fabrication shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3404; delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; and all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-2009, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2009, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 296-17A-2101 Classification 2101.

2101-00 Grain milling; flour mills; feed mills; feed manufacturing

Applies to:

- Businesses milling grain into flour or meal.
- Businesses manufacturing dry feed (powdered, granule, or pellet).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving grain purchased from others; such as wheat, barley, oats, corn;
- Grinding or milling the grain to a coarse or fine powder;
- Adding ingredients;
- Packaging;
- Delivery of packaged or bulk products.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing of food products is classified in the applicable food manufacturing classification.
- Manufacturing of canned or frozen animal food is classified in 3902.

2101-01 Hay, grain, or feed dealers

Applies to:

Businesses selling hay, grain, and feed to others.

Work activities are limited to:

- Purchasing hay, grain, or feed in bulk;
- Reselling hay, grain, or feed in bulk;
- Operating a small store;
- Operating a storage facility;
- Hauling the product from location to location.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing animal feed is classified in 2101-00.
- Farm operations selling hay are classified in 4808.

2101-02 Seed processing

Applies to:

Businesses processing agricultural seeds for wholesale or retail sales.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving produce (wheat, barley, alfalfa, lentils, vegetables, fruit, flowers);
- Cleaning;
- Grading;
- Crushing;
- Separating;
- Packaging (either by hand or machine);
- Providing grain or seed drying services;
- Operating trial plots or lab research facilities used to develop new seed hybrids and improve existing varieties;
- Consulting services provided to the farmers during planting and harvesting seasons;
- Custom milling work conducted at the farmer's premises.

Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

- Screening machines;
- Air gravity separators;
- Clippers;
- Tumbling drums for polishing;
- Bagging machines.

Exclusions:

- Growing of seeds, other than on a trial plot, is classified in the appropriate agricultural classification.

• Hand-packaging and selling seeds that have been processed by others is classified in 6309-06.
• Grain milling is classified in 2101-00.
• Hay, grain, or feed dealers are classified in 2101-01.
• Grain, bean, or pea elevators are classified in 2007.

2101-05 Hop pellet manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing hop pellets. Hop pellets are one of several ingredients used by breweries in the manufacture of beer and ale.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Operating a cold storage room where bales of hops are kept;
• Bale breaking;
• Grinding hops into powder;
• Blending of powders and additives;
• Testing of hops;
• Pelletizing;
• Packaging;
• Shipping.

Establishments subject to this classification may own the hops or do custom blending for others.

Special note: Hop pellets are often referred to as a flavoring, so care should be taken when another classification is being considered to determine the process used.

Exclusion:

• Manufacturing hop extract is classified in 3701.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2101, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-562, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-562, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-562, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-562, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-562, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-562, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-562, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2102 Classification 2102.

2102-00 Warehouses - General merchandise

Applies to:

• Businesses operating as warehouses for general merchandise. This merchandise belongs to a customer and is usually stored for long periods. Products typically involved are bulk, nonperishable materials.

• Businesses operating as wool or cotton merchants. Merchants subject to this classification buy raw wool or cotton from others, do incidental sorting, grading and repackaging, and sell the product to another business for use as a raw material to make products such as yarn, thread, or fabric.

Products include, but are not limited to:

- Coffee;
- Dry cement;
- Potatoes;
- Rice; and
- Wool or cotton.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Hand sorting;
- Maintaining the facility;
- Moving merchandise within the facility;
- Recordkeeping;
- Repackaging;
- Routine maintenance;
- Security; and
- Unloading deliveries.

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

- Cleaning and recordkeeping supplies;
- Forklifts;
- Pallet jacks;
- Repackaging equipment; and
- Shop vehicles.

Exclusions:

- Delivery drivers must be reported separately in 1102;
- Businesses that meet the criteria for the definition of fulfillment centers in classification 2103 are classified in 2103;
- Wholesale dealers who operate a warehouse for storage of their own product are classified in the classification applicable to the product being sold;
- Warehousing of household furnishings by a moving and storage company is classified in 6907;
- Cold storage plants are classified in 4401;
- Ministorage warehousing is classified in 4910;
- Field bonded warehouses are classified in 2008;
- Warehousing of a manufacturer's own product is classified in the manufacturing classification applicable to the work being performed; and
- Wholesale dealers of a finished wool or cotton product are classified in the classification applicable to the product.

Special note: Even though this type of operation may handle some "grocery" products, it differs from 2102-11 in that the products being handled in 2102-00 are in bulk packaging (not cases of consumer-size packages), do not belong to the business that is warehousing them, and are not intended for sale to a wholesaler/retailer.

2102-04 Recycle, collection and receiving stations; rags, bottles, paper and metal container dealers, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses collecting used paper, aluminum, tin, glass, and plastic to sell the material to another business that would recycle/remanufacture it into new products. These facilities normally acquire material by placing collection bins at various remote locations, operating a drop-off center (this is known in the trade as a "buy back center"). This classification includes dealers of rags, bottles, paper and metal containers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Sorting material;
- Operating various pieces of equipment used to crush, reduce, wash, and bale material;
- Weighing containers;
- Paying customers for receipt of items that have a redemption value by the pound or piece ("buying back"); and
- Operating shop or yard vehicles.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Balers;
- Can crushers;
- Collection bins;
- Forklifts;
- Roll off trucks to handle the collection bins;
- Shredders;
- Shop or yard vehicles; and
- Weigh scales.

Exclusions:

- All trucking outside of the yard must be reported separately in 1102;
- Businesses that meet the criteria for the definition of fulfillment centers in classification 2103 are classified in 2103;
- Businesses engaged in collecting, sorting, and reducing scrap metal such as junk dealers, scrap metal dealers, or processors, which also receive glass, paper, plastic, etc., are classified in 0604; and
- Businesses engaged in collecting used computer equipment for recycling are classified in 4107.

***Special note*:** Classification 2102-04 should not be assigned to an employer who also operates a business subject to classification 4305-18 (garbage, refuse or ashes collecting) without careful review and an on-site survey. Most garbage collecting businesses have some type of "recycle" program as part of their normal operations in an effort to sort and reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills and this is considered an inclusion.

2102-11 Grocery, fruit or produce distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the wholesale, or wholesale/retail, distribution of a variety of grocery items, fruit and produce. A business in this classification buys products from the manufacturer and sells to retail grocery stores, restaurants, and similar businesses.

Grocery items may include, but are not limited to:

- Beverages;
- Dairy products;
- Frozen foods;
- Household cleaning supplies;
- Packaged foods;
- Paper products; and
- Personal care items.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Breakdown of merchandise into smaller lots;
- Incidental repackaging;
- Maintaining the facility;

- Moving merchandise within the facility;
- Recordkeeping;
- Security; and
- Unloading deliveries.

Equipment and machinery include, but are not limited to:

- Forklifts;
- Pallet jacks;
- Strapping and shrink wrapping equipment; and
- Vehicles.

Exclusions:

- Delivery drivers must be reported separately in 1101;
- Businesses that meet the criteria for the definition of fulfillment centers in classification 2103 are classified in 2103;
- Any general merchandise warehouse operations in which the operator of the warehouse does not own the merchandise being handled and it is in bulk quantities, is classified in 2102-00;
- Cold storage plants handling food products are classified in 4401;
- Operations specializing in vegetable/fruit packing for wholesale distribution are classified in 2104;
- Operations specializing in wholesale distribution of beer, wine, ale or soft drinks are classified in 2105;
- Field bonded warehouses are classified in 2008; and
- Warehousing of a manufacturer's own product is classified in the manufacturing classification applicable to the work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-2102, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 20-24-093, § 296-17A-2102, filed 11/30/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-2102, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-2102, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-563, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-563, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-563, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-563, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-563, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-563, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-563, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-563, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-563, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2103 Classification 2103.

2103-00 Fulfillment centers

Applies to businesses engaged in operating facilities called fulfillment centers. Fulfillment centers in this rule are defined as businesses that:

• Have an online marketplace to sell their own merchandise and third-party sellers' merchandise;
• Sell their own name brand merchandise retail online;
• Offer warehousing and order fulfillment services for third-party sellers;
• Use automated vehicles and robotics within the facility;
• Emphasize quick timelines and monitor employees for speed; and
• Offer same-day or two-day delivery options.

These businesses store, sell, and ship a wide variety of goods. Types of goods for sale may include, but are not limited to:

• Appliances;
• Arts/crafts/sewing;
• Automotive;
• Baby products;
• Beauty products;
• Cell phones and accessories;
• Clothing, shoes and jewelry;
• Collectibles and fine art;
• Computers;
• Electronics;
• Grocery/gourmet foods;
• Home and kitchen;
• Health and personal care;
• Industrial and scientific;
• Office products;
• Pet supplies;
• Patio, lawn and garden;
• Sports and outdoors;
• Tools and home improvement;
• Toys and games.

Operations may include, but are not limited to:

• Customer service centers;
• Logistic operations, coordinating customer orders with the closest fulfillment center and planning transportation needs;
• Warehouses – Pick, pack, and ship customer orders. Some warehouses may be specifically for large items like furniture;
• Sortation centers – Customer orders are sorted by final destination and consolidated on to trucks for faster delivery;
• Specialty centers - Designed for specific item categories or for seasonal use;
• Receiving centers – Take in large orders of types of inventory expected to sell quickly and allocating to other locations;
• Third-party vendor services – Services include order, payment, and returns processing. Fulfillment centers also offer warehousing and order fulfillment to third-party sellers;
• Specialized, automated or mechanized tools or equipment or systems - Used to speed sorting or delivery or processing including, but not limited to, robotic vehicles, or mechanized equipment.

Work activities may include, but are not limited to:

• Using automated or mechanized tools, equipment, systems or vehicles and/or robotics;
• Unpacking and inspecting incoming goods;
• Placing goods in storage and recording their location;
• Quality assurance;
• Picking goods from computer recorded locations to make up an individual shipment;
• Sorting and packing orders;

• Shipping.

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

• Bins;
• Forklifts;
• Computer devices;
• Conveyors;
• Handheld scanners;
• Mailing machines;
• Packing machines;
• Robots (small and large);
• Trucks or vans.

Special Notes:

• This classification differs from subclassification 2102-00 Warehouses in that businesses in subclassification 2102-00 store merchandise that they do not own, usually store merchandise for long periods of time, and do not fulfill orders placed by individual retail customers.

• This classification differs from classification 6407 Wholesale stores in that businesses in classification 2103 meet the definition of "fulfillment centers" at the beginning of this rule and businesses in classification 6407 do not meet all of the criteria to be classified as fulfillment centers.

Exclusions:

• Delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring inventory between facilities owned by the business) are reported separately in classification 1101;

• Warehouse operations that store products for others, do not own any of the products being stored, and are not in the business of selling the goods they store are classified in 2102;

• Businesses selling a specific category of goods are classified in the store classification applicable to the products sold;

• Wholesale distributors that do not operate automated and robotic fulfillment centers that sell both retail and wholesale of products for themselves as well as third-party vendors are classified in 6407.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-24-093, § 296-17A-2103, filed 11/30/20, effective 1/1/21.]

WAC 296-17A-2104 Classification 2104.

2104-01 Vegetable packing - Fresh

Applies to:

• Businesses packing fresh vegetables. These operations are usually located in produce growing areas and are generally seasonal.

• Businesses processing seed potatoes.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Picking up the product from local farms or co-op;
• Sorting;
• Grading;
• Cleaning;
• Trimming;
• Packing - By hand for fragile vegetables or by machine for the more sturdy produce;
• Shipping of the vegetables;
• Delivering of packaged product to market;

• Cold storage operations if used solely for the storage of their own produce;

• Processing of seed potatoes - Usually whole potatoes are cleaned, cut into small pieces, and treated with a fumigant powder or other sterilizer.

Note: A farm operation that grows and packs their own fresh vegetables or packs other farms' fresh vegetables in addition to their own is to be assigned this classification (2104) for the packing operation. However, if the farmer only sorts and stores the fresh vegetables, the appropriate agricultural classification is applicable to both the growing and sorting/storage operations.

Exclusions:

• Fresh fruit packing is classified in 2104-02;

• Cannery or freezing operations and/or any processing of the vegetables is classified in 3902;

• Cold storage operations not exclusively part of a packing operation are classified in 4401 or 4404.

2104-02 Fruit packing – Fresh

Applies to:

Businesses packing fresh fruit. These operations are usually located in produce growing areas and generally are seasonal.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Picking up the product from local farms or co-op;

• Sorting;

• Grading;

• Cleaning;

• Trimming;

• Packing - By hand for fragile fruits or by machine for the more sturdy produce;

• Shipping of the fruit;

• Delivering of packaged product to market;

• Cold storage operations if used solely for the storage of their own produce.

Note: A farm operation that grows and packs their own fresh fruit, or packs other farms' fresh fruit in addition to their own, is to be assigned this classification (2104) for the packing operation. However, if the farmer only sorts and stores the fresh fruit the appropriate agricultural classification is applicable to both the growing and sorting/storage operations.

Exclusions:

• Fresh vegetable packing is classified in 2104-01;

• Cannery or freezing operations and/or any processing of the fruit is classified in 3902;

• Cold storage operations not exclusively part of a packing operation are classified in 4401 or 4404.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2104, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-564, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-564, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-564, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-564, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-564, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-564, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-564, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 manufacturers 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 oth-

er 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56401, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56401, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-56401, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-56401, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-56401, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-2106 Classification 2106.

2106-00 Fertilizer, anhydrous ammonia and agricultural chemical dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of fertilizer, anhydrous ammonia, and agricultural chemicals. This classification includes the mixing of wet or dry chemical fertilizers all of which fall into one of three categories: Nitrogen, phosphate or potassium. Fertilizer dealers may use a chemical or mechanical process to mix one or more of the basic fertilizers or combine portions of each per customer specifications. Included in this classification is the manufacture, distribution, and application of anhydrous ammonia which is dry ammonia gas compressed into a liquid and used as a fertilizer. Also included in this classification are establishments that sell and distribute "natural" fertilizers (manure). Typical establishments in this classification include, but are not limited to, commercial fertilizer dealers, farmer co-ops, and grange supply dealers which may do some chemical mixing but are more predominately involved in the sales and delivery of the fertilizer.

This classification excludes the mining of raw ores (phosphate and potassium) used in *manufacturing* the fertilizer which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; the manufacture of ammonia and nitric acid which is to be reported separately in classification 3701; and the application of fertilizer by a custom farm services contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 4808.

2106-01 Explosive powder and chemical dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of explosive powders and chemicals, including the incidental mixing, blending, packaging, and bulk delivery and/or blending at the customer's site and in the sale of blasting supplies. Products include, but are not limited to, dry, liquid and gel explosives, fuses and detonators.

This classification excludes the mining of raw ores or the manufacture of chemicals used in manufacturing explosives which are to be reported separately in 1701 and 3701 respectively, the manufacture of

explosive devices which is to be reported separately in the applicable manufacturing classification, and contract blasting such as at a quarry or construction site which is to be reported separately in classification 0103.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-24-118, § 296-17A-2106, filed 12/1/10, effective 1/1/11. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56402, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56402, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-56402, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-2201 Classification 2201.

2201-01 Laundry, dry cleaning and dyeing establishments

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in laundry, dry cleaning, or dyeing services.

This classification is limited to businesses providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers who leave the items to be laundered, dry cleaned, or dyed at the laundry facility.

Items cleaned/repaired/altered include, but are not limited to:

- Bedding;
- Clothing;
- Curtains;
- Linens;
- Sleeping bags.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Checking customer orders in and out;
- Dry cleaning;
- Dyeing;
- Washing, drying, and pressing;
- Repairing or altering;
- Waterproofing or mothproofing garments;
- Pick up and delivery;
- Providing cold storage for fur goods for retail customers.

Special note: It is common for establishments subject to this classification to have satellite locations where customers drop off and pick up cleaning, but where no actual laundering occurs. Drop off centers are included in this classification.

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

- Automatic or steam operated washing machines;
- Bleaches;
- Cleaning solvents;
- Clothes hangers;
- Delivery vans;
- Deodorizers;
- Detergents;
- Dry cleaning chambers;
- Dryers;
- Dyeing vats;
- Dyes;
- Plastic bags;
- Pressing and ironing boards;

• Sewing machines.

Exclusions:

• Self-service, coin-operated laundry or dry cleaning establishments are classified in 2204;

• Commercial or industrial laundries not covered by another classification, including linen, uniform, and diaper services are classified in 2203;

• Carpet, rug, and upholstery cleaning businesses are classified in 2202.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2201, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-565, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-565, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-565, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-565, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-565, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-565, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2202 Classification 2202.

2202-03 Carpet, rug, and upholstery cleaning

Applies to establishments engaged in cleaning rugs, carpets, or upholstery for commercial, institutional or residential customers. This classification contemplates work done either at the customer's location or in their own shop or plant. In-shop cleaners usually clean area rugs, and may occasionally clean furniture upholstery. Items are picked up by employees or delivered to the shop, where they are measured and inspected for tears, worn areas, stains or other damage. Rugs may be cleaned with vibrating machines, vacuum cleaners, or shampooing machines. Cleaned rugs are suspended from poles and conveyed into the drying room where large fans propel heated air to dry them. Once dry, the rugs are inspected, rolled, wrapped, and returned to the customer or stored until the customer requests delivery. Services at customers' location may use truck-mounted or portable cleaning equipment. Carpet and upholstery cleaning services may offer incidental, related services such as, but not limited to, carpet dyeing and tinting, repairs, carpet maintenance consultations, rug decontamination, on-site dry cleaning of draperies, floor or wall cleaning, the rental of cleaning equipment, or the sale of cleaning solutions. These incidental activities are included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes janitorial establishments that provide general interior cleaning services to the public which are to be reported separately in classification 6602, and laundry and dry cleaning establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers which are to be reported separately in classification 2201.

Special note: Restoration work (as a result of smoke or water damage) such as drying and/or cleaning carpets and upholstered furniture, washing and polishing furniture, washing walls, washing and waxing floors, and cleaning the personal contents of a home is included in classification 6602-03. Refer to classification 6602-03 for more detailed information on restorations.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-566, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-566, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-566, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-566, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-566, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2203 Classification 2203.

2203-00 Laundries - Commercial or industrial: N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in laundering operations which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Special note: This classification also covers establishments specializing in stone washing jeans or "contract dyeing" for commercial or industrial businesses and the cleaning of nonfabric items, such as venetian blinds, plastic goods, or computer parts when done at the laundry facility.

Types of products laundered include, but are not limited to:

- Diaper services;
- Dust control items (treated mops, rugs, mats, dust cloths);
- Linens;
- Protective apparel (flame, heat, or chemical resistant);
- Towels;
- Uniforms.

These items may belong to the commercial or industrial laundry and rented to users, or they may be the customers' own goods.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Soliciting new customers;
- Collecting and delivering;
- Marking, weighing, and sorting laundry;
- Washing, extracting, tumbling, starching, drying;
- Machine or hand ironing;
- Making repairs or alterations;
- Folding and wrapping.

This classification also includes employees such as counter personnel, receiving clerks, sorters, and markers at collection or distribution stores operated on the premises where laundering is performed.

Exclusions:

- Laundry and dry cleaning services primarily to retail walk-in customers are classified in 2201.
- Self-service, coin-operated laundry, or dry cleaning services are classified in 2204.
- Carpet, rug, and upholstery cleaning services are classified in 2202.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-2203, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2203, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56601, filed

8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-56601, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-2204 Classification 2204.

2204-00 Laundry or dry cleaning - Coin-operated, self-service operations

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation of self-service laundry and dry cleaning equipment for customer's use on the premises. Some facilities have an attendant(s) on duty at all times; others may have only periodic surveillance by the owner or employees.

There is usually a small waiting area which may include benches and chairs, change-making machines, vending machines with food and laundry supplies.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Assist patrons by carrying laundry;
- Explaining the operations of the machines;
- Performing minor repair or adjustments on the machines.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Bleaches;
- Detergents;
- Dry cleaning solvents;
- Fabric softeners;
- Hangers;
- Plastic bags;
- Spot removing fluids.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Coin changing machines;
- Dry cleaning machines;
- Irons;
- Pressing machines;
- Racks;
- Residential or commercial sized washers and dryers;
- Solvent reclaiming units;
- Solvent storage tanks;
- Tables for folding clothes;
- Water heating and storage systems.

Exclusions:

- Laundry and dry cleaning establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers are classified in 2201.

Special note: Classification 2204 includes self-service/coin-operated cleaning facilities that offer dry cleaning services where the customers leave their clothing with the attendant and it is sent elsewhere for professional dry cleaning. Classification 2204 does not apply to any self-service/coin-operated cleaning facilities where the attendant performs any washing, drying, dry cleaning, hanging, or folding services on the premises which are classified in 2201.

- Commercial or industrial laundries not covered by another classification, including linen, uniform, and diaper service are classified in 2203.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2204, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56602, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-2401 Classification 2401.

2401-00 Paper, pulp, or wood fiber: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses making paper from raw materials.

Paper manufacturers may make finished products from the paper they manufacture which is included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Raw materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Bleach and dye;
- Cotton fiber;
- Kraft paper;
- Recycled paper;
- Water;
- Wood chips.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Choppers;
- Conveyor systems;
- Cutting machinery;
- Forklifts;
- Papermaking machines;
- Scales;
- Spraying systems;
- Vats and tanks;
- Winders and rewinders.

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

- Monitoring automated paper mills from computerized control rooms. Many of the employees are electricians and control technicians;
- Mashing wood chips into fiber;
- Heating, washing, draining and impregnating wood chips with chemicals to separate natural binder fibers from the cellulose fibers, then chopping into tiny particles and further cleaning;
- Adding bleach and water and holding the fibrous mixture in tanks to relax and fluff to a natural state;
- Filtering to remove the water and allow the fibrous mixture to coagulate;
- Adding ingredients to increase strength;
- Spraying the mixture onto the papermaking machinery where it winds through the various sections at high speed;
- During the first stage of papermaking the pulp is mostly water;
- Spinning on wire mesh, the water is suctioned out;
- Winding the paper around felt-covered rollers, where the machine moves the paper through an enclosed, heated room (oven), drying the paper;

• Rolling the dried paper from the oven, smoothing on rollers, rewinding into smaller rolls and cutting into desired lengths and widths.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing wood chips is classified in 2903;

• Manufacturing abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) is classified in 3708.

2401-03 Corrugated and fiberboard container: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing boxes and cartons made of corrugated cardboard.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Coating resins;
• Corrugated cardboard;
• Glue;
• Ink;
• Staples;
• Tape.

Machinery used includes, but is not limited to:

• Balers;
• Box-making machinery;
• Corrugators;
• Die cutters or other cutting machines;
• Forklifts;
• Laminators;
• Printing presses;
• Sheeters;
• Shredders;
• Slitters;
• Slotters;
• Winders or rewinders.

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

• Currogating cardboard for use in the manufacturer's own products or purchasing corrugated cardboard from others;

• Applying coatings or laminating the manufacturer's own products when done by employees of employers subject to this classification;

• Cutting materials to size and shape;
• Printing on materials;
• Scoring or creasing materials;
• Cutting or slotting box corners;
• Folding sides of boxes;
• Taping bottom pieces of boxes together;

• Cutting polystyrene foam (Styrofoam) into packing pieces if their customers want them as a packaging unit. This incidental activity is included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged mainly in corrugating, laminating, oiling or coating paper are classified in 2401-04;

• Manufacturing abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) is classified in 3708.

2401-04 Paper coating, corrugating, laminating, oiling, or embossing

Applies to:

• Businesses manufacturing corrugated cardboard or paper.

• Businesses coating, laminating, oiling, or embossing paper, chipboard, or cardboard for others.

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

• Corrugated cardboard making - Feeding three (or more) rolls of kraft paper simultaneously into a corrugating machine. Spraying steam onto the middle sheet as it winds around grooved rollers, forming grooves. Applying glue to the tips of the grooves and running the middle sheet between the other two sheets to form corrugated cardboard. The rest of the process involves heating, drying, curing, scoring and cutting the cardboard.

• Coating cardboard or paper - Mixing coating materials, pouring the mixture into troughs of coating machines. The paper then passes over rollers through the coating mixtures.

• Oiling or waxing cardboard or paper - These processes are similar to coating, but the oils or waxes are heated prior to being applied to the paper. After saturation, the paper is dried, then finished by calendering (smoothed by being pressed through large rollers), slitting to desired widths, and rewinding or sheeting to size.

• Laminating paper - Feeding a paste or glue between layers of paper, pressing them together, drying and finishing by winding into rolls, or cutting, slitting or die cutting to size and shape.

• Embossing paper - Winding paper on embossing rollers that perforate designs in it. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, kraft paper, chipboard, glues, waxes, resins and other coating liquids.

Machinery used includes, but is not limited to:

• Machinery that moves paper through glue baths, finishing applications, squeeze rollers, corrugating or embossing rollers, drying ovens, cutting devices, laminators, and/or stacking equipment;

• Forklifts;

• Balers;

• Shredders.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing paper, pulp or wood fiber is classified in 2401-00;

• Manufacturing corrugated and fiber board containers is classified in 2401-03;

• Manufacturing abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) is classified in 3708.

***Special note*:** This classification differs from classification 2401-03 in that making corrugated cardboard or laminating, oiling, or coating cardboard products made by others is the main activity in classification 2401-04 while such supporting operations in classification 2401-03 are incidental to the manufacture of the product.

2401-08 Paper goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Manufacturing of heavy-grade, paper-based products, which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Products manufactured range widely and include, but are not limited to:

• Commercial air filters;

• Display boards;
• Milk cartons;
• Panels;
• Paper-mache items;
• Spiral tubes - Spiral tubes range in size from small cores for paper towels to large tubes used by the construction industry to form concrete.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:
• Chemicals;
• Chipboard;
• Glue;
• Inks and dyes;
• Paper;
• Materials such as lightweight wire, or small parts made of plastic, polystyrene foam (Styrofoam), or textiles could be used as auxiliary pieces of the finished product.

Machinery includes, but is not limited to:
• Balers;
• Conveyors;
• Cutting, drilling, or punching machines;
• Embossers;
• Gluers;
• Grinders;
• Heated presses;
• Heat-sealing machines;
• Laminators;
• Ovens;
• Packaging equipment;
• Printing presses;
• Sheeters;
• Shredders;
• Slitters;
• Slotters;
• Vacuum machines;
• Vats and beaters;
• Winders and rewinders;
• Wire-bending equipment.

Work activities and processes include:
Depending on the product being made, processes are similar to one or more of those described in the other paper products manufacturing classifications.

Exclusions:
• Manufacturing paper, pulp, or wood fiber is classified in 2401-00.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2401, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2401, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-567, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-567, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-24-060

(Order 87-26), § 296-17-567, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-567, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-567, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-17-567, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-567, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2903 Classification 2903.

2903-00 Manufacturing wood chips, hog fuel, bark, bark flour, fire logs or laths

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture wood products primarily made from log by-products.

In addition to operations taking place in a permanent yard or shop, this classification includes operating portable chipping or debarking mills close to the wood source.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Wood chips - Small pieces of wood, generally uniform in size and larger and coarser than sawdust, commonly used to make pulp, particleboard, stuffing for products such as animal bedding, and as smoker/barbecue fuel;
- Hog fuel - Made by grinding waste wood in a hog machine. The bits are larger and coarser than wood chips. Hog fuel can be used to fire boilers or furnaces;
- Bark - The outermost covering of a tree which is chopped into pieces of varying sizes, and is commonly used for landscaping;
- Bark flour - Finely ground bark used as a filler or extender in adhesives;
- Fire logs - Made by forming sawdust into a log about 15 inches long and used for fuel;
- Lath - A narrow strip of wood commonly used to support shingle, slate or tile roofing, and as a fencing material;
- Excelsior - The curled shreds of wood used as a packing and stuffing material, or as a raw material in making various board products; and
- Particleboard - A panel made from discrete particles of wood which are mixed with resins and formed into a solid board under heat and pressure.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Bark;
- Chips;
- Glue;
- Logs;
- Sawdust; and
- Other mill waste.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Chippers;
- Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
- Debarkers;
- Delivery trucks;
- Dryers;
- Kilns;

- Loaders;
- Mills;
- Molders;
- Presses;
- Saws; and
- Sorting screens.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
- Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

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

2903-08 Manufacturing or assembly of wood doors, jambs, windows, sashes, stairs, molding or other miscellaneous millwork

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture and assemble wood doors, jambs, windows, sashes, stairs, molding and other millwork.

Products manufactured include:

- Doors - This includes wood doors of all sizes and shapes, for commercial or residential uses;
- Door/window components and grilles;
- Jambs;
- Mantels;
- Moldings - This includes all types of wood molding: Picture rails, chair rails, baseboards, and other architectural molding;
- Pillars;
- Sashes;
- Shutters;
- Skylights;
- Stairs and component parts for stairs - Risers, tread, balusters, hand rails, and posts;
- Turnings;
- Wainscot; and
- Windows.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Cardboard;
- Dimensional lumber;
- Glass;
- Glue;
- Hardware;
- Metal;
- Oils;
- Paints;
- Particle board;
- Plastic laminates;
- Plywood;
- Stains; and
- Veneer.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors and brushes;

• Boring machines;
• Chippers;
• Chisels;
• Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
• Delivery trucks;
• Drills;
• Dryers;
• Jointers;
• Kilns;
• Lathes;
• Mills;
• Molders;
• Planers;
• Pneumatic nail guns;
• Presses;
• Routers;
• Sanders and blasters;
• Saws;
• Sprayers, coaters, and spreaders; and
• Staple and screw guns.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing wood furniture or caskets is classified in 2905.
• Manufacturing wood cabinets, countertops, and fixtures is classified in 2907.
• Worker hours manufacturing metal doors, jambs, windows and sashes are reported separately in classification 3402.
• Worker hours repairing or installing products manufactured or assembled in this class away from the business's premises are reported separately in the applicable installation or repair classification.
• Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
• Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

• For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
• Lumber yards and building materials centers subject to classification 2009 that prehang doors are assigned classification 2903-08 in addition to their basic classification.

2903-10 Manufacturing, assembly, or repair of wood containers or pallets; wood pallet dealer or recycle operations: Including repairs of pallets

Applies to:

• Businesses that manufacture, assemble, and repair wood pallets and all other types of wood containers.
• Businesses that repair, recondition, or rebuild wood pallets or containers at the business's facilities or at the customer's location.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Bins;
• Boxes;
• Crates;
• Shipping containers;

• Shooks (a shook is a set of unassembled wood components for assembling a packing box or barrel); and
• Storage containers.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:
• Glue;
• Lumber;
• Nails;
• Paint;
• Plywood;
• Screws; and
• Staples.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Air compressors and brushes;
• Chippers;
• Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
• Delivery trucks;
• Drills;
• Dryers;
• Jointers;
• Kilns;
• Mills;
• Planers;
• Pneumatic nail guns;
• Routers;
• Sanders and blasters;
• Saws;
• Sprayers, coaters, and spreaders; and
• Staple and screw guns.

Exclusions:
• Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
• Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

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

2903-12 Manufacturing or assembly of wood products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.)

Applies to:
Businesses that manufacture or assemble miscellaneous wood products that are not described by or included in another classification. Items manufactured are a variety of sizes and require varying degrees of manufacturing and assembly by machine or hand.

Products manufactured include:
• Attic vents;
• Barricades;
• Beams;
• Cable spools;
• Cross arms;
• Docks;
• Ends for paper rolls;

- Floats;
- Gazebos;
- Ladders;
- Lattice panels;
- Log home shells from dimensional-log lumber;
- Playground equipment;
- Remanufactured lumber - Lumber remanufacturing is the process of converting green wood (unseasoned wood), rough-cut cants (large slabs of wood cut from logs), plywood, or lumber into a more specialized or higher grade product;
- Ridge cap shingles or shims;
- Saunas;
- Signs;
- Slugs;
- Solariums;
- Utility poles;
- Veneered products - Veneered products are made by gluing veneer to cores made of plywood, other lower quality wood, or nonwood based material and are generally sold as a lumber substitute;
- Wall panels; and
- Wood furniture stock - Wood furniture stock is sold to other manufacturers as unfinished and unassembled pieces of lumber used to make finished furniture.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Acrylic;
- Hardware;
- Lacquers;
- Laths;
- Lumber;
- Nails;
- Oils;
- Paints;
- Particle board;
- Plastic laminates;
- Plywood;
- Screws;
- Stains;
- Staples; and
- Wood veneer.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors and brushes;
- Boring machines;
- Chippers;
- Chisels;
- Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
- Delivery trucks;
- Drills;
- Dryers;
- Jointers;
- Kilns;
- Lathes;
- Mills;
- Molders;
- Planers;
- Pneumatic nail guns;

- Presses;
- Routers;
- Sanders and blasters;
- Saws;
- Sprayers, coaters, and spreaders; and
- Staple and screw guns.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing log home shells in a permanent yard using the traditional method of peeling the logs, using chainsaws to notch logs, and assembling the logs together is classified in 1003.
- Worker hours engaged in sawmill operations are reported separately in classification 1002.
- Worker hours building log homes on-site are reported separately in the applicable construction classifications.
- Manufacturing wood household or sporting goods is classified in 2909.
- Manufacturing wood furniture or caskets is classified in 2905.
- Manufacturing wood cabinets, countertops, and fixtures is classified in 2907.
- Manufacturing wood veneer or plywood is classified in 2904.
- Worker hours installing or removing signs outside of buildings are reported separately in classification 0403.
- Worker hours installing or removing signs inside of buildings are reported separately in classification 0513.
- Worker hours painting or lettering signs on the inside of buildings or painting on or applying lettering to sign "backings" that are manufactured by others are reported separately in classification 4109.
- Worker hours manufacturing metal or plastic signs are reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process.
- Businesses only kiln drying and/or treating lumber with preservatives, fire retardants, or insecticides are classified in 1003.
- Worker hours repairing or installing products manufactured or assembled in this class away from the business's premises are reported separately in the applicable installation or repair classification.
- Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
- Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
- Classification 2903 can only be assigned for ridge cap shingles or shims after a site visit. If a classification must be assigned prior to the site visit, the business will be assigned classification 1005-02. Businesses manufacturing shakes or shingles in addition to ridge caps report the manufacture of ridge caps in classification 1002 or 1005, depending on the processes.

2903-21 Manufacturing wooden roof trusses

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture wooden roof trusses, ceiling joists, or floor joists from wood or wood products.

Products manufactured include:

- Ceiling joists;
- Floor joists; and
- Roof trusses.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Dimensional lumber (usually 2" x 4", 2" x 6", and 2" x 8");
- Hardware;
- Plywood; and
- Various fasteners.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors and brushes;
- Assembly tables;
- Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
- Delivery trucks;
- Mills;
- Planers;
- Pneumatic nail guns;
- Roller presses;
- Saws; and
- Staple and screw guns.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours repairing or installing products manufactured or assembled in this class away from the business's premises are reported separately in the applicable installation or repair classification.
- Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
- Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

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

2903-28 Manufacturing, repairing, or refinishing wooden boats

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture, repair, or refinish wooden boats.

Products manufactured include:

- Wooden boats.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Dimensional lumber;
- Glue;
- Hardware;
- Lacquers;
- Oils;
- Paints;
- Plywood; and
- Stains.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Drills;
- Jointers;
- Lathes;
- Planers;

• Sanders; and
• Saws.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours manufacturing fiberglass boats are reported separately in classification 3511.

• Worker hours manufacturing or repairing metal boats are reported separately in the applicable metal manufacturing classification.

• Businesses that do not manufacture boats but do mechanical, engine, electrical, vinyl or glass work on boats, install boat accessories, or detail all types of boats are classified in 3414.

• Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.

• Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-2903, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-2903, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-2903, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-2903, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-568, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-568, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-568, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-568, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-568, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-568, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-568, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-568, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-568, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-568, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 75-28, § 296-17-568, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-568, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2904 Classification 2904.

2904-00 Veneer: Commercial production

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing rough veneer.

Veneer is a thin layer of material, usually made of wood or plastic, which is used to cover the surface of another material. In most instances, finished veneer will have a superior appearance or quality than the surface it covers. Rough veneer manufactured in this classification is generally sold to manufacturers of veneer products made by laminating rough veneer to plywood or particleboard.

Producing rough veneer made of wood includes, but is not limited to:

- Sawing logs, bolts (lengthwise strips), or blocks;
- Softening logs, bolts, or blocks in vats of hot water or steam rooms to remove the bark and make the fiber pliable for cutting or turning;
- Shaping the pieces further by turning, slicing, or sawing;
- Cutting the single-ply veneer sheets to various sizes of length and thickness;
- Drying the veneer sheets in kilns.

Machinery used includes, but is not limited to:

- Band saws;
- Conveyor systems;
- Forklifts;
- Kilns;
- Rotary lathes;
- Stationary knife machines;
- Table saws.

Exclusions:

- The production of veneer by employees of employers engaged in the manufacture of other products is included in the classification covering the manufacture of those products;
- Sawmill operations are classified in 1002;
- Manufacturing plywood is classified in 2904-01;
- Manufacturing veneer products is classified in 2903;
- Manufacturing other products made from wood or plastic, which are classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

2904-01 Plywood: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing plywood.

Plywood is a structural material made of layers of wood (veneer) glued tightly together, usually with the grains of adjoining layers at right angles to each other. (In this application the word "ply" means one of the sheets of veneer.) The production of veneer is included in the scope of this classification when done by employees of employers engaged in the manufacture of plywood.

Producing plywood may include, but is not limited to:

- Joining less-than-full-size sheets of veneer into full-size sheets using veneer jointers, taping machines, tapeless splicers, or other methods such as stringing and stitching;
- Coating the cross banding and core veneers (front and back) with liquid glue using a glue spreader;
- Conveying the veneer to a hot press that bonds the veneers into plywood;
- Removing the panels from the presses;
- Placing the panels in a storage pile (referred to as a "hot stack") to cool and cure;
- Trimming, sanding, and stacking panels for conditioning;
- Plywood may be impregnated with chemicals to develop wood-plastic combinations that are harder and denser than ordinary plywood;
- Inspection and grading panels according to thickness and quality;

• Moving by forklift to the warehouse portion of the plant where they are stacked in tiers separated by a piece of lumber to prevent sagging or distortion;

• Bundling with metal straps, either manually or with automatic strapping equipment.

Exclusions:

• Sawmill operations are classified in 1002;

• Manufacturing rough veneer as a product is classified in 2904-00;

• Manufacturing other products made from wood or plastic, which are classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2904, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2904, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-569, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-569, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-569, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-569, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-569, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2905 Classification 2905.

2905-00 Wood furniture and casket: Manufacturing, assembling, or repairing; Furniture refinishing

Applies to:

• Businesses primarily engaged in manufacturing, assembling, repairing or refinishing furniture made of wood.

• Businesses engaged in manufacturing or assembling caskets made of wood.

Products may be custom-made or stock, for residential or commercial use.

Manufacturers in this classification may upholster their furniture, sell it unfinished, or finish it with various lacquers by spraying, dipping, or applying by hand.

Furniture includes, but is not limited to:

• Altars;
• Baptisteries;
• Beds;
• Benches;
• Bookcases;
• Chairs;
• Chests;
• Credenzas;
• Desks;
• Dressers;
• Hutches;
• Love seats;
• Pews;
• Pool tables;
• Pulpits;
• Sofas;
• Stools;

- Tables.

Furniture repaired or refinished in this classification may be:

- New;
- Used;
- Antique;
- Furniture with factory defects or damages from shipping.

Repair in this classification includes:

- Disassembling;
- Fabricating replacement parts;
- Recaning chairs and similar activities;
- Regluing and reassembling;
- Reinforcing structural weak points.

Refinishing in this classification includes:

- Stripping;
- Sanding;
- Filling;
- Priming;
- Finishing with stain, oil, paint, or lacquer.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Dimensional lumber;
- Furniture stock;
- Glue;
- Hardware;
- Lacquer;
- Oils;
- Paint;
- Particleboard;
- Plastic laminates;
- Plywood;
- Polyfoam;
- Stain;
- Upholstery materials (fabric, stuffing, cardboard, metal springs);
- Veneer.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors;
- Boring machines;
- Drill presses;
- Drying ovens;
- Dust collectors;
- Forklifts;
- Glue spreaders;
- Hand drills;
- Jointers;
- Lathes;
- Molders;
- Mortises;
- Pallet jacks;
- Planers;
- Pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns;
- Routers;
- Sanders;
- Saws (table, panel, rip, cut-off, radial arm, trim, circular, band, jig and miter);

- Sewing machines;
- Shapers;
- Spray guns;
- Steam irons;
- Tenons.

Casket manufacturing process includes, but is not limited to:

- Cutting wood to size;
- Planing and sanding wood;
- Joining sections to form the shell;
- Finishing with lacquer, oil, or stain;
- Adding hardware;
- Stapling interior upholstery in place;
- Gluing exterior upholstery on;
- Assembling caskets from purchased components;
- Manufacturers of wood caskets often purchase ready-made fiberglass or metal casket shells, refinish them, mount the hardware, and upholster them. This is incidental to the main operation and is included in 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.

Physically separated upholstery departments of businesses engaged in furniture or casket manufacturing, assembly, or finishing may be reported separately in classification 3808 when the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the division of employee hours have been met.

Exclusions:

- All activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Businesses engaged in stripping and refinishing furniture, but do not otherwise repair it, are classified in 3603;
- Businesses engaged in the manufacture of wood cabinets, countertops, or fixtures are classified in 2907;
- Businesses engaged in the manufacture of furniture or caskets from metal or plastic, which are classified in the classifications applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Businesses primarily engaged in the manufacture of furniture or caskets may make other wood products such as cabinets, countertops, and fixtures as an incidental activity. The incidental manufacture of these products can be included within the scope of this classification. Furniture is generally moveable and unsecured. Fixtures are usually secured, stationary, or permanently built-in objects. Even though some fixtures may not be secured to a wall or floor, they are not intended to be relocated, unlike furniture, which is frequently and more easily arranged.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2905, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-56901, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-56901, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-2906 Classification 2906.

2906-01 Pattern or model - Metal, plastic or wood: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in making metal, plastic, or wood patterns or models.

Use of this classification is limited to the fabrication of individual or prototype pieces.

Products produced may include:

- Aircraft models or patterns;
- Architectural scale models or patterns;
- Foundry models or patterns;
- Industrial models or patterns;
- Mechanical models or patterns.

Work activities in this classification are limited to:

- Fabricating the pattern or model using woodworking and metal cutting tools;
- Sanding and filling voids with fillers (wood or plastic);
- Extensive hand finishing of all these mediums when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Pattern or model making by other manufacturers, unless specifically allowed for in the manufacturing classification, are classified in the manufacturing classification;
- Manufacturing plastic or wood model kits (assembly of a scale model of a car, boat, or plane) is classified in the applicable manufacturing classification.

2906-14 Wood piano or musical instrument: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing wood musical instruments.

This classification applies whether the company is producing all component parts or assembling a wooden musical instrument from purchased parts.

Wooden musical instruments manufactured in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Guitars;
- Harps;
- Organs;
- Pianos;
- Violins.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Woodworking techniques required to manufacture cases, sounding boards, pedals and action boards;
- Metal working techniques required to produce components such as pipes, frames, switches, magnets, wind reservoirs and blower systems;
- Reconditioning and subsequent sale of reconditioned pianos, organs, and wooden musical instruments;
- Incidental tanning of skins for drums and banjos when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing metal musical instruments is classified in 3404;
- Tuning or repairing pianos is classified in 4107;

• Sale of new piano and organs or wooden musical instruments is classified in the applicable store classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2906, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-2906, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-570, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-570, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-570, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2907 Classification 2907.

2907-00 Wood cabinet, countertop, and fixture: Manufacturing, modifying or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, modification, or assembly of wood cabinets, countertops, and fixtures. Cabinetry work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Manufacturing custom or modular cabinets;
• Assembling prefabricated modular cabinet components;
• Refacing existing cabinets and replacing hardware;
• Modifying the dimension or design of modular cabinets.

This classification includes these duties when performed in the shop by employees of employers subject to this classification:

• Fabricating the core or sub top;
• Laying the plastic laminate, polyester overlay or tile;
• Finish work, including staining, lamination, and the attachment of hardware.

Fixture manufacturing includes built-in items in stores, offices, restaurants, banks and residences, such as, but not limited to:

• Bookshelves;
• Cashier cubicles;
• Check-out counters;
• China hutches;
• Closet organizers;
• Credenzas;
• Curio cabinets;
• Display cases and pedestals;
• End aisles;
• Entertainment centers;
• Partitions;
• Podiums;
• Shelving;
• Showcases;
• Wall units;
• Work stations.

The wiring of fixtures for electrical fittings, and the cutting and fitting of plastic laminates, glass, mirrors, or metal trim, when performed in the shop, is included as an integral function of the manufacturing process encompassed within this classification. Raw materials include, but are not limited to:

• Carpet;
• Dimensional lumber;
• Electrical hardware;

• Glue;
• Hardware;
• Lacquer;
• Metal trim;
• Mirrors;
• Paint;
• Particle board;
• Plastic laminate;
• Plywood;
• Polyester overlays;
• Sheet rock;
• Slot wall dowels;
• Stain;
• Upholstery fabric;
• Veneer.

Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

• Air compressors;
• Boring machines;
• Dowel machines;
• Drill presses;
• Dust collectors;
• Edge banders;
• Face framing machines;
• Forklifts;
• Glue spreaders;
• Hand drills;
• Hand finish jointers;
• Mortises;
• Pallet jacks;
• Pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns;
• Sanders that are wide belt or edge;
• Saws that are table, panel, radial arm, cut-off, chop, rip, band, or miter;
• Spray guns;
• Tenoners.

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. Lumber yards, building material dealers, or general construction contractors that maintain a separate woodworking shop for manufacturing, assembling cabinets, and fixtures are subject to this classification for the woodworking operations, in addition to any other basic classification applicable to their business.

This classification excludes:

• Finishing that is subcontracted out to a prefinishing contractor or performed by the general or specialty construction contractor at the job site, which is to be reported in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• The installation of the items manufactured in this classification which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• The manufacture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905;

• The manufacture of metal cabinets which is to be reported separately in classification 3402;

• Lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903;

• Veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and

• Sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

Special note: Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of cabinets, countertops, and fixtures may make other wood products such as doors, windows, moldings, and/or furniture as an incidental activity to the main business. The manufacture of these incidental products is included within the scope of classification 2907-00. Furniture is generally moveable and unsecured. Fixtures are usually secured, stationary, permanently built-in objects. Even though some fixtures may be secured to a wall or floor, they are not intended to be relocated, unlike furniture which is frequently and more easily arranged.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-2907, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2907, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-57001, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-57001, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-57001, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57001, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-57001, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-57001, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-57001, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57001, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

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 separately 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-2908, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2908, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-57002, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-2909 Classification 2909.

2909-00 Woodenware - Household and sporting goods N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in light woodworking, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), for the manufacture of woodenware household goods, sporting goods, and decorative woodenware items that require a minimal amount of cutting, shaping, drilling, sanding, assembling, and finishing.

Wooden items produced in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Archery bows and arrow shafts;
- Baseball bats;
- Bases for turntables;
- Basketball backboards;
- Bobbins and spools;
- Boomerangs;
- Bowls;
- Broom and brush handles;
- Candle holders;
- Coat hangers;
- Crutches;
- Cutting boards;
- Drapery woodenware (rods, brackets, supports, rings);
- Frames (picture and mirror);
- Games;
- Gift boxes;
- Hat blocks;
- Hockey sticks;

- House numbers;
- Knife holders;
- Magazine racks;
- Oars;
- Paddles;
- Pegs;
- Pool or shuffleboard cues;
- Recipe boxes;
- Rolling pins;
- Salad forks;
- Speaker shells;
- Spice racks;
- Tissue holders;
- Tobacco pipes;
- Toothpicks;
- Towel bars;
- Toys;
- Trophy and plaque bases;
- Window blinds and shades.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Dowels;
- Glue;
- Molding stock;
- Plywood;
- Ready-made components;
- Screws;
- Small nails;
- Staples.

Wood shop machinery and pneumatic or hand tools used include, but are not limited to:

- Band saws;
- Belt sanders;
- Boring machines;
- Brushes;
- Circular saws;
- Drill presses;
- Drills;
- Edge sanders;
- Finger jointer;
- Glue guns;
- Jig saws;
- Miter saws;
- Nail guns;
- Routers;
- Screw guns;
- Shapers;
- Shaping tools;
- Spray or paint guns;
- Staple guns;
- Table saws.

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

- Assembling ready-made components;
- Finishing products by applying paint, stain, lacquer or varnish, or hand dipping or rubbing;

• Work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification.

In most cases, products are small and the manufacturers do not provide installation.

Exclusions:

• All activities away from the shop or plant are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• Manufacturing or assembly of wood products such as, but not limited to, molding stock, outdoor playground equipment, marine floats and docks, gazebos, solariums, saunas, ladders, or cable spools from dimension lumber are classified in the applicable classifications.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-2909, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57003, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-57003, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-57003, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57003, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-3101 Classification 3101.

3101-05 Ready mix concrete dealers

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the mixing and delivery of ready mix concrete for all types of residential and commercial projects.

Projects include, but are not limited to:

• Bridges;
• Dams;
• Driveways;
• Foundations;
• Roadways;
• Slabs;
• Swimming pools;
• Walkways;
• Walls.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Operating a plant location with a supply of sand, gravel, pebbles, broken stones or slag, and various ingredients to produce bonding adhesives such as cement;

• Pit and crusher operations when all sand and gravel produced is used by the dealer to manufacture concrete mix;

• Premixing concrete at the plant location;

• Loading of premixed concrete into a delivery truck;

• Operating concrete ready mix trucks and/or concrete pump trucks as part of the delivery service;

• Loading of raw unmixed ingredients such as cement, sand, gravel, pebbles, broken stones and water into a concrete truck and mixed in a revolving or rotating drum in transit to the project site;

• Discharging concrete from the drum with the use of a metal chute;

• Transferring concrete into the bed of a concrete pump truck for pumping;

• Related sales of tools, equipment, and building materials such as bricks or concrete blocks.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged in the commercial production and/or digging of sand, gravel or stone not in connection with a ready mix dealer are classified in 0112;

• Concrete pump truck services not in connection with a ready mix dealer are classified in 3506.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-3101, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-3101, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-571, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-571, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-571, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-571, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-571, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-571, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-571, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-571, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3102 Classification 3102.

3102-04 Stone wool insulation: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing mineral wool insulation from siliceous materials.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Glass;
• Rock;
• Slag;
• Other siliceous materials.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Blowing hot air or steam through molten rock or slag in a special furnace.

• Drawing molten glass at high speeds through orifices, then subjecting it to jets of high pressure steam which break the glass filaments into fine fibers to produce fiberglass insulation material.

• Shredding the material into a mass of fine intertwined fibers to form the wool.

• Forming and shipping the final product, such as granules which are bagged, or flat sheets which are cut to size, enclosed in paper or foil, and packaged.

• Incidental rock, slag, and glass crushing.

Exclusions:

• Digging or quarrying of raw materials is classified in the classification appropriate to the work being performed.

• Manufacturing asbestos products is classified in 3104.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3102, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-3102, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-572, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-572, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-572, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-572, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-572, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3103 Classification 3103.

3103-01 Cement or lime: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of cement or lime.

Cement is a mixture of various granulated raw materials. Cement may be sold dry or mixed with water and coarse aggregate to make concrete.

Raw materials may include:

- Alumina;
- Clay;
- Gypsum;
- Iron ore;
- Limestone;
- Shale;
- Silica sand;
- Slate.

The cement manufacturing process includes:

- Crushing and grinding the raw materials into a powder state;
- Blending materials with water to create a slurry;
- Kiln burning at high temperatures which chemically changes the mixture;
- Combining the mixture with gypsum;
- Grinding into the final product.

Lime production involves a process similar to cement manufacturing, using crushing and blending machinery and large kilns.

Cement and lime manufacturers may own a limestone quarry as it is the major component of both products.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in quarrying of raw material are reported separately in classification 1704;
- Ready mix concrete dealers are classified in 3101;
- Manufacturing of concrete products is classified in 3105.

3103-02 Lightweight aggregate building or insulation material: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of lightweight aggregate building material or insulation material.

Types of products covered by this classification include, but are not limited to:

• Expanded shale aggregate;
• Fiberglass;
• Magnesite;
• Perlite;
• Pozzolan;
• Vermiculite.

The manufacturing process includes crushing of raw materials and blending and heating of materials in large furnaces.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in quarrying of raw material are reported separately in classification 1704;

• Manufacturing fiberglass products is classified in the appropriate manufacturing classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3103, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-573, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-573, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-573, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-573, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3104, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-574, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-574, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-574, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-574, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-574, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-574, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3105 Classification 3105.

3105-06 Concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tiles and beams manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, tiles, and beams.

This classification does not apply to the manufacture of these products when done by construction contractors for use in the construction project.

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

• Receiving raw materials from others. Raw materials include sand, gravel, cement, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire, rods, and, in some cases, plastics.

• Mixing raw materials with water.
• Feeding the mixture of raw materials and water into molds or forming machines.
• Inserting heavy mesh wire or rods into the molds for strength.
• Steam drying the formed products.
• Placing dried products in the yard for curing.
• Shipping products.

Exclusions:
• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying, or excavation classification;
• Worker hours engaged in installation or erection of products manufactured under this classification are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
• Manufacturing concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, septic tanks, and concrete products not classified elsewhere is classified in 3105-07;
• Manufacturing statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete is classified in 3509;
• Manufacturing brick or clay products is classified in 3501.

Special note: This classification differs from classification 3509 "statuary or ornament manufacturing" in that products manufactured in classification 3105 are rough, do not require perfect finishes, and are generally for construction use; products manufactured in classification 3509 are for decorative purposes, are usually lighter weight, and have smoother or more perfect finishes than the concrete products manufactured in classification 3105.

3105-07 Concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, concrete septic tanks, and concrete products, N.O.C. manufacturing

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in the manufacture of concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, septic tanks and other concrete products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).
This classification does not apply to the manufacture of these products when done by construction contractors for use in the construction project.

Concrete products manufactured include, but are not limited to:
• Burial vaults;
• Caskets;
• Catch basin covers;
• Chimney caps;
• Coffins;
• Columns;
• Incinerators;
• Irrigation pipes;
• Manhole covers;
• Monuments;
• Panels;
• Pier footings;
• Septic tanks;
• Sewer pipes;
• Tubs.

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

• Receiving raw materials from others. Raw materials include sand, gravel, cement, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire, rods, and, in some cases, plastics.

• Mixing raw materials with water.

• Feeding the mixture of raw materials and water into molds or forming machines.

• Inserting heavy mesh wire or rods into the molds for strength.

• Steam drying the formed products.

• Placing dried products in the yard for curing.

• Shipping products.

• Manufacturing concrete panels generally involves the cutting and welding of metal to form a frame to which concrete fiberboard is attached. The fabrication of the metal framing is included within the scope of this classification when performed by employees of an employer engaged in manufacturing concrete panels.

• Additional steps may involve applying an adhesive to the frame and attaching decorative material such as crushed rock, gravel, ceramic tile, or brick.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying, or excavation classification;

• Worker hours engaged in installation or erection of products manufactured under this classification are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• Manufacturing concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tiles, and beams is classified in 3105-06;

• Manufacturing statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete is classified in 3509;

• Manufacturing brick or clay products is classified in 3501.

Special note: This classification differs from classification 3509 "statuary and ornament manufacturing" in that products manufactured in classification 3105 are rough, do not require perfect finishes, and are generally for construction use; products manufactured in classification 3509 are for decorative purposes, are usually lighter weight, and have smoother or more perfect finishes than the concrete products manufactured in classification 3105.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3105, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3105, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-575, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-575, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-575, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-575, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3303 Classification 3303.

3303-07 Fish dealers - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of fresh fish and shellfish over the counter. Refrigerated show cases display the fresh fish available for sale by the pound. Retail fish dealers typically purchase a supply of fish and shellfish, such as finfish,

bottomfish, shrimp, crabs, oysters and clams, from wholesale seafood processing, packing or repackaging dealers, and clean, cut, trim, portion, shuck, package, and weigh the products for consumer use. This classification includes the packaging of whole herring, minnow and anchovy which are used primarily as bait fish. The packaging operation involves placing whole fresh fish side by side on a tray which is then sealed in clear plastic, weighed and placed in cold storage until delivery. Bait may be sold retail or wholesale. The incidental sale of items such as seasonings, spices, snack foods, and condiments is also included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in fish processing, packing and repackaging operations on a wholesale or combined wholesale/retail basis which are to be reported separately in classification 3304; establishments engaged in the raising, harvesting and subsequent processing and packing of shellfish which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classifications; and establishments engaged in the cold storage or locker operations of products owned by others which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable.

3303-08 Meat and poultry dealers - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of fresh, frozen or cured meat and poultry over the counter. Refrigerated show cases display fresh meat and poultry for sale by the pound. Retail meat and poultry dealers typically purchase their supply of meat or poultry from wholesale dealers, and cut, trim, portion, package, weigh and label the products for consumer use. The incidental sale of items such as seasonings, spices, condiments, milk, and bread is also included in this classification. The retail meat and poultry market may be located in a single building, a grocery store, or other multipurpose building, but independently owned and operated by the meat and poultry dealer.

This classification excludes custom meat cutting operations, including farm kill, which are to be reported separately in classification 4302; cold storage or locker operations which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable when conducted as a separate and distinct business; and wholesale or combined wholesale/retail meat, fish and poultry dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-57602, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-57602, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57602, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-57602, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-57602, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-57602, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-3304 Classification 3304.

3304-00 Fish processors, packers and repackagers - Wholesale or combined wholesale/retail

Applies to establishments engaged in processing, packaging, and repackaging fish such as salmon, cod, whitefish, halibut, tuna, and/or shellfish when conducted by a wholesale or combined wholesale/retail operation. Typically, fish will arrive at a port via a commercial fishing vessel. Before the load of fish is accepted the wholesaler will inspect the commercial fishing vessel's records to ensure that the fish were caught, handled and stored in accordance with all applicable laws. The fish is then unloaded, identified, inspected for quality, weighed and stored in a refrigerated area or a freezer to await further disposition. Fish are processed, packed and repackaged as requested by the customers. Processing may include, but is not limited to, cutting, filleting, cooking, and/or canning. The fish may be sold to fish and meat markets, supermarkets, grocery stores, restaurants, or other wholesale dealers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the cold storage or locker operations of products owned by others which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable; establishments engaged in the raising, harvesting and subsequent processing and packing of shellfish which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classifications; and establishments engaged exclusively in retail fish activities, or the packaging of whole minnow, herring, or anchovy (not processed), which are to be reported separately in classification 3303.

3304-01 Meat and/or poultry dealers - Wholesale or combined wholesale/retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or combined wholesale/retail distribution of fresh, frozen, cured, or smoked meat or poultry. Wholesale dealers generally purchase meat (whole, half, or quarter carcasses) from slaughterhouses, and poultry from poultry processing plants. The meat or poultry is cut into steaks, chops, roasts, fillets or poultry parts, for sale to commercial or institutional customers such as restaurants, hotels, grocery stores, meat and poultry markets, hospitals, and prisons. Wholesale dealers typically do not have display cases for the meat or poultry and receive orders by telephone or by mail. This classification includes the processing and butchering of poultry.

This classification excludes meat products manufacturing, canning or dehydrating, and packing house or slaughterhouse operations, which are to be reported separately in classification 4301; custom meat cutting operations, including farm kill, which are to be reported separately in classification 4302; cold storage or locker operations which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable, when conducted as a separate and distinct business; establishments engaged in processing, packaging, and repackaging fish which are to be reported separately in classification 3304-00; and retail meat, fish and poultry dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3303.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-3304, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-57603, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57603, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-57603, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority:

RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-57603, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-3309 Classification 3309.

3309-02 Golf cart sales/rental dealers

Applies to:

Dealers that sell, rent, or repair go carts, golf carts or golf cart trailers.

These businesses may also sell other incidental items such as:

- Boat motors;
- Canoes;
- Chain saws;
- Helmets;
- Lawn and garden equipment;
- Portable generators;
- Protective outerwear;
- Replacement parts;
- Small gasoline engines;
- Snow blowers; and
- Water pumps.

Occupations include:

- Service and repair personnel;
- Service managers;
- Parts department employees who also provide service and repair;
- Lot attendants who wash, fuel and prep vehicles, and keep service area organized; and
- Regional service reps who provide factory training to local dealer shop mechanics.

Special note: If all conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met, businesses in this classification with sales staff may qualify for classification 6301-00. See WAC 296-17-31018(2).

Special note: While most businesses in this classification have an inventory of parts which they use to service and repair customer vehicles, some also have a store selling a full line of parts, accessories, and clothing. Businesses in this classification that also have a store selling a full line of parts, accessories and clothing may also be assigned classification 6309 when the store is physically separated from the repair shop, there is no interchange of labor between the service department and the store, and when sales of parts are primarily for off-premises (do it yourself) repair.

Exclusions:

- Sales or rental of automobiles, motor homes, or travel trailers are classified in 3411;
- Businesses selling boats, boat trailers and motors as described in 3414 are classified in 3414;
- Sales or rental of durable medical equipment or mobility aids are classified in 6306;
- Rental of boats is classified in 3414, 6208, 6209, or 6406 as applicable;
- Sales or rental of heavy commercial or industrial equipment are classified in 6409;

• Businesses selling lawn and garden equipment as described in 6309 are classified in 6309;
• Sales or rental of bicycles are classified in 6309; and
• Businesses that repair lawn and garden equipment and small engines as described in 3402 are classified in 3402.

3309-03 Motorized cycles and recreational vehicle dealers

Applies to:

Dealers that sell, rent, or repair:
• All-terrain vehicles (ATV);
• Jet skis;
• Motorcycles;
• Motor scooters; and
• Snowmobiles.

These businesses may also sell other incidental items such as:
• Boat motors;
• Canoes;
• Chain saws;
• Helmets;
• Lawn and garden equipment;
• Portable generators;
• Protective outerwear;
• Replacement parts;
• Small gasoline engines;
• Snow blowers; and
• Water pumps.

Occupations include:
• Service and repair personnel;
• Service managers;
• Parts department employees who also provide service and repair;
• Lot attendants who wash, fuel and prep vehicles, and keep service area organized;
• Motorcycle dismantlers (motorcycle wrecking yards); and
• Regional service reps who provide factory training to local dealer shop mechanics.

Special note: If all conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met, businesses in this classification with sales staff may qualify for classification 6301-00. See WAC 296-17-31018(2).

Special note: While most businesses in this classification have an inventory of parts which they use to service and repair customer vehicles, some also have a store selling a full line of parts, accessories, and clothing. Businesses in this classification that also have a store selling a full line of parts, accessories and clothing may also be assigned classification 6309 when the store is physically separated from the repair shop, there is no interchange of labor between the service department and the store, and when sales of parts are primarily for off-premises (do it yourself) repair.

Exclusions:
• Sales or rental of automobiles, motor homes, or travel trailers are classified in 3411;
• Businesses selling boats, boat trailers, and motors as described in 3414 are classified in 3414;
• Sales or rental of durable medical equipment or mobility aids are classified in 6306;

• Rental of boats is classified in 3414, 6208, 6209, or 6406 as applicable;
• Sales or rental of heavy commercial or industrial equipment are classified in 6409;
• Businesses selling lawn and garden equipment as described in 6309 are classified in 6309;
• Sales or rental of bicycles are classified in 6309; and
• Businesses that repair lawn and garden equipment and small engines as described in 3402 are classified in 3402.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-3309, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3309, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-3309, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3309, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-578, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-578, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-578, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-578, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-578, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3402 Classification 3402.

3402-02 Pump, safe, scale, auto jack, water meter, air compressor and elevator: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture or assemble pumps, safes, scales, auto jacks, water meters, air compressors, and elevators and associated electronic components.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Welding;
• Machining;
• General mechanical and electrical work;
• Assembly work.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Hand tools;
• Lathes;
• Mills;
• Drills;
• Grinders;
• Saws;
• Welders;
• Punches;
• Shears;
• Compression equipment;
• Pressure testers.

Note: Machinery/equipment could be manual or computer numeric controlled (CNC).

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Brass screws and rubber washers;
• Metals of all types, gauges, sizes, shapes and dimensions.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours or businesses installing or repairing safes must be reported separately in classification 0607;

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in installing, servicing or repairing elevators must be reported separately in classification 0602;

• Worker hours or businesses installing pumps must be reported in the applicable classification;

• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-05 Machine shops, N.O.C., job shops, tool sharpening, mobile welding shops, storage battery manufacturing, assembly or repair, multimedia blasting, die casting, and heat treating metal

Applies to:

Businesses with general machine shop operations not covered by another class. This classification also applies to the manufacture, assembly or repair of storage batteries, tool sharpening, multimedia blasting, die-casting and heat-treating.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Tool sharpening;

• Welding;

• Mobile welding shops;

• Machining;

• Multimedia blasting:

- *Multimedia (such as, but not limited to, glass, plastic and sand) blasting operations which strip paint or other coatings from metal or fiberglass. Most of the blasting operations in this classification are done on automobiles, but it also applies to establishments that perform blasting on items such as, but not limited to, barbecue grills, and cast iron pieces. Multimedia blasting processes in this classification are performed in a shop, use less air pressure and media with softer finishes than other blasting operations.*

• Die casting:

- *Die-casting is a manufacturing process for producing accurately dimensioned, sharply defined metal products, which are referred to as "die castings." "Dies" are the steel molds used to mass-produce the product. The process begins when ingots of various metal alloys are melted in die casting machines. The machine forces the metal into the die under hydraulic or pneumatic pressure. The casting quickly solidifies in the die, and is automatically ejected by the machine, and the cycle starts again. The castings are cleaned by grinding or sanding, which also removes any excess metal "flash." Many die casting manufacturers maintain their own machine shop for making the dies. Die making, when done as a part of die casting operations, is included within the scope of this classification.*

• Heat treating:

- *Process may use computer numeric controlled (CNC) ovens or furnaces. The oven may heat up to 1200 degrees Fahrenheit and a furnace*

may heat up to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. The metal(s) is placed on a platform; the platform is hydraulically moved into the first chamber and the door is automatically closed. At this time, the oxygen is burned from the chamber. Then the second chamber door is opened and the metal enters the oven/furnace. Depending upon the specifications, the heat treating process usually takes six to sixteen hours. When the metal is finished in the heating chamber, it returns automatically to the first chamber. Then the platform lowers and the metals are dipped into a cooling agent. Once the metals are cooled to room temperature the platform rises, the door opens, and the materials are removed. The process is essentially the same without using computer numeric controlled (CNC) heat-treating equipment except that, rather than being hydraulically operated, the machine operators move the metals through the system. Many establishments do not produce a product, but heat-treat a variety of products to customer specifications.

• Storage battery, manufacture, assembly or repair:

- Lead ingots, weighing 20-25 pounds, are melted and poured into a mold or casting machine. After the grids are cooled lead oxide is then pumped onto each side of a grid and cured by baking in an oven of about 300-400 degrees F. The plates are then assembled by placing a negative separator (zinc) between a positive separator (copper), and so forth until there are enough of these cells to form the battery. Next, they are sent to a burning machine that cures the paste and plates. After the burning process, the plates are placed into a plastic or hard rubber box-like container and cured for two or three days. The plates are welded together and the top is attached to the body of the battery case with an epoxy glue. Diluted sulfuric acid is added to the battery and then it is put on a charger. The battery is then cleaned and packed for shipping.

Special note: The term "job shop" is an industry term that means the shop will produce products to customer specifications.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Mills;
• Lathes;
• Grinders;
• Saws;
• Welding equipment;
• Inspection equipment;
• Material handling equipment;
• Casting machines;
• Burning machines;
• Ovens or furnaces;
• Steel molds;
• Hand tools;
• Air tools;
• Compressors;
• Portable welding equipment;
• Mobile welding equipment.

- Are used exclusively to repair machinery or equipment. A "mobile shop" in this classification usually means a van or pickup pulling a utility trailer equipped with hand tools, specialty tools, air tools, a compressor, and a portable welding unit. The machinery or equipment is usually repaired at the customer's location; however, sometimes the broken part is removed and taken back to the shop for repair.

Note: Machinery/equipment could be manual or computer numeric controlled (CNC).

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Metals of all types, gauges, sizes, shapes and dimensions;
- Plastics.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours or businesses sandblasting buildings or structures must be reported separately in classification 0504;
- Worker hours or businesses repairing buildings and structures must be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification;
- Worker hours or businesses doing mechanical repair (such as, on engines or electrical systems) must be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Manufacturing dies for others, is classified in 3402-74;
- Manufacturing dry cell (flashlight type) batteries, is classified in 3602;
- Battery sales and installation, are classified in the applicable automotive services classification;
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification, with the exception of mobile welding operations.

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

3402-06 Power saw, lawn and garden equipment, small motor, N.O.C: Repair

Applies to:

Businesses that repair small power tools, small motors powered by gas or diesel, outboard marine engines, and lawn and garden equipment not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Hand and air tools.

Classification 3402-06 is assigned in conjunction with a store classification for establishments that have a store operation and repair the type of items they sell. Classification 3402-06 may also be assigned to a manufacturer representative who performs warranty repairs.

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.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours or businesses repairing electrical motors are classified in 5201;
- Activities away from the shop or plant which must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-14 Furnace, heater, radiator, wood, propane, or pellet stoves: Manufacturing

Applies to:
Businesses that manufacture furnaces, radiators, wood, propane, or pellet burning stoves or similar heating fixtures.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Hand tools;
- Solder guns;
- Punches;
- Lathes;
- Saws.

Note: Machinery/equipment could be manual or computer numeric controlled (CNC).

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Sheet metal;
- Plate metal;
- Aluminum;
- Stainless steel.

Note: Establishments in this classification may have separate areas for electronic assembly and/or painting.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing radiators for automobiles or trucks, is classified in 3402-48;
- Manufacturing baseboard heaters, is classified in 3404;
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-26 Saw blade and abrasive wheel: Manufacturing, assembly or sharpening

Applies to:
Businesses that manufacture abrasive wheels, and businesses that manufacture, assemble, or sharpen saw blades such as, but not limited to, those used in circular saws, band saws, ripsaws, keyhole saws, and handsaws such as hacksaws or meat saws.

Abrasive wheel manufacturing operations often include a laboratory where carbon and other materials are mixed together to form the abrasive edges of the wheels.

Note: Businesses in this classification may also perform incidental sharpening services for items such as, but not limited to, tools, scissors, and knives.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Saws;
- Mills;
- Drills;
- Hand tools.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- High tensile steel;
- Carbide tipped blades.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Repair or sharpening of chain saws, is classified in 3402-06;
- Manufacture or repair of electrical saws, is classified in 5201;
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-29 Nut, bolt, screw, nail, tack, rivet, eyelet spike, needle, bedspring, wire mattress, N.O.C.: Manufacturing; sprinkler head, speedometer, carburetor: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture nuts, bolts, screws, nails, tacks, rivets, eyelets, spikes, needles, bedspring, and wire mattresses not covered by another classification. N.O.C. This classification also applies to businesses that manufacture or assemble sprinkler heads, speedometers, or carburetors. Rebuilding carburetors is also included in this classification.

The carburetor rebuilding may be performed on vehicles that are driven or towed into the shop, or on carburetors that have been already removed from the vehicles.

Businesses in this classification may have separate areas for deburring, inspecting, packing and shipping.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Saws;
- Shears;
- Presses;
- Chuckers;
- Threading and tapping machines;
- Hand tools;
- Air tools;
- Diagnostic scopes;
- Drill press;
- Coiling machines;
- Ovens.

Note: Machinery/equipment could be manual or computer numeric controlled (CNC).

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Steel rods;
- Iron rods;
- Small component parts;
- Wire.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and in-

cludes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing stuffed mattresses, is classified in 3708;
- Manufacturing handles, latches, and hinges, is classified in 3404;
- Repair of speedometers or carburetors in a vehicle, is classified in the appropriate vehicle repair classification;
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-40 Welding or cutting, N.O.C. (mobile operations limited to repair of equipment and machinery)

Applies to:
Businesses doing welding or metal cutting not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) either in the shop or at the customer's site.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Welding equipment;
- Grinders;
- Saws;
- Drills;
- Material handling equipment.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Steel;
- Aluminum alloys.

This classification also includes "mobile shops" which are used *exclusively* to repair machinery or equipment. A "mobile shop" in this classification usually means a van or pickup pulling a utility trailer equipped with hand tools, specialty tools, air tools, a compressor, and a portable welding unit. The machinery or equipment is usually repaired at the customer's location, sometimes with the use of the customer's equipment; however, broken parts may be removed and taken back to the shop for repair.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours or businesses doing welding construction or repairs to buildings or structures must be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Worker hours or businesses doing mechanical repairs (such as, on engines and electrical systems) must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-48 Automobile or truck, radiator and heater core: Manufacturing and repair shops

Applies to:
Businesses that manufacture and/or repair automobile or truck radiator and heater cores.

Work activities in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Repair of radiators in the vehicle, or removed from vehicle;

• Radiators cleaned, air pressured, and dipped in water tank to check for leaks;
• Leaks repaired by welding the holes shut;
• Radiators dipped again to ensure the repair has been made properly;
• Cleaning radiator by sandblasting, ultra sound baths or "rodding" the radiator to remove corrosion.

Note: Manufacturer in this classification may have a die casting area and a separate electronic assembly area.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Hand tools and air tools;
• Solder guns;
• Punches;
• Welders;
• Dipping tanks;
• Hoists;
• Forklifts.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:
• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-74 Tool: Manufacturing, not hot forming or stamping; machine finishing tools, die: Manufacturing ferrous

Applies to:
Businesses doing tool manufacturing or die manufacturing, for others, from ferrous materials.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:
• Jigs;
• Fixtures and dies for metal work;
• Wrenches;
• Screw drivers;
• Hammers;
• Torque wrenches;
• Pliers;
• Sockets;
• Cutting tools used in lathes, mills, rotors and saws.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Air and hand tools;
• Polishers;
• Sharpeners;
• Grinders;
• Inspection equipment;
• Mills;
• Lathes;
• Shapers;
• Sharpeners;
• Drill presses.

Note: Machinery/equipment could be manual or computer numeric controlled (CNC).

Businesses may have a galvanizing and/or electroplating area for the finish work, which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Tool forging by hot forming or stamping is classified in 5106;
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-77 Auto, truck, semi-trailer and bus body: Manufacturing; travel trailer body: Manufacturing or repair; automobile or motorcycle: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to:
Businesses that manufacture auto, truck, and bus bodies, or that manufacture or repair travel trailer bodies or cargo containers, or that manufacture or assemble automobiles or motorcycles.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Welding operations;
- Using cutting torches;
- Operating milling, cutting and turning machines;
- Assembly operations performed with air and hand tools;
- Repair or replace hydraulic units;
- Shops may have a finish sanding area as well as a paint area where the vehicle bodies are sprayed with primer, a body bonding material, or a finish coat of paint.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Welders;
- Cutting torches;
- Air or hand tools;
- CNC machinery (computer numeric controlled);
- Saws;
- Grinders;
- Drill presses;
- Shears;
- Breaks;
- Hydraulic presses;
- Iron workers;
- Grinders;
- Hoists;
- Cranes and forklifts.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Steel or aluminum, varying in thickness, 16 gauge to plate metal up to one inch thick;
- Shapes include sheet metal, tubes, solid rod or I-beams.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this

classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-85 Auto or truck parts; machining or rebuild not in vehicle

Applies to:
Businesses that machine or rebuild auto or truck parts that are not in the vehicle.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Water pumps;
• Fuel pumps;
• Transmissions;
• Heads;
• Brake drums;
• Ball joints;
• Rear ends;
• Sockets;
• Pulleys;
• Shafts;
• Fittings;
• Flywheels;
• Bearings.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Mills;
• Lathes;
• Grinders;
• Sanders;
• Presses;
• Welders;
• Balancing equipment.

Note: Machinery/equipment could be manual or computer numeric controlled (CNC).

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.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing or rebuilding auto, truck, or aircraft engines are classified in 3402-86;

• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-86 Auto, truck, or aircraft engine, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or rebuilding

Applies to:
Businesses that manufacture or rebuild auto, truck, or aircraft engines not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including manufacturing the component parts.

Note: The basic difference between automobile, truck, and aircraft engines is the size and weight of the parts worked on.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Use specialized machines and air tools to tear the core down to an engine block;

• Rebuild the engine;

• After engine is stripped down to the engine block, it is placed in a machine called a baker which heats to approximately 600 degrees and bakes away the grease;

• After baking, the engine block is placed in a sand blaster where the surface is cleaned with very fine steel shot;

• Engine block is then placed in a large pressure washer which removes the steel shot;

• Crank and shafts are ground and turned on machinery similar to lathes;

• Heads and valves are machined on valve grinders, valve facers, and head grinders. Shops that do not have equipment to grind the crank and camshafts will contract work out to other shops, or buy new crank and camshafts.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Baker machines;
• Sand blasters;
• Pressure washers;
• Lathes;
• Valve grinders;
• Valve facers;
• Head grinders;
• Boring bars;
• Hones;
• Solvent tanks;
• Hoists;
• Forklifts.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Machining or rebuilding auto or truck parts is classified in 3402-85;

• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-94 Precision machined parts, N.O.C.: Manufacturing, gear: Manufacturing or grinding, small arms and ammunition: Manufacturing, assembly or rebuild, valve: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture precision-machined parts not covered by another classification (N.O.C); that manufacture or grind gears, that manufacture, assemble or rebuild small arms (.50 caliber or less), that manufacture or reload ammunition, or that manufacture valves.

Note: Most precision machine establishments are "job shops." Job shops make component parts for other businesses according to customer specifications, rather than manufacturing a specific product.

Work activities in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Machining;
- Grinding gears;
- Metal stamping of casings;
- Assembly;
- Inspecting;
- Cutting key slots and broaches.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Precision parts for aerospace/medical industry;
- Gears;
- Pistols;
- Rifles;
- Shotguns;
- Light machine guns;
- Valves (regulate the flow of air, gas, liquids, or loose material through structures by opening, closing or obstructing passageways. They operate manually, electronically, with compressed air, or hydraulic pressure);
- Other types of precision parts.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Manual and CNC (computer numeric controlled) mills and lathes;
- Water jet machines;
- Saws;
- Drill press/drills;
- Grinding machines;
- Gear shapers;
- Hobbers;
- Other types of CNC machinery.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Steel;
- Stainless steel;
- Aluminum;
- Titanium;
- Inconel;
- Plastics;
- Shapes include; solid blocks, flat bar, tube, angle stock.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing or repairing of heavy arms is classified in 5109;
- Gun stores are classified in 6309;
- Manufacturing valves made in a die mold is classified in 3402-74;
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3402-98 Machinery, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to:
Businesses that manufacture or assemble machinery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Finished products vary widely and range from hand held machines to those weighing thousands of pounds. For the purpose of this classification, machinery means any combination of mechanical parts constructed primarily with metal and associated electronic components.

Work activities in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting;
- Welding;
- Forming;
- Drilling;
- Riveting;
- Clamping and bolting;
- Machining.

Note: Manufacturers in this classification may have a separate electronic assembly area.

Machinery manufactured or assembled include, but are not limited to:

- Grinding machines;
- Boring machines;
- Conveyor systems;
- Wood chippers;
- Printing or bookbinding machinery;
- Confectioners or food processing machinery;
- Photo processing machinery (photo processors or film enlargers);
- Shoe or textile machinery;
- Office machinery (copiers, collators, mail/postage machines, calculators and automated letter openers);
- Cash registers;
- Sewing machines.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Lathes;
- Mills;
- Breaks;
- Shears;
- Welders;
- Presses;
- Binding machinery;
- Drills;
- Saws;
- Water jets;
- Hand and air tools.

Note: Machinery/equipment could be manual or computer numeric controlled (CNC).

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Metal in varied sizes, shapes and dimensions;
- Plastic;
- Wood.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this

classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours or businesses setting-up, installing or repairing printing, bookbinding, confectioners, or food processing machines must be reported separately in 0603;

• Worker hours or businesses installing or repairing shoe or textile machinery must be reported separately in 0603;

• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-3402, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-3402, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-3402, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-24-118, § 296-17A-3402, filed 12/1/10, effective 1/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-3402, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-3402, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3402, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-580, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-580, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-580, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-580, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-580, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-580, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-580, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-580, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-580, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-580, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3403 Classification 3403.

3403-00 Aircraft: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in aircraft manufacturing.

For the purposes of this classification "aircraft manufacturing" means the original manufacture of such aircraft as distinguished from rebuilding, modifying, or converting existing aircraft and applies *only* to the production of units that, when completed, are capable of in-

air flight as distinguished from aircraft kits to be assembled by the purchaser that are not capable of air flight when sold.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Aircraft operations incidental to the manufacture, such as test flights.

Exclusions:

• Manufacture of aircraft parts is classified in 3405, or as otherwise provided for in WAC 296-17A-3405;

• Manufacture of aircraft kits is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• Modifications, repairs or conversions made to an existing aircraft are classified in 6804;

• Assembly of aircraft kits into airplanes is classified in 6804.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3403, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-3403, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3403, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-581, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-581, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-581, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-581, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-581, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-581, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 73-22, § 296-17-581, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3404 Classification 3404.

3404-06 Metal sign: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture signs from metals lighter than 9 gauge.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Punching;
• Drilling;
• Riveting;
• Welding;
• Painting;
• Powder coating;
• Silk screening;
• All activities necessary to make a sign operative, such as, adding electrical or circuitry.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Punches;
• Presses;
• Drills;
• Shears;
• Brake presses;
• Water jets;
• Welders.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this

classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours or businesses installing or removing signs outside buildings must be reported separately in 0403;
- Worker hours or businesses installing or removing signs inside buildings must be reported separately in 0513;
- Worker hours or businesses painting or lettering signs on the inside of buildings, or painting on or applying lettering to sign "backings" that are manufactured by others must be reported separately in 4109;
- Manufacturing wood or plastic signs is classified in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process and materials;
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3404-07 Metal goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly from materials lighter than 9 gauge

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture or assemble metal goods from materials lighter than 9 gauge, that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Metal goods in this classification include, but not limited to:

- Aluminum ware;
- Brass or copper goods.

This classification also includes the mass production of products by metal stamping.

Accessory materials such as, but not limited to, electrical assembly units, glass, plastic, or wood may be used in the manufacture of stoves.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Dipping tin/metal into liquid zinc (galvanizing process);
- Cutting, drilling, punching, forming, bending, stamping, riveting and soldering/welding;
- Painting, powder coating or silk screening their products;
- Stamping and assembly work;
- Electroplating and other types of finishes;
- Electrical wiring or circuitry.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Soda/food cans;
- Garbage cans;
- Handles, latches and hinges;
- License plates;
- Pie plates;
- Pots;
- Waste baskets;
- Water heaters;
- Electric baseboard heaters;
- Electric furnaces;
- Boats (lighter than 9 gauge);
- Bicycles;
- Mail boxes;

- Buckets;
- Gutters and downspouts;
- Electric or gas cook stoves;
- Belt buckles;
- Lamp stands;
- Cooking utensils;
- Flower pots;
- Stoves;
- Skis or toboggans;
- Hardware that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Note: Products manufactured in this classification may be finished products or component parts.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Drills;
- Presses;
- Punches;
- Shears;
- Brake press;
- Welders;
- Grinders;
- Water jets;
- Brazing guns.

Note: Machinery/equipment could be manual or computer numeric controlled (CNC).

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing nuts, bolts, screws, nails, tacks, rivets, eyelets, spikes and needles is classified in 3402;
- Manufacturing stoves of metals 9 gauge or heavier is classified in 3402;
- Activities away from the shop or plant which must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3404-20 Metal furniture, shower door, showcases, coffin/casket: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to:
Businesses that manufacture or assemble furniture, shower doors, coffins or caskets made with metals lighter than 9 gauge.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting;
- Drilling;
- Punching;
- Bending;
- Riveting;
- Soldering/welding.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Coffins/caskets;

- Furniture;
- Shower doors;
- Showcases;
- File cabinets;
- Desks;
- Stands.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Punches;
- Presses;
- Drills;
- Shears;
- Brake presses;
- Welders.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing wood furniture is classified in 2905;
- Manufacturing caskets from wood or plastic, is classified in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process and material;
- Physically separated upholstery departments of establishments engaged in furniture, coffin, casket manufacturing, assembly, or finishing may be reported separately in classification 3808, provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the division of an employee's hours have been met;
- Activities away from the shop or plant which must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3404-24 Metal electric or gas lighting fixtures, lampshades or lantern: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture or assemble metal fixtures, lampshades, or lanterns from materials lighter than 9 gauge. Businesses in this classification may make a finished product or only component pieces.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Punching;
- Cutting;
- Riveting;
- Drilling;
- Welding;
- Soldering;
- Assembly work;
- Attaching electrical or gas-filled tubes.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Punches;
- Presses;
- Drills;
- Shears;
- Brake presses;
- Grinders;

• Welders.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing neon tube signs or displays that are not attached to metal backings is classified in 3602;

• Activities away from the shop or plant which must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3404-26 Aluminum window, sash, door and metal awnings: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture or assemble windows, sashes, doors, or awnings from metals lighter than 9 gauge. Accessory materials such as, but not limited to, glass, wood or plastic may be used in the assembly process.

Businesses in this classification may make a finished product or only component parts.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Punching;
• Drilling;
• Riveting;
• Bending;
• Welding;
• Painting;
• Enameling;
• Assembly work.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Punches;
• Presses;
• Drills;
• Shears;
• Brake presses;
• Grinders;
• Welders.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing vinyl window sashes is classified in 3512;

• Manufacturing wooden window sashes and doors is classified in 2903;

• Manufacturing awnings from canvas or other textiles is classified in 3802;

• Activities away from the shop or plant which must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3404-27 Auto or truck parts, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly; miscellaneous stamped parts

Applies to:
Businesses that manufacture or assemble auto or truck parts not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
- Punching;
- Drilling;
- Riveting;
- Bending;
- Welding;
- Assembly work;
- Galvanizing;
- Electroplating.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:
- Hub caps;
- Fenders;
- Trim;
- Auto or truck parts produced with metals lighter than 9 gauge (nonstamped).

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:
- Punches;
- Presses;
- Drills;
- Shears;
- Brake presses;
- Grinders;
- Welders.

This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification and includes work performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:
- Activities away from the shop or plant which must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-3404, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-3404, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-58105, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-3405 Classification 3405.

3405-02 Precision machined parts and products, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to:
Businesses manufacturing parts and products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) of various sizes and metal compositions, which are pri-

marily produced with computer numeric controlled (CNC) machinery and equipment.

Typical industries parts are produced for include, but are not limited to:

- Aerospace;
- Aircraft;
- Automotive;
- Medical;
- Scientific.

Exclusions:

- Businesses manufacturing hand tools, hardware, or similar parts or products, N.O.C. which are not primarily produced with CNC machinery and equipment;
- Foundry operations involving the preparation of casting, the pouring of metals, and shake out operations are classified in 5103.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-3405, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-3405, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3405, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-58201, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-3406 Classification 3406.

3406-00 Automotive or truck gas service stations, N.O.C.: Lube and oil change specialists, and mobile lube and oil services

Applies to establishments operating full service gasoline or diesel service stations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes cashiers. Full service includes, but is not limited to:

- Pumping gas for customers;
- Replacing wiper blades;
- Checking and/or filling the fluid levels (oil, transmission, wiper wash and antifreeze);
- Adding air to the tires.

The repairs included in this classification are:

- Oil and filter changes;
- Tune-ups;
- Replacement of brakes;
- Front end alignments;
- The repair or replacement of tires.

This also applies to establishments engaged exclusively in preventive automotive maintenance, such as, but not limited to:

- Adding air to tires;

• Changing oil and filters;
• Checking and/or filling fluid levels;
• Checking and/or replacing belts, hoses;
• Lubing chassis;
• Replacing wiper blades.

This classification excludes:

• Portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602;

• Establishments engaged in automobile or truck repair services and tune up specialists which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 6409;

• Self-service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and

• Convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410.

3406-01 Automobile or truck storage garages

Applies to establishments operating automobile or truck storage garages. Generally, these types of storage garages consist of an enclosed structure and usually with more than one level of parking. Storage garages may provide additional incidental services such as, but not limited to:

• Gasoline;
• Tune-ups;
• Washing and waxing services;
• Cashiers;
• Full-time attendants or security personnel.

This classification excludes:

• Portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602;

• Establishments providing parking lot services which are to be reported separately in classification 6704;

• Automobile or truck repair services which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 6409;

• Self-service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and

• Full service gas station services which are to be reported separately in classification 3406-00.

Special note: Storage garages applicable to this classification are distinguishable from parking lots in classification 6704 in that parking lots usually are not an enclosed structure, and they do not provide service to automobiles.

3406-04 Automobile or truck - Detailing by contractor; glass tinting; windshield repair

Applies to establishments engaged in providing automobile or truck detailing services, and to establishments engaged solely in tinting glass in automobiles, or repairing cracks, chips or bull's-eyes in windshields. This classification includes cashiers. Detailing services involve complete, in-depth cleaning of exteriors and interiors such as, but not limited to:

• Washing;
• Waxing;
• Polishing;
• Buffing;
• May also involve tinting glass;
• Vacuuming or otherwise cleaning the autos':
– Chrome work;
– Tires;
– Hub caps;
– Windows;
– Mirrors;
– Carpets;
– Seats.

This classification excludes:

• Portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602;

• Tinting or installation of automobile or truck window glass performed by a glass dealer which is to be reported separately in classification 1108;

• Glass tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to glass windows and doors in buildings which are to be reported separately in classification 0511;

• Detailing performed in connection with automobile or truck dealers, service centers or repair garages which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Detailing performed in connection with automobile or truck body and fender repair shops which is to be reported separately in classification 3412;

• Detailing performed in connection with establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment, N.O.C. which is to be reported separately in classification 6409;

• Detailing performed in connection with full service gas stations which is to be reported separately in classification 3406-00; and

• Detailing performed in connection with boat dealers or marinas which is to be reported in classification 3414.

3406-05 Automobile or truck car washes

Applies to establishments providing automobile or truck washing services. This classification includes the exterior washing, waxing, polishing or buffing, cleaning of chrome and tires, and the interior cleaning of windows, carpets, dash and seats. These services may be performed at a coin operated self-service unit, or at a full service automatic unit where the vehicle is conveyed through the line assisted by attendants. This classification includes cashiers and the sale of accessory items such as, but not limited to:

• Air fresheners;
• Beverages;
• Bottled car care products;
• Floor mats;
• Snack foods.

This classification excludes:

• Portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602;

• Washing services performed in connection with automobile or truck dealers, services centers or repair garages which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Washing services performed in connection with automobile or truck body and fender repair shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3412;

• Washing services performed in connection with establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 6409;

• Washing services performed in connection with full service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3406;

• Washing services performed in connection with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and

• Washing services performed in connection with convenience stores that have self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3406, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3406, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-3406, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3406, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-583, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-583, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-583, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-583, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-583, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-583, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-583, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-583, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-583, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3407 Classification 3407.

3407-00 Gas or oil dealers, wholesale or retail, including fuel oil, propane or butane

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the distribution of fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases (propane and butane), and gasoline on a retail or wholesale basis.

Dealers may maintain their own storage tanks on their premises and receive gas or oil through a pipeline from a refinery, by rail or tanker truck, or they may receive their supplies from a separate distribution facility.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Delivering gasoline and lubricating oils directly to retail gas stations in large tank trucks;

• Delivering fuel oil to customers by pump trucks; pumping the fuel oil into the customer's tank;
• Delivering liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) to customers by pump truck or in prefilled cylinders;
• Draining, repairing, installing, or removing of customer's oil tanks;
• Incidental mixing or blending of oil or gas with additives;
• Selling or leasing of gas appliances and maintenance contracts, including installing, maintaining, and emergency repairing of the gas appliances which is included in this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:
• Repair, installation, or removal of underground oil storage tanks by a contractor is classified in 0108;
• Installation or repair of furnaces by a contractor is classified in 0307;
• Construction or repair of exterior commercial storage tanks by a contractor is classified in 0508.

3407-02 Processing waste oils, solvents, antifreeze, paints, and similar materials; dewatering sludge; advanced recycling of plastics and tires; on-site oil filtering

Applies to:
• Businesses processing waste oils, used solvents, antifreeze, paints, and similar hazardous materials;
• Businesses providing mobile dewatering services to waste sludge producers through the use of mobile decanter centrifuges;
• Businesses for the advanced recycling of plastics and tires;
• Mobile recycling units engaged in similar activities are included in this classification, whether on ships, in industrial plants, or at gas or oil storage facilities.

Processes include, but are not limited to:
• Sampling the waste material for laboratory testing so the composition of the substance is known prior to pick up and processing;
• Picking up or accepting delivery from customers, which may be in drums or in tanker trucks;
• Pumping incoming oil into waste oil storage tanks where water settles out;
• Heating the oil in treatment tanks to boil off remaining water and vaporize gases;
• Using chemical methods of recycling oil is also included in this classification;
• Recycling solvents and antifreeze through a distilling process for reuse;
• Dewatering sludge to concise quality specifications as determined by the client;
• Advanced recycling of plastics and tires similar in process to a small refinery: Either pelletized or shredded plastic material made from used consumer materials, or shredded used tire material may be used; the plastic or tire material is fed into a retort which decomposes the material using heat without oxygen, so the material is not burned; as the hot vapor gas cools, it is condensed into oil;
• On-site oil filtering, which includes filtering the oil through a filtering mechanism and then back into its original tank.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Oil which can be used in industrial burners or for cutter fuel;
• Dewatered sludge can be used in a wide variety of applications such as composting and land reclamation. The ultimate disposal of the dewatered sludge is provided by either a subcontractor or by the client;
• Oil from the plastic processing is shipped to refineries where it will be refined further into plastic base material;
• Oil from the chipped tires is usually sold to oil blending companies.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Flatbed, tanker, or other specialized trucks;
• Centrifuges and control instrumentation that is highly specialized and designed specifically for the dewatering of sludge;
• Mobile decanter centrifuge installations include dredging and pumping equipment, flocculation systems, and portable electrical supply;
• Filtering systems;
• Retorts - Which decompose the material using heat without oxygen;
• Treatment tanks;
• Waste oil storage tanks.

Exclusions:
• Worker hours unloading and setting up the equipment at a new job site, and tearing it down and loading it on trucks to haul it to the next job site (the "rig up/down" process) must be reported separately in classification 0603;
• Worker hours processing or handling hazardous/toxic material, not described above, such as processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land - Classification 0101), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials must be reported separately in classification 4305.

3407-03 Oil refining - Petroleum, including manufacture of products from oil; gasohol - Distilling or refining

Applies to:
• Businesses operating oil refineries;
• Preliminary separation of crude oil (called "topping") at a well site by a contractor.

Processes include, but are not limited to:
• Receiving crude oil by pipeline, truck, or tanker ship;
• Refining processes involving four basic steps: Separation, conversion, treating, and blending; these processes are highly automated;
• Distributing to customers.

Included within the scope of this classification are any additional processing methods used to produce the finished secondary products.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Distillation towers;
• Intermediate storage;
• Pipelines;
• Processing units;
• Receiving tanks.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Asphalt;
- Fuel oil;
- Gasohol;
- Gasoline;
- Kerosene;
- Lubricating oils;
- Natural gas.

Exclusions:

- Oil refinery maintenance by a contractor is classified in 0603;
- Cleaning of storage tanks by a contractor is classified in 0504;
- Operation of an oil well or pipeline, and incidental preliminary separation of crude oil ("topping") at the well site is classified in 3407-05;
- Worker hours constructing an oil refinery or storage tanks must be reported separately in classification 0508.

3407-05 Gas or oil well operation; oil or gas pipeline operation

Applies to:

Businesses operating oil or gas wells or pipelines, whether operated by the owner or a contractor.

Pipelines may be used to transport crude oil from a well to a refinery, or processed oil from a refinery to a remote storage facility or customer.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Land clearing and excavation to create slush pits and fire walls;
- Pipe laying;
- Equipment installation and operation;
- Preliminary separation of crude oil;
- All routine operation and maintenance for wells, above and below ground pipelines, feeder and distribution lines, pumping stations, storage facilities, meters, and monitoring equipment;
- Monitoring of oil or gas production when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Meters and monitoring equipment;
- Oil, gas, and water pumps.

Exclusions:

- Oil or gas pipeline operations in connection with an oil refinery is classified in 3407-03;
- Derrick, storage tank, or oil refinery construction is classified in 0508;
- Oil well drilling is classified in 0103;
- Excavation by a contractor is classified in 0101;
- Pipe laying by a contractor is classified in 0107;
- Cleaning of storage tanks by a contractor is classified in 0504;
- Machinery or equipment maintenance by a contractor is classified in 0603;
- Above or below ground pipe installation by contractors is classified in 0107;
- Worker hours installing pumps or monitoring equipment must be reported separately in classification 0603.

3407-07 Oil or gas wells - Cementing

Applies to:

Businesses providing cementing services to oil and gas well drilling operations.

Cementing is required to fill the space between the outer edge of the hole being drilled and the metal casing which is being installed in segments to line the hole.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Pumping mixed cement, under pressure, down into the casing. When it reaches the bottom of the existing hole, the continuing pressure forces it upward around the outside of the casing to the top of the hole or to where it will meet the last segment to have been cemented. This will serve to keep the casing stable and also to prevent any leakage of oil or gas from the casing into the surrounding soil when the well is operational;

• Cementing contractors can use the drilling derrick already in place to support their machinery;

• Filling the entire well hole with cement, after the casing is disassembled and removed, when the well is no longer operational.

Exclusions:

• Oil or gas well cementing done by employees of an oil well drilling contractor is classified in 0103.

3407-17 Asphalt, bitumen dealers; asphalt or tar - Distilling or refining; asphalt roofing material – Manufacturing; asphalt paving material - Manufacturing

Applies to:

• Businesses producing commercial asphalt or tar;

• Businesses manufacturing asphalt mixtures used in the preparation of building or roofing papers and shingles from raw materials purchased from others;

• Businesses manufacturing asphalt mixtures used for road paving operations from raw materials purchased from others;

• Businesses operating as dealers of asphalt and bitumen which can be either a by-product of petroleum refining or found in naturally occurring deposits.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Refining asphalt or tar to a liquid or semiliquid;

• Separating the asphalt or tar - Low grade crude oil, petroleum distillate (by-product of oil refining operations) and coal-tar oil must be treated in a heat exchange system and still before undergoing a final processing in a fractioning tower (a process also used in oil refining);

• Incidental distillation of asphalt flux;

• Grinding and mixing raw asphalt and bitumen with sand, gravel, or limestone;

• Manufacturing asphalt roofing materials - Some plants are fully automated, with controls, gauges, and valves housed in a separate room. Liquid asphalt flux, purchased from refineries, is hauled in by tanker trucks owned either by the refineries or the manufacturer, and is pumped directly into "air stills" or into holding tanks. An oxidation process takes place in the air stills. The asphalt flux is heated, then pumped into cooling tanks before it is pumped through pipes to a bulk loading/delivery station or to another area for further use.

The processed hot asphalt may also be pumped into a blending tank where it can be blended with mineral spirits or naphtha to produce "cut-back" asphalt which is used in "cold asphalt" applications, or mixed with water to obtain an emulsified asphalt which "sets up" when it cools;

• Manufacturing asphalt impregnated felt roofing paper - Large rolls of felt paper are unrolled and automatically fed into a saturation tank where the paper is impregnated with the hot asphalt mixture. The paper then goes through several large rollers for cooling and smoothing, and is finally cut to size and rolled to produce rolls of asphalt coated felt roofing paper ready for use;

• Manufacturing asphalt fiberglass shingles - Limestone is delivered in bulk by suppliers' trucks and blown pneumatically into storage tanks. In the production processes it goes through a heater and is then mixed with the liquid asphalt. The production line starts with huge rolls of fiberglass which are fed continuously (roll ends spliced together automatically) into the process. The asphalt mixture is crushed into both sides of the fiberglass by large rollers and the excess asphalt scraped off. Granules are applied to the top side and sand is applied to the back side of the asphalt coated fiberglass. The coated fiberglass is then run through coolers. Granules are pressed into the coating and the material is fed/hung into "loopers" for additional cooling. After cooling, the coated material is automatically cut into strips, cut to specified width and length, "dragon teeth" (notches) cut, asphalt applied to the back of the "dragon teeth," then the "teeth" applied to the shims, and the asphalt shingle is complete;

• Manufacturing asphalt paving mixture - Plants are usually fully automated and controlled from a central control room overlooking the production area. Sand and gravel may be obtained from the producer's own gravel pit or purchased from independent suppliers. Liquid asphalt is obtained directly from either the refineries or from an asphalt dealer. Suppliers usually deliver raw materials to the manufacturing plant.

In a *batch plant*, each batch is made separately. The stored aggregate is loaded into hoppers, then carried by conveyor through a dust collecting system prior to entering the dryer drum. In the dryer drum the aggregate is dried and heated to specified temperatures before being conveyed to the "batcher" where it is screened, then stored in bins. Heated liquid asphalt is weighed to precise specifications required for that batch. Measured amounts of aggregate and liquid asphalt are in a pug mill to desired state, then discharge into trucks to be delivered to customers or stored in a silo.

In a *drum plant*, the mix is continuous with several of the processing steps being combined in the drum. The measured cold aggregate is fed directly into the burner end of the drum for drying and heating. A measured amount of hot oil asphalt is dumped into the drum and mixed with the heated aggregate. The mixed product is conveyed into storage silos where it is held until pumped into delivery trucks.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Asphalt or asphalt mixture used for paving applications or sold to an asphalt paving material manufacturer for further processing;
• Asphalt fiberglass shingles;
• Asphalt impregnated felt roofing paper;
• Asphalt roofing compound;
• Asphalt used in manufacturing felt roofing paper;
• Coal tar which is used in drugs and waterproofing products;

• Tar to be used in various paving and waterproofing applications.

Products are usually not packaged, but sold by the truckload.

Exclusions:

• Operations conducted in connection with an oil/petroleum refinery are classified in 3407-03;

• Distillery/refinery maintenance by contractors is classified in 0603;

• Cleaning of storage tanks by contractors is classified in 0504;

• Paving of roads or other surfaces is classified in 0210 or 0212;

• Mining or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately as applicable;

• Constructing oil refineries and/or storage tanks is classified in 0508;

• Paving or roofing contractors who manufacture asphalt paving or roofing material for their own use must be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications.

***Special note*:** If the product is manufactured by paving or roofing contractors for sale to the general public, as well as for their own use, and if the employees operating the asphalt plant have no other duties, classification 3407-17 would apply to the asphalt plant employees.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3407, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3407, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-584, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-584, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-584, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-584, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-584, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3408 Classification 3408.

3408-00 Natural gas companies

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation of natural gas companies which distribute gas through gas mains or pipes to local consumers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Installation and repair of meters, appliances, furnaces, and gas regulators on piping within a customers' premises when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;

• Installation and repair of plant pressure regulators;

• Local gas main connection;

• Maintenance and operation of plant equipment;

• New construction and extension of lines.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Clerical office;

• Drivers;

• Meter readers;

• Sales personnel;

• Store employees.

Exclusions:

• Contractors engaged in gas line construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0107;

• Contractors engaged in the installation of heating systems are classified in 0307;

• Contractors engaged in the installation of gas appliances are classified in 0607; and

• Contractors engaged in the installation of hot water tanks are classified in 0306.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3408, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3408, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-585, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-585, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-585, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-585, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-585, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-585, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3409 Classification 3409.

3409-00 Self-service gas stations

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in self-service gas operations.

A self-service station is a facility where the customers pump gas into their own vehicles with no assistance from any of the establishment's employees. Typically, the only employee involved in the operation is a cashier who monitors the pumps from inside a booth and collects the payment from the customer.

Limited items allowed to be sold include:

• Cigarettes and other tobacco items;

• Gas additives;

• Motor oil;

• Snack items such as candy, chips, gum, and soft drinks.

Exclusions:

• Full service stations and businesses with both self-serve and full or limited service as described in 3406 operations at the same location are classified in 3406;

• Any type of service station with gasoline operations that offers any repair or direct services to the customer's vehicle as described in 3406, regardless of the percentage of the activities, are classified in 3406; and

• Self-service gas stations with convenience stores, mini-mart operations, or grocery items such as milk, bread, canned foods, or fast food for sale are classified in 3410.

***Special note*:** Establishments with multiple locations are classified in accordance with the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3409, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodi-

fied as § 296-17A-3409, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-3410 Classification 3410.

3410-00 Convenience grocery stores or minimarkets with self-service gasoline operations

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in operating convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations.

These businesses provide retail sale of convenience grocery items, not just snack items, in addition to self-service gasoline.

Gasoline operations are limited to self-service only where the store employee is a cashier who monitors the pumps and collects the payments inside the store.

Self-service/convenience store operations in classification 3410 differ from self-service gas stations in classification 3409 in that establishments in classification 3410 provide a more extensive line of grocery items.

Products sold include, but are not limited to:

- Bread;
- Canned foods;
- Milk;
- Prepared foods such as chicken, hotdogs, jo-jos, and sandwiches;
- Snack foods.

Additional services provided include, but are not limited to:

- Automobile or truck washing services;
- Propane tank filling.

Exclusions:

- Businesses providing any full or limited services as described in 3406-00 in addition to self-service operations at the same location are classified in 3406;
- Businesses providing only self-service gasoline operations and whose grocery items are limited to prepared snack foods such as chips and candy, and cigarettes are classified in 3409; and
- Convenience stores with no gasoline services are classified in 6403.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3410, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3410, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-58502, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58502, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-58502, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93.]

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 classification 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3411, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3411, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3411, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-58503, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58503, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58503, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3412 Classification 3412.

3412-00 Automobile or truck: Body or fender repair

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in repairing and refinishing automobile and truck body panel components for others.
- Businesses engaged in repairing fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies or spray-on pickup truck bedliners.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- All phases of automobile body repair work and panel replacement;
- Automobile and truck detailing such as striping, vinyl repair, window tinting (applying film to windows);
- Finish removal;
- Glass repair;
- Incidental mechanical repair associated with a collision repair or car restoration;
- Incidental sales of rebuilt cars and trucks;
- Installation of body and wheel molding and sunroofs;
- Installation of electronic accessories when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
- Painting, washing, vacuuming, and waxing vehicles;
- Sandblasting or plastic medium blasting;
- Towing service for in-shop repairs;
- Upholstery work.

Work occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Customer courtesy van or car drivers;
- Parts and paint mixing department employees;
- Shop managers.

Note: Estimators may be reported separately in classification 6303 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

Exclusions:

- Repair of wooden boats is classified in 2903.
- Routine servicing or repair of automobiles or trucks not done in conjunction with collision repair or car restoration are classified in 3411.
- Servicing or repair of mechanical or electrical systems in boats is classified in 3414.

Special notes: Auto body shops will routinely have a physically separate area where they store and mix paints. The separate paint storage and mixing area is generally a requirement of local fire codes

and insurance policies. This separate area does not constitute a separate operation subject to a different classification. Some shops may also carry an inventory of repair panels, trim pieces, and molding. Regardless of the volume of parts and supplies it is included within the basic scope of classification 3412. Businesses engaged in providing towing service for hire are 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.

Care must be taken in assigning classification 3411-01 to a business engaged in body and fender repair. A business could have both classifications 3411 and 3412 if they also provide routine mechanical or electrical repair services not in conjunction with collision repair or car restoration.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3412, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3412, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58504, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3414 Classification 3414.

3414-00 Boat dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales, service, and/or repair of boats. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, mechanical and electrical system repairs, vinyl and glass repairs, engine rebuilding and reconditioning, detailing boats, reconditioning seat pads and other accessories, sales and installation of boat accessories, and sales of boat trailers, specialty apparel and fishing gear when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also includes parts department employees, sales employees who also assist in duties described in this classification, and lot personnel.

This classification excludes boat sales personnel who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met; repairs done in connection with manufacturing operations which are to be reported separately as applicable; and establishments engaged in the repair of fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies which are to be reported separately in classification 3412 and the repair of wooden boats which is to be reported separately in classification 2903.

3414-01 Marinas and boat house operations: Boat storage facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in providing a variety of boat-related services and facilities, and to service or repair centers. Boat storage facilities may be located in waterways adjacent to the marina or on dry land and may be operated by a marina or by a separate business. Both types of storage facilities are included within the scope of this classification. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, fuel service, mechanical and electrical repair service, parts departments, boat storage, moorage, sales of fishing gear, wearing apparel, groceries and bait, boat rentals and sales, and boat launching facilities when performed by employees of an employer assigned to this classification. This classification also in-

cludes other incidental services and facilities such as, but not limited to, self-service laundry facilities, public showers, holding tank pump out stations, passenger car or truck parking, and dockside electricity.

This classification excludes repairs done in connection with manufacturing operations which are to be reported separately as applicable; establishments engaged in the repair of fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies which are to be reported separately in classification 3412; seafood or fish processing facilities operated in connection with a marina operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3304; and boat sales personnel who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met. Overnight lodging facilities and restaurant services provided to customers by a marina operator may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering a secondary business have been met.

Special note: Some marina operators will offer boating instructions and charter boat services. Care should be taken in this area as certain boating and charter fishing excursions are not covered by state workers' compensation coverage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-3414, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3414, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58506, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58506, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3415 Classification 3415.

3415-00 Factory built housing dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales and service of factory built housing units such as mobile/manufactured homes or modular homes. Work contemplated by this classification includes:

- Pick up of units from housing factory;
- Delivery of the unit to a sales location or customer's site;
- Set up of units at sales lot or customer locations;
- Installation of skirting;
- Aligning cabinets and doors; and
- Touch up painting when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification also includes:

- Parts department employees;
- Sales employees who assist in duties described in this classification; and
- Lot employees engaged in the maintenance of grounds or in the maintenance of factory built home units on display at the lot.

This classification excludes:

- Contractors who deliver and set up factory built home units which are classified in 0517;
- Employees involved in work such as, but not limited to, concrete work, electrical, plumbing, landscaping, and fence construction who are to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable to the work they are performing; and

• Modular or mobile home sales personnel who, if all the conditions of the Exception classifications, WAC 296-17-31018 are met, may be reported separately in classification 6301.

• Construction of separate out-buildings such as garages, carports, well houses and storage sheds, which are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classifications.

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the delivery of modular or mobile homes, which are not involved in any aspect of the set-up of the structure, are to be reported separately in classification 1102.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-11-063, § 296-17A-3415, filed 5/19/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3415, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58507, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58507, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3501 Classification 3501.

3501-00 Brick or clay products, N.O.C: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing brick or clay products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Clay is any earth that forms a paste when added to water and hardens when heated, and is widely used in making bricks and other products as described below.

Brick is a molded rectangular block of clay, baked by the sun or in a kiln until hard.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Building or paving bricks;

• Drainage tiles;

• Glazed or unglazed sewer pipes, drain pipes, or conduits;

• Roofing tiles;

• Wall copings;

• Similar products, which are generally for industrial or construction use;

• Similar products made of earthenware; a variety of coarse, porous baked clay; are included in this classification.

Work activities and processes to make bricks include:

• Clay is broken up by dry-pan grinders;

• After grinding, the particles pass through any one of several types of screens used for separating and grading;

• The mixture is fed through a pug mill to be cut and mixed then mixed with water to the desired consistency;

• After tempering, the pug mill extrudes a column of clay through a die, which shapes and determines the dimensions of the brick;

• A rotating wire cutter slices the column into proper thicknesses;

• Bricks are either machine molded or hand molded;

• "Green" bricks must be dried by sun and air, or in natural gas or electric-fired regulated kilns prior to firing;

• Firing dehydrates, oxidizes, and vitrifies the bricks.

Work activities and processes to make other clay products include:

• Clay is mixed with sand or shale, ground in a mixing machine and water is added;
• The liquid substance is mechanically poured into standard or specially shaped molds;
• All products are dried by natural warm air or steam heat;
• After removal from the molds, products are baked in kilns;
• If glazing is desired, salt is added to the kiln; the salt vaporizes and coats the products;
• To produce a greater degree of concentration, pressing or repressing operations may be performed, usually with hydraulic presses, subsequent to the actual formation of the products.

Exclusions:
• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying or excavation classification;
• Worker hours engaged in installation or erection of any products manufactured by establishments in this classification are reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of construction or installation work being performed;
• Manufacturing household or decorative pottery items, including tile, is classified in 3503;
• Manufacturing statuary and ornamental items from concrete or plaster is classified in 3509.

Special note: Clays are generally mined by the open-pit method. After clay has been extracted, it may be stockpiled inside for use during inclement weather. In most cases, the manufacturing of brick takes place alongside the extraction site. Clay is delivered to the manufacturing site only when clay of a different characteristic is needed to blend with the "home" clay.

3501-01 Refractory products: Manufacturing

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in manufacturing refractory products.
Refractory clays are resistant to heat. Refractory materials, such as alumina, silica, and magnesite, dolomite, bauxite, do not significantly deform or change chemically in high temperatures.

Products manufactured from refractory clays with or without other refractory materials include, but are not limited to:
• Boiler or stoker tiles;
• Crucibles;
• Enameled bricks;
• Fireproofing tile or bricks;
• Flue lining;
• Kiln part;
• Retorts;
• Roofing tile.
Usually all types of refractory products are produced in the same plant.

Work activities and processes include, but are not limited to:
• Clay and other materials are ground, screened and mixed with water in a mixing machine;
• The partly fluid substance is poured into molds to form the product;
• After removal of the forms, items are kiln dried;

• Enamels are vitreous coatings produced from solutions of chemicals, salt, lead oxide or tin, into which the brick is dipped;
• Enameled brick requires two or three kiln burns.

Exclusions:
• Worker hours engaged in production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying or excavation classification;
• Worker hours engaged in installation or erection of any products manufactured by establishments in this classification are reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of construction or installation work being performed;
• Manufacturing household or decorative pottery items, including tile, is classified in 3503;
• Manufacturing statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete is classified in 3509.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3501, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-586, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-586, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-586, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-586, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-586, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-586, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3503 Classification 3503.

3503-17 Pottery, earthenware, ceramics, porcelain, china, decorative tile, or enamel ware: Manufacturing

Applies to:
• Businesses engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of household or decorative items such as earthenware, pottery, ceramics, porcelain or china;
• Businesses engaged in the manufacture of decorative tile from cement or various clay mixtures;
• Businesses engaged in enameling or porcelainizing products they have made or products made by others;
• Businesses engaged in the manufacture of decorative artificial rock or brick used as trimming around fireplaces, stoves, or on walls;
• Businesses that only make molds by casting shapes in plaster, most of which they sell to ceramic shops for use in casting greenware;
• Incidental teaching of classes and the sale of ceramic and pottery making supplies or tools to home crafters is included.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:
• Artificial brick;
• Artificial rock;
• Bowls;
• Cookie jars;
• Cups;
• Decorative tiles;
• Dishes;
• Dolls;

• Enameled items such as, but not limited to, signs, cookware, items made from ceramics or clay, stove parts, small parts for automobiles, sewer pipe, automobile manifolds, or irrigation water gauges;
• Novelty items;
• Plates;
• Pots;
• Tobacco pipes;
• Vases.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

• Casting - In the casting method, clay is mixed with water and other additives until it is about the consistency of thick cream (called slip). The molds are closed shut and secured; then the slip is poured into them through a small hole at the top, and left in the mold to dry for a short time then poured out, leaving a hollow product to fire.

• Extrusion - Extrusion forces a ribbon of clay through specially shaped dies, then it is cut with wire to create the final form.

• Pressing - The pressing technique forces relatively dry clay into molds under substantial hydraulic pressure, which makes it hold its shape until fired.

• Sculpturing - Sculpturing is hand carving wet clay to the desired dimensions.

• Throwing - In the throwing method, the clay mixture is placed on a potter's wheel and molded by hand as the wheel slowly turns.

• The resulting greenware from any pottery method may be sanded, then further dried and fired in a small kiln. Most of the items will be glazed and refired several more times, depending on the desired end result. Prior to glazing, products may be decorated by hand painting designs on them.

• Cement tiles are usually pressed on hydraulic presses, kept wet until cured, then ground to size with a diamond wheel and polished.

• To make cast clay tiles, clay is mixed with water and other ingredients, ground to desired fineness, screened, then poured into molds to dry. After drying, tiles are removed from molds and fired in a kiln oven, then glazed. Tile glaziers apply designs to bisque tile by hand or with a silk screen process, then glaze and fire it in a kiln one or more times.

• To make artificial rock or brick, coloring is added to a mixture of cement and aggregate; the mixture is poured into molds. After the mixture has set, the piece is removed from the mold and cured.

• Enameling - Ceramic balls and frit (small glass chips) are placed in the ball mill. (A ball mill is a metal drum lined with rubber.) As the drum rotates, the balls roll over the frit, gradually grinding it into powder that is used to create the enamel glaze. The object to be glazed is cleaned, degreased, and given an acid bath if necessary, then rinsed and dried. The enamel (or porcelain) glaze may be applied by hand, silk screened on, or sprayed on with a spray gun. After the coating has air-dried, the piece is heated in a kiln to melt the ceramic powder and fuse it to the surface; then cooled. Items may require repeated coatings and firings.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Clay;
• Coal dust;
• Fluxing agents;
• Frit;
• Glass powder;

- Glazing compounds;
- Paints;
- Sand;
- Sawdust;
- Straw.

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

- Automatic grinding and polishing machines;
- Ball mills;
- Batch mixers;
- Conveyors;
- Degreasing and acid etching tanks;
- Fork lifts;
- Hand grinding and polishing stones and laps;
- Hand tools;
- Hand trucks;
- Heaters;
- Hydraulic presses;
- Kilns;
- Plaster molds;
- Potter's wheels;
- Scales;
- Silk screen equipment;
- Spray guns;
- Steam curing rooms.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours mining, digging or quarrying raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification;
- Worker hours manufacturing brick or concrete products such as, but not limited to, brick or clay pipe and concrete blocks or stepping stones, drain tile, beams, which are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Businesses primarily engaged in the sale of supplies used for crafts or hobbies are classified in 6406;
- Manufacturing enameled brick is classified in 3501.

3503-21 Glassware, N.O.C.: Manufacturing; Melting, blowing, and forming hot glass. Stained or leaded glassware, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in manufacturing housewares, decorative, and specialty items from hot glass using methods that include melting, blowing, or forming not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);
- Businesses engaged in the manufacture or repair of stained or leaded glassware not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);
- Incidental teaching of classes and the sale of supplies or tools used to make glassware items to home crafters;
- Incidental manufacturing of insulated glass, such as sandwiching leaded glass between two sheets of clear glass.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Ashtrays;
- Auto headlight lenses;
- Bakeware;
- Candlestick holders;
- Doorknobs;
- Kerosene lamp chimneys;
- Paperweights;

• Perfume bottles;
• Radio insulators;
• Stained glass items including, but not limited to, windows, tiffany style or plain glass lamp shades, terrariums, or decorative items such as aquariums, shadow boxes, mirror picture frames or figurines;
• Tableware.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

• Blowing - Heat glass chips (frit) in a furnace. The molten glass can also be formed in a mouth-blowing process or by semiautomatic blowing machines. A glass blowing process will usually have a helper working with each glass blower. The helper's duties include preliminary glass gathering and blowing, adding colored glass "ribbons" to the item being blown as the glassblower turns it, shaping items being blown with wooden or metal tools, and placing the blown object in an annealing oven to be reheated and cooled slowly to relieve internal stress in the glass. When glass reaches room temperature, it is often cut on diamond wheels or ground down and polished on a series of wheels, stones, and laps. This work is normally done under a continuous water bath which may include grinding or polishing compounds.

• Molding - Heat glass chips (frit) in a furnace. The molten glass is poured into molds to make products such as, but not limited to, heavy glass for special purpose windows up to about eight inches thick.

• Stained glass making - Individual pieces of a design are cut to pattern out of stained glass; pieces may be ground for a precision fit on an emery or diamond wheel. Individual segments are pressed into the channels of the lead came; joints are fluxed, soldered and putty is pushed into any open spaces between the glass and the cames. The finished piece is smoothed and cleaned with kerosene.

• Making glass or stained glass - Raw materials such as, but not limited to, borax, lime, phosphate, sand, soda ash, volcanic ash and metal oxides are melted in a furnace and the molten glass is either rolled into sheets by machine or blown into long balloon shapes that are slit open and flattened by reheating. Color may be added to the surface while it is still molten.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Copper foil;
• Glass making materials – Borax, lime, phosphate, silica sand, soda ash, volcanic ash, and oxides;
• Glass frit;
• H-lead cames (grooved, lead bars);
• Kerosene;
• Masking tape;
• Pattern paper;
• Putty;
• Stained glass sheets;
• Wire solder.

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

• Annealing ovens;
• Arc and gas welders;
• Ball mills;
• Drill presses;
• Forklifts;
• Glass cutting diamond saws;

- Glass grinding wheels and discs;
- Glass melting furnaces;
- Glass polishing laps;
- Hand tools;
- Mixing machines;
- Overhead cranes or hoists;
- Steel cutting saws.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours mining, digging or quarrying raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification;
- Worker hours manufacturing optical goods or telescopes, or performing precision grinding of blank or rough lenses are reported separately in classification 6604;
- Etching, frosting, sandblasting, carving, grinding, and beveling glass is classified in 1108;
- Production line manufacturing of insulated glass is classified in 1108;
- Businesses primarily engaged in the sale of supplies used for crafts or hobbies are classified in 6406.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-3503, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-3503, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3503, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-587, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-587, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-587, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-587, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-587, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-587, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3506 Classification 3506.

3506-02 Mobile crane and hoisting services; Rigging contractors, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in mobile crane and hoisting services and rigging contractors not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). There are many types of cranes and derricks, both stationary and nonstationary. A mobile crane is a tire-mounted machine for hoisting and moving heavy objects by cables attached to a moveable boom. Rigging consists of a system of ropes, chains, cables, or tackle used for support. Generally, these types of establishments respond to and service customer requests such as righting an overturned tractor trailer, hoisting a large bell, or placement of a satellite dish on top of a building. In addition, mobile crane businesses often maintain a variety of nonmobile cranes and derricks such as those used for construction of tall buildings or structures. This classification includes transporting of a nonmobile crane or derrick to and from a customer site, but excludes the set up or erection, operating, and disassembling of the unit.

This classification excludes the construction or erection of permanent nonmobile cranes (such as those permanently mounted at a manufacturing plant or seaport to load cargo) which are to be reported

separately in classification 0508; and the set up, erection, operating, and disassembling of cranes, hoisting devices or rigging in connection with work covered under a construction classification which are to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable for the work being performed.

Special note: This classification includes mobile crane and hoisting businesses when providing a service at a construction site such as lifting an air conditioning unit to a building top, and provided the crane operator is an employee of the crane and hoisting business.

3506-03 Concrete pump truck service

Applies to establishments engaged in concrete pump truck services, including the pump truck control box operator. A concrete pump truck is a large vehicle equipped with an adjustable boom spanning approximately 65' in length equipped with a flexible 4" hose running alongside the boom. This type of vehicle is different from a concrete ready mix truck which mixes the concrete in a rotating or revolving drum prior to arriving at the project site and discharges the mix with use of a metal chute. A concrete pump truck is designed to pump concrete into areas which are difficult for a concrete ready mix truck to reach such as a tall retaining wall, the foundation of a building or structure many feet below ground level, or into an area with limited access. Concrete is fed into the bed of the pump truck (usually by a ready mix concrete truck). The driver of the pump truck also operates the control box which adjusts the boom and amount of concrete mix to discharge. The control box operator receives instructions from a construction worker overseeing the concrete pour.

This classification excludes ready mix concrete dealers who deliver concrete who are to be reported separately in classification 3101 and all other concrete construction activities occurring at the project site which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work being performed.

Special note: This classification is limited to the concrete pump truck driver and operation of the control box. Construction workers at the project site, such as workers who are positioning and repositioning the end of the boom which discharges concrete, or workers who provide instructions with use of a headset to the control box operator, or workers who are spreading the concrete as it is poured, are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-3506, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3506, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-590, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-590, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-590, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-590, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-590, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-590, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3509 Classification 3509.

3509-01 Statuary and ornament: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of decorative statuary, and other ornamental items including, but not limited to:

- Cornices;
- Countertops;
- Grills;
- Lawn and garden furniture;
- Patio and blocks and stepping stones;
- Planters and fountains.

Materials used to make the items may include:

- Aggregate;
- Cinders;
- Concrete;
- Gravel;
- Hair;
- Mesh wire and reinforcing rods;
- Plaster;
- Powdered lime;
- Sand;
- Wood fiber.

Depending on the item being made, various ingredients are mixed together and cast in metal or rubber molds or in forming machines. After being removed from the molds or forms, they are dried and stored until cured. After curing, items may be sanded and smoothed with grinders, carved by hand; some may be painted with designs or coated with a clear finish. Such finishing work is included within the scope of the classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes:

- The mining, digging, quarrying, or manufacturing of raw materials which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification;
- The manufacture of decorative tile which is to be reported separately in classification 3503;
- The manufacture of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tile, beams, sewer and irrigation pipe, and septic tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 3105; and
- The pouring and finishing of concrete countertops on a construction site which is to be reported in classification 0217.

Special note: This classification differs from classification 3105 "concrete blocks, sewer pipes" in that products manufactured in classification 3509 are for decorative purposes, are usually lighter weight, and have smoother or more perfect finishes than the concrete products manufactured in classification 3105 which are rough, do not require perfect finishes, and are generally for construction use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3509, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3509, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-59201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-59201, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-3510 Classification 3510. 3510-05 Plastics: Foam molding, rotary molding, liquid molding

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing plastics using the foam molding, rotary molding, or liquid molding process.

Processes used include:

• Foam molding - Liquid polymer is mixed with one or more ingredients, including a foaming agent, then heated to control the foaming action. It may be forced through pipes or hoses from a dispensing machine into the mold, or workers may carry it in buckets from the mixing pot and pour it into the molds. The top of the mold is put in place and secured. Heat and air pressure is applied inside the mold, which causes the foam to rise and form the shape of the object made. The mold may be lined with vinyl or other fabric, or wire frames may be placed inside the molds. Goods usually set overnight, and then the flashing (excess plastic) trimmed off.

• Liquid molding - Liquid plastic, such as urethane, without a foaming agent, is used to make products that are extremely tough. Liquid mixtures are poured into molds and cured in ovens.

• Styrofoam molding - Small styrofoam beads that expand by heating, then forced or blown into a mold and heat-expanded to form the product.

• Rotary molding - Rotary molding is used for large hollow items like garbage cans or buckets. Plastic powder, mixed with color, is poured into molds. The molds are closed and moved on a rotating arm through a large oven in a tumbling action while the mold heats. The plastic powder sticks to the inside of the mold and melts. The mold is removed from the oven while still tumbling, and air and/or water-cooled. Finished products are removed from the molds.

Product manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Aircraft or machinery parts;
• Armrests, cushions, or dashboards for vehicles, boat, or aircraft;
• Styrofoam cups or plates;
• Styrofoam packing materials;
• Garbage cans;
• Buckets.

Raw materials usually received in barrels, drums or rail cars.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Plastic beads;
• Pellets;
• Powders;
• Liquids;
• Foaming agents.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Conveyors;
• Delivery trucks;
• Eye protection;
• Face masks;
• Forklifts;
• Hearing protection;
• Molds;
• Respirators;
• Sanders.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Laboratory personnel formulate plastic compounds to meet specifications such as rigidity, flexibility, or fire retardation;
• Workers may carry materials in buckets to the molds;
• Workers secure and seal the tops of molds;
• Flashing (seams and excess plastic) trimmed;
• Brand names may be printed onto the product using a special offset press;
• Finished products are removed from molds.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in any other method of manufacturing plastics are reported separately in the appropriate classification.
• Manufacturing graphite composite goods is classified in 3510-07.
• Worker hours or businesses engaged in fiberglass goods manufacturing are reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-06 Plastics: Injection molding

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing plastics using the injection molding process.

Note: Businesses in this classification may manufacture molds used in injection molding or they may use molds supplied by their customers. Repairing molds is included in this classification.

Processes used include:

• Injection molding - Plastic pellets are placed in a dryer to remove any moisture, then fed through a hopper on the injection molding machine into an air-free chamber where they are melted at high temperatures, then forced with an auger-type screw, ram piston or similar device, into the mold. A coolant to allow the plastic to solidify rapidly cools the mold. When solidified, the item is ejected from the mold by air pressure, hydraulics, or a mechanical ram. Items may be trimmed, polished, assembled, plated, or otherwise finished.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Cargo baskets for industrial use;
• Combs;
• Key chain holders;
• Medicine bottles;
• Novelty items;
• Sporting goods;
• Writing pens.

Raw materials, usually in the form of plastic beads, arrive in barrels, drums, or rail cars.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Plastic beads;
• Pellets.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Conveyors;
• Delivery trucks;
• Eye protection;
• Face masks;
• Forklifts;
• Hearing protection;
• Injection molding machines;

• Molds;
• Respirators;
• Sanders.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in any other method of manufacturing plastics are reported separately in the appropriate classification.

• Manufacturing graphite composite goods is classified in 3510-07.

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in fiberglass goods manufacturing are reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-07 Plastics manufacture, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in all other forms of plastics manufacturing including, but not limited to:

• Artificial marble manufacture;
• Extrusion, blow molding manufacture;
• Graphite composite goods manufacture;
• Vacuum forming manufacture;
• Plastics manufacturing using multiple methods, but foam molding, liquid molding, rotary molding, or injection molding are not the primary method.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Boat paddles;
• Clock cases;
• Counter tops;
• Display stands;
• Fiber reinforced plastic goods such as:
- Auto parts;
- Bicycle frames;
- Fishing poles;
- Garden carts;
- Golf club shafts;
- Hose reels;
- Rod blanks;
- Snow skies;
- Tennis racquets;
- Wind board sail masts.
• Novelty items;
• Plastic bags;
• Plastic bleach containers;
• Plastic film;
• Plastic feed stock from recyclable plastic goods;
• Plastic gutters;
• Plastic milk containers;
• Plastic motor oil containers;
• Plastic pipe;
• Plastic window frames;
• Signs;
• Sinks;
• Skylight windows;
• Soap dishes;
• Statues;
• Trays for packing food or other items;
• Windshields for boats and motorcycles.

These businesses:

• Materials processed to resemble marble, to manufacture plastic articles through the blow molding or extrusion process, to manufacture plastic articles through the vacuum form process, or to manufacture fiber-reinforced goods or to manufacture through a fiberglass resin process.

• Mold a (for example calcium carbonate) material mixed with feed stock.

• Processes vary but all use the heating and melting of feed stock.

• Some processes involve the addition of additives.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

• Artificial marble manufacturing – Molding calcium carbonate material is mixed with feedstock, catalyst, and dyes to resemble marble when it solidifies. A release agent is sprayed into empty molds to allow the release of the item. Raw materials are mixed in large mixers. The mixture is poured directly into molds, placed into molds by hand, or forced into molds under pressure. The materials harden at room temperature. Items are removed from the molds and sanded, trimmed, or finished.

• Blow molding - Plastic feedstock is melted and mixed with other additives. A bubble of molten plastic is blown into a mold and expanded to the shape of the mold with compressed air. The mold is kept cool with a liquid coolant that circulates through its cavities. When hot plastic is pressed against the mold, it cools and hardens in seconds. Blow molding is usually a fast, high-volume operation.

• Extrusion molding - Plastic feedstock is melted and mixed with other additives and then extruded through dies. Sheets of plastic film are usually made by extruding a tube of hot plastic, expanding it with air pressure, then passing it through a series of rollers and cutters, which roll it flat and cut it into two separate sheets. Plastic film is used for making plastic bags and other products.

• Fiberglass molding using lay-up method - In the lay-up method, fabric is fitted over molds, then layers of fiberglass resins, hardeners, and fillers are applied over the fabric with a brush or trowel. In some applications, a thin foam material is fitted into a mold, and covered with fiberglass resins and hardeners. When the product is removed from the mold, the other side is coated, producing an exceptionally strong, lightweight product. Once removed from the molds, items are heated in ovens to harden and set.

• Fiber reinforced plastic goods - The processes used to produce the product are similar regardless of the product made. For example: The making of tube-like products consist of cutting a fabric-like material, which is purchased from others. It is cut to the specified dimension needed to make the product. The process rolls the material onto a mandrel (rod) or wraps the material around a mold, secures the fabric material with a plastic (cellophane) tape. The product cures in an oven. The cellophane wrap and mold or mandrel are removed. The product sanded to remove the lines left by the cellophane wrap and the finish applied.

• Making feedstock from recyclable plastic goods - Scraps or recyclable goods are ground or pulverized and formed into pellets. The pellets can be used again in manufacturing or further processed into oil by other manufacturers.

• Vacuum forming - Sheet goods are heated in an oven or in the molding area, and a vacuum is pulled on the mold, sucking the plastic in to conform to the shape of the mold. Items produced by this method

harden and cool in a few minutes. In another technique, liquid plastic poured into a mold, a seal of plastic placed over the item, and a vacuum pulled on the mold forming the liquid to the mold. This method produces a smooth, glossy surface. For either method, once the plastic material hardens, the "flashing" (excess plastic) is trimmed from the formed article. This process is "deflashing." It is done with a hand-held knife, a router, or a lathe. There is some assembly in certain manufacturing operations such as attaching components with screws, rivets, bolts, or glue, which is incidental to the manufacturing process and is included in the classification.

Special note: The painting or lettering of signs is included within the vacuum forming industry when done by employees of the employer assigned this classification. Businesses within this classification who purchase premanufactured signs from others, then paint lettering or designs or who then attach vinyl lettering within their own shops report separately in classification 4101 for their shop operations.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Calcium carbonate;
- Catalysts;
- Dyes;
- Fiberglass resins;
- Liquid hardeners;
- Plastic feed stock;
- Plastic sheets;
- Recyclable plastic goods;
- Reinforcement fabrics;
- Release agents.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Conveyors;
- Delivery trucks;
- Eye protection;
- Face masks;
- Forklifts;
- Hearing protection;
- Molds;
- Respirators;
- Sanders.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in any other method of manufacturing plastics are reported separately in the appropriate classification.
- Plastic manufacturing through the foam molding, rotary molding, or liquid molding processes, classified in 3510-05.
- Plastic manufacturing through the injection molding process classified in 3510-06.
- Worker hours or businesses engaged in fiberglass goods manufacturing are reported separately in classification 3511. Any fiberglass application of the spraying technique using a chopper gun requires the entire business is reported separately within classification 3511. Incidental hand brushing or troweling of fiberglass resins or laying of epoxy over fabric occurs among other manufacturing industries. There should be a complete review of the manufacturing process in assigning the correct classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 21-22-090, § 296-17A-3510, filed 11/2/21, effective 1/1/22. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3510, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-59202, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-59202, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-59202, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90.]

WAC 296-17A-3511 Classification 3511.

3511-02 Fiberglass goods: Manufacturing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of fiberglass goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including, but not limited to, hot tubs, swimming or wading pools, boat hulls, chair frames, doors, fish tanks, satellite dishes, tanks, display carts, signs, industrial equipment, pick up canopies, and auto body parts such as fenders, hoods, or visors. "Fiberglass" is a composite material consisting of glass fibers in resin; it is applied over or into molds by spraying, brushing, or spreading. Materials include, but are not limited to, resin (usually received in barrels), liquid hardeners, fiberglass ribbon, and molds. Before a mold is used it is sprayed with a release agent so the item is more easily removed. In the spraying technique, resin is sprayed with compressed air gun through a "chopper gun" into the mold, while a "ribbon" of fiberglass is simultaneously fed through a razor cutter which chops it into short lengths and blows it into the mold. Because the hardeners cause the material to "set" in a short period of time, the spraying is done rapidly. Once the desired thickness is attained, the material is left in the mold until completely set and cured, then removed. Spraying and chopping the fiberglass in this method causes a substantial amount of debris in the air, so workers usually wear respirator masks. There are many finishing techniques, such as smoothing the sprayed fiberglass with a hand-held rubber roller, applying various materials such as "gel" or "vinyl" to produce a glossy surface, joining parts to make very large items, attaching hardware, all of which are included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic items by blow molding or extrusion, vacuum forming, foam, rotary, or liquid molding, or injection molding, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of artificial marble items or graphite composite goods, which are to be reported separately in classification 3510; establishments engaged in the cutting, milling, bending, heating and shaping of hard plastic goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3512; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of auto body parts from materials other than fiberglass which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the materials and the processes being used.

Special note: Mold making for their own production is included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Molds are usually made of wood; they are smoothed and shaped with a filler, like auto body putty, then coated with fiberglass.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3511, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59203, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-59203, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-3512 Classification 3512.

3512-02 Plastic goods: Manufacturing - Cutting, milling or bending

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of a variety of plastic goods from premanufactured components such as sheets, rods, or tubes by cutting, milling, or bending.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Dispensers for snack food items;
- Display stands;
- Fiberglass panels used for aircraft or recreational vehicle interiors;
- Racks;
- Signs;
- Vinyl windows and sashes.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Grinders;
- Planers;
- Routers;
- Saws.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting and milling plastics;
- Heating plastic material in an oven or with a torch, then bending to shape;
- Using buffers for polishing;
- Flame polishing (heated with a gas torch);
- Forming products by joining pieces with glue, hardware, or other fasteners.

Exclusions:

- Manufacture of plastic items by blow molding, extrusion, vacuum forming, foam, rotary, or liquid molding, or injection molding is classified in 3510;
- Manufacture of artificial marble items or graphite composite goods is classified in 3510;
- Manufacture of fiberglass goods is classified in 3511;
- Sign manufacturers that purchase precut plastic backings from others, then paint lettering or designs or attach vinyl lettering to them in their own shops is classified in 4109.

Special note: The cutting, milling, or bending of plastic goods incidental to the manufacturing process for products made from wood, metal, or other materials is included in the classification applicable to those manufacturing processes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3512, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-3512, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodi-

fied as § 296-17A-3512, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59204, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-59204, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-3513 Classification 3513.

3513-00 Rubber goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in manufacturing rubber goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) from natural or synthetic rubber, which may be hard, soft, or liquid.
- Businesses that manufacture rubber tires; mix and compound rubber for sale to tire dealers that recap or retread tires; use heavy machinery to cut used tires into large pieces which are then formed into bumpers for boats, loading docks or similar items; or shred used tires or other rubber products.

Rubber goods manufactured in this classification include a wide variety of items such as, but not limited to:

- Belts;
- Floor mats;
- Floor tiles;
- Foam rubber cushions or pads;
- Gaskets;
- Hoses;
- Interior pieces for computer circuit boards;
- Latex rubber goods, such as gloves;
- O-rings;
- Rubber bands;
- Seals;
- Shoe parts;
- Sponge rubber novelties.

Shredding tires or other rubber products includes:

- Running used rubber through granulators or rotary shearers that shred it to small pieces.
- Shredded material can be used by customers as filler for asphalt for running tracks, for mixing with coal, for fuel in industrial plants, or for further processing into oil.

Manufacturing processes includes:

- Washing, mixing, rolling, extruding, calendaring, molding, and curing, all of which cause chemical reactions to the rubber until it reaches the desired property or state.
- Vulcanization, which improves the strength, resiliency and odor of rubber by combining it with sulfur or other additives in the presence of heat and pressure.
- Trimming flashing by hand with knives or smoothing with grinders.
- Businesses subject to this classification may also make some products by cutting and gluing premanufactured materials. If any rubber molding is performed, the entire operation is covered under this classification.

Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

- Shearer - Cuts bulk rubber into strips or chunks.

• Extruder - Mixes and heats pieces of rubber to high temperature, then forces the mixture out through dies, forming it into "ropes." O-rings are made with extruded ropes.

• Rubber mill - Has two heavy rollers (each about 1 foot diameter) that spin towards each other; the friction of the spinning rollers causes heat. Strips of raw rubber and dry chemicals are fed into the rollers where they are mashed and pressed, forming it into different grades or densities. The rubber emerges from the mill in flat, pliable strips, ready for further treatments.

• Calendar - Passes rubber through rollers which work it to a smooth, even, glossy finish.

• Hydraulic steam press - Placing strips of rubber into cast iron molds after they have been milled and rolled. The molds are inserted into a press where heat and pressure are applied until the rubber is molded to desired shape, then removed and cooled.

• Injection mold press - Rubber is shot into the cavity of molds. The press heats it to an almost liquid form, then it becomes stable. A vacuum pump sucks air from the molds to form the product.

• Deflasher machine - Resembles a clothes dryer with a basket inside and used to remove flashing (the excess rubber that has squeezed out of the mold during forming). Molded items are placed in the basket. Nylon pellets are added to the machine. As the machine spins, the pellets beat the flashing from the molded pieces.

• During oven - The final step for most processes which dries and sets the rubber.

Exclusions:

• Businesses manufacturing rubber goods without rubber molding, but only by cutting and gluing premanufactured rubber or composite sheets are classified in 3802;

• Tire dump operations are classified in 4305;

• Manufacturing synthetic rubber and the "advanced recycling" of shredded tires or rubber is classified in 3407.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3513, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3513, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59205, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-59205, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3602 Classification 3602.

3602-01 Electrical, telegraph or radio component, telephone set: Manufacture, assembly, or repair

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing, assembling, or repair of components related to the telegraph, electrical, radio, or telephone industry.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Component parts may be for items such as, but are not limited to:

• Antennae;
• Arrestors;
• Casings;
• Circuit breakers;
• Coils;

- Condensers;
- Dials;
- Electrical control relays;
- Hearing aids;
- Internal components;
- Other parts to accomplish radio, electrical, telegraph, or telephone communication;
- Phones;
- Plugs;
- Radio or television sets;
- Resistors;
- Rheostats;
- Speaker units;
- Switches;
- Transformers.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Component parts, usually manufactured by others;
- Metal;
- Plastic;
- Wood for the outside casings and component parts.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Air and hand tools;
- Clamps;
- Drill presses;
- Saws;
- Soldering guns.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Engineers;
- Research and laboratory personnel.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside installation or repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of metal or other raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-02 Instrument - Scientific, medical, or professional: Manufacturing; magnetic tape: Manufacturing; sound recording equipment: Manufacturing

Applies to:

- Businesses manufacturing instruments used in medical, scientific, or professional applications.
- Businesses manufacturing magnetic tapes.
- Businesses manufacturing sound recording equipment.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

- Dental or surgical instruments;
- Electrical testing instruments;
- Filters or modulators for processing sounds;
- Generators for producing sounds;
- Instruments measuring sounds;
- Magnetic or tape recorders for storing sounds;

• Microscopes or other scientific testing or research instruments;
• Speakers for reproducing sounds;
• Surveyors' instruments.

Materials include, but are not limited to:
• Clamps;
• Component parts, usually manufactured by others;
• Glass;
• Glue or epoxy;
• Metal;
• Plastic or wood for casings.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Automated assembly;
• Hand assembling;
• Heat treating;
• Inspecting;
• Machining;
• Packaging;
• Stamping;
• Testing.

Tools include, but are not limited to:
• Air or hand tools;
• Drill presses;
• Grinders;
• Shears;
• Soldering guns;
• Welding equipment.

Exclusions:
• Worker hours engaged in outside installation or repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
• Worker hours engaged in the production of metal or other raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-04 Thermometer and steam gauge: Manufacturing

Applies to:
Businesses manufacturing thermometers and/or steam gauges.
This is a shop or plant only classification.
Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:
• Thermometers;
• Steam gauges.

Materials include, but are not limited to:
• Glass bulbs;
• Globes;
• Mercury;
• Tubes.

Tools include, but are not limited to:
• Air or hand tools;
• Drill presses;
• Grinders;
• Shears;

• Soldering guns;
• Welding equipment.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing of metal fixtures equipped with electrical or gas lighting is classified in 3402.
• Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-05 Dental shops, laboratories, or kiosks

Applies to:

Businesses, or dental laboratories, manufacturing dentures, artificial teeth, braces, and retainers.

This is a shop or plant only classification. Shops may include mall kiosks.

Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

• Castings;
• Light wire forming;
• Plastic or vinyl molding.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Fit patients for dentures;
• Making custom dental molds, such as those used in tooth whitening treatments;
• Making dentures, artificial teeth, braces, and retainers.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-06 Jewelry: Manufacturing or engraving; trophy assembly or engraving; musical instrument - Metal: Repair

Applies to:

• Businesses manufacturing or engraving jewelry.
• Businesses assembling or engraving trophies on a production basis from premanufactured components.
• Businesses repairing metal musical instruments.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

• Bracelets;
• Brooches;
• Cigarette lighters;
• Earrings;
• Necklaces;
• Pins;
• Repaired metal musical instruments;

- Rings;
- Trophies;
- Watchbands.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Precious metal;
- Precious stones;
- Solder.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Assembling;
- Brazing;
- Buffing;
- Drilling;
- Engraving by hand, computer, or etching acids;
- Fitting and testing;
- Mixing and melting alloys and metals and pouring the mixture into small casts;
- Polishing;
- Soldering.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Computers;
- Drill presses;
- Hand tools;
- Lathes;
- Saws, various types;
- Soldering or brazing guns.

***Special note*:** Classification 3602 is for manufacturers engaged in the mass production of jewelry items, unlike jewelry stores reported in classification 6308 that produce custom, one-of-a-kind pieces on a special order basis.

Trophy stores in classification 6308 may assemble components to make custom trophies, or engrave plaques for the trophies they sell. Assembly and engraving that is incidental to their retail sales operation is included in their store classification.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Manufacturing watches is classified in 3602-07.
- Repairing of wood musical instruments is classified in 2906.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-07 Electronic parts: Assembly; electrical/electronic ignition assembly, cord set, or radio set: Assembly; stereo components: Manufacturing or assembly; watch: Manufacturing

Applies to:

- Businesses assembling of electronic parts, which are usually sold to other manufacturers.
- Businesses manufacturing or assembly of computers and the manufacture of dry cell (flashlight type) batteries.
- Businesses assembling of electrical/electronic ignition assemblies, cord sets, and radio set components.

• Businesses manufacturing or assembly of stereo components, record changers, disc or video players, receivers, and amplifiers.
• Businesses manufacturing of watches and internal clock components.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

• Amplifiers - Amplifier elements are transistors supplied with the necessary operating voltages;
• Disc/video players;
• Electrical cord set - Electrical cord sets are the portion of wiring that plug into electrical power sources;
• Electrical parts;
• Ignition assembly - An ignition assembly is a switching component that allows an electrical circuit to be completed in order to start a piece of machinery or equipment;
• Internal clock components;
• Radio set - A radio set has an input circuit for tuning in to the frequencies of the various transmitters, the demodulation circuit for separating the audio-frequency from the high-frequency carrier, a low-frequency amplifier stage, and the loudspeaker;
• Receivers;
• Record changers;
• Stereo components;
• Watches – Analog/LED.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

• Baffle plates;
• Chambers;
• Circuit boards;
• Computer chips;
• Drivers;
• Gears;
• Glass;
• Grills;
• Plastic;
• Radio components;
• Resistors;
• Sheet metal;
• Springs;
• Trim/rings;
• Wiring.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Chipping;
• Clipping;
• Riveting or screwing into place;
• Soldering;
• Welding.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

• Automated/robotic assembly lines;
• Drills;
• Electric screw drivers;
• Hot glue guns;
• Riveters;
• Screw drivers;
• Soldering guns;

• Water jets.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.

• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.

• Manufacturing of jewelry is classified in 3602-06.

• Manufacturing of wooden housings or casings for clocks such as grandfather and mantle types is classified in 2905.

• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-10 Camera, video camcorder, motion picture projectors: Manufacturing, assembly, or repair

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing, assembling, or repairing cameras, video camcorders, and motion picture projectors.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

• Glass;
• Internal components manufactured by others;
• Metals;
• Plastics.

Tools includes, but are not limited to:

• Drill presses;
• Punch presses;
• Soldering guns.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.

• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.

• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

3602-11 Fishing tackle: Manufacturing or assembly; stamped metal goods: Manufacturing

Applies to:

• Businesses manufacturing or assembling fishing tackle.
• Businesses manufacturing small, stamped, metal goods.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

• Artificial bait and similar items;
• Bottle caps;
• Buckles;
• Buttons;
• Clasps;
• Curtain fasteners;
• Fasteners;

- Flies;
- Lures;
- Metal tags;
- Plugs;
- Sinkers;
- Snaps;
- Spinners;
- Spoons;
- Zippers.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Beads;
- Feathers;
- Finished fishing tackle;
- Hooks;
- Painting spoons;
- Plug bodies;
- Spoons;
- Swivels;
- Wire.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Automated stamping;
- Cleaning;
- Cutting;
- Forming;
- Hand assembling;
- Lacquering;
- Packaging and shipping;
- Plating;
- Receiving of supplies;
- Researching and developing of new products;
- Testing of products;
- Trimming.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing of items such as, but not limited to, reels, poles, nets, tackle boxes, knives, melting pots, plastic beads, wooden or plastic plug bodies, hand tools, molds, specialty clothing or protective gear are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the material and process used to produce the product.
- Workers hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

***Special note*:** Care should be taken when assigning this classification to verify that the product being manufactured is compatible with the manufacturing and assembly processes contemplated within this classification. Most fishing tackle subject to this classification is hand assembled from small component parts.

3602-12 Incandescent lamp or electric tube: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing electrical or gas-filled bulbs or tubes.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

- Cathode-ray tubes;
- Flood lamps;

- Fluorescent tubes;
- Incandescent lamps;
- Neon tubes, attached to metal backings or artistic style;
- Photoflash lamps;
- X-ray tubes.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Argon gas;
- Glass bulbs;
- Glass globes;
- Glass tubes;
- Metal bases;
- Nitrogen gas;
- Shellac;
- Tungsten wire.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Bending;
- Blowing air;
- Flushing bulbs/globes with nitrogen;
- Fusing;
- Heating;
- Milling;
- Sealing;
- Searing.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Flange machines;
- Stem machines.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing of metal fixtures equipped with electrical or gas lighting is classified in 3402.
- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-23 Electronics products - Resistors, capacitors, chips and relays, transistors: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing resistors, capacitors, chips, relays, and transistors.

Products manufactured in this classification are usually mass produced with little human intervention during the production process, which is often done in a vacuum or a nitrogen filled room.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Plastics;
- Silicon;
- Wires.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Inspecting;
- Packaging;
- Shipping;

• Soldering.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

• Automated equipment;
• Hand held tools;
• Pliers;
• Soldering guns;
• Wrenches.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-27 Electronic circuit board, N.O.C.: Assembly

Applies to:

Businesses assembling electronic circuit boards not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).
This is a shop or plant only classification.
Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Coating;
• Cutting boards;
• Dipping;
• Drilling holes;
• Inspecting;
• Installing;
• Packaging;
• Punching holes;
• Shipping;
• Testing.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

• Assembly lines;
• Automated drills;
• Automated punches;
• Power saws.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification to the production process used.
• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-3602, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-3602, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3602, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3602, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-594, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020,

51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-594, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-594, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-594, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-594, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-594, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-594, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-594, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-594, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-594, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-594, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-594, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-594, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 75-38, § 296-17-594, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-594, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3603 Classification 3603.

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

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in stripping and refinishing wood or metal furniture; or metal plating (a coating of metal on an object), polishing, and rustproofing that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Furniture refinishing may include, but is not limited to:

- Preparing articles for finishing or refinishing by dipping in chemical solutions/acid baths to remove the old finish or dirt;
- Sanding and wire brushing as needed;
- Thoroughly removing all residues;
- Applying new finish by brushing, rolling, spraying or dipping, air or oven drying;
- Any appropriate finish work such as waxing, polishing and buffing when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Additional work activities and processes may include, but are not limited to:

- Electroless plating is a type of dipping process which can be used to plate metals, plastics, and other materials by first preparing the surface with a chemical to ensure adhesion of the metal plating material;
- Metal plating contemplated by this classification may be done by dipping in hot solution or spraying with a very high-pressure, heated gun;
- Plated items may be finished by lacquering and polishing;
- Polishing, which may also be conducted as a separate contract on metal and nonmetal items;
- Rustproofing, as contemplated by this classification, is usually applied by dipping or spraying.

Exclusions:

• Furniture finishing/refinishing done in conjunction with manufacturing or repair is classified in 2905;

• Metal plating, polishing, rustproofing and finishing done in conjunction with manufacturing of metal or a metal products is classified in the class applicable to the product manufactured;

• Undercoating of automobiles or other vehicles is classified in 3411;

• Metal plating done by an *electrolytic method* or rustproofing by *anodizing method* are classified in 3603-11.

3603-11 Electroplating and detinning, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing electroplating or detinning services that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Typical items plated include, but are not limited to:

• Eyeglass frames;
• Jewelry;
• Medical instruments;
• Plumbing hardware and components;
• Silverware;
• Various specialized industrial components of any size.

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

• Preparing items by dipping in chemical solution/acid baths to remove old finish or dirt;

• Sanding and wire brushing as needed to remove all residues thoroughly;

• Electroplating to create the new finish. Electroplating (including galvanizing and tinning) to achieve a protective or decorative coating is done by immersing the metal object in a solution which contains the desired metallic particles (metals commonly used are gold, silver, nickel, zinc and chromium) and passing an electric charge through the solution which causes the metal particles to adhere to the object being plated;

• Air or oven drying;

• Finish work such as polishing, buffing, or lacquering;

• *Anodizing* to rustproof aluminum and some aluminum alloys by immersion in an acid bath and applying an electric charge to the metal which causes the finish to form on it;

• Electrolytic or chemical baths for detinning processes, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Detinning is the process of recovering tin from tin plated scrap. The "chemical process" involves using caustics and an oxidizing agent, which causes the tin to separate from the metal it was plated to. A variation of this method introduces electrolysis to achieve a purer reclamation. The "chlorine process" uses chlorine applied under pressure to dissolve the tin and separate it from the tin plated scrap.

Exclusions:

• Any electroplating or rustproofing by electrolytic methods done together with the manufacturing of metal or a metal product is classified in the classification applicable to the product;

• Metal plating, polishing or rustproofing not using electrolytic methods is classified in 3603-10;

• Galvanizing or tinning done by hot dip process is classified in 3604;

• Any detinning not done by a specialty shop as described above is classified in the classification applicable to the business.

3603-12 Painting in shop, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing painting services at their shop, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Customers of business in this classification include, but are not limited to:

• Cabinetmakers or millwork manufacturers;
• Other types of manufacturers;
• Individuals who need only one item painted.

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

• Preparing items made of wood, metal, plastic, glass, or other materials for finishing by cleaning, sanding and wire brushing as needed;
• Applying new finish by brushing, rolling, spraying or dipping;
• Air or oven drying;
• Any appropriate finish work, such as waxing, polishing and buffing, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification;
• Applying nonmetallic coatings by dipping (such as nonstick surfaces) or painting with an electrostatic paint gun.

Note: The permanent yard or shop of a painting contractor is reported separately in classification 5206 when the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met.

Exclusions:

• Sign painting, when done by businesses who do not manufacture the sign, is classified in 4109;
• Any painting done in conjunction with the manufacture of a sign is classified in 2903, 3402, 3503 or 3510 as applicable;
• Worker hours engaged in painting done together with the repair of an exterior sign is reported separately in classification 0403;
• Furniture stripping and refinishing services are classified in 3603-10;
• Furniture finishing done together with manufacturing or repair is classified in 2905;
• Automobile painting is classified in 3412;
• Painting/staining/varnishing of any item done together with the manufacturing of that item is classified in the classification applicable to the product manufacture.

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

WAC 296-17A-3604 Classification 3604.

3604-16 Galvanizing or tinning - Not electrolytic, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses providing galvanizing or tinning services *not using an electrolytic method* that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Galvanizing or tinning can be used on all types of metal products, from hand tools to automobile body parts and pieces of machinery.

Work activities and processes include:

- Using molten zinc or tin dip to coat metals to deter corrosion (galvanizing) and tarnish (tinning);
- Preparing metal by cleaning and washing in an acid solution;
- Flushing the metal with clean water;
- Dipping metal in a metallic solution;
- Immersing metal in molten zinc or tin;
- Draining or blowing away the excess zinc or tin to achieve a smooth finish;
- Cooling metal.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in galvanizing or tinning using an electrolytic process are reported separately in classification 3603-11;
- Any galvanizing or tinning operations conducted in conjunction with a metal or metal product manufacturing operation is classified as appropriate to the product manufactured.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3604, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3604, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-596, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-596, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-596, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-596, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3605 Classification 3605.

3605-28 Truck: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing or assembling complete trucks.

Truck manufacturers subject to this classification are the non-passenger type vehicles such as semi-trucks. The determining factor to assign this classification is that they do the final assembly of the various components to make the truck operational.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Manufacturing the chassis, body, and other truck components;
- Purchasing the chassis, body, or other truck components from other manufacturers and assembling the trucks;
- Purchasing the axle assemblies, transmissions, electrical and cooling systems, and steering gears from others.

Exclusions:

- Auto or passenger vehicle manufacturing including pick-up trucks is classified in 3402;

• Truck component manufacturing is classified in the appropriate manufacturing classification; and
• Semi-truck repair and service centers are classified in 6409.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3605, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3605, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-597, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-597, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-597, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-597, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3701 Classification 3701.

3701-06 Chemicals, N.O.C.: Manufacturing chemical mixing, blending, and repackaging nitrate recovery from X-ray and photo films

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in manufacturing:
• Acetylene gas;
• Acid;
• Ammonia;
• Ammonia nitrate;
• Borax;
• Carbonic acid gas, also known as phenol;
• Chemicals using a nitration, alkylation or oxidation process;
• Dry ice;
• Dyes, including dye and chemicals used for tinting candles;
• Fireworks;
• Nitrogen;
• Oxygen and hydrogen;
• Potash;
• Salt.
Businesses engaged in:
• Recovering nitrate or silver from X-ray and photo films.
• Mixing, blending or repackaging chemicals, but not manufacturing the ingredients.

Products manufactured and processes used include, but are not limited to:
• Acetylene gas - Highly flammable but nontoxic gas that is manufactured by reacting calcium carbide with water in a pressure generator, which combines carbon and lime to form the product.
• Ammonia - Colorless gas used as a component in fertilizer, medicines and cleaning compounds manufacturing. Involves combining hydrogen and nitrogen gases with a catalyst, which causes a reaction between the two gases when heated in a generator.
• Ammonia nitrate - Crystalline compound used mainly in fertilizers, explosives and propellants. Involves combining ammonia and nitric acid in a reactor.
• Borax - Used in manufacture of glass, glazes, soap, and boric acid. Produced by separating it from the potash by a rapid cooling process. Evaporated by heating in a partial vacuum to produce crystals or granules which are dried.

• Carbonic acid gas, also known as phenol - Caustic poisonous gas used in manufacturing resins, plastics, and disinfectants. The manufacture of phenol involves a compression and refrigeration process.

• Chemicals using a nitration, alkylation or oxidation process:

- Alkylation - Involves combining alkyls with other substances to form products used in the production of paper pulp, hard soap and petroleum products.

- Nitration - Involves the combining of nitrate with an organic compound to produce nitrobenzene used in solvents, fertilizers and acids.

- Oxidation - Involves the combining of oxygen with other substances to produce products such as; but not limited to, hydrogen peroxide, protective metal coatings, and pharmaceutical preparations.

• Dry ice - Carbon dioxide in a solid form.

• Dyes, including dye and chemicals used for tinting candles - Made from organic and inorganic compounds. Manufacturing methods include weighing raw materials, pumping them into vats, heating, agitating, cooling, filtering through presses, and packaging. May also include drying and grinding into powder or may be left in liquid or paste forms.

• Fireworks.

• Mixing, blending or repackaging chemicals, but not manufacturing the ingredients - Mixed by hand or through a mechanical process.

• Nitrogen - Colorless gas that is obtained from the air and processed by compressing air in a pressurized tank, removing impurities, and separating nitrogen and oxygen through heating.

• Oxygen and hydrogen - Involves the recovery of these gaseous elements from the air by compression, expansion and cooling operations until it liquefies. Liquid air then goes to a fractionator where the oxygen is separated from the hydrogen along with other gases such as neon and helium.

• Potash - Used in fertilizer. Refined by adding an amine to the brine, which causes the salts to float to the surface where they are skimmed off. Evaporated by heating in a partial vacuum to produce crystals or granules, which are dried.

• Salt - Used in chemicals and food processing. Salt ores are dissolved in water to produce a brine of the desired concentration. Refined into common salt by adding caustic soda and soda ash. Evaporated by heating in a partial vacuum to produce crystals or granules, which are dried.

• Recovering nitrate or silver from X-ray and photo films - Placing films in developing solutions, ionizing the solution and separating the elements.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Pressurized tanks;
• Vats;
• Screens;
• Ovens;
• Grinding machines;
• Mixing and blending machinery;
• Filling and packaging machinery;
• Fork lifts;
• Trucks.

Exclusions:

• Technicians who set up and carry out fireworks displays are classified in 6207.

• The production of salt ores used in the manufacture of salt, borax, and potash.

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

3701-08 Cosmetic, pharmaceutical, serum: Manufacturing

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in the manufacture of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, serums, antitoxins or viruses.

Products include, but are not limited to:
• Soaps;
• Shampoo/conditioners;
• Creams, gels or lotions;
• Baby powder;
• Lipstick;
• Nail polish;
• Bath oils/salts;
• Tablets/pills;
• Ointments;
• Liquids/powders (pharmaceutical);
• Serums.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Mixing of premanufactured ingredients.
• Mixing or blending of base medicinal ingredients and additives such as, but not limited to, sugars, starches, flavorings and waxes used for coatings.
• Bottling/packaging/labeling and laboratory equipment.
• Pulverizing, distilling, heating and drying product.
• Microscopic laboratory work.
• Working with animals, injecting with bacteria and viruses (eventually killing animal).
Killing of the animals is included in this classification as it is incidental and necessary to perform the operation to extract the serum from the glands and to separate the red blood cells from the blood.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:
• Storage tanks;
• Mixers;
• Heating devices;
• Bottling/packaging/labeling equipment;
• Laboratory equipment.

Exclusions:
• Manufacture of ingredients used in the mixing of the cosmetics.
• Manufacture or harvest of ingredients used in the manufacture of the pharmaceuticals.
• Retail compounding pharmacy stores are classified in 6406-16.

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

3701-14 Extract, alcohol, perfume manufacturing; mint, including distillation of essential oils N.O.C.

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in manufacturing or distilling:
• Alcohol - Not for ingestion.

• Extracts - Extracts are the concentrated forms of the essential components of a food or a plant.
• Mint.
• Perfumes.

Processes used include, but are not limited to:

• Alcohol - All use a distillation process, which involves the heating of liquids and resulting condensation of vapors to purify or create a substance contained in the original wood or grain product.

• Extracts - The process for obtaining extracts involves pressing, cooking, steaming, or distillation from plants, herbs, or fruit peelings. Extracts may be mixed or blended with other ingredients for greater strength, color, or consistency. Products are bottled or canned.

• Mint - Mint distillation may begin with the use of mint oil distilled by a supplier or with the distillation of the mint into mint oil. Mint leaves are chopped and blown into a steamer, which lifts the moisture and oils. Steam then passes through a series of condensation lines. Water is added to bring the oil to the top of the liquid. The mint oil is heated for purification and fragrance. Various mint oils may be blended together to produce distinctive products such as spearmint or peppermint.

• Perfumes - The process may involve distillation, cooking, grinding, compounding, drying, blending or liquidizing of ingredients. Ingredients may include extracts, oils, colors, and binders.

Products include, but are not limited to:

• Methanol (wood alcohol);
• Ethanol (grain alcohol);
• Denatured alcohol (combination of methanol and ethanol);
• Solvents;
• Germicides;
• Pesticides;
• Antiseptics;
• Materials intended for use in other products such as varnish or shellac;
• Flavorings, including mint, spearmint, and peppermint;
• Perfumes used to manufacture other products such as scented candles;
• Personal fragrances;
• Essential oils;
• Sachet powders;
• Ingredients for skin conditioners;
• Hop extracts used in the brewing of beer.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Distillation equipment;
• Steam cookers;
• Presses;
• Filters;
• Grinders;
• Vats;
• Vapor extraction equipment;
• Storage tanks;
• Mixers;
• Heating equipment;
• Forklifts;
• Laboratory equipment;

• Bottling, packaging, labeling equipment;
• Delivery trucks.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing of spirituous liquor for ingestion is classified in 3702.
• Candle manufacturing is classified in 3701-22.
• Worker hours engaged in gasohol manufacturing or refining are reported separately in classification 3407.
• Worker hours engaged in hop pellet manufacturing are reported separately in classification 2101.
• Worker hours engaged in mint raising or harvesting are reported separately in classification 4811.

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

3701-22 Pigment solutions or emulsion: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing a variety of chemical products including, but not limited to:
• Candles;
• Crayons;
• Dressings, see polish;
• Enamel, see paint;
• Glue;
• Ink, all types;
• Lacquer, see paint;
• Paint;
• Paint removers and thinners;
• Paste, see glue;
• Polish, also known as dressings include, but are not limited to:
- Shoe polish;
- Leather polish;
- Furniture polish;
- Automobile polish;
- Metal polish.
• Putty;
• Shellac, see paint;
• Synthetic resin, see putty;
• Varnish.

Processes used include, but are not limited to:

• Candles - Wax is heated. Wicks are dipped in the wax either by hand or machine. Fragrances are added for scented candles. When the candles are dried, their wicks are cut and they are placed in molds to shape the base. Color may be added by hand or by machine. The candles are inspected, wrapped, packaged, and labeled.
• Crayons - Similar to candles, but crayons are molded instead of dipped.
• Dressings or polish - Ingredients and processes vary dependent upon the product. Process may be simple and involve only mixing, or process may be detailed and involve heating or cooking and forming into a mold or stick form.
• Paint, enamel, lacquer, shellac - Involves a series of mixing and grinding operations. Solid pigments are blended with liquid res-

ins. Paint extender may be added. Paint is pumped into filling stations. Containers of paint are packaged, labeled and shipped.

• Glue or paste - Involves mixing and cooking the ingredients in steel tanks and pumping the product to a filling area where it is packaged, labeled and capped.

• Ink - Involves cooking of oils and resin. Pigments and dryers are blended into the resin, which is then diluted to the proper consistency.

• Putty or synthetic resin - Putty is a finely powdered chalk mixed with linseed oil. Putty and synthetic resins have the same ingredients. Both are made by grinding and mixing.

• Varnish - Similar to paint manufacturing process. Manufacturing varnish also includes a cooking process.

Ingredients used include, but are not limited to:

• Beeswax;
• Paraffin;
• Stearin;
• Wicks;
• Powder or granule Arabic gum;
• Modified starch received from others;
• Pigments or coloring;
• Oils;
• Other waxes;
• Resins;
• Detergents;
• Methanol;
• Solvents;
• Water;
• Ground chalk;
• Limestone;
• Calcite;
• Preservatives.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Weighing and measuring scales;
• Mixers;
• Stoves;
• Molding apparatus;
• Automatic filing, labeling, and packaging machines;
• Forklifts;
• Delivery trucks.

Exclusions:

• The production of raw materials used to manufacture listed products.

• Worker hours engaged in glue manufacturing from animal substances are reported separately in classification 4301.

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

3701-27 Hazardous/toxic material: Repackaging for disposal

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in identifying and repackaging hazardous/toxic materials for disposal.

Note: This class is distinguished from classification 4305-20, in that classification 3701-27 applies to the identifying and repackaging for disposal of such materials as drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners that contain toxic or hazardous materials, while classification 4305-20 includes the processing or handling of such materials as medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup, and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Visual inspection of materials.
• Sending sample of materials to lab for analysis.
• Identifying components of material.
• Labeling of containers, by appropriate groupings.
• Materials are put into drums with protective material to prevent breakage.
• Complete paperwork required by various governmental agencies.
• Transport of material to disposal site.
• Lab analysis - Businesses may have their own lab facilities or may send to outside lab.

Protective clothing and equipment includes:

• Respirators;
• Steel toed boots;
• Protective gloves;
• Safety glasses;
• Protective clothing.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in hazardous/toxic materials processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup, reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials must be reported separately in classification 4305-20.
• Worker hours engaged in the replacement of nontoxic toner in cartridges used in business machines are reported separately in classification 4107.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 21-22-090, § 296-17A-3701, filed 11/2/21, effective 1/1/22; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-3701, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3701, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-24-118, § 296-17A-3701, filed 12/1/10, effective 1/1/11. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3701, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-599, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-599, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-599, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-599, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-599, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-599, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 74-40, § 296-17-599, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-599, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3702 Classification 3702.

3702-01 Breweries, malt houses, and yeast manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in brewery, malt house, or yeast manufacturing operations.

This classification also includes incidental:

• Tasting rooms at the same location as the manufacturing site;
• Tours of facilities and premises.

Work activities and processes include, but are not limited to:
• Blending of water, concentrates, juices, syrups, other consumables, and preservatives;
• Carbonating beverages;
• Crushing and mixing of ingredients;
• Cooking liquid mixtures containing grains, vegetables, fruit, herbs, and other natural or artificial ingredients;
• Distilling alcohol;
• Extracting juice;
• Fermenting;
• Filling bottles, cans, kegs, or other containers;
• Filtering;
• Labeling;
• Manufacturing yeast;
• Operating gift shops at manufacturing location;
• Pasteurizing;
• Sanitizing bottles, cans, or other containers.

Exclusions:
• Worker hours engaged in vineyard operations are reported separately in classification **4813-00;**
• Worker hours engaged in tasting room operations at a separate location away from the manufacturing site are reported separately in classification **6403-07;**
• Worker hours engaged in full service restaurant operations are reported separately in classification **3905;**
• Manufacturers exclusively manufacturing and bottling dairy beverages are classified in **3902-28;**
• Manufacturers exclusively manufacturing and bottling fruit juices are classified in **3902-02.**

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

3702-03 Bottling and manufacturing beverages, N.O.C.

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverage manufacturing and bottling operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

This classification also includes incidental:
• Tasting rooms at the same location as the manufacturing site;
• Tours of facilities and premises.

Work activities and processes include, but are not limited to:
• Blending of water, concentrates, juices, syrups, other consumables, and preservatives;
• Carbonating beverages;
• Crushing and mixing of ingredients;
• Cooking liquid mixtures containing grains, vegetables, fruit, herbs, and other natural or artificial ingredients;
• Distilling alcohol;
• Extracting juice;
• Fermenting;
• Filling bottles, cans, kegs, or other containers;
• Filtering;
• Labeling;

• Manufacturing yeast;
• Operating gift shops at manufacturing location;
• Pasteurizing;
• Sanitizing bottles, cans, or other containers.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in vineyard operations are reported separately in classification **4813-00;**

• Worker hours engaged in tasting room operations at a separate location away from the manufacturing site are reported separately in classification **6403-07;**

• Worker hours engaged in full service restaurant operations are reported separately in classification **3905;**

• Manufacturers exclusively manufacturing and bottling dairy beverages are classified in **3902-28;**

• Manufacturers exclusively manufacturing and bottling fruit juices are classified in **3902-02.**

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

3702-05 Wine making and liquor distillation

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in wine making and bottling or liquor distillation and bottling operations.

This classification also includes incidental:

• Tasting rooms at the same location as the manufacturing site;
• Tours of facilities and premises.

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

• Blending of water, concentrates, juices, syrups, other consumables, and preservatives;
• Carbonating beverages;
• Crushing and mixing of ingredients;
• Cooking liquid mixtures containing grains, vegetables, fruit, herbs, and other natural or artificial ingredients;
• Distilling alcohol;
• Extracting juice;
• Fermenting;
• Filling bottles, cans, kegs, or other containers;
• Filtering;
• Labeling;
• Manufacturing yeast;
• Operating gift shops at manufacturing location;
• Pasteurizing;
• Sanitizing bottles, cans, or other containers.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in vineyard operations are reported separately in classification **4813-00;**

• Worker hours engaged in tasting room operations at a separate location away from the manufacturing site are reported separately in classification **6403-07;**

• Worker hours engaged in full service restaurant operations are reported separately in classification **3905;**

• Manufacturers exclusively manufacturing and bottling dairy beverages are classified in **3902-28;**

• Manufacturers exclusively manufacturing and bottling fruit juices are classified in **3902-02.**

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-3702, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-3702, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3702, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3702, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-600, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-600, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-600, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-600, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-600, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3708 Classification 3708.

3708-14 Hide or leather dealers; Coating, impregnating, laminating or waterproofing textiles; Fabric embossing; Pelting; Taxidermists; and linoleum, oil cloth and imitation leather: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in:

• Selling dressed animal hides, reptile skins and tanned leather;

• Manufacturing linoleum, oil cloth, imitation leather, and similar waterproofed or laminated fabrics;

• Coating, impregnating, laminating, embossing, or waterproofing crude fabrics not covered by another classification, N.O.C.;

• Animal hide pelting, which includes the initial cleaning and drying of animal skins or hides; and

• Taxidermy, which is the preparation, stuffing, and mounting of skins, and includes all incidental operations, such as tanning of hides and making animal forms, when performed by employees of the employer.

Work process/activities include, but are not limited to:

• Receiving raw hides from others, sorting/grading/salting;

• Shipping hides and leathers to tanneries for additional processing;

• Grading, measuring, trimming hides/leathers by hand or machine;

• Treating textiles or fabrics with coatings or finishes such as, but not limited to, oils, varnishes, lacquers, or plastic and rubber finishes;

• Coating woven or felt cloth using spreading devices, rollers, or by dipping into solvents, draining to allow solvents to evaporate, and curing in drying ovens;

• Placing fabrics in vacuum tanks with solutions of rubber or lacquer and solvents to subject fabrics to various pressures. Fabrics are then removed, dried, and baked in curing ovens and rough spots removed;

• Laminating and cementing fabric and coating materials together. Running through heated pressure rollers, and curing in drying ovens;

• Removal of fat and tissue with fleshing machines or by hand;

• Tumbling hides with cornmeal or sawdust to remove excess moisture, dirt, and oils;

• Washing skins in solutions of sodas, borax or alum to further clean, soften, and preserve them;

• Stretching cleaned pelts on drying boards and placing in drying rooms;
• Selling pelts to tanneries or furriers;
• Hand sewing holes or tears in skins; and
• Soaking antlers in brine to remove blood and other waste.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Curing ovens;
• Drying boards;
• Drying ovens;
• Fleshing machines;
• Freezers;
• Hand tools (used for cutting, scraping, and sculpturing);
• Pressure rollers;
• Saws;
• Sewing machines;
• Tumblers and drums/shakers;
• Vacuum tanks;

Exclusions:
• Processing raw hides, skins, and fur into tanned leather, or dressed fur is classified in 4301.
• Bleaching, dyeing, or finishing of textiles is classified in 3708-26.
• Coating or other finishing operations performed by employees of manufactures of textile. Goods are included in the applicable manufacturing classification.
• Raising fur bearing animals is classified in 4804.

***Special note*:** Pelting of fur bearing animals, when performed by the animal raiser is considered incidental to the raising and are included within the scope of classification 4804. Businesses raising fur bearing animals are entitled to classification 3708-14 only if their hide pelting operation involves the pelting of animals, which have been raised by others.

3708-26 Net, thread, webbing, yarn, cordage, rope, twine, plush, velvet, felt, batting, wadding or waste, carpet or rug, or bag or sack-industrial size, N.O.C.: Manufacturing; Bleaching, dyeing or finishing textiles: N.O.C., spinning or weaving, or wool combing or scouring N.O.C.

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in:
• Manufacturing webbing, thread, or yarn, by spinning, weaving or knitting processes from natural or synthetic fibers, such as, but not limited to: Cotton, rayon, silk, or wool;
• Manufacturing nets, which are woven from cording or twine;
• Bleaching, dyeing, or mercerizing of crude fabric whose operations are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);
• Manufacturing cord or cordage, rope, twine, or string from both natural and synthetic fibers, such as, but not limited to: Cotton, manila, sisal, flax, jute, hemp, and rayon;
• Spinning or weaving operations to manufacture woven or nonwoven fabrics, and which are not covered under another classification (N.O.C.) using natural or synthetic fibers, such as, but not limited to: Cotton, wool, rayon, acetate, or spun fiberglass;
• Tufting carpets or weaving carpets and rugs;

• Manufacturing batting, wadding or waste which is sold to distributors or other manufacturers;
• Manufacturing industrial size bags or sacks which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);
• Extrusion of polyethylene or similar pellets to form fibers when done by manufacturers in this class for use in their own products;
• Wool combing or scouring;
• Manufacturing plush, velvet, or felt; and
• Treating and twisting of animal hair for upholsters' use.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:
• Awning cords;
• Bags (industrial type used in packaging items such as flour, sugar, salt, meat products, fruits, vegetables, fertilizer, building supplies, etc.);
• Batting (wadding);
• Carpets/rugs/mats;
• Climbing ropes;
• Cotton goods;
• Fish lines;
• Nets (batting nets, hoop nets for sports, nets used for commercial purposes such as fishing and marine);
• Nonwoven fabric (also called spun bonded, used in inner lining of diapers, surgical/medical masks, hand wipes, mattress pads, pillow coverings);
• Rayon fabric;
• Rigging ropes;
• Silk fabric;
• Spun fiberglass;
• Wool fabric;
• Woven cloth.

Work process/activities include, but are not limited to:
• Removing debris from fibers by picking, untangling, straightening, and stretching of fibers by carding;
• Combing to separate long fibers from shorter ones and forming them into thick strands (referred to as slivers);
• Placing slivers on creels and feeding into spinning machines to be further stretched, spun and twisted onto bobbins (also called packages);
• Rinsing threads in vats of hot water to set ply, adding dyes to the rinse;
• Spinning threads dry and placing in dehydrators until all moisture is removed;
• Packaging yarn/thread and selling to fabric weavers;
• Weaving elastic or nonelastic webbing from yarns or threads on narrow-shuttle looms or knitting machines;
• Coating, laminating, or dyeing yarns and threads prior to winding onto skeins or spools for sale to others;
• Dyeing cordage, rope or twine;
• Coating with latex to prevent deterioration;
• Steaming and drying;
• Spinning yarn prior to weaving into cloth;
• Washing, drying, bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, singeing the edges, and calendaring cloth;
• Extruding polyethylene pellets into continuous threads with the use of suction, electricity, cold air, and blowing of air;

• Putting threads through machinery at high speeds where air guns or nozzles suction several threads into one strand. Strands are blown onto a wire conveyor of a sheet making machine where the fibers are criss-crossed to form a nonwoven mass. Mass passes through the machines large rollers as heat is applied. The heat and pressure of rollers bonds the webbed mass into the nonwoven fabric. The fabric passes through more rollers and winders, is wound onto paper cores, cut, and packaged for shipment;

• Coloring, embossing, printing, brushing, shearing and inspecting;

• Pressing raw materials, such as wool, cotton, nylon, textile scraps, into desired dimensions for felt;

• Tufting carpets by sewing pile yarn to prewoven jute backing using a high speed machine with hundreds of needles;

• Applying liquid latex to backing of carpet to secure tufting, then putting through a dryer, and sewing on bindings;

• Receiving raw materials such as cotton, wool, and synthetic fibers and treating with processes that include shredding, willowing, picking, dusting, carding, blending, rolling, drying and curing;

• Feeding fibers into garneting machines where they are picked, pressure-blown and blended, then blown out into a long flat surface that rotates as the fibers build up to a specified thickness;

• Processing rags or textile mill waste into fibers;

• Sorting, classifying, carbonizing, baking, dusting, washing, drying, batching, picking, garneting, and bailing for waste manufacturing;

• Separating wool, which includes soaking rags in diluted sulfuric acid or carbonizing to remove cotton and other foreign matter. Rags are then dried and processed to remove dust and washed in alkali to neutralize the remaining acid;

• Processing wool in dusters, which remove dirt, then passing to scouring tanks. Wool is rinsed and dried, then bagged or baled for sale;

• Treating and twisting of animal hair;

• Opening baled fabric on baler machinery, sewing into continuous lengths, and winding onto cores on a roll-up machine. Fabric is fed through a winder which pulls it straight, then may be run through print presses where logos, brand names, or designs applied; and

• Cutting bags to desired length, sewing sides and bottoms together, and applying drawstrings.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Bale breaking machines;

• Breakers;

• Calendars (pressing the cloth through heavy rollers to smooth and gloss fabric);

• Carders or carding machines;

• Choppers;

• Conveyors;

• Cutting knives;

• Electric dryers;

• Hardening machines;

• Knitting machines;

• Looms;

• Sewing machines;

• Shredders;

• Spinning machines;

- Tufting machines;
- Vats;
- Weaving machines;
- Winches and winders.

Exclusions:

- Coating, impregnating, laminating or waterproofing textiles is classified in 3708-14.
- Washing, drying, or dyeing of individual garments for others is classified in 2201.
- Coating or other finishing operations performed by employees of manufacturers of textiles or textile goods are included in the manufacturing classification, which is applicable to the work performed.
- Manufacturing hand carved or inlaid carpets or rugs from premanufactured carpeting is classified in 3802.
- Manufacturing small bags, picnic bags or others generally carried on the person is classified in 3802.
- Manufacturing plastic bags is classified in 3510.
- Manufacturing paper bags is classified in 6908.

3708-29 Mattress or box springs: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing stuffed mattresses, spring mattresses, or box springs. The manufacture of batting, wadding, and waste are included in this classification when performed by employees of employers engaged in manufacturing mattresses.

Raw materials include, but not limited to:

- Fabric;
- Foam;
- Glue;
- Sewing notions;
- Upholsterer tape;
- Wire coils/springs;
- Wire grid racks;
- Wood frames;
- Wool or cotton stuffing material.

Work process/activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting mattress pieces;
- Quilting on quilting machines;
- Gluing and stapling batting, foam padding or other cushioning (mattresses may be placed on rotating guerneys so that workers do not move and the mattress is worked on all sides);
- Applying ticking;
- Sewing borders;
- Sewing the final build-up (assembly) of the mattress; and
- Vacuuming the final product, package in either plastic or cardboard, and ship.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Band saws;
- Eyelet punches;
- Glue spray guns;
- Hand tools;
- Nail guns;
- Quilting machines;
- Sewing machines;
- Staple guns;

• Tape edgers.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing wire springs is classified in 3402.

• Manufacturing batting, wadding, or waste is classified in 3708-26.

3708-39 Textile goods: Manufacturing N.O.C., Broom or brush: Manufacturing or assembly, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing a variety of textile goods or manufacturing or assembly of all types of household and industrial brooms, brushes, and mops not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Abrasive clothes;
• Absorbent booms or sheets;
• Brushes for vacuum cleaners, street sweeping or other rotary machines;
• Bug screens for automobiles;
• Conveyor belts;
• Fishing rod wrappings;
• Hard sided luggage or carrying cases (video cameras, computers, telescopes);
• Hot tub covers;
• Insulating products;
• Office divider panels;
• Paint brushes and rollers;
• Rigging for boats (rope ladders, slings);
• Scrub mops, dust mops;
• Whisk brooms.

Raw materials include, but not limited to:

• Adhesive tape;
• Animal hair;
• Cork;
• Grains or minerals such as flint, emery, crocus, garnet, aluminum oxide or silicone carbine;
• Dust attracting additives;
• Edging strips;
• Epoxy;
• Glue;
• Metal or plastic rods;
• Metal springs/wire;
• Nuts/bolts;
• Synthetic fibers;
• Various hardware (handles, rivets);
• Yarn.

Work process/activities include, but are not limited to:

• Winding materials around rollers;
• Twisting onto spools;
• Winding fibers onto bobbins;
• Spinning, braiding or weaving the materials on machines;
• Machines set thicknesses, weft, warp, and weave for flexibility, strength, and tension;
• Machines test to determine breaking points or melting points;
• Machines cut to length or size;
• Contouring materials using shapers;

- Drilling holes may be drilled;
- Inserting or stapling bristles; and
- Final product cleaned, packed, and shipped.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Balers;
- Band saws;
- Brush making machinery;
- Die cutters;
- Rotary press cutters;
- Hand tools;
- Hot wire cutters;
- Laminators;
- Manual/computerized brush making machinery;
- Punch presses;
- Reciprocating blade cutters;
- Riveters;
- Sewing machines;
- Shredding machinery;
- Slitters;
- Thermoweld presses.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing miscellaneous textile soft goods is classified in 3802.
- Molding and mixing of rubber, plastic or graphite goods is classified in the classification applicable to the work performed.
- Manufacturing metal, wood or plastic handles or backings is classified in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process.
- Businesses that make only mop heads by sewing yarn or other strands to a cloth base are classified in 3802.
- Businesses that make fishing poles and also apply the wrappings are classified in the classification applicable to the manufacture of the poles.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-3708, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3708, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-604, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-604, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-604, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-604, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-604, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-604, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-604, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-604, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-604, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3802 Classification 3802.

3802-34 Embroidery or screen printing services on fabric products or garments; knitted fabric; knitted garments; or wigs: Manufacturing

Applies to:

• Businesses whose principle operation is the service of screen printing or embroidery for others on cloth items such as, but not limited to, shirts, jackets, caps, aprons and patches.

• Businesses manufacturing knitted cloth.

• Businesses manufacturing garments from cloth that the same business knitted.

• Businesses manufacturing knitted garments or accessories to form on knitting machines.

• Businesses manufacturing hosiery or performing finishing operations on hosiery that is manufactured by others.

• Businesses manufacturing wigs or hair pieces made from real or synthetic hair.

• Businesses manufacturing lace.

Businesses included in this subclassification perform work mainly by hand or by using machines other than sewing machines including, but not limited to, knitting machines or screen printing equipment.

Note: The screen printing of a manufacturer's product, when done as part of the manufacturing process by employees of the manufacturer, is included in the classification applicable to the product being produced.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Embroidered garments;

• Garments made from cloth that were knitted under this subclassification;

• Knitted cloth;

• Knitted gloves, mittens, hosiery, or hats; and

• Screen printed garments.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

• Bleaching;

• Cutting and styling wigs;

• Disinfecting fibers;

• Dying;

• Embroidery;

• Ironing;

• Screen printing on cloth;

• Sewing; and

• Starching.

Material used include, but are not limited to:

• Cleaning solvents;

• Colored ink;

• Disinfectants;

• Fasteners;

• Glues;

• Natural or synthetic hair;

• Natural or synthetic yarn or thread;

• Paint thinners;

• Paper templates; and

• Webbing fabric.

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

• Circular or flat knitting machines or looms;

• Combs and brushes;

• Curling irons;

• Cutting tools;

• Dryer ovens;

• Drying racks;

• Embroidery machines;

• Framed screens;

• Ink dispensers;
• Lace looms;
• Manual or automatic presses;
• Pressure spray washer units;
• Screen printing machines, single or multiport;
• Sewing machines; and
• Squeegees.

Note: The looms and knitting machines used to make knitted cloth are generally smaller than the weaving and spinning machines used for manufacturing woven textile fabrics, which are formed into long, continuous lengths and sold in large bolts to cloth good manufacturers. Businesses manufacturing woven textile fabrics sold in bolts are classified in 3708.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing woven textile fabrics is classified in 3708.

• Retail clothing sales with incidental custom screen printing, embroidery, or application of iron-on transfers is classified in 6305.

• Wholesale clothing or cloth goods distribution with incidental screen printing or embroidery on a small portion of their own product is classified in 6407. Care must be taken when considering classification 6407 to ensure that the nature of the business is the wholesale operation, not a screen print service, and that screen printing is only incidental to the sales operation.

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

3802-40 Miscellaneous soft goods manufacturing: Hand or machine sewing N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Businesses manufacturing soft goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Businesses included in this subclassification perform significant sewing by hand or by sewing machine.

Screen printing or embroidering of the manufacturer's own products and finishing processes such as dying or bleaching are included in this subclassification when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this subclassification.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Art, craft, or novelty items;
• Awnings;
• Backpacks or other bags normally carried on the person;
• Boat tops or covers;
• Comforters;
• Draperies - Including window treatments such as: Swags, valances, cornice boards, pull-down roller shades or blinds;
• Fashion accessories;
• Fruit picking bags;
• Futons;
• Garments;
• Gloves;
• Handbags;
• Leather goods such as belts, tack, holsters or sports balls;
• Outdoor window shades;
• Parachutes;
• Pillows;
• Sails;
• Sleeping bags;
• Slippers;
• Soft luggage;
• Stuffed toys;

- Tarps;
- Tents;
- Tie downs or animal restraints made from fabric strapping; and
- Wet suits.

Note: Businesses that manufacture window coverings sometimes have showrooms displaying samples of drapery fabric, drapery rods, window coverings, accessories, floor coverings, wallpaper or other household furnishings. These accessory items are not usually stocked, but are obtained from suppliers or manufacturers when customers order them. The sale of these items by businesses engaged in the manufacture of household furnishings is included in this subclassification. A separate store classification is not applicable unless the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of multiple enterprises have been met.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

- Bending pipe or tubing for frames;
- Cutting materials to size or pattern;
- Fabric welding;
- Gluing;
- Inserting stuffing materials;
- Inspecting;
- Labeling;
- Leather skiving;
- Packaging;
- Pressing;
- Sewing; and
- Steaming.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Bladders for sports balls;
- Canvas;
- Decorative trims;
- Drapery hooks;
- Fabrics;
- Fur;
- Glue;
- Imitation eyes for toys;
- Leather or imitation leather;
- Natural fabrics;
- Pipe or tubing;
- Rods;
- Sewing notions;
- Strapping or webbing;
- Stuffing materials;
- Thread;
- Velcro;
- Vinyl;
- Vinyl-coated cloth;
- Wooden rollers for shades; and
- Yarn.

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

- Cutting tables;
- Die cutters;
- Drapery folding devices;
- Jig saws, saber saws, or miter saws;
- Dryers;
- Forming presses;
- Glue guns;
- Hot blades or wires for cutting or sealing frayed edges of cut pieces;
- Household irons;
- Iron presses;

• Lighted surfaces to inspect cloth for flaws;
• Mallets;
• Measuring tools;
• Molds;
• Packaging equipment;
• Pipe cutters and benders;
• Quilting machines;
• Scissors or cutting wheels;
• Sergers or overlocking machines;
• Sewing machines;
• Sewing needles;
• Snap setters;
• Staplers;
• Table-top or foot operated devices such as eyelet punchers, or hot-stamping foil presses; and
• Tracing wheels.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in tanning leather or dressing of fur are reported separately in classification 4301.

• Worker hours engaged in manufacturing metal awnings or welding of metal awning frames or supports are reported separately in the applicable metal goods classifications.

• Worker hours engaged in the installation of draperies are reported separately in classification 0607.

• Worker hours engaged in the installation of any product manufactured in this classification are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

• Screen printing or embroidery for others on cloth items manufactured by others is classified in 3802-34.

• Manufacturing gloves knitted to form on knitting machines is classified in 3802-34.

• Manufacturing mattresses is classified in 3708.

• Manufacturing garments from cloth that was first knitted by the same business is classified in 3802-34.

• Manufacturing rubber gloves made by molding or mixing rubber is classified in 3513.

• Manufacturing bladders for sports balls by rubber mixing or molding is classified in 3513.

• Manufacturing of batting, wadding, or waste is classified in 3708.

• Manufacturing operations using large factory machinery that performs functions such as, but not limited to, winding/rewinding, blowing, spinning, twisting, braiding, weaving, picking, tufting, quilting, shredding, or grinding, are classified in 3708.

• Manufacturing industrial bags used to package commodities such as bulk flour, sugar, produce, fertilizer, or building materials is classified in 3708.

• Custom dressmaking, tailoring, or clothing alteration services are classified in 6305.

• Manufacturing paper bags is classified in 6908.

• Manufacturing plastic bags is classified in 3510.

• Manufacturing hard sided luggage or carrying cases is classified in 3708.

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

3802-44 Shoe, boot, hat, artificial feather, artificial flower, hand-carved rug or inlaid rug: Manufacturing; Rubber or pliable goods manufacturing by cutting or gluing, N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Businesses manufacturing rubber or pliable goods from premanufactured materials by hand cutting, die cutting, gluing or heat bonding, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

• Businesses manufacturing or repairing shoes or boots.

• Businesses manufacturing hats (millinery).

• Businesses manufacturing artificial feathers or flowers whose operations are not covered by another classification.

• Businesses manufacturing custom-designed inlaid or hand-carved rugs from carpeting purchased from outside sources.

Businesses included in this subclassification perform significant hand or machine cutting or gluing.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Artificial feathers;
• Artificial flowers;
• Bindings for skis;
• Boots;
• Custom hand-carved rugs or carpets;
• Custom inlaid rugs or carpets;
• Gaskets;
• Grips for pens;
• Grips for handle bars;
• Hats; and
• Shoes.

Note: Most shoe repair shops sell shoe accessories such as laces, insoles, and polishes. The sale of these types of times is included in this classification.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

• Attaching eyelets or studs;
• Blocking hats;
• Cutting to shape or length;
• Die cutting;
• Dying;
• Gluing;
• Grinding;
• Heat bonding;
• Making molds and patterns;
• Sewing;
• Smoothing;
• Steaming; and
• Waxing.

Material used include, but are not limited to:

• Artificial flowers, feathers, or other trimmings;
• Binding or fusing tape;
• Braided straw;
• Buckles;
• Carpet rolls;
• Cork;
• Crepe paper;
• Edging;
• Eyelets;
• Felt;

- Foam;
- Fur;
- Glue;
- Graphite;
- Hat rims or brims;
- Leather or imitation leather;
- Lightweight, flexible rubber;
- Lining materials;
- Monk cloth;
- Neoprene;
- Netting;
- Paper;
- Paper covered stakes;
- Plastic;
- Ribbons;
- Rubber cement;
- Rubber heels and soles;
- Strips of extruded rubber;
- Teflon;
- Wire;
- Wool; and
- Woven hat bodies.

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

- Awls;
- Belt sanders;
- Brush finishers;
- Carpet carvers;
- Eyelet punching presses;
- Glue guns;
- Hand cutting and punching tools;
- Hot knives;
- Hydraulic presses for machine blocking hats;
- Lasts (foot forms);
- Sewing machines;
- Shoe jacks;
- Sole stitchers (to stitch soles onto upper pieces); and
- Tack hammers.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in manufacturing molded rubber shoe parts such as heels or soles are reported separately in classification 3513.
- Worker hours engaged in tanning leather or dressing of fur are reported separately in classification 4301.
- Worker hours engaged in manufacturing other components, such as eyelets, used in making shoes or boots are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the installation of carpet are reported separately in classification 0502.
- Manufacturing hats knitted to form is classified in 3802-34.
- Manufacturing rugs or carpets by tufting or weaving is classified in 3708.
- Manufacturing rubber products by using a molding process is classified in 3513.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 21-22-090, § 296-17A-3802, filed 11/2/21, effective 1/1/22. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-606, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-606, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-606, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-606, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-606, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-606, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-606, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-606, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-606, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3808 Classification 3808.

3808-00 Upholstery work, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Upholstery work not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Upholstery work becomes part of the furniture or vehicle as opposed to removable pillows or cushions, which are not permanently attached to the structure. Upholstery shops may also perform refurbishing or renovation work.

Customers usually bring the furniture or vehicle to the shop for upholstery work.

This classification includes businesses that produce furniture entirely from foam rubber, other cushioning, or stuffing; springs; and a covering material.

Items upholstered include, but are not limited to:

- Caskets;
- Chairs;
- Footstools;
- Seats for aircraft, automobiles, boats or other recreational vehicles (RVs);
- Sofas.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Covering material;
- Cushioning;
- Springs;
- Stuffing.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Custom finishing of furniture and vehicle interiors.
- Sewing.
- Refurbishing or renovation work that involves removing the old materials, replacing springs, stuffing or cushioning as necessary, and covering with new material.
- Replacing a vinyl top, trim molding, striping tape, or door edge guards on a car or boat is included in this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.
- Selling some fabric is an incidental part of this classification. If any upholstery work is done at the shop, the entire operation is reported in classification 3808.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing mattresses is classified in 3708;
- Manufacturing throw pillows or cushions is classified in 3802;
- Selling upholstery materials without doing upholstery work is classified in 6406.

Note: Classification 3808-00 may be assigned to physically separated upholstery departments of furniture or casket manufacturers, and automobile, aircraft, or RV manufacturers provided the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the division of worker hours have been met. For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3808, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3808, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-612, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-612, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-612, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 83-05-019 (Order 83-5), § 296-17-612, filed 2/9/83; Order 75-28, § 296-17-612, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-612, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3901 Classification 3901.

3901-00 Bakeries - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the baking of assorted goods for retail sales, such as, but not limited to:

- Breads;
- Cakes;
- Pies;
- Pastries.

This classification includes "deli" sections in retail bakeries where bakery products, and items such as soups, salads, sandwiches and beverages are available for on-premises consumption.

Some retail bakeries also wholesale a portion of their product locally to coffee shops, grocery stores and other retailers. If a bakery's principal business remains retail, this is allowed under subclassification 3901-00.

This classification excludes:

- Larger commercial wholesale bakeries that bake products for sale to trade customers such as supermarkets, restaurants, and distributors which are to be reported separately in classification 3906; and
- Specialty bake shops that produce single product lines such as cookies and donuts, which are to be reported separately in classification 3901-01.

3901-01 Bakeries - Retail - Specialty shops

Applies to establishments engaged in operating specialty bake shops where products are sold to retail customers. A specialty bake shop is an establishment that makes and sells to customers a single product line for consumption on or away from the premises, such as:

- Bagels;
- Cookies;
- Doughnuts;
- Pies.

This classification includes related sales of beverages.

Some retail bakeries also wholesale a portion of their product locally to coffee shops, grocery stores and other retailers. If a bakery's principal business remains that of a retail specialty bakery, this is allowed under subclassification 3901-01.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3901, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-614, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-614, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-614, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-614, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-614, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-614, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-614, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3902 Classification 3902. This classification includes the receipt of raw materials from growers or dealers, processing operations, quality control, lab testing, warehousing, packaging, shipping, and pickup and delivery when performed by employees in connection with the business operations.

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

3902-00 Fruit and vegetable: Cannery and freezer operations; fruit syrup or juice, cider, jam or jelly: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in fruit and vegetable canning or freezing operations for wholesale customers; and

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of fruit syrup, juice, cider, jam, or jelly.

Ingredients used include, but are not limited to:

- Various fruits and vegetables or juices;
- Sugars and sweeteners;
- Coagulants;
- Preservatives.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Removing foreign materials such as leaves or weeds;
- Washing;
- Sterilizing;
- Grading;
- Peeling;
- Slicing;
- Coring;
- Blanching or scalding;
- Cooking;
- Measuring;
- Mixing;
- Extracting juice;
- Separating seeds from pulp with fruit presses or separators;
- Pasteurizing;

• Further processing to produce bottled, canned, frozen, or concentrate products; and
• Pea vining, when performed by employees of a cannery, is also included in this classification.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:
• Conveyors;
• Extractors;
• Mixers;
• Ovens;
• Pasteurizers;
• Pressers;
• Separators;
• Shakers;
• Shredders;
• Sorters;
• Storage tanks; and
• Vats.

Exclusions:
• Preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables are classified in 3902-01;
• Packing fresh vegetables and fruits is classified in 2104; and
• Pea vining when done by employees of farm operations or farm labor contractors is classified in the applicable farm classification.

3902-01 Fruit and vegetable: Evaporating, preserving or dehydrating

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in evaporating, preserving, or dehydrating fruits and vegetables for wholesale customers.

Ingredients include, but are not limited to:
• Various fruits and vegetables;
• Sugars and sweeteners;
• Coagulants;
• Preservatives.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Washing;
• Peeling;
• Cooking;
• Pressing fruits and vegetables by machine;
• Adding preservatives and congealants;
• Pasteurizing;
• Dehydrating;
• Drying;
• Evaporating; and
• Packaging in cans, plastic bags, or boxes.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:
• Conveyors;
• Extractors;
• Mixers;
• Ovens;
• Pasteurizers;
• Pressers;
• Separators;
• Shakers;
• Shredders;

• Sorters;
• Storage tanks;
• Vats; and
• Vacuum hoses.

Exclusions:

• Canning or freezing fruits and vegetables and manufacturing fruit juice, cider, jam or jelly are classified in 3902-00;
• Packing fresh vegetables and fruits is classified in 2104; and
• Farm operations are reported in the applicable farm classification.

3902-11 Miscellaneous foods: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of a variety of products.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Cocoa or chocolate;
• Corn products such as, but not limited to, tortillas;
• Baking powder, dextrine, glucose, and starch made from vegetables and grains;
• Shelled nuts;
• Egg products made by using egg cracking machines;
• Pickles, sauerkraut, pickled fruits and vegetables;
• Pet food (frozen or canned);
• Breakfast foods made from flour, meal, or milled grains; and
• Vegetable oil or butter substitutes made from seeds or beans.

Processes used include, but are not limited to:

• Cocoa or chocolate, such as Dutch or sweet chocolate, are made by removing foreign matter from cocoa beans, sorting, dividing, and roasting in ovens. Shells are usually cracked by machines, and beans examined to ensure quality. Depending on the products, beans may be pasteurized, ground, further dried, mixed with chocolate liquor, sugar, powdered milk, cocoa butter, or potassium solutions to make into finished products;
• Corn products such as, but not limited to, tortillas. Depending on the corn products made by ingredients are pressed, kneaded, cut, shaped or flattened, and baked or cooked;
• Baking powder, dextrine, glucose, and starch are made from vegetables and grains, such as, but not limited to, potatoes, corn, and wheat are cleaned, sorted, and foreign matter removed; dumped onto conveyors and transported to grinding machines where they are ground into a starch paste. Water may be added to make liquid starch or starch milk or dryers may remove excess moisture.
- Starch blends may be made from raw starch suspensions using chemical solutions. Shakers remove bran, gluten, or other particles from the starch suspension;
- Dextrine is made by further mixing starch with dextrine paste, adding chemicals, cooking and stirring until the starch is converted to dextrine;
- Baking powder is made by mixing baking soda, starch, and an acid compound such as cream of tartar;
• Shelled nuts are placed into machinery which cracks shells and separates broken shells from the nut meat, then another machine sorts whole nut meats from those that are chipped, broken or contaminated. At each machine, nuts are examined for rejects, and foreign matter is removed with a vacuum hose or by hand. Nuts may be chopped, sliced, or

left whole, then poured from the machines into sacks or containers. The meats of certain nuts, such as almonds, may be ground into meal, then canned for shipment. Also included is the grading and polishing of nuts, and coconut shredding;

• Egg products are made by using egg cracking machines that break eggs and separate the yolk from the white. Eggs are observed for color, quantity, and clarity; inferior yolks or whites are discarded before being automatically dropped onto separator trays with individual cups. Eggs may then be mixed with water, pasteurized or dried before packaging;

• Pickles, sauerkraut, pickled fruits and vegetables are made by cleaning, cutting, chopping and placing in barrels, vats, or tanks of brine (a mixture of salt, sugar, spices, vinegar) until cured. At the end of the curing period, product may be packed into glass jars, plastic bags, or cans;

• Pet food (frozen or canned) is made by removing bones then cleaning and grinding raw ingredients. Depending on the product, various ingredients include, but not limited to, animal meat and fat, fish by-products, cornmeal, soybean meal, ground wheat, rice, poultry, yeast, whey salt, acids, chemicals, minerals, vitamins, water, or oil and are mixed in large vats either by machine or by hand. The mixture is frozen or baked, dried, and packed into cans;

• Breakfast foods are made from flour, meal, or milled grains, such as, but not limited to, corn, oats, barley, wheat, and nuts mixed with other ingredients, formed into a dough, rolled out and extruded into flakes or other shapes. Pressure cylinders may be used to expand or puff whole grains. Cereals may be sifted through screens to check for size, color, and uniformity then baked or dried in bulk before packaging; and

• Vegetable oil or butter substitutes are made from seeds or beans, such as soybeans, cottonseeds, safflower seeds, or shelled corn which is cracked, ground, milled, steam cooked, and pressed to extract the oil. Depending on the product being made, other ingredients such as water, milk, powdered milk or salt may be blended with the oil, then heated, filtered, and filled into cans or bottles. To make shortening or butter substitutes, flavoring, catalytic agents, and chemicals are added to harden the oils; some products are kneaded to spread the coloring uniformly, then packaged into cans, plastic containers, or wrapped in plastic or foil.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Removing foreign matter from raw product;
- Sorting;
- Dividing;
- Cleaning;
- Cooking;
- Pasteurizing;
- Grinding;
- Mixing;
- Pressing;
- Kneading;
- Cutting;
- Shaping;
- Flattening;
- Baking;
- Cooking;
- Storing.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Choppers;
- Conveyors;
- Dryers;
- Egg breakers;
- Extruders;
- Extractors;
- Grinders;
- Mixers;
- Nut crackers;
- Pasteurizers;
- Presses;
- Pressure cylinders;
- Sack makers;
- Screens;
- Separators;
- Shakers;
- Shredders;
- Sorters;
- Storage tanks;
- Vats; and
- Vacuum hoses.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, and pasta, or chocolate candy and confections are classified in 3906;
- Farm operations are classified separately in the applicable farm classification;
- Manufacturing food sundries not covered by another classification are classified in 3902-14;
- Canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables are classified in 3902-00;
- Evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are classified in 3902-01;
- Packing fresh vegetables and fruits are classified in 2104;
- Milling or grinding operations; and those that manufacture dry pet food using a milling process, are classified in 2101;
- Manufacturing wholesale bakery goods is classified in 3906; and
- Manufacturing "real" butter classified in 3902-28.

3902-14 Food sundries, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or processing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of a variety of food products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Imitation crab;
- Spices;
- Peanut butter;
- Condiments;
- Salsa;
- Salad dressings;
- Mayonnaise;
- Soups;
- Tofu;
- Instant potatoes;

• Salads and certain ready-to-eat dishes that are usually sold to wholesale distributors; and
• Grinding and roasting of coffee beans.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Cleaning;
• Dividing;
• Grinding;
• Roasting;
• Mixing;
• Blending with other ingredients;
• Cooking;
• Cooling;
• Dividing ingredients and product into desired portions;
• Packaging in plastic bags, bottles, or cans;
• Vacuum sealing;
• Pasteurizing; and
• Freezing.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:
• Conveyors;
• Extractors;
• Mixers;
• Ovens;
• Pasteurizers;
• Pressers;
• Separators;
• Shakers;
• Shredders;
• Sorters;
• Storage tanks; and
• Vats.

Exclusions:
• Manufacturing crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, pasta, cough drops, confectionery, and chewing gum which are classified in 3906; and
• Farm operations are classified in the applicable farm classification.

3902-28 Dairy products: Bottling or manufacturing

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in the bottling or manufacture of dairy products.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:
• Bottled liquid or dried products derived from milk;
• Butter;
• Natural or processed cheeses; and
• Prepared products such as custard, dips or spread, whipped toppings, ice cream, ice cream mixes, and sherbet.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Heat treating;
• Pasteurizing;
• Cooling;
• Separating;
• Pumping into vessels or vats;

• Adding preservatives, flavorings, enzymes, or lactic acid may be added depending on the product being made;
• Mixing;
• Draining;
• Pressing;
• Spray drying;
• Aging;
• Cutting;
• Shredding; and
• Bottling or other types of packaging.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Mixers;
• Coolers;
• Pasteurizers;
• Separators;
• Vats;
• Conveyors;
• Bottlers; and
• Packagers.

Exclusions:
• Manufacturing primarily dairy-based salad dressings is classified in 3902-14; and
• Dairy cattle farming operations are classified in 7301.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-3902, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 10-05-109, § 296-17A-3902, filed 2/17/10, effective 4/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-615, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-615, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-615, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-615, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-615, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-615, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-615, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-615, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-615, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-615, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3903 Classification 3903.

3903-08 Sugar refining; molasses and syrup, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to:
• Businesses processing (milling) sugar cane and sugar beets into various forms of powdered and granulated sugar;
• Businesses manufacturing molasses and sugar syrups not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Receiving sugar cane or sugar beets directly from growers or dealers;
• Crushing or rolling sugar cane to obtain the juice;
• Washing, slicing, and cooking sugar beets to obtain the juice;

- Evaporating the juice to produce a crystallized substance;
- Further processing to produce the final product.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Brown sugar;
- Granular sugar;
- Molasses;
- Sugar syrups;
- White powdered sugar.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing of fruit syrup, juice, cider, jam, or jelly is classified in 3902.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3903, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-616, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-616, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-616, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 orders 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 employ-

ees 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 spe-

cial 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-3905, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19; WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-3905, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3905, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-618, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-618, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-618, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-618, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-618, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-618, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-618, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-618, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-618, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-618, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-618, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-618, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3906 Classification 3906. 3906-00 Bakeries, cracker, potato chip, ravioli/tamale, pasta, and pizza: Manufacturing N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacture of baked goods, pastas, tamales, pizza, dry bakery products, and variety of snack foods. These businesses primarily sell to wholesale customers like supermarkets, restaurants, and distributors.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Biscuits;
- Breads;
- Bread stuffing/bread crumbs;
- Cakes/cookies;
- Crackers;
- Pasta products (macaroni, spaghetti, or noodles);
- Pies;
- Pizza (frozen or ready to bake);
- Potato chips/snack foods;
- Pretzels;
- Ravioli, tamales, tortellini or similar frozen or ready to cook foods;
- Tarts;
- Wafers.

Ingredients include, but are not limited to:
• Eggs;
• Flour/cornmeal;
• Ground meats/cheeses/vegetables/sauces;
• Milk;
• Potatoes;
• Preservatives/flavorings;
• Salt;
• Shortening;
• Soda/yeast;
• Sugar;
• Water.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Mixing ingredients by machine or hand and forming into dough;
• Feeding dough into hoppers, which kneads and shapes product;
• Placing mixed ingredients into shells, pasta or corn husks;
• Rolling dough to form products;
• Adding sauce and variety of toppings such as meats, cheeses and vegetables;
• Cooking, inspecting, wrapping and packaging product;
• Mechanically slicing and wrapping product;
• Slicing and frying potatoes or similar snacks in cooking vats;
• Shipping product.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Bun machines;
• Cake depositors;
• Conveyors;
• Cutting and slicing equipment;
• Deep fryers;
• Dough troughs;
• Filling and icing machines;
• Hydraulic presses;
• Mixers/blending/rolling machines;
• Mold machines;
• Ovens;
• Packaging and handling equipment.

Exclusions:
• Retail bakeries are classified in 3901;
• Pizza parlors are classified in 3905;
• U-Bake pizza stores are classified in 6403;
• Route delivery drivers who are not employees of the food product manufacturer are classified in 1101;
• Businesses engaged in the manufacture of other foods are classified separately in the applicable classification.

3906-05 Confectionery, chewing gum or cough drop: Manufacturing

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in the manufacture of confectionery products, chewing gum or cough drops.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:
• Candies:
- Caramels;
- Chocolate candies;
- Creams;

- Glazed fruits;
- Gum drops;
- Hard candies;
- Nut brittle;
- Chewing gum;
- Cough drops.
• Molded sugar cake decorations:
- Candle holders;
- Edible images used to decorate cakes or cookies;
- Rosettes.

Ingredients include, but are not limited to:
• Cocoa;
• Coloring;
• Flavorings;
• Flour;
• Milk;
• Nuts;
• Starch;
• Sugar;
• Water.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Weighing, mixing and beating ingredients;
• Heating, pressure cooking, baking, and forming uncooked mixtures into products by twirling, pressing, molding, or shaping;
• Wrapping and packaging product.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Burners/ranges;
• Coolers;
• Conveyors;
• Die cutters;
• Filling/cutting/mixing machines;
• Hoppers;
• Kettle/pots;
• Packaging and package-handling equipment;
• Presses;
• Pressure cookers.

Exclusions:
• Candy store operations with on-premise retail manufacturing are classified in 3905;
• Candy store operations with no manufacturing are classified in 6406;
• Route delivery drivers who are not employees of the confection manufacturer are classified in 1101.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 21-22-090, § 296-17A-3906, filed 11/2/21, effective 1/1/22. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-61801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-61801, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-3909 Classification 3909.

3909-00 Caterers

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in catering operations that prepare and serve food and beverages for customers for social and business events such as weddings, parties, bar mitzvahs, meetings or banquets. Foods prepared and served range from deli trays, sandwiches, box lunches, and buffets, to full meals. The food may be prepared at the caterer's own facility and delivered to the customer's location or may be prepared at the customer's location.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Planning event;
• Arranging tables;
• Decorating;
• Supplying utensils and dishes;
• Bartending;
• Waiting and busing tables; and
• Taking care of leftover food and related clean-up after the event.

Also included are:

• Businesses catering to airlines which involves preparing various foods and direct delivery to the airline with special trucks that maintain hot or cold foods; and
• Businesses providing mobile food services, such as the nationwide federally supported Meals on Wheels program. Services are provided by communities or civic/social organizations to local residents who, because of physical disability or age, are unable to prepare their own food. The food is prepared and delivered to the client's home.

Note: Delivery by employees is included in classification 3909.

Exclusions:

• Food truck businesses classified in 3905-01; and
• Route food service businesses selling prepackaged food on a route, which is classified in classification 1101-21.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-17-069, § 296-17A-3909, filed 8/20/19, effective 10/1/19. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-61804, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-61804, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-61804, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-61804, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-4101 Classification 4101.

4101-00 Printing, lithography, engraving, map printing and silk screening, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing a variety of printing services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) to others. Operations contemplated include, but are not limited to, the press room, assembly and staging areas, shipping departments, and delivery. *Printing*: This category covers many types of printing including offset cold press and letterpress printing. *Lithography*: This cat-

egory of printing is similar to letterpress printing with the process used to transfer images to paper (stock) being the distinction. In letterpress printing the image is transferred directly from plate to stock. In lithography an additional cylinder containing a rubber blanket is used. The process is plate to blanket to stock. *Engraving*: This applies to a process wherein designs or images are incised into the surface of a material from which printing impressions can be made. *Map printing*: This applies to an end product produced by a printer rather than a specialty form of printing. *Silk screening (or screen printing)*: This applies to a specialty type of printing wherein a silk, nylon or metal screen contains the desired image and ink is forced through the screen to form the design on paper or other medium. Products produced by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, catalogs, booklets, pamphlets, brochures, books, letterhead, paper signs, and specialty invitation and business cards.

This classification excludes photographic composition or prepress work such as, but not limited to, photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste up, editing, proofreading, camera work and automated plate making which are to be reported separately in classification 4904. *Employees of an employer subject to this classification who have both photographic composition/prepress work duties and duties which are subject to this classification (4101) are to be reported separately in classification 4101 without a division of work hours*. This classification also excludes newspaper publishers who are to be reported separately in classification 4103 and establishments engaged in cloth printing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

4101-02 Rubber stamp: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of all types of rubber or synthetic rubber stamps or marking devices for others. Products produced by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, date, character, name and address stamps. Stamps may be produced by hand or machine and can be made from a variety of natural or synthetic materials. Finished stamps are attached to handles or coverings purchased from others.

4101-03 Bookbinding

Applies to establishments engaged in bookbinding and/or the restoration of old or damaged books using methods similar to those employed by bookbinders described by this classification. One definition of bookbinding is all further treatment of stock after printing which may include cutting, folding, trimming, gathering, stitching, gluing and casing. There are two general types of binding: Pamphlet binding and bookbinding. Pamphlet binding is used for such material as folders, booklets, catalogs and magazines. An automatic feeder carries the sheets to a folding machine. After folding, the sheets can be collated either by hand or by machine and either saddle-wire or side-wire stitched, depending on the thickness of the material being bound. There are a number of ways to bind a book, the most common being "edition" binding, also known as hard cover or cases binding, where the papers are sewn together by specialized sewing machines. This process is used when permanence is desired. "Perfect" binding is a less expensive type of binding as it requires no sewing or stitching and uses a pliable adhesive for binding.

This classification excludes photographic composition or prepress work such as photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste

up, editing and proofreading, camera work and automated plate making which is to be reported separately in classification 4904. *Employees of an employer subject to this classification who have both photographic composition and/or prepress duties* ***and*** *duties which are subject to this classification (4101) are to be reported in classification 4101 without a division of work hours.*

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-620, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-620, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-620, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-620, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-620, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 75-38, § 296-17-620, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-620, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4103 Classification 4103.

4103-01 Newspaper publishing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in publishing daily or periodic newspapers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Printing which usually consists of one of three processes: Offset lithography, letterpress, or flexography;
- Cutting;
- Folding;
- Stacking either manually or by computer-operated machinery;
- Distribution using door-to-door carriers or independent route delivery drivers;
- General maintenance activities of the newspaper.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Bindery workers;
- Drivers;
- Freight handlers;
- Machine feeders;
- Maintenance workers;
- Press operators;
- Production helpers.

Exclusions:

- Photo composition or prepress work such as photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste up, editing, proofreading, camera work, and automated platemaking is classified in 4904;
- Outside reporters, photographers, sales personnel, advertising staff, and circulation solicitors are classified in 6303;
- Businesses engaged in printing operations for newspapers published by other firms are classified in 4101.

Special note**:** Employees of an employer subject to this classification who have both photographic composition/prepress work duties and

duties which are subject to this classification (4103) are classified in 4103 without a division of work hours.

Newspapers without any printing operations are governed by the general reporting rule covering businesses described by a standard exception classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-4103, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-622, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-622, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-622, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-622, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-622, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-622, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-622, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-622, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-622, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4107 Classification 4107.

4107-04 Business machines: Service, repair, installation, and recycle, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the service, repair, installation, or recycling of business machines not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes all work performed on the customer's premises as well as in the employer's shop.

Installation work contemplated by this classification includes low voltage prewiring to the point of connecting to the live circuit. Types of machines or equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Computer components;
- Copiers;
- Depth finders;
- Fax machines;
- Postage meters;
- Radar equipment;
- X-ray or other medical-related electronic equipment.

Recycling in this classification includes printer cartridge recycling or remanufacturing, and the breakdown of computer equipment to remove useable parts to sell or use for rebuilding and resale. The unusable materials are picked up by recyclable materials processors or garbage collectors.

This classification excludes:

- The retail sale of computers and accessories which may be separately reported in classification 6406;
- Recyclable materials processors described in classification 2102;
- Electrical work with a live power source which is to be reported separately in classification 0601; and
- Low voltage wiring which is to be reported in classification 0608.

4107-20 Piano tuning

Applies to establishments engaged in tuning services for pianos, organs, and other keyboard musical instruments. Establishments in this classification will tune, clean, replace the felt, and provide minor repair service such as, but not limited to:

• Removing and replacing bad cords;

• Regluing broken keys;

• Replacing faulty foot pedals. This classification includes all work performed on the customer's premises as well as in the shop.

This classification excludes:

• Establishments engaged in the sale of pianos and organs which are to be reported separately in classification 6306;

• Establishments engaged in the sale of other types of musical instruments such as string, wind and percussion instruments, which are to be reported separately in classification 6411; and

• Establishments engaged in the reconditioning of pianos and organs (and the related sales of reconditioned pianos and organs) which are to be reported separately in classification 2906.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-4107, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-4107, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-626, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-626, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-626, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-626, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-626, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-626, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4108 Classification 4108.

4108-15 Letter service shops and mailing or addressing companies

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing large volume mailing and addressing services.

This could be the routine mailing of periodicals or advertising brochures or a one-time letter to a particular list of recipients.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Clerical office;

• Outside sales;

• Folding, sorting, labeling, and stuffing envelopes (either by hand or machine);

• Pick up of preprinted material from a client's location and delivery of completed work to the client or post office;

• Research and compile mailing lists as an additional service for their clients who are involved in direct mail advertising;

• Complete mail room services at a client's location.

Exclusions:

• Printing of advertising material is classified in 4101;

• Photocopying or duplicating of printed material, private mail box services (receipt and mailing of routine ready-to-mail letters and

packages) for box renters, and package wrapping/mailing services, are classified in 6406.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-4108, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-627, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-627, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-627, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-627, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-627, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-627, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 clas-

sification); 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-4109, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-628, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-628, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-628, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-628, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-628, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-628, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4201 Classification 4201.

4201-00 Longshoring and stevedoring

Applies to establishments engaged in longshoring (stevedoring) operations which involve the transfer, loading, and unloading of ships' cargo and storage of such on docks or in nearby warehouses. This classification includes stevedoring by hand or hand truck and containerized stevedoring which involves the use of a cross deck crane for lifting the trailer body container onto or off of the ships deck or hold. This classification also includes wharf and pier operations, coal dock operations, cargo checkers, tallymen and the repackaging or mending of damaged containers in connection with stevedoring activities.

This classification excludes stevedores employed directly by a port district who are reported separately in classification 4201-02.

Special note: Stevedoring activities are almost always covered by the Longshore Harbor Workers Compensation Act (LHWCA) except when conducted by a port district or other political subdivision.

4201-02 Port districts

Applies to the operation of port districts by a municipality. Port districts have separate taxing authority and although they may receive tax dollars from levies most of their operating costs are funded through rental and use fees on the property and facilities they operate. Port districts are authorized by state law for the purpose of acquiring, developing, maintaining and operating various transportation-related properties and facilities. In addition to marine and airports, the district may also develop and maintain facilities used for the transfer, handling, storage and terminal operations of commercial enterprises. This classification includes sales personnel and any stevedoring operations conducted by port district employees.

This classification excludes clerical office employees of a county who are to be reported separately in classification 5306 and stevedoring operations not conducted by port district employees which are to be reported separately in classification 4201-00.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-629, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-629, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-629, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-629, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4301 Classification 4301.

4301-10 Sausage: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing sausage.

The process of manufacturing sausage may include:

- Grinding, mixing, and blending cuts of meat with seasonings, spices, and fillers;
- Filling synthetic or natural casings or packing meat into forms;
- Cooking in pressurized cooking tanks;
- Curing by pumping or injecting a curing solution into the meat or by dry rubbing a curing substance into the meat and immersing it in a brine solution. Curing solutions usually contain one or more chemicals, such as sodium or potassium nitrate, ascorbate, or erythorbate, and water. The meats may then cure for up to 40 days;
- Smoking meat for a period of several hours to several days in a temperature controlled smokehouse;
- Packaging, canning, jarring, or freezing.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Cooking tanks;
- Cutting instruments;
- Grinders;
- Mixers;
- Pots.

Exclusions:

- Retail meat and poultry dealers are classified in 3303;
- Worker hours engaged in handling livestock are reported separately in the applicable classification;
- Businesses that manufacture other meat products, including combined with manufacturing sausage, are classified in 4301-12;
- Natural sausage casings dealers are classified in 4301-19.

4301-11 Packing house

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in packing house operations which include the handling and slaughtering of livestock and the preparation of fresh meat and meat products. Meat packing and processing operations may be consolidated or may be in different locations.

This classification includes incidental:

- Butter substitutes manufacturing;
- Cooking of offal (waste);
- Fertilizer manufacturing;
- Lard refining;
- Processing of the viscera manually or by machine;
- Rendering;

- Salting of hides;
- Sausage and other meat product manufacturing;
- Washing of casings.

Packing house processes may include:

- Moving livestock through a system of chutes and conveyors, through a stunning machine, and then into the slaughtering area;
- Slaughter of livestock;
- Draining, collecting and storing blood;
- Dipping carcasses into scald tanks;
- Conveying carcasses to dehairer machines;
- Removing hides;
- Weighing and inspecting carcasses;
- Placing carcasses in blast freezers or coolers;
- Cutting carcasses into portions and specific cuts of meat;
- Packing prepared meats in cans, bottles, or jars that are then sealed and cooked in vats;
- Placing products in cardboard boxes and loading onto pallets.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Cleavers;
- Hoists;
- Hydraulic dropper/spreaders;
- Knives;
- Meat chippers;
- Razors;
- Scissors;
- Scrapers.

Exclusions:

- Retail meat and poultry dealers are classified in 3303;
- Wholesale meat dealers and poultry processors/dealers are classified in 3304;
- Businesses primarily engaged in sausage manufacturing are classified in 4301-10;
- Meat products manufacturing is classified in 4301-12;
- Natural sausage casings dealers are classified in 4301-19;
- Slaughterhouse only operations are classified in 4301-22;
- Custom meat cutting is classified in 4302.

4301-12 Meat products: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in meat products manufacturing, including canning or dehydrating. No handling or slaughtering of livestock is performed by employers subject to this classification.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Bologna;
- Frankfurters;
- Head cheese;
- Meat loaf;
- Sausage.

The process of meat products manufacturing may include:

- Receiving meats halves, quarters, or individual fresh cuts;
- Washing, soaking in brine, smoking, pickling, corning, or otherwise cooking cuts of meat;
- Bottling in jars, bottles, or sealing in cans;

• Chopping, grinding, mixing, smoking, boiling, or stuffing meat trimmings in sausage casings.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Bottling equipment or tools;
• Cutting instruments;
• Grinders;
• Mixers.

Exclusions:

• Retail meat and poultry dealers are classified in 3303;
• Wholesale meat dealers and wholesale poultry processors/dealers are classified in 3304;
• Businesses primarily engaged in sausage manufacturing are classified in 4301-10;
• Packing house operations are classified in 4301-11;
• Natural sausage casings dealers are classified in 4301-19;
• Glue, tallow, and lard manufacturing are classified in 4301-21;
• Slaughterhouse operations are classified in 4301-22;
• Custom meat cutting is classified in 4302.

4301-13 Peat moss: Shredding and baling

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the shredding and baling of peat moss, including cleaning, sorting and packaging of peat moss to be used as mulch, plant food (fertilizer), soil amendment, fuel, or decorative uses such as in floral arrangements.

Exclusions:

• Digging or stripping of peat from the surface of bogs with use of mechanical equipment is classified in 0112;
• Picking of moss by hand in a forest is classified in 4802.

4301-17 Tanneries, fur manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in tannery operations. These businesses usually process raw hides and skins into fur pelts, leather, or suede for sale to dealers or manufacturers of leather or fur products. Taxidermists often send hides to a tannery rather than treating them at their own shops.

Tannery processes may include:

• Receiving hides;
• Rehydrating cured hides;
• Removing excess flesh and tissue using fleshing machines and with hand knives;
• Agitating in a lime solution to soften and remove hair or fur;
• Deliming, cleaning, and softening using water and a variety of chemicals, such as enzymes, sulfates, or chlorides;
• Vegetable tanning, soaking in a tannin solution in oversized vats;
• Chemical tanning, rotating in revolving drums containing a highly alkaline chemical, such as sodium carbonate, bicarbonate, or chromium sulfate;
• Removing excess moisture using oversized wringers;
• Splitting, bleaching, and dying hides;
• Stretching hides;

• Drying using air drying techniques, drying units with temperature and humidity controls, tunnel dryers, vacuum drying techniques, or drying using a high-frequency electromagnetic field;
• Brushing to buff out imperfections or to raise the nap resulting in suede;
• Finishing by applying coatings to the leather's grain side;
• Glazing to produce patent leather;
• Plating or embossing using a plating press;
• Baling shredded hide for sale to glue makers;
• Hand sewing tears in hides.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Agitating drum machines;
• Brushing machines;
• Drying units, tunnels, and other drying equipment;
• Hide shaving and fleshing machines;
• Knives;
• Plating presses;
• Vats;
• Wringing machines.

Exclusions:
• Hide or leather dealers are classified in 3708;
• Businesses engaged in hide pelting are classified in 3708;
• Taxidermists are classified in 3708.

4301-19 Sausage casing dealers

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in the sales and distribution of natural sausage casings to others. Natural casings are animal intestines, usually received from packing houses or rendering plants.

Work activities include:
• Wash, dry, sort, and package casings for distribution.

Exclusion:
• Businesses engaged in sausage manufacturing are classified in 4301-10.

4301-21 Rendering works, N.O.C.; Glue, lard, or tallow: Manufacturing

Applies to:
• Businesses engaged in rendering operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Rendering is the act of reducing or melting down fat by heating.
• Businesses engaged in the manufacturing of products from animal substances such as glue, lard, and tallow.

Work activities and processes may include, but are not limited to:
• Receiving raw animal materials such as, discarded fat, bone trimmings, meat scraps, blood, grease, and feathers from farms, stockyards, slaughterhouses, butcher shops, supermarkets, restaurants, meat and poultry stores, ranches, or feed lots;
• Removing hides for shipment to hide dealers and tanneries;
• Cutting carcasses into workable sizes;
• Placing carcasses into tanks where steam passes directly into the materials being cooked. Grease is drawn off and meat and bones drop into a slush box. The slush is then pressed to remove more water and grease before going to steam pressure dryers. In some plants this is all performed with one piece of equipment;

• Boiling animal substances, including skins and hoofs, in water until the materials are diluted and melted, then drying to form a hard pure protein gelatin;

• Separating the hard fat from parts of cattle, sheep, or horse carcasses by melting it from the fibrous and membranous matter, then mixing the whitish solids for use in making candles, leather dressing, soap, and lubricants;

• Making or refining lard;

• Crushing, grinding, pressing, drying, pulverizing, and bagging of dried slush or tankage to produce fish meal, bone meal, feed concentrates for livestock and poultry, or fertilizer;

• Pumping fish oils and animal grease or tallow into receiving or settling tanks;

• Filling barrels, drums or tank cars for shipment to manufacturers of assorted products such as soap, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, and plastics.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Blow tanks;
• Boiling pots;
• Bucket elevators;
• Conveyors;
• Crushers;
• Dryers;
• Grinders;
• Hashers;
• Hoggers;
• Prebreakers;
• Pumps;
• Razors;
• Scrapers;
• Screw presses;
• Steam-heater batch corkers;
• Wastewater treatment equipment.

Exclusions:

• Slaughterhouse operations are classified in 4301-22;

• Manufacturing synthetic glues, such as acrylic base, contact cement, polyester, latex combination, epoxy sticks, polyethylene, polyvinyl, cellulose nitrate, or rubber base, is classified in 3701;

• Packing houses are classified in 4301-11.

4301-22 Slaughterhouses

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the slaughter of animals and the initial processing of meat. This includes purchasing livestock from individuals or feedlots, handling the livestock, maintaining pens, and butchering.

Slaughterhouse processes include, but are not limited to:

• Preparation of the animal carcass;
• Washing of casings;
• Salting of hides;
• Cooking of offal (waste);
• Distributing to buyers using box freezer or container trucks.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Cleavers;
• Hoists;

- Hydraulic dropper/spreaders;
- Knives;
- Meat chippers;
- Razors;
- Scissors;
- Scrapers;
- Stunning machines.

Exclusions:

- Retail meat and poultry dealers are classified in 3303;
- Wholesale meat dealers and wholesale poultry processors/dealers are classified in 3304;
- Packing houses are classified in 4301-11;
- Manufacturing meat products is classified in 4301-12;
- Custom meat cutting is classified in 4302.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-4301, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-630, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-630, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-630, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-630, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-630, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 76-36, § 296-17-630, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-630, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-630, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-630, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4302 Classification 4302.

4302-14 Custom meat cutting

Applies to:

Businesses operating custom meat cutting shops.

Custom meat cutting operations include, but are not limited to:

- Serving customers who bring in an animal carcass (usually from a farm or hunt) for processing;
- Fulfilling customers' cut and wrap lists. Cut lists indicate how they want the meat cut, such as steaks, flank, roasts, ribs, fillets, or hamburger. Wrap lists indicate how they want the product wrapped, such as three steaks to a package, five pound roasts, or two pound packages of hamburger;
- Storing meat that has been cut and wrapped to a customer's specifications in a freezer locker until the customer picks up the product;
- Smoking meats and offering custom cut USDA inspected meats for sale as locker packages or by the pound;
- Incidental sale of related grocery items such as butter, eggs, or milk.

Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Cleavers;
- Handcarts;
- Knives;
- Meat chippers;

• Razors.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged in custom meat cutting including farm slaughter operations or businesses engaged in farm slaughter operations only are classified in 4302-15;

• Packing house operations and slaughterhouse operations are classified in 4301;

• Retail meat and poultry dealers are classified in 3303;

• Wholesale meat dealers are classified in 3304.

4302-15 Custom meat cutting and custom farm slaughter

Applies to:

• Businesses operating custom meat cutting shops which also provide farm slaughter operations away from the custom meat shop;

• Businesses engaged exclusively in mobile butchering or farm slaughter operations which are usually performed with the use of a mobile slaughter truck.

Custom meat cutting operations include, but are not limited to:

• Serving customers who bring in an animal carcass (usually from a farm or hunt) for processing;

• Fulfilling customers' cut and wrap lists. Cut lists indicate how they want the meat cut, such as steaks, flank, roasts, ribs, fillets, or hamburger. Wrap lists indicate how they want the product wrapped, such as three steaks to a package, five pound roasts, or two pound packages of hamburger;

• Storing meat that has been cut and wrapped to a customer's specifications in a freezer locker until the customer picks up the product;

• Smoking meats and offering custom cut USDA inspected meats for sale as locker packages or by the pound;

• Incidental sale of related grocery items such as butter, eggs, or milk.

Custom farm slaughter operations include, but are not limited to:

• Use of a mobile slaughter truck;

• The animal is slaughtered, placed on a hook hoist attached to the mobile unit, skinned, and dressed;

• The meat is processed according to the customer's order, usually at the shop.

Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to:

• Cleavers;

• Handcarts;

• Knives;

• Meat chippers;

• Razors.

Exclusions:

Custom meat cutting shops only (no farm slaughter) are classified in 4302-14.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-4302, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-631, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-631, filed 6/8/90, effective

7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-631, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-631, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 76-36, § 296-17-631, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-631, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4304 Classification 4304.

4304-00 Feedlots or stockyards

Applies to establishments engaged in operating feedlots or stockyards. Feedlots are large, enclosed yards usually with pens or stables where livestock, such as cattle, horses, sheep or pigs, are temporarily held for the sole purpose of supplying with feed and nourishment. Feed (such as corn or hay) is brought in bulk. Feed may be mixed in choppers and blown into feeder troughs. The livestock are raised until they reach certain weights, then sold to packing houses or slaughterhouses. Stockyards are holding areas (large, enclosed yards) where livestock are kept until they are sent for slaughter, sold or dispersed elsewhere.

This classification excludes packing houses or slaughterhouses which are to be reported separately in classification 4301 and livestock auction and sales yards or livestock buyers houses which are to be reported separately in classification 4304-02.

4304-02 Livestock auction and sales yards; livestock buyers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating livestock auction and sales yards and to livestock buyers. Operation of an auction and sales yard involves the exhibition and sale of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and goats. The premises usually consists of an arena, a grandstand for customers (both buyers and sellers), and outside pens or stalls for livestock. The livestock are usually dropped off by customers (farmers, ranchers, etc.), are tagged, recorded, checked by brand inspectors and veterinarians, and inspected by employees of the yard. If the animals are left prior to the day of the sale, the employees will feed the livestock and maintain the pens. When the auction begins, yard employees bring the livestock to the arena, parade them around for show, then take them back to the pens to be weighed. A recordkeeper usually assists the auctioneer during this activity. Recordkeepers engaged directly in the business of auctioning are subject to the auction classification. Livestock buyers view the livestock from an overhead viewing area or by walking through the pen area.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-633, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-633, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-633, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-633, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4305 Classification 4305.

4305-18 Garbage works, landfills, solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting, including reduction or incineration, mobile paper shredding, and tire sorting or tire collection centers

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in collecting and removing waste from private homes, commercial businesses, industrial facilities, or other sites for disposal at a garbage works or a landfill where the waste is processed, incinerated, or buried;
• Businesses that only sort refuse;
• Businesses engaged in mobile paper shredding services;
• Businesses engaged in tire collection or tire sorting for resale to others.

Types of business include, but are not limited to:
• Ashes collecting;
• Garbage or refuse collection;
• Landfills;
• Garbage works;
• Garbage incineration or garbage disposal;
• Mobile paper shredding - Mobile paper shredding services send a truck outfitted with a paper shredder to the business location for shredding. Customers fill containers for secure disposal. Shredding occurs on-site. Delivery of the shredded paper to recyclers or other businesses by employees of the employer is included in this classification;
• Refuse sorting centers - Refuse sorting centers are distinguished from "buy back centers" classified in 2102 in that "buy back centers" collect recyclable materials, which they sell to others while refuse sorting centers collect and dispose of materials;
• Tire disposal;
• Tire sorting/tire storage - Tire collection or tire sorting businesses pick up, haul, and deliver used tires to a sorting location or disposal site. Employees may sort and grade tires for resale to others. Unusable tires are delivered to landfills or disposal sites;
• Waste compaction.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Refuse pick up on a daily, weekly, or other regular basis. Drivers collect curbside garbage or transport metal dumpsters for commercial businesses;
• Curbside collection of recyclable material when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
• Processing waste at a landfill, which may be compacted, spread in thin layers, and covered with soil daily;
• Cashiers collecting fees from customers;
• Incidental recycling or sorting operations conducted in connection with a landfill or garbage works operation by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
• Incinerating refuse to reduce its volume before the remaining material is discarded in a landfill;
• Accepting construction debris, such as plasterboard, cement, dirt, wood, and brush at landfills;
• Delivering sorted tires or shredded paper to other businesses that either recycle or dispose of them.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:
• Compactors;
• Conveyors;
• Crushers;
• Excavators;
• Forklifts;
• Front end loaders;

- Incinerators;
- Pallets;
- Paper shredders;
- Tractors;
- Trucks.

Exclusions:

- Counties or taxing districts engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations are classified in 1501;
- Cities or towns engaged in solid waste refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycling services, are classified in 0803;
- Businesses engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials, are classified in 4305-20;
- Recycle (buy-back) center operations that include the collecting, buying from customers, sorting, and the baling of materials, are classified in 2102.

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

4305-20 Hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the *processing or handling* of hazardous/toxic materials not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including the *processing* of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill *cleanup* (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and *reprocessing or handling* of low-level radioactive materials.

Additional information:

- This classification is distinguished from classification 3701-27, in that classification 4305-20 applies to the *processing or cleanup* of hazardous/toxic materials while classification 3701-27 includes the *identifying and repackaging for disposal* of such materials as drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners.
- Hazardous waste can be defined as any material that contains hazardous elements in amounts high enough to pose a significant threat to human health and the environment and therefore should be isolated.
- Hazardous characteristics include the ability to bioconcentrate, ignite, corrode, react with water or other materials, or show toxicity such as toxic metals including lead, cadmium and mercury; organic solvents such as benzene and trichloroethylene; and toxic materials such as asbestos.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Breathing apparatus;
- Eye protection and face masks;
- Forklifts;
- Gloves;
- Hard hats;
- Hazardous material suits;
- High temperature and high pressure equipment for cleansing;
- Puncture proof containers;
- Storage barrels for containment and transport;
- Traffic barriers and cones;
- Trucks.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations, solid waste or landfill operations, mobile shredding, or tire collection and tire storage are classified in 4305-18;

• Soil remediation, including oil spill cleanup on land, is classified in 0101;

• Asbestos abatement, all operations, is classified in 0512;

• Processing of waste oils, solvents, antifreeze, paints, and other hazardous materials, is classified in 3407;

• Hazardous/toxic material repackaging for disposal, including drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners, is classified in 3701.

Special note: See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov.

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

4305-22 Debris removal: Construction sites or nonconstruction debris N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in collecting and removing construction site debris left by construction crews. The debris may consist of scrap lumber, metal, wire, drywall, carpet and any other materials used in the construction of residential or commercial projects.

• Businesses which collect and remove nonconstruction debris including, but not limited to, basement debris, household junk, garden waste, furniture, and appliances.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

• Dump trailers;
• Dump trucks;
• Roll off dumpsters;
• Utility trailers.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged in residential or commercial construction that remove and haul their own debris, are classified in the construction classification applicable to the work performed;

• Businesses engaged in garbage works, landfill reduction or incineration operations; solid waste, refuse, or ashes collecting, including curbside collection services; mobile paper shredding; tire collection; or tire storage services are classified in 4305-18;

• Businesses engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials are classified in 4305-20;

• Businesses engaged in preoccupancy cleanup of newly constructed residential or commercial structures, which includes washing windows, vacuuming carpets, dusting woodwork, doors, cabinets, and washing floors and fixtures, are classified in 6602-03.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-4305, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4305, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4305, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-634,

filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-634, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-634, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-634, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-634, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-634, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-634, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-634, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-634, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-634, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4401 Classification 4401.

4401-00 Cold storage lockers

Applies to:

Businesses that rent cold storage lockers to the public.

These businesses do not own equity in the merchandise that is stored. Other than being cold storage facilities they are similar to mini-warehouse storage operations. Typically these operations will be a part of a retail or wholesale food or beverage establishment such as meat markets or wine stores.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Maintenance of facility;
- Security of facility.

Exclusions:

- Fruit and vegetable freezer operations are classified in 3902;
- Cold storage warehouse operations are classified in 4404;
- General merchandise warehouses (not cold storage) are classified in 2102;
- Mini-storage warehouses are classified in 4910; and
- Field bonded warehouses are classified in 2008.

Special note: The distinction between this classification (4401) and cold storage warehouse operations (4404) is that classification 4404 contemplates a warehouse type facility which stores general merchandise of commercial enterprises such as manufacturers and wholesalers as opposed to classification 4401 which rents lockers out to individuals for storage of personal items.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-4401, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4401, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-635, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-635, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-635, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-635, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4402 Classification 4402.

4402-00 Ice: Manufacturing or harvesting

Applies to:

• Businesses manufacturing ice made by treating, forming, and freezing water in refrigeration compressor systems;
• Harvesting of naturally occurring ice from frozen bodies of water such as lakes or ponds.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Scoring, cutting, or sawing ice into blocks;
• Crushing ice blocks;
• Bagging crushed ice;
• Cutting of natural ice from lakes, ponds, or other bodies of water that have frozen over to a suitable thickness and storing it in refrigerated warehouses;
• Delivering ice directly to customers or selling it to ice dealers.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Bagging machines;
• Conveyors;
• Filtering systems;
• Forklifts;
• Holding bins;
• Ice cube making systems;
• Inline screws;
• Molds;
• Refrigeration systems (which are generally freezer coils or pipes running through or around tanks, or refrigerated vaults);
• Tubing or cutting blades;
• Water tanks;
• Winches.

Exclusions:
• Ice dealers are classified in 4402-02;
• Manufacturing of dry ice is classified in 3701.

4402-02 Ice Dealers

Applies to:
Dealers of ice manufactured or harvested by others.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Picking up ice directly from manufacturers;
• Storing ice in their own refrigerated warehouses or ice stations prior to delivery to their customers;
• Delivering ice;
• Ice dealers may own coin-operated dispensing machines, at various locations, which they refill.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:
• Refrigerated and insulated trucks;
• Trailers.

Customers include, but are not limited to:
• Grocery and convenience stores;
• Lounges;
• Restaurants;
• Service stations.

Exclusions:
• Manufacture of ice in refrigerated systems and the harvesting of natural ice is classified in 4402-00;
• Manufacturing of dry ice is classified in 3701.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-4402, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4402, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-63501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-63501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-63501, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-4404 Classification 4404.

4404-05 Cold storage warehouse

Applies to:

Businesses providing a cold storage facility for general merchandise. These businesses do not own equity in the merchandise they store.

The cold storage facility is maintained through a mechanical refrigeration process.

Products stored include, but are not limited to:

- Food products;
- Furs;
- Pharmaceuticals.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Maintenance and security of the facility;
- Incidental repackaging and loading and unloading of the warehoused items when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Fruit/vegetable freezer operations are classified in 3902;
- Cold storage locker operations are classified in 4401;
- General merchandise warehouses (not cold storage) are classified in 2102;
- Mini-storage warehouses are classified in 4910; and
- Field bonded warehouses are classified in 2008.

Special note: The distinction between this classification (4404) and cold storage locker operations (4401) is that classification 4404 contemplates a warehouse type facility which stores general merchandise of commercial enterprises such as manufacturers and wholesalers as opposed to classification 4401 which rents lockers out to individuals for storing of their personal items.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-4404, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-636, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-636, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-636, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4501 Classification 4501.

Radio or television broadcasting, recording, and video production; technical field staff

Classification 4501 applies to technical staff for radio, television, recording, and video production, who perform work such as installing, testing, and repairing lines, antennas (including tower mounted), satellite dishes, and field transmitting equipment outside their employers' offices or studios.

This classification excludes:

• Employees working inside the employer's studio or office who are to be reported separately in classification 4502;

• Workers employed by cable service providers who are reported separately in classifications 1305 and 4502;

• Construction, maintenance, or repair by contractors, who are reported according to the following type work:

- Underground lines - Classification 0107;
- Overhead lines - Classification 0509;
- Towers - Classification 0508;
- Electrical wires, cable, or antenna hook-ups within buildings - Classification 0601; and
- Satellite dish and antenna hookups on building exteriors - Classification 0607.

Employers normally are assigned classification 4502 in addition to classification 4501; however, they must maintain records that permit the department to confirm hours worked in either classification. When employers do not or cannot maintain these records, they must report all hours in question in the classification with the higher rate.

For administrative purposes, classification 4501 is divided into the following subclassification(s):

4501-00 Radio or television broadcasting, recording, and video production; technical field staff

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-4501, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-637, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-637, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-637, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-637, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4502 Classification 4502.

4502-00 Radio stations, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Radio broadcasting stations. This classification is limited to radio station employees in the studio or office, and includes occasional outside exposure when broadcasting from a remote location.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Account managers;
• Administrative staff;
• Advertising, marketing, and promotions staff;
• Announcers;
• Clerical office staff;
• Commercial production staff;
• Control room engineers and operators;
• Facility operations and maintenance staff;
• Meteorologists;

- Music DJs;
- Musicians, performers, actors, and personalities;
- Producers, directors, and reporters;
- Sales staff;
- Studio engineers and studio technicians.

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).

Exclusion:

- Worker hours for radio station field employees engaged in technical and engineering work such as, but not limited to, the installation, testing, or repair of lines, antennas, and satellite dishes must be reported separately in 4501.

Note: Radio stations may be assigned classification 4502 in addition to classification 4501. For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

4502-01 Television stations and video production

Applies to:

Television broadcasting stations and the production of videos. This classification is limited to employees in the studio or office, and includes occasional outside exposure when broadcasting from a remote location.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Account managers;
- Administrative staff;
- Advertising, marketing, and promotions staff;
- Animation production staff;
- Announcers;
- Art, design, and wardrobe staff;
- Camera operators, videographers and photographers;
- Clerical office staff;
- Commercial production staff;
- Control room engineers and operators;
- Facility operations and maintenance staff;
- Film and video editors;
- Meteorologists;
- Music DJs;
- Musicians, performers, actors, and personalities;
- Producers, directors, and reporters;
- Sales staff;
- Set construction staff and lighting technicians;
- Studio engineers and studio technicians;
- Stunt staff.

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).

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for television station field employees engaged in technical and engineering work such as, but not limited to, installation, testing, or repair of lines, antennas, and satellite dishes must be reported separately in 4501;
- Large-scale theatrical or movie productions are classified in 6608;

• Photography studios providing videotaping services are classified in 6506.

Note: Television stations may be assigned classification 4502 in addition to classification 4501. For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

4502-02 Recording studios

Applies to:

Recording studios. This classification is limited to recording studio employees in the studio or office, and includes occasional outside exposure when recording at a remote location.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Account managers;
- Administrative staff;
- Advertising, marketing, and promotions staff;
- Clerical office staff;
- Commercial production staff;
- Control room engineers and operators;
- Facility operations and maintenance staff;
- Music DJs;
- Musicians, performers, actors, and personalities;
- Producers, directors, and reporters;
- Sales staff;
- Studio engineers and studio technicians.

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).

4502-03 Cable television companies, including homeowners' associations or cooperatives offering a central cable system

Applies to:

- Cable television companies;
- Homeowners' associations and co-ops who operate a central cable system for residential users.

This classification is limited to employees in the control room, studio or office, and includes occasional outside exposure when broadcasting from a remote location.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Account managers;
- Administrative staff;
- Advertising, marketing, and promotions staff;
- Animation production staff;
- Announcers;
- Art, design, and wardrobe staff;
- Camera operators, videographers and photographers;
- Clerical office staff;
- Commercial productions staff;
- Control room engineers and operators;
- Facility operations and maintenance staff;
- Film and video editors;
- Meteorologists;
- Music DJs;
- Musicians, performers, actors, and personalities;
- Producers, directors, and reporters;
- Sales staff;
- Set construction staff and lighting technicians;

• Studio engineers and studio technicians;
• Stunt staff.

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).

Exclusions:

• Worker hours for field employees of cable television or communication providers installing, testing, or maintaining equipment away from the employer's premises or on the roof or exterior of any building on the employer's premises must be reported separately in 1305;

• Large-scale theatrical or movie productions are classified in 6608;

• Photography studios providing videotaping services are classified in 6506.

Note: Cable television companies may be assigned classification 1305 in addition to classification 4502. For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-4502, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-4502, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-4502, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4502, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-638, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-638, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-638, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-638, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 en-

tertainers or musicians may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-4504, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4504, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-640, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. WSR 94-24-007, § 296-17-640, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-640, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-640, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-640, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-640, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-640, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4802 Classification 4802.

4802-02 Farms: Berry

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in raising berries of all types.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Preparing soil for new plants;
- Planting;
- Fertilizing;
- Weeding;
- Pruning canes;
- Cutting runners;
- Installing posts and wire supports;
- Tying vines;
- Machine harvesting of berries;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

***Notes*:**

- Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.
- If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.
- For rules on assigning in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

Typical crops:

- All types of mechanically harvested berries.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours or businesses engaged in fresh fruit packing operations must be reported separately in classification 2104;
- Worker hours or businesses engaged in canneries or freezer operations must be reported separately in classification 3902;
- Winery operations are classified in classification 3702;
- Hand harvesting of berries are classified in classification 4806; and
- Contractors hired by a farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures report in the classification applicable to the work performed.

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating or fertilizing; and

• Work usually involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operator are reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4802-03 Farms: Bulb raising, flower or vegetable seeds, floral grow operations - Florists - Cultivating or gardening

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in raising flowers, plants for bulbs, raising flowers or vegetable plants for seed, or in raising flowering plants for sale.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Work done in an open field or a greenhouse;
• Preparing soil for new plants;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Machine harvesting of seeds;
• Drying of seeds;
• Dead heading;
• Cutting fresh flowers;
• Cutting incidental fresh vegetables;
• Subsequent grading, sorting, packing, and shipping of bulbs;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;
• Machine digging and harvesting bulbs;
• Subsequent grading, sorting, packing, and shipping of seed or fresh flowers or plants.

***Notes*:**

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

Typical crops:

• Flowers, mechanically harvested;
• Flower bulbs or any type of bulb, mechanically harvested;
• Flower seeds, mechanically harvested;
• Vegetable seeds, mechanically harvested.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in fresh vegetable packing operations must be reported separately in classification 2104.

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in canneries or freezer operations must be reported separately in classification 3902.

• Businesses engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh cut flowers and potted plants that are not involved in the cultivation of plants or flowers are classified in classification 6404.

• Hand picking of bulbs or hand harvesting of flowers are classified in classification 4806.

• Hand gathering of seeds where no handheld cutting device is used is classified in classification 4806.

• Contractors hired by a farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures are not farm labor contractors and must be reported in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating or fertilizing; and

• Generally, the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors report in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4802-06 Picking of forest products, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged exclusively in picking forest products that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Hand picking operations;

• Using handheld pruning shears or saws;

• The farm labor contractor provision, as described in the general reporting rules, is not applicable to this classification as such establishments are not engaged in a farming operation;

• Properties from which products are harvested from are owned or leased; and

• Operations not described above report separately in the classification applicable to the work performed. (For example, if an employee harvests cedar boughs from the woods, the employee is reported in classification 4802-06.)

Typical crops:

• Cedar boughs;
• Cones;
• Ferns;
• Holly;
• Moss;
• Mushrooms;
• Tree bark;
• Wild berries;
• Wild flowers.

4802-12 Farms: Field vegetable crops - Mechanically harvested for fresh market

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in raising field vegetable crops that are mechanically harvested.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new plants;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Harvesting vegetables mechanically;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

***Notes*:**

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

Typical crops:

• Carrots;
• Cucumbers;
• Green beans;
• Parsnips;
• Potatoes;
• Radishes;
• Rhubarb;
• Rutabagas;
• Squash;
• Sweet corn;
• Table beets;
• Tomatoes;
• Turnips.

How is 4802-12 different from 4808 "Diversified field crops"?

• **Work in 4802** is generally associated with plantings in smaller quantities that result in continuous harvests throughout the season. For example, although corn is technically a grain crop, it is widely accepted as a vegetable crop when harvested for fresh market, cannery, or frozen food. Classification 4808 is generally associated with vegetable crops that have a long growing season and are harvested when mature at the end of the season. These crops are left in the field to dry and are used as feed, flour, or cereal grain.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in field vegetable crops harvested by hand must be reported separately in classification 4810.

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in fresh vegetable packing operations must be reported separately in classification 2104.

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in canneries or freezer operations must be reported separately in classification 3902.

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures are not farm labor contractors and must be reported in the classification applicable to the work performed.

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally, the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-4802, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4802, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-643, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-643, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-643, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-643, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/85; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-643, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-643, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-643, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-643, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-643, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-643, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4803 Classification 4803.

4803-02 Farms: Orchards - Fruit tree crops

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating fruit orchards of all types.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new trees;
• Planting trees;
• Fertilizing;
• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Harvesting tree fruit;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

***Notes*:**

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

• If the conditions in classification 4806 are met, prune harvesting done with the method of placing a canvas under the base of

tree, the tree shaken by hand causing fruit to dislodge and fall to canvas, then picked up by hand, is subject to classification 4806.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Fresh fruit packing operations (report in classification 2104);

• Canneries or freezer operations (report in classification 3902);

• Winery operations (report in classification 3702); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4803-04 Farms: Orchards - Nut tree crops

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating nut orchards of all types.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new trees;
• Planting trees;
• Fertilizing;
• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Machine harvesting of nuts;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

• If the conditions set forth in classification 4806 have been met, nut harvesting done with the method of placing a canvas under base of tree, the tree shaken by hand causing nuts to dislodge and fall to canvas, then picked up by hand, is subject to classification 4806.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Nut shelling and packaging operations (report in classification 3902);

• Ground hand picking of nuts (report in classification 4806); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4803-16 Farms, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments operating farms not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Pruning;
• Maintaining trees;
• Tending and feeding animals;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Breeding animals;
• Transporting animals to market;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;
• Manufacture of products made on the farm from animals on the farm. Products may include, but are not limited to, bottled milk, cheese, yogurt, butter, soap, spinning wool, woven fabrics, and craft items made from wool or fleeces;
• Artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Typical farms:

Alpacas	Llamas
Goats	Sheep
Holly farms	

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Businesses primarily engaged in holly packing or wreath making (report in classification 6404); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4803, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4803, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4803, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-644, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-644, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-644, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-644, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-644, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-644, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-644, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-644, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-644, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-644, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-644, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4804 Classification 4804.

4804-00 Farms: Poultry, aviaries (birds), and fur bearing animals

Applies to:

• Businesses engage in poultry farms operations, breeding and raising birds for human consumption, for sale, for research laboratories, or for egg production farms.

• Businesses engaged in raising fur-bearing animals for pelts (skins) or for sale.

• Businesses engaged in raising and selling all varieties of birds including game birds and exotic birds.

Typical animals:

Chickens	Chinchilla
Ducks	Emu
Fox	Game birds
Geese	Mink
Ostrich	Turkeys

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Breeding;
• Sheltering;
• Tending;
• Feeding and watering;
• Raising crops for feed or protective covering;
• Erecting or mending fences, cages, coops, kennels, and pens;
• Cleaning cages, coops, kennels, or pens;
• Transporting animals to market;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;
• Killing animals;
• Fleshing and drying skins;

• Veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Store operations:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as, but not limited to, those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

Exclusions:

• Feed milling operations are classified in 2101;

• Businesses engaged in butchering and processing of poultry are classified in 3304;

• Contractors hired by a farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures are classified in the classification applicable to work being performed.

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating, and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4804-03 Farms: Egg production

Applies to:

Businesses operating egg production farms.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Raising brood stock for future egg production or sale to other farms;
• Sheltering;
• Tending;
• Feeding and watering birds;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences, cages and pens;
• Breeding birds;
• Cleaning pens and cages;
• Related packing or grading of eggs;
• Transporting eggs to market;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Store operations:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as, but not limited to, those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

Exclusions:

• Feed milling operations are classified in 2101;

• Businesses engaged in butchering and processing of poultry are classified in 3304;

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating, and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4804-07 Farms: Apiaries (bees), worms, and insects

Applies to:

• Businesses raising honey bees for making honey, for sale to growers or farmers who use them as pollinators, or for laboratories or research centers.

• Businesses raising insects, such as crickets.

• Businesses raising worms.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Sheltering;

• Building structures to accommodate bee hives;

• Collecting honey from farm hives;

• Collecting bees and bee hives from unrelated properties;

• Growing vegetation and plants to support the production of honey or population of bees, worms, or insects;

• Processing and packaging of honey, honeycomb and bees wax;

• Preparation of soils and soil mixes;

• Maintaining proper soil moisture to encourage worm growth and reproduction;

• Digging worms;

• Sorting and packaging.

Store operations:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as, but not limited to, those found in

parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

Exclusions:

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as collecting hives or bees, preparing soils for crops, irrigating, and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4804-09 Egg grading, candling and packing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in grading, candling, and packing eggs for retail or wholesale markets.

Work in this rate classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Sorting;
• Grading;
• Washing;
• Candling;
• Packing eggs into cartons or crates;
• Transporting eggs to market;
• Store operations located at or near packaging facility.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged in egg breaking are classified in 3902.

• Businesses engaged in raising poultry are classified in 4804-00.

• Businesses engaged in operating egg production farms are classified in 4804-03.

***Special note*:** The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification as these establishments are not engaged in a farming operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-4804, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4804, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4804, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-645, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-645, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-645, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-645, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-645, filed

11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-645, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4805 Classification 4805.

4805-00 Nurseries, N.O.C

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the propagation and/or care of trees, shrubs, and flowers pending sales to others, not covered by another classification (N.O.C).

These businesses are usually either:

• Nurseries actively engaged in the propagation of trees, plants, and shrubs from seed, grafting or cuttings; or

• Nurseries that buy stock from growers and resell to the public or to commercial customers.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new trees, shrubs or plants;

• Propagating trees, shrubs or plants;

• Fertilizing;

• Spraying;

• Fumigating;

• Watering;

• Weeding plants, trees and shrubs;

• Pruning trees and shrubs;

• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;

• Incidental greenhouse operations which are typically maintained for the purpose of starting new plants, shrubs or trees and protecting plants from weather conditions. Greenhouses may also serve as holding areas for garden supplies, fertilizer, planting containers, and tools which are available for sale to the public;

• Incidental sale of bark, soils, decorative or crushed rock;

• Store operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged in propagating trees in connection with an orchard operation or Christmas tree farm (report in classification 4803 or classification 7307 as applicable);

• Landscaping contractors who may raise plants, trees or shrubs to be used in connection with their own landscaping jobs (report in classification 0301 or 0308 as applicable);

• Establishments engaged in growing and harvesting flowers for sale to others (report in classification 4802); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same

regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-05 Nurseries: Tree

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the propagation and/or care of trees for sale.

These businesses are usually either:

• Nurseries actively engaged in the propagation of trees from seed and grafting; or

• Nurseries that buy stock from growers and resell to the public or to commercial customers.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new trees;
• Propagating trees;
• Fertilizing;
• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Watering;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;
• Incidental greenhouse operations;
• Incidental sale of beauty bark, soils, decorative or crushed rock;
• Store operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged in propagating trees in connection with an orchard operation or Christmas tree farm (report in classification 4803 or classification 7307 as applicable);

• Landscape contractors who raise trees to be used in connection with their own landscaping jobs (report in classification 0301 or 0308 as applicable); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-06 Farms: Sod growing

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising lawn sod for sale.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new grass;
• Planting grass seed;
• Fertilizing;

• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Watering;
• Weeding;
• Mowing grass;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Note: Sod farms may sell directly to the public from the farm or through landscape dealers and contractors.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Installation of sod at a customer's location;

• Landscaping contractors who may raise sod to be used in connection with their landscape jobs; and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-07 Farms: Aquatic plants

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the propagation of aquatic plants for sale.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing aquatic tanks, fresh water ponds or salt water growing areas for new plants;

• Care of aquatic growing beds including chemical treatments of beds to eliminate undesirable vegetation;

• Harvesting;

• Packaging plants.

Note: Aquatic farms may sell plants directly to the public from the farm or through dealers and unrelated stores. This classification includes farm store operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged in the harvesting, processing, or packaging of aquatic plants obtained from natural areas, where the husbandry of the resource is not an integral part of the operation (report in classification 3304); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-08 Farms: Shellfish

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the propagation and harvesting of shellfish for sale.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing aquatic tanks or salt water growing areas for shellfish;

• Care of aquatic growing beds including chemical treatments of beds to eliminate undesirable vegetation;

• Harvesting;

• Shucking;

• Packaging shellfish.

***Notes*:**

• Shellfish farms may sell directly to the public from a farm stand or store, located at or near the farm, or to dealers and unrelated stores.

• The distinction between risks assigned to this classification (4805-08) and those which are subject to the federal Jones Act is in the location of the work activity. Risks subject to classification 4805 are engaged in hand harvesting activities which includes the use of hand-held tools or mechanical harvesting operations not on navigable waters, while those subject to the Jones Act are engaged in activities on a vessel while on navigable waters.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged in the harvesting, processing or packaging of shellfish obtained from natural areas of nonnavigable waters where the husbandry of the resource is not an integral part of the operation (report in classification 3304);

• Employees working on or from a vessel, as a captain or member of that vessel's crew, who are to be insured under the federal Jones Act according to the provisions of maritime law; and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as seeding of larvae to mother shells and planting shells to natural waters; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same

regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-09 Christmas tree sales from U-cut or retail sales lots

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in retail sales of Christmas trees.

***Special note*:** Establishments assigned to 4805-09 should report hours in this classification only during the fourth quarter of each year, since these sales are confined to the Christmas season.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Placing trees in stands or on racks for display purposes;
• Showing trees to retail customers;
• Cashiering;
• Monitoring and directing traffic in the sales lot area;
• Loading trees into customer vehicles.

***Note*:** Tree sales may be conducted at a farm location, as in the case of a U-cut tree operation, or at a seasonal sales lot.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• All farming operations such as, but not limited to, preparation of soil for new trees, propagating and planting trees;
• Fertilizing;
• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Watering;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Harvesting;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems (report in classification 7307);
• Christmas tree wholesalers and Christmas tree baling and packing operations (report in classification 7307); and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

***Special note*:** The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification as such establishments are not engaged in a farming operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4805, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4805, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-646, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-646, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-646, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-646, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-646, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-646, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-646, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-646, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-646, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-38, § 296-17-646, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-646, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4806 Classification 4806.

4806-01 Farms: Nuts, berries, prunes, or field flowers and bulbs - Hand harvesting

Applies to:

Farm employees engaged exclusively in hand harvesting nuts, berries, prunes, field flowers or bulbs.

***Special note*:** Classification 4806 is not to be assigned to any grower as the single farming classification. Refer to classification 4802 for berry or flower and bulb raising operations, and to classification 4803 for orchard operations.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Harvest of crops which are picked from trees or from the ground, by hand and by a worker either sitting, kneeling, bending, stooping, or standing on the ground.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Operations where ladders, stools, or other climbing devices are used;

• Operations where harvesting is accomplished or aided with hand-held cutting devices or tools;

• Use of mechanical picking or harvesting equipment including by incidental workers who may or may not follow behind such machinery and collect the harvested crops by hand;

• Picking of wild berries or other products in forests or other lands not associated with farming operations; and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4806, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4806, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-647, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-647, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-647, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-647, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-647, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-647, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-647, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-647, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-647, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4808 Classification 4808.

4808-01 Farms: Field crops - Not for fresh market

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in growing:

• Variety of grains, or vegetables (generally used as feed, flour, or cereal grains, as opposed to crops grown in classification 4802, which are used for fresh market, canning or frozen foods);

• Alfalfa, clover, timothy, straw, and other types of grass for hay or seed.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new crops;

• Planting;

• Fertilizing;

• Weeding;

• Machine harvesting;
• Drying of seeds;
• Grading;
• Sorting;
• Packing;
• Shipping of farm products grown subject to this classification;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Balers;
• Combines;
• Fertilizer spreaders;
• Irrigation equipment;
• Seeding equipment;
• Tillers;
• Disk harrows;
• Tractors.

Typical crops:

• Alfalfa;
• Barley;
• Dry beans;
• Clover;
• Corn for silage;
• Garlic;
• Grass hay;
• Grass seed;
• Peas, dry;
• Rye;
• Straw;
• Sugar beets (for sugar);
• Timothy hay;
• Wheat.

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

• This classification differs from classification 4802 "Vegetable farm operations" in that vegetable crops in classification 4808 generally have a long growing season and are harvested upon reaching maturity at the end of the season. Vegetable crops grown in classification 4802 are generally planted so that harvesting will occur continuously over the season and in smaller quantities. Crops grown in classification 4808 are generally used as feed, flour, or cereal grains, as opposed to crops grown in classification 4802, which are used for fresh market, canning or frozen foods.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in fresh vegetable packing must be reported separately in classification 2104.

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in cannery or freezer operations must be reported separately in classification 3902.

• Businesses engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh vegetables, but not involved in the cultivation of plants, are classified in classification 6403.

• Contractors hired by the farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures, must report in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

• Grading, sorting, and packaging seeds; or selling baled hay (alfalfa, timothy, clover, etc.) by businesses that are not engaged in growing operations is classified in classification 2101.

• Businesses engaged exclusively in grain or seed storage that are not engaged in growing operations, are classified in classification 2007.

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally, the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors reported in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4808-07 Potato sorting and storage

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in storing potatoes in storage warehouses or cellars.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Sorting good potatoes from damaged ones, or from debris, such as vines or rocks, either in the field or at a storage warehouse.

• Piling potatoes into storage area by size, and storing them until they are taken to processing or packaging plants.

• Sorting done in either the field or at a storage warehouse.

• Potato digging and piling when performed by employees of an employer who stores potatoes, but who is not engaged in growing potatoes.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in fresh vegetable packing operations, must be reported separately in classification 2104.

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in cannery or freezer operations, must be reported separately in classification 3902.

• Worker hours or businesses engaged in potato chip manufacturing, must be reported separately in classification 3906.

• Businesses engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh vegetables, but not involved in the cultivation of plants, are classified in classification 6403.

• Contractors hired by a farm to install, repair, or build any farm equipment or structures, must report in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification because these businesses are not engaged in farming operations.

4808-11 Custom farm services (by contractor)

Applies to:

Contractors supplying and operating agriculture machinery and equipment at their customers' locations.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Preparing fields for crops;
• Planting;
• Cultivating crops;
• Fertilizing;
• Harvesting;
• Mowing, turning and bailing hay;
• Incidental loading of hay onto trucks;
• Stacking of hay in barns or warehouses.

Note: This classification also includes seasonal agriculture produce hauling from the field to a processing or storage plant when performed by employees of an employer not engaged in the related farming operations associated with the crops being hauled.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Balers;
• Boom loaders;
• Combines;
• Fertilizer spreaders;
• Potato diggers;
• Seeding equipment;
• Spreaders;
• Tillers/disks;
• Tractors.

Exclusions:

• Contractors subject to this classification are generally not responsible for the overall care of the crops but are merely hired to provide specified services, which involve the use of machinery and employee equipment operators.

• Hauling of agriculture produce anywhere other than from the field to processing or storage plants is classified in classification 1102.

Special note: The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification because these businesses are not engaged in farming operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-4808, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4808, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4808, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4808, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-649, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-649, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-649, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-649, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-649, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-649, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-649, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-649, filed 5/31/85; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-649, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-649, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-649, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-649, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-649, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4809 Classification 4809.

4809-01 Greenhouses, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising plants exclusively within greenhouses not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparation of soils;
• Planting seeds or cuttings into pots and trays;
• Watering;
• Fertilizing plants;
• Related sales of plants and store operations.

***Note*:** Some establishments may specialize in growing only indoor, outdoor or vegetable plants, while others will grow all types. The primary distinction between classification 4809 and other classifications where similar plants are grown is the exclusive use of greenhouses for the growing operations. Establishments subject to this classification will not have outdoor growing fields. All growing areas are confined to greenhouse operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4809-04 Farms: Mushrooms

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the raising and harvesting of mushrooms for sale.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparation and sterilization of compost material;
• Seeding composted trays;
• Monitoring humidity and temperature controlled growing rooms;
• Moving trays from growing rooms;
• Harvesting;
• Grading and sorting;
• Fresh packing of mushrooms for sale to others.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Canneries or freezer operations (report in classification 3902); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4809-05 Farms: Sprouts

Applies to:

• Establishments engaged in the raising and harvesting of bean and alfalfa sprouts using hydroponic growing methods.

• Hydroponics growing is a method where vegetable crops are raised in trays and tanks within a temperature controlled building, in a water solution containing inorganic nutrients.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparation and cleaning of tanks and trays;

• Preparation of water solutions;

• Planting of seed into water solution;

• Harvesting;

• Packaging of crops.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4809, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4809, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-64901, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-64901, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-64901, filed

11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-4810 Classification 4810.

4810-00 Farms: Field vegetable and herbs, N.O.C. - Hand harvesting for fresh market

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising vegetables and herbs which are harvested by hand for sale and which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Harvesting by hand could include the use of a hand-held cutting tool.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

- Preparing soil for new plants;
- Planting;
- Fertilizing;
- Weeding;
- Pruning;
- Hand harvest of vegetables;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Typical crops:

Asparagus	Carrots	Lettuce	Rutabagas
Beans, green	Cauliflower	Onions, green	Spinach
Beets, table	Celery	Parsnips	Squash
Broccoli	Corn, sweet	Peppers	Tomatoes
Brussels Sprouts	Cucumbers	Radishes	Turnips
Cabbage	Kale	Rhubarb	

***Notes*:**

- Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.
- If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.
- This classification differs from classification 4802 "field vegetable crops" in that vegetable crops grown subject to classification 4802 are machine harvested or harvested using a combination of machine and hand labor, while vegetable crops covered in classification 4810 are harvested exclusively by hand. See classification 4802-12 for additional information.

What activities are not included in this classification?

- Fresh vegetable packing operations (report in classification 2104);
- Cannery or freezer operations (report in classification 3902); and
- Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4810, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4810, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64902, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64902, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-64902, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-64902, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-64902, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64902, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-4811 Classification 4811.

4811-00 Farms: Hops

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising hops for sale.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new plants;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Installing poles and wires;
• Harvesting hops;
• Initial drying and bailing;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Further processing of hops after the initial drying and bailing;

• Production of hop pellets (report in classification 2101);

• Establishments engaged in the manufacture of a liquid hop extract (report in classification 3701); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4811-01 Farms: Mint

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising mint for sale.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new plants;

• Planting;

• Fertilizing;

• Weeding;

• Harvesting mint, and mint distillation when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;

• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the distillation of mint leaves to obtain a mint extract or mint oil that are not engaged in the raising of mint crops (report in classification 3701); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4811, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4811, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64903, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64903, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-64903, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64903, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-4812 Classification 4812. 4812-00 Farms: Finfish and shellfish hatcheries

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in hatchery operations for the raising of finfish or shellfish, or their eggs.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Spawning of larvae;

• Growing and testing algae (food for shellfish in larvae state);

• Seeding of shells in tanks;

• Loading of seeded shells for shipment or transportation to natural waters;

• Spawning finfish;

• Harvesting;

• Management of water flow temperature and exchange rate;

• Laboratory work when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Note: The term "harvest" includes the sale of seeded shells, larvae, fish eggs, and whole fish.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Placement of seeded shells or larvae into natural waters;

• Harvesting of mature shellfish or the related processing of packaging of shellfish (report in classification 3304 or 4805 as applicable); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any hatchery equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

Special note: See classification 4805 for related information. The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to classification 4812.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4812, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4812, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-64904, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64904, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64904, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-64904, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64904, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-4813 Classification 4813.

4813-00 Vineyards

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the planting, cultivating, pruning, and harvesting of grapes.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new plants;

• Planting;

• Fertilizing;

• Weeding;

• Pruning vines;

• Installing posts and wire supports;

• Tying vines;

• Machine or hand harvest of grapes;

• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Fresh fruit packing operations (report in classification 2104);

• Canneries or freezer operations and jam or syrup manufacturing (report in classification 3902);

• Winery operations (report in classification 3702); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4813, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4813, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64905, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64905, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-64905, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-4814 Classification 4814.

4814-00 Farms: Internship program *(to be assigned only by the agricultural specialist)*

Applies to qualified farms engaged in providing an internship program for agricultural education. To qualify, the farm must hold a valid certification from labor and industries to provide an internship program that includes a curriculum of learning modules and supervised participation. The internship program is designed to teach farm interns about farming practices and farm enterprise.

Classification 4814 can only be assigned to those farms which have one of the following classifications assigned to their account as the principal classification: 4806, 4810, or 4813.

Special note: The term "farm intern" applies to those certified to participate in the farm internship program. Intern hours must be reported exclusively in classification 4814. All other farm employees'

hours are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification that applies to the farm operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-4814, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4814, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 10-17-028, § 296-17A-4814, filed 8/9/10, effective 9/9/10.]

WAC 296-17A-4815 Classification 4815.

4815-00 Farms: Internship program *(to be assigned only by the agricultural specialist)*

Applies to qualified farms engaged in providing an internship program for agricultural education. To qualify, the farm must hold a valid certification from labor and industries to provide an internship program that includes a curriculum of learning modules and supervised participation. The internship program is designed to teach farm interns about farming practices and farm enterprise.

Classification 4815 can only be assigned to those farms which have one of the following classifications assigned to their account as the principal classification: 4802, 4803, 4805, 4809, 4811, or 4812.

Special note: The term "farm intern" applies to those certified to participate in the farm internship program. Intern hours must be reported exclusively in classification 4815. All other farm employees' hours are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification that applies to the farm operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-4815, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4815, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 10-17-028, § 296-17A-4815, filed 8/9/10, effective 9/9/10.]

WAC 296-17A-4816 Classification 4816.

4816-00 Farms: Internship program *(to be assigned only by the agricultural specialist)*

Applies to qualified farms engaged in providing an internship program for agricultural education. To qualify, the farm must hold a valid certification from labor and industries to provide an internship program that includes a curriculum of learning modules and supervised participation. The internship program is designed to teach farm interns about farming practices and farm enterprise.

Classification 4816 can only be assigned to those farms which have one of the following classifications assigned to their account as the principal classification: 4804, 4808, 7301, 7302, or 7307.

Special note: The term "farm intern" applies to those certified to participate in the farm internship program. Intern hours must be reported exclusively in classification 4816. All other farm employees' hours are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification that applies to the farm operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-4816, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4816, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority:

RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 10-17-028, § 296-17A-4816, filed 8/9/10, effective 9/9/10.]

WAC 296-17A-4900 Classification 4900.

4900-00 Construction: Superintendent or project manager

Applies to employees with administrative oversight or management duties who visit or work at construction sites but who do not directly take part in any construction operations.

The work can include:

• Consulting with engineers, architects, or other design experts;
• Managing supervisors and coordinating subcontractor schedules;
• Ordering and scheduling equipment and supplies;
• Inspection of work.

This classification excludes anyone at a construction site who:

• Directly supervises the work of employees or independent contractors;
• Performs manual labor;
• Operates or repairs equipment;
• Delivers supplies or equipment.

If superintendents or project managers perform any excluded duties, then all of their hours for that project must be reported in the construction classification(s) applicable to the work they perform. If detailed records of the hourly work performed are not maintained, all project hours are reportable in the highest rated classification applicable to the construction project.

Special note: A construction superintendent or project manager may be reported in classification 4900 for any project where the classification's restrictions are met, even if the same individual must be reported in a basic construction classification for another construction project. A construction project is defined by a unique location and unique building permit.

Special note: This special exception classification can be assigned to an account only along with a basic construction classification that describes the applicable phase of construction for the project.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-4900, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 10-21-088, § 296-17A-4900, filed 10/20/10, effective 1/1/11. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4900, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-18-025, § 296-17-64999, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-64999, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64999, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64999, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020(1). WSR 13-10-080, § 296-17A-4901, filed 5/1/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-650, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-650, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-650, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-650, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-650, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-650, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-650, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-650, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-650, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 classification 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4902, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-651, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-651, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-651, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-651, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-651, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-651, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-651, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-651, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-651, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4903 Classification 4903.

4903-06 Marine appraising

Applies to:

Businesses providing marine appraisal and inspection services to prospective buyers or to insurance companies for determining the value of a piece of property or for evaluating damage.

Types of property appraised includes, but are not limited to:

- Boats;
- Dry-docks;
- Marinas;
- Wharves; and
- Yachts.

Exclusions:

- Maritime appraisers providing their service exclusively to insurance companies are classified in 4903-09.
- Nonmaritime building appraisers are classified in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

Note: This subclassification to be assigned only after consulting the maritime underwriter.

4903-07 Boiler inspecting, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses providing boiler inspection services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Inspections will generally be conducted at the request of a manufacturer or an insurance company. These businesses inspect equipment such as, but not limited to:

• Boilers and other pressurized vessels, such as air tanks and liquefied gas tanks.

Inspections determine if a vessel conforms to safety standards in regard to:

• Design;
• Fabrication;
• Installation;
• Operation; and
• Repair.

Note: Inspections may take place at a manufacturer's plant or where the vessel is installed.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Calculating allowable limits of pressure;
• Inspecting the safety devices and welding;
• Investigating accidents involving pressurized vessels;
• Performing tests to verify the condition; and
• Recommending changes to correct unsafe conditions.

Exclusions:

• Boiler inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality are classified in the applicable state agency or municipality classification.

• Boiler manufacturing, repair or installation is classified in the applicable manufacturing, repair or installation classification.

• Inspectors of a manufacturing company are classified in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

• Businesses providing inspections exclusively for insurance companies are classified in 4903-09.

4903-08 Elevator inspecting

Applies to:

Businesses providing elevator inspection services. Inspections are usually conducted at the request of a manufacturer or an insurance company. Inspections determine if the device conforms to safety standards in connection with:

• Design;
• Fabrication;
• Installation;
• Operation; and
• Repair.

Note: The inspections may take place at the manufacturing plant or where the conveyance device is installed.

Devices inspected include, but are not limited to:

• Amusement rides;
• Elevators;
• Escalators;
• Moving sidewalks; and
• Ski lifts.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Computing allowable load;
• Conducting time tests for speed;

• Inspecting the cables and guide rails;
• Inspecting the mechanical and electrical features;
• Investigating accidents involving conveyance devices;
• Reviewing the design;
• Observing running and drop tests to determine if brakes and safety devices are working properly; and
• Recommending changes to correct unsafe conditions.

Exclusions:

• Elevator inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality are classified in the applicable state agency or municipality classification.
• Repair or service to the elevator or conveyance device which is classified in the applicable repair classification assigned to the type of conveyance device.
• Inspectors employed by the manufacturer are classified in the applicable manufacturing classification.
• Businesses providing inspections exclusively for insurance companies are classified in 4903-09.

4903-09 Inspection for insurance or valuation

Applies to:

Businesses providing inspection and valuation services exclusively for insurance companies. These businesses inspect damaged goods or property for loss valuation or to determine the value of an article or property the insurance company is underwriting.

Property inspected includes, but is not limited to:

• Manufactured goods;
• Personal property; and
• Real estate.

Exclusions:

• Inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality are classified in the applicable state agency or municipality classification.
• Boiler, elevator, or building inspectors or maritime appraisers who do not provide service to insurance companies exclusively are classified in 4903-07, 4903-08, 4903-10 or 4903-06 as applicable.
• Inspectors employed by insurance companies are classified in the applicable insurance company classifications.
• Independent appraisal businesses not working exclusively for insurance companies are classified in 6303.

4903-10 Inspection of buildings

Applies to:

Businesses providing building inspection services. Inspections may be provided for, but not limited to:

• Contractors to assist in interpreting legal requirements and recommending procedures for compliance;
• Insurance companies in assessing damages; and
• Prospective buyers to determine the condition of the building.

Buildings inspected include, but are not limited to:

• Commercial;
• Multifamily;
• New or existing residential;
• Industrial; and
• Temporary structures.

Work activities include, but are not limited to, inspecting all components of a building for:

- Compliance with grading, zoning, and safety laws;
- Dry rot;
- Energy efficiency;
- Pest problems; and
- Structural soundness.

Exclusions:

- Building inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality are classified in the applicable state agency or municipality classification.
- Businesses providing inspections exclusively for insurance companies are classified in 4903-09.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 21-22-090, § 296-17A-4903, filed 11/2/21, effective 1/1/22; WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-4903, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-652, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-652, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-652, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-652, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 73-22, § 296-17-652, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4904 Classification 4904.

4904-00 Clerical office, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Clerical office employees whose job duties and work environment meet all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering clerical office standard exception employees, and who are not covered by another classification assigned to their employer's account, see WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications.

***Special note*:** Care must be taken to look beyond job titles, such as "clerk" or "cashier." Job titles do not ensure the work or the workplace meet the requirements for 4904.

Office work is limited to duties such as:

- Assisting walk-in customers;
- Attending meetings;
- Billing and receiving payments;
- Checking persons into a hotel or other facility;
- Communicating by phone or routing phone calls;
- Completing forms;
- Composing informational material;
- Copying documents;
- Designing publication layouts on software or by drafting;
- Maintaining financial, personnel, or payroll records;
- Manual or computer design work;
- Processing payments and invoices;
- Programming software;
- Researching records;
- Technical drafting;
- Utilizing computer software;

• Writing or routing correspondence;
• Writing reports and manuals.

Office work excludes:

• Hand delivering business correspondence outside of the business office;

• Handling, packaging, mailing, receiving, or demonstrating any product (or their components) sold by the employer.

Work environment is restricted to a business office, meeting room, or similar office-like environment that is:

• Physically separated by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers from all other work areas; and

• Where only office work, as described in this rule, is performed.

Work environment excludes any work area where:

• Carry-out merchandise is displayed for sale;

• Customers bring merchandise they are purchasing to make payment;

• Products sold by the employer are handled or stored.

***Special notes*:**

Classification 4904 permits limited and minimal work outside an office for:

• Attending meetings;
• Banking;
• Purchasing supplies for the office;
• Taking correspondence to or from the post office;
• Taking training courses.

Classification 4904 permits limited and minimal exposure to areas of the employer's premises that do not qualify for office work, if this is necessary for getting to or from a:

• Break room;
• Business office;
• Delivery of a personal message;
• Lunchroom or dining area;
• Restroom facility.

4904-13 Clerical office for insurance business

Applies to:

Clerical office employees of insurance companies, including insurance agents or brokers who perform duties exclusively of clerical nature and without an interchange of labor between clerical and non-clerical duties. Job duties and work environment must meet all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering clerical office standard exception employees who are not covered by another classification assigned to their employer's account, see WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications.

***Special note*:** Individuals issued a license by the office of the insurance commissioner and acting as an insurance producer are exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020. To elect voluntary coverage these individuals must submit a completed optional coverage form to the department. This exclusion to coverage does not apply if the license is held by someone who otherwise:

• Does not work in the capacity of an insurance producer; and

• Holds a license solely for the purpose of receiving applications or premiums; and

• Is not compensated related to the volume of insurance sold or premiums collected.

Office work is limited to duties such as:

• Assisting walk-in customers;
• Attending meetings;
• Billing and receiving payments;
• Communicating by phone or routing phone calls;
• Completing forms;
• Composing informational material;
• Copying documents;
• Designing publication layouts on software or by drafting;
• Maintaining financial, personnel, or payroll records;
• Manual or computer design work;
• Preparation of insurance policies or billing records;
• Processing payments and invoices;
• Programming software;
• Researching records;
• Technical drafting;
• Utilizing computer software;
• Writing or routing correspondence;
• Writing reports and manuals.

Office work excludes:

• Hand delivering business correspondence outside of the business office;
• Handling, packaging, mailing, receiving, or demonstrating any product (or their components) sold by the employer.

Work environment is restricted to a business office, meeting room, or similar office-like environment that is:

• Physically separated by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers from all other work areas; and
• Where only office work, as described in this rule, is performed.

Work environment excludes any work area where:

• Carry-out merchandise is displayed for sale;
• Customers bring merchandise they are purchasing to make payment;
• Products sold by the employer are handled or stored.

***Special notes*:**

Classification 4904 permits limited and minimal work outside an office for:

• Attending meetings;
• Banking;
• Purchasing supplies for the office;
• Taking correspondence to or from the post office;
• Taking training courses.

Classification 4904 permits limited and minimal exposure to areas of the employer's premises that do not qualify for office work, if this is necessary for getting to or from a:

• Break room;
• Business office;
• Delivery of a personal message;
• Lunchroom or dining area;
• Restroom facility.

4904-17 Clerical office: Employee leasing companies

Applies to:

Clerical office employees of employee leasing companies who perform duties exclusively of clerical nature and without an interchange of labor between clerical and nonclerical duties. Job duties and work environment must meet all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering clerical office standard exception employees who are not covered by another classification assigned to their employer's account, see WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications.

Office work is limited to duties such as:

- Assisting walk-in customers;
- Attending meetings;
- Billing and receiving payments;
- Communicating by phone or routing phone calls;
- Completing forms;
- Composing informational material;
- Copying documents;
- Designing publication layouts on software or by drafting;
- Maintaining financial, personnel, or payroll records;
- Manual or computer design work;
- Processing payments and invoices;
- Programming software;
- Researching records;
- Technical drafting;
- Utilizing computer software;
- Writing or routing correspondence;
- Writing reports and manuals.

Office work excludes:

- Handling, packaging, mailing, receiving, or demonstrating any product (or their components) sold by the employer;
- Hand delivering business correspondence outside of the business office.

Work environment is restricted to a business office, meeting room, or similar office-like environment that is:

- Physically separated by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers from all other work areas; and
- Where only office work, as described in this rule, is performed.

Work environment excludes any work area where:

- Carry-out merchandise is displayed for sale;
- Customers bring merchandise they are purchasing to make payment;
- Products sold by the employer are handled or stored.

***Special notes*:**

Classification 4904 permits limited and minimal work outside an office for:

- Attending meetings;
- Banking;
- Purchasing supplies for the office;
- Taking correspondence to or from the post office;
- Taking training courses.

Classification 4904 permits limited and minimal exposure to areas of the employer's premises that do not qualify for office work, if this is necessary for getting to or from a:

- Break room;

- Business office;
- Delivery of a personal message;
- Lunchroom or dining area;
- Restroom facility.

4904-20 Community action organizations - Clerical office employees, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Clerical office employees, not otherwise classified (N.O.C.), of organizations performing two or more services to support the local community and people in need. See subclassifications 1501-20 and 5308-20 for other community action organization classifications.

Office work is limited to duties such as:

- Assisting walk-in customers;
- Attending meetings;
- Billing and receiving payments;
- Communicating by phone or routing phone calls;
- Completing forms;
- Composing informational material;
- Copying documents;
- Designing publication layouts on software or by drafting;
- Maintaining financial, personnel, or payroll records;
- Manual or computer design work;
- Processing payments and invoices;
- Programming software;
- Researching records;
- Technical drafting;
- Utilizing computer software;
- Writing or routing correspondence;
- Writing reports and manuals.

Office work excludes:

- Handling, packaging, mailing, receiving, or demonstrating any product (or their components) sold by the employer;
- Hand delivering business correspondence outside of the business office.

Work environment is restricted to a business office, meeting room, or similar office-like environment that is:

- Physically separated by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers from all other work areas; and
- Where only office work, as described in this rule, is performed.

Work environment excludes any work area where:

- Carry-out merchandise is displayed for sale;
- Customers bring merchandise they are purchasing to make payment;
- Products sold by the employer are handled or stored.

***Special notes*:**

Classification 4904 permits limited and minimal work outside an office for:

- Attending meetings;
- Banking;
- Purchasing supplies for the office;
- Taking correspondence to or from the post office;
- Taking training courses.

Classification 4904 permits limited and minimal exposure to areas of the employer's premises that do not qualify for office work, if this is necessary for getting to or from a:

- Break room;
- Business office;
- Delivery of a personal message;
- Lunchroom or dining area;
- Restroom facility.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-4904, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-4904, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-4904, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-4904, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-4904, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4904, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/09. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4904, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-653, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-653, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-653, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-653, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-653, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-653, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4905 Classification 4905.

4905-04 Hotels or motels

Applies to establishments engaged in providing lodging and associated services to others. Accommodations included in this classification vary from a single room in a "bed & breakfast," to individual cabins, to luxury suites in a multistory hotel. Hotel and motel operations may include a wide range of activities which are within the scope of this classification such as, but not limited to:

- Bellhops;
- Continental breakfast (if not in connection with a separately licensed restaurant operation);
- Housekeeping;
- Laundry;
- Maintenance personnel;
- Shuttle service;
- Valets.

Hotel and motel desk clerks with no other duties can be reported separately in classification 4904. If no interchange of labor exists between operations, multiple classifications may be allowed for operations such as, but not limited to:

- Beauty salons;
- Drug stores;
- Grocery stores;
- Newsstands;
- Service stations;
- Shops.

When an interchange of labor exists, the operations are to be assigned to classification 4905-04 without a division of hours.

This classification excludes restaurant and lounge employees which are to be reported separately in classification 3905 and other operations conducted by independent concessionaires which are to be reported separately in the applicable services or store classification.

Special note: If a lodging establishment has a separately licensed restaurant operation, they may qualify for classification 3905. With two basic classifications an employee's hours may be divided, see WAC 296-17-31017. Providing only a continental breakfast requires either a bed and breakfast or *continental breakfast* food-service license. These types of food service do not qualify for classification 3905.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-4905, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-654, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-654, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-654, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-654, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-654, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-654, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4906 Classification 4906.

4906-01 Institutions of higher education - Public

Applies to *public* institutions of higher education such as universities, colleges, and junior colleges that have obtained state accreditation and are supported at least in part by public funds. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, administrative staff, professors/teachers, advisors, librarians, athletic coaches, medical staff at a hospital or research center run as part of the institution, restaurant/snack shop staff, campus security, janitorial/maintenance staff, clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes private institutions of higher education which are to be reported separately in classification 4906-02 and secondary technical or vocational schools which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 and 6104.

4906-02 Institutions of higher education - Private

Applies to *private* institutions of higher education such as universities and colleges that have obtained state accreditation. These private institutions include any institution of higher education that is not supported by public funds. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, administrative staff, professors/teachers, advisors, librarians, athletic coaches, medical staff at a hospital or research center run as part of the institution, restaurant/snack shop staff, campus security, janitorial/maintenance staff, and clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes public institutions of higher education which are to be reported separately in classification 4906-01 and secondary technical or vocational schools which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 and 6104.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-4906, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-655, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-655, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-655, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-655, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-655, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-655, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4907 Classification 4907.

4907-00 Offenders working in class 2 industry opportunity - State

Applies to:

Offenders in custody of the state, when the offenders perform work in a class 2 tax reduction industry as part of an inmate work program.

Exclusions:

- Work performed by offenders under a free venture enterprise contract with a private business (private or nonprofit), is classified in the applicable classification of the work being performed.
- Work performed by offenders in a class 4 community work industry is classified in 4908.

4907-01 Offenders working in class 2 industry opportunity - City

Applies to:

Offenders in custody of the city, when the offenders perform work in a class 2 tax reduction industry as part of an inmate work program.

Exclusions:

- Work performed by offenders under a free venture enterprise contract with a private business (private or nonprofit), is classified in the applicable classification of the work being performed.
- Work performed by offenders in a class 4 community work industry is classified in 4908.

4907-02 Offender working in class 2 industry opportunity - County

Applies to:

Offenders in custody of the county, when the offenders perform work in a class 2 tax reduction industry as part of an inmate work program.

Exclusions:

- Work performed by offenders under a free venture enterprise contract with a private business (private or nonprofit), is classified in the applicable classification of the work being performed.
- Work performed by offenders in a class 4 community work industry is classified in 4908.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-4907, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-4907, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4907, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-656, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-656, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-656, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4908 Classification 4908.

4908-00 Class IV offender work crews

Applies to offenders in the custody of the department of corrections (DOC) who reside in Washington state prisons and perform work for state agencies, other governments or public benefit nonprofit corporations. The offenders participate to gain work skills and experience and earn a nominal gratuity. The offender crews are supervised for safety and security by a DOC correctional officer.

The entities receiving services direct and supervise offenders regarding the work performed. Work performed includes, but is not limited to:

- Litter cleanup;
- Forest conservation;
- Freight, stock and material moving;
- Stream and habitat restoration;
- Large event set-up and take down; and
- Grounds keeping.

Special notes: This coverage is mandatory and entities that utilize offender services must report offender work hours and pay the industrial insurance premiums to the department.

Public benefit nonprofit corporations are described in RCW 24.03.005(17).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-4908, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4908, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-657, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-657, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-657, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4909 Classification 4909.

4909-00 Inmates of juvenile forest camps

Applies to inmates of juvenile forest camps who are employed by a city, town, county, or state agency. Their employment, which takes place away from the forest camp, provides basic work training and experience to qualify inmates for better work in the correctional institute or in the public community. Typical work includes, but is not limited to, constructing and maintaining forest trails, cutting fallen trees into firewood, picking up and burning fallen limbs, fighting forest fires, and planting new trees.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, §

296-17-658, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-658, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-658, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 structures, 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-4910, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-4910, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-4910, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4910, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-65801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-65801, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-4911 Classification 4911.

4911-00 Construction estimators

Applies to:

Employees of construction or erection contractors who work as cost and materials estimators preparing bids for contracts away from their employer's business offices.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Exposure to the hazards of job sites, customer's premises, and/or undeveloped land.

Notes: This classification is restricted in that employees reported in it cannot have any other duties other than construction estimating during their work shift or work day.
Any employee working as an estimator and having any construction-related duties during the same work shift or day is to be reported separately in the applicable construction or erection classification for that entire work shift.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-4911, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4911, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-65802, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.]

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 capa-

ble 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-5001, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 09-24-082, § 296-17A-5001, filed 11/30/09, effective 1/1/10; WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-5001, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5001, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-659, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-659, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-659, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-659, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-659, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-659, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-659, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-659, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-659, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 77-27, § 296-17-659, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-659, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-659, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5002 Classification 5002.

5002-00 Booming and rafting logs

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in booming and rafting logs on water.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Booming by making a barrier in the water, usually with existing floating logs tied together with rope or chain to enclose other free floating logs. This type of barrier is referred to as a bundle.

• Rafting which involves using a boom boat or tugboat to push the bundles together and towing the bundles to a particular destination.

• Loading logs into or out of the water when performed by employees of the booming and rafting business.

The logs may be rafted to a port where they are loaded directly onto vessels or to a sawmill, lumber mill, or log sorting yard.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers may be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-5002, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-660, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-660, filed

11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-660, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5003 Classification 5003.

5003-01 Log hauling by contractor

Applies to:

Contractors hauling logs for others from a logging side to a mill or storage yard. The loading and unloading of the truck is included in this classification when performed by the truck driver.

Exclusions:

• Hauling of logs from a log storage yard to a shipping destination is classified in 1102.

• Log hauling by employees of a logging company is classified in 5003-02.

5003-02 Log truck drivers, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Employees of a logging company who haul the company's own logs from a logging side to a mill or storage yard. If the log truck driver has other duties during their work shift that are subject to the logging classification 5001, then the hauling of logs must be reported in classification 5001 (WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classification).

Exclusions:

• Hauling of logs from a log storage yard to a shipping destination is classified in 1102.

• Log hauling by a log hauling contractor is classified in 5003-01.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-5003, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-5003, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5003, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-66001, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-5004 Classification 5004.

5004-13 Tree planting services (*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Special note: Classification 5004, and related classifications 1007 and 5006, cover various activities associated with the management of forests, range, or timber land. These classifications are also assigned to businesses engaged in erosion control projects and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects. The industry covered by this series of classifications has special reporting requirements. Reforestation businesses assigned to classifications 1007, 5004, and 5006 report work on a contract basis. These contracts may last a quarter or

several quarters. Refer to WAC 296-17-35203(4) for specific reporting requirements.

Applies to:

Businesses planting trees in a forest (reforestation) or in privately owned timbered land. This is done to reestablish a tree population after logging or a fire. These businesses are engaged in forestry and timber land management services, and the work conducted is generally associated with the overall care of these lands.

Work in this classification includes, but not limited to:

- Employees of contractors and of land owners;
- Manual crew labor; and
- All field crew supervisors and foremen assigned to oversee work covered by this classification, including internal quality control audits, regardless of whether their assigned duties include manual labor.

Work activities in this classification includes:

- Planting trees.

Exclusions:

- Machinery operations on these lands such as clearing, slashing, hydro seeding, chemical spraying, and forest firefighting are classified in 5006;
- Forestry related machine work used in connection with trail construction, slash burning, fire watch/patrol and forest firefighting, slashing, pile burning, roadside brushing, roadway dust/mud control are classified in 5006;
- Logging operations are classified in 5001;
- Logging road construction is classified in 6902;
- Identifying volume and species of trees in a section of timber land or a forest is classified in 1007;
- Auditing parcels planted by a tree planting contractor for quality control purposes is classified in 1007;
- Conducting environmental studies is classified in 1007; and
- Testing growing techniques and similar activities is classified in 1007.

5004-14 Tree thinning services (*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

***Special note*:** Classification 5004, and related classifications 1007 and 5006, cover various activities associated with the management of forests, range, or timber land. These classifications are also assigned to businesses engaged in erosion control projects and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects. The industry covered by this series of classifications has special reporting requirements. Reforestation businesses assigned to classifications 1007, 5004, and 5006 report work on a contract basis. These contracts may last a quarter or several quarters. Refer to WAC 296-17-35203(4) for specific reporting requirements.

Applies to:

Businesses who have employees engaged in tree thinning services, including forest trail construction and brush clearing, in a forest (reforestation) or in privately owned timbered land. These businesses are engaged in forestry and timber land management services, and the work conducted is generally associated with the overall care of these lands.

Work in this classification includes, but not limited to:

• Employees of contractors and of land owners;
• Manual crew labor; and
• All field crew supervisors and foremen assigned to oversee work covered by this classification, including internal quality control audits, regardless of whether their assigned duties include manual labor.

Work activities in this classification includes:

• Removal of unmarketable trees with a chain saw, machete, or pruning loppers;
• Pruning trees;
• Brush clearing;
• Manual tree slashing; and
• Constructing walking paths or trails.

These manual conifer release activities are done to reduce competition of the remaining trees for water and nutrients, to eliminate fire hazard and to provide trails for management and recreational use.

Exclusions:

• Chemical conifer release, if using a backpack method, is classified in 5004-18;
• Chemical conifer release, if using a truck, is classified in 5006-08;
• Machinery operations on these lands such as clearing, slashing, hydro seeding, chemical spraying, and forest firefighting are classified in 5006;
• Forestry related machine work used in connection with trail construction, slash burning, fire watch/patrol and forest firefighting, slashing, pile burning, roadside brushing, roadway dust/mud control are classified in 5006;
• Logging operations are classified in 5001;
• Logging road construction is classified in 6902;
• Identifying volume and species of trees in a section of timber land or a forest is classified in 1007;
• Auditing parcels planted by a tree planting contractor for quality control purposes is classified in 1007;
• Conducting environmental studies is classified in 1007; and
• Testing growing techniques and similar activities is classified in 1007.

5004-18 Miscellaneous forestry services, N.O.C. (*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

***Special note*:** Classification 5004, and related classifications 1007 and 5006, cover various activities associated with the management of forests, range, or timber land. These classifications are also assigned to businesses engaged in erosion control projects and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects. The industry covered by this series of classifications has special reporting requirements. Reforestation businesses assigned to classifications 1007, 5004, and 5006 report work on a contract basis. These contracts may last a quarter or several quarters. Refer to WAC 296-17-35203(4) for specific reporting requirements.

Applies to:

Businesses performing miscellaneous manual labor on forest or timber land. These businesses are engaged in forestry and timber land

management services, and the work conducted is generally associated with the overall care of these lands.

Work in this classification includes, but not limited to:

- Employees of contractors and of land owners;
- Manual crew labor; and
- All field crew supervisors and foremen assigned to oversee work covered by this classification, including internal quality control audits, regardless of whether their assigned duties include manual labor.

Work activities in this classification includes, but not limited to:

- Manual forest firefighting;
- Animal damage control;
- Beaver trapping;
- Chemical spraying;
- Fertilizer services;
- Cone picking;
- Hydro seeding;
- Stream restoration;
- Habitat development;
- Tree netting.

Exclusions:

- Manual conifer release is classified in 5004-14;
- Machinery operations on these lands such as clearing, slashing, hydro seeding, chemical spraying, and forest firefighting are classified in 5006;
- Forestry related machine work used in connection with trail construction, slash burning, fire watch/patrol and forest firefighting, slashing, pile burning, roadside brushing, roadway dust/mud control are classified in 5006;
- Logging operations are classified in 5001;
- Logging road construction is classified in 6902;
- Identifying volume and species of trees in a section of timber land or a forest is classified in 1007;
- Auditing parcels planted by a tree planting contractor for quality control purposes is classified in 1007;
- Conducting environmental studies is classified in 1007; and
- Testing growing techniques and similar activities is classified in 1007.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-5004, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-5004, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5004, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-66002, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-66002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-66002, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1), 51.16.035, 51.12.070 and 51.16.060. WSR 92-18-065, § 296-17-66002, filed 8/31/92, effective 10/1/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-66002, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-5005 Classification 5005.

5005-00 Logging and/or tree thinning - Mechanized operations
(*to be assigned only by classification services staff*)

Applies to establishments engaged in mechanized logging or tree thinning operations. For purposes of this classification, mechanized logging is defined as the entire process of felling, removal (skidding), yarding, processing, delimbing, bucking and loading of trees or logs by machine.

When would your business qualify for this classification?

• If the entire side is being logged using methods and equipment described in this rule.

Typical equipment:

• Feller buncher;
• Forwarder;
• Grapple skidder;
• Harvester;
• Log loader;
• Processor.

All equipment used by employers subject to this classification must have a protective cab and is required to meet WISHA guidelines for roll over protection standards (ROPS) and falling object protection standards (FOPS).

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Falling of trees with a machine such as a feller buncher or processor;
• Skidding logs to the landing with use of a grapple skidder or forwarder;
• Delimbing logs with a mechanized delimber such as a stroke delimber, processor, or harvester;
• Loading logs onto log trucks with a mechanized loader or shovel; and
• Operators who leave the cab of the machine to perform incidental maintenance on the machine or to cut debris out of the equipment.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Operators who leave the cab of the machine to perform duties as part of a logging operation or falling and processing of any trees by hand (report in classification 5001).
• If any portion of the logging contract is performed manually or by hand, the establishment does not qualify for this classification (report in classification 5001 or 5005-01);
• If any portion of the logging contract is subcontracted out to another business and is performed manually or by hand, then none of the businesses involved in the logging contract will qualify for this classification (report in classification 5001 or 5005-01);
• Log hauling (report in classification 5003);
• Logging road construction (report in classification 6902);
• Logging machine operators (report in classification 5005-01); and
• Manual logging operations (report in classification 5001).

***Note*:** See classification 5206 and the exemption classification reporting rule (WAC 296-17-31018) for permanent yard or shop operations.

5005-01 Logging machine operators
(*to be assigned only by classification services staff*)

Applies to employees of a logging company that does not qualify as a mechanized operation, or firms who contract with logging firms to provide such equipment and operators to a logging side.

Typical equipment:

• Feller buncher;
• Forwarder;
• Grapple skidder;
• Harvester;
• Log loader;
• Processor;
• Tower.

All equipment used by employers subject to this classification must have a protective cab and is required to meet WISHA guidelines for roll over protection standards (ROPS) and falling object protection standards (FOPS).

Work in this classification includes:

• Operators who leave the cab of the machine to perform incidental maintenance of the machine or to cut debris out of the equipment.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Operators who leave the cab of the machine to perform duties as part of a logging operation or falling and processing of any trees by hand (report those hours in classification 5001).

• Operators of machines that require the operator to routinely leave the cab during operation. For example; a skidder operator that must leave the cab to set chokers (report in classification 5001).

Special note: This classification does not apply to classification 5005-00 "logging and/or tree thinning - Mechanical operations" where logging activities are performed exclusively by machine and no employees are on the ground.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-5005, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 09-24-082, § 296-17A-5005, filed 11/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5005, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-66003, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-66003, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-66003, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-66003, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-051, § 296-17-66003, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94.]

WAC 296-17A-5006 Classification 5006.

5006-02 Forestry machine work – Forest firefighting

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Special note: Classification 5006, and related classifications 1007 and 5004, cover various activities associated with the management of forests, range or timber land. These classifications are also assigned to establishments engaged in erosion control projects and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects. The industry covered by this series of classifications has special reporting requirements. Reforestation establishments assigned to classifications 1007, 5004, and

5006 report work on a contract basis. These contracts may last a quarter or several quarters. Refer to WAC 296-17-35203(4) for specific reporting requirements.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in forest firefighting using machinery equipment.

Work in this classification includes:

- Machinery operations; and
- Employees of contractors and of landowners.

Types of equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Bulldozers;
- Loaders; and
- Water tank trucks.

Exclusions:

- Manual crew operations and labor such as, but not limited to, tree planting, tree thinning, and manual forest firefighting are classified in 5004;
- Work conducted in the forest or timber land generally associated with the overall care of these lands is classified in 5004;
- Logging operations are classified in 5001;
- Logging road construction is classified in 6902;
- Identifying volume and species of trees in a section of timber land or a forest is classified in 1007;
- Auditing parcels planted by a tree planting contractor for quality control purposes is classified in 1007;
- Conducting environmental studies is classified in 1007; and
- Testing growing techniques and similar activities are classified in 1007.

5006-08 Miscellaneous forestry services, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in miscellaneous machine work on forest or timber lands.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

- Brush clearing;
- Chemical spraying;
- Dust control;
- Erosion control;
- Forest trail construction;
- Hydro seeding;
- Scarifying;
- Slash burning;
- Slash piling;
- Slope grooming; and
- Stream restoration.

Types of equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Bulldozers;
- Loaders; and
- Tanker trucks.

Exclusions:

- Manual crew operations and labor such as, but not limited to, tree planting and tree thinning are classified in 5004;

• Work conducted in the forest or timber land generally associated with the overall care of these lands is classified in 5004;

• Logging operations are classified in 5001;

• Logging road construction is classified in 6902;

• Identifying volume and species of trees in a section of timber land or a forest is classified in 1007;

• Auditing parcels planted by a tree planting contractor for quality control purposes is classified in 1007;

• Conducting environmental studies is classified in 1007; and

• Testing growing techniques and similar activities are classified in 1007.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-5006, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-5006, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5006, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-66004, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-66004, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-5101 Classification 5101.

5101-31 Pipe or tube: Manufacturing - Iron or steel; Metal ejection molding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pipe or tubes from iron or steel. This classification contemplates both seamed and seamless pipe and tubing involving either a hot or cold drawing process or roll forming and machine welding processes, as well as flexible steel tubing used for products such as, but not limited to, automotive exhaust systems, water lines, and oil lines. In the drawing process, metals are melted to a molten state in furnaces, then rolled or spun in rolling machines and a pipe or tube is drawn. Tubing may be annealed (fed through a furnace then slowly cooled to strengthen and reduce brittleness). In the roll forming method flat sheets of iron or steel are bent in brake presses or other rolling or bending machinery, then the edges are welded together to form the pipe or tube. This classification also includes metal ejection molding in which raw scrap and pig iron is melted, forced into casting machines, and cast in high speed revolving flasks of various shapes depending on the product being produced. When finished, products are ejected from the molds. They may be further processed by annealing, tumbling, deburring and grinding, and cleaned in acid baths.

This classification excludes pipe dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 2009; the installation of any product manufactured in this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and foundry operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5103.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-661, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-661, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-661, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-661, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5103 Classification 5103.

5103-00 Foundries, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating foundries that manufacture castings from ferrous and/or nonferrous metals. To form castings, metal is melted in furnaces, then poured or ladled into molds. After they are cooled and solidified, castings are removed from molds with shake out machines, or tools such as torches, electric arcs, abrasive saws, or sledgehammers. Depending on the product and the carbon or alloy content of the metal, further repair or refining such as welding, annealing, tempering, flame hardening or other heat treatments may be needed. Cleaning and finishing processes include, but are not limited to, machining, chipping, grinding, shot or sand-blasting, tumbling, and acid pickling to remove surface defects, inspection (sometimes by radiation or chemical analysis) and painting or powder coating. Foundries may make their own patterns and mold, and/or perform their own finishing processes, or they may contract these activities out to pattern-making shops or to machine shops.

This classification excludes establishments that perform only pattern making functions which are to be reported separately in classification 2906 and establishments engaged exclusively in machine shop services which are to be reported separately in classification 3402.

***Special note*:** Foundries that make their own patterns and/or perform their own machine finishing may report those operations separately in the classifications applicable to the work being performed provided all of the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business activity have been met.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-663, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-663, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-663, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-663, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5106 Classification 5106.

5106-10 Forging works, tool forging, blacksmithing, or vehicle spring or auto bumper: Manufacturing

Applies to businesses engaged in:

- Forging works by drop or machine forging;
- Tool forging, usually by hot forming or stamping;
- Blacksmithing;
- Vehicle spring or auto bumper manufacturing.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Bumpers or leaf springs for vehicles;
- Chains;
- Engine parts;
- Forging tools;
- Hand tools including, but not limited to, wrenches or levels;
- Hooks;
- Small machine tools including, but not limited to, twist drills, chisel bits, dies, or jigs.

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

• Blacksmithing: Hammering of metal heated in a forge to shape with hand tools or with a steam or air hammer;

• Hot forming or stamping: Heating metal in a furnace or hearth, then beating or hammering the heated metal into desired shapes with large drop hammers or rams;

• Drop or machine forging: Forgings are produced by impact or pressure which forces the metal to conform to the shape of the die;

• Trimming with trimmer dies to remove the surplus metal that squeezes out between the two sections of the forging die;

• Welding, grinding, tempering, and sharpening;

• Finishing processes may involve cutting, turning shaping, heat-treating, drilling, milling, grinding, tapping, assembling, polishing, buffing, painting or plating; and

• Manufacture of leaf springs or bumpers: Steel is rolled, sheared or stamped to size, bent to shape and then tempered to produce the required degree of elasticity.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Drop or trip hammers;
• Forming presses;
• Furnace or hearth (forge);
• Hand tools;
• Large drop hammers or rams;
• Machine shop equipment;
• Steam or air hammer.

Exclusions:

• Manufacture of wire springs, such as for wire mattresses or bed springs, is classified in 3402.

• Manufacture of tools by machining operations is classified in the applicable metal machining classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-5106, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-666, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-666, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-666, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-666, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5108 Classification 5108.

5108-55 Cable or wire rope: Manufacturing

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in wire drawing including wire rope or cable manufacturing from iron or steel;

• Businesses engaged in stranding iron or steel wire rope or cable; and

• Businesses engaged in manufacturing insulated or covered electrical cable.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Baling wire;
• Barbed wire;
• Cable;
• Covered electrical cable;

• Galvanized wire;
• Insulated wire;
• Nails;
• Spikes;
• Wire rope.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• Carbon steel;
• Fiber or polypropylene core;
• Insulation material such as cambric, cotton thread, enamel, lacquer, nylon, paper, plastic, and rubber;
• Iron;
• Protective coverings such as cotton braid, lead sheathing, metallic armor, or zinc;
• Shipping reels;
• Stainless steel.

Work processes include, but are not limited to:

• Wire drawing - The process involves the forming of metal on a swage block into a shape that will eventually be drawn through a series of dies to reduce it in size. Some wire may be heat-treated to allow for continual drawing. Secondary and final drawing machines with progressively smaller dies are used to reduce the wire to the desired fineness. Incidental galvanizing is considered normal to iron or steel wire when performed as a subsequent treatment of drawn wire.

• Stranding or braiding - Wire ropes are mechanically wound together to form multiwire strands which are then wound helically around a metal or fiber core to form wire rope. The finished rope or cable is pulled through a compression die, measured by power driven drums and stored on shipping reels.

• Insulating - Commonly used insulation materials are enamel or lacquer, rubber, plastic, paper, cambric, and cotton thread. Enamel or nylon insulation is applied by running the wire through heated tanks of either mix. The wire is then dried in ovens and the cycle is repeated several times.

• Covering - These protective coverings are generally cotton braid, metallic armor, or lead sheathing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-5108, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-668, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-668, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-668, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-668, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5109 Classification 5109.

5109-46 Heavy machinery & equipment including locomotive engines: Manufacture or repair; Press roller recoating/resurfacing

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of heavy equipment. Machinery and equipment subject to this classification are usually made of steel and steel/iron castings.

• Businesses that repair, recoat, or resurface press rollers.

Equipment manufactured/assembled/repaired include, but are not limited to:

- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Graders;
- Forklifts;
- Logging towers;
- Rollers used by printing and paper making mills;
- Skidders.

Component parts may weigh several hundred to thousands of pounds.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Boring mills;
- Cut saws;
- Drills;
- Iron workers;
- Lathes;
- Overhead cranes;
- Welders/cutters.

Some establishments use CNC (computer numeric controlled) machinery; however, most establishments in this classification primarily use manual machinery and conventional welders/cutters.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Electronics assembling;
- Machining;
- Painting;
- Welding;
- Repairing the interior shafts of press rollers;
- Grinding fiberglass or ceramic finishes until they are smooth;
- For rubber-coated press roller surfaces, removing the old rubber from the metal surface, sandblasting the roller, then recoating it with new rubber. Most establishments that recoat the surface with rubber will mix and extrude their own rubber which is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

***Special note*:** In addition to shop work, field work is an integral part of this classification. A vehicle may be equipped with welding equipment and other tools used for field repair. The broken part may be replaced in the field or returned to the shop, repaired if feasible, or a new part is ordered. The part is then loaded onto the field vehicle taken to the job site and reconnected. Some establishments perform this type of field work almost exclusively.

Exclusions:

- Manufacture of nonpassenger type vehicles such as semi-trucks is classified in 3605;
- Auto or passenger vehicle manufacturing is classified in 3402;
- Semi-truck repair and service centers are classified in 6409.

5109-47 Heavy arms: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to:

Manufacture or repair of heavy arms including large munitions 20 mm and larger.

Equipment manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- All types of guns 20 mm and larger;
- Aircraft guns;
- Aircraft gun turrets;

• Naval guns;
• Tank guns;
• Torpedoes.

Special note: In addition to shop work, field work is an integral part of this classification. A vehicle may be equipped with welding equipment and other tools used for field repair. The broken part may be replaced in the field or returned to the shop, repaired if feasible, or a new part is ordered. The part is then loaded onto the field vehicle taken to the job site and reconnected. Some establishments perform this type of field work almost exclusively.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-5109, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-5109, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-66901, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5201 Classification 5201.

5201-75 Electric power or transmission equipment: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to the manufacture or assembly of industrial electrical transmission equipment and other large electrical equipment used in producing or transmitting electrical power.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Transformers - Equipment that reduces the level of voltage;

• Industrial switchboards, switches, switchboard apparatuses, and power switching devices and systems (switching equipment moves electricity from incoming lines to outgoing lines);

• Industrial circuit breakers - Automatic switches that prevent electrical circuit overload;

• Power invertors - Equipment that changes direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC);

• Solar panels and photovoltaic (PV) inverters used in solar power production (PV inverters change DC current out of a photovoltaic solar panel into AC current).

Subclassification 5201-75 excludes:

• Worker hours engaged in the installation, service or repair of equipment away from shop or plant which are reported separately in the applicable classification. If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, you must report these hours in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4);

• Firms engaged in manufacturing the smaller, nonindustrial switches and breakers found in the precision electrical instruments classified in **3602**.

5201-76 Electric toasters, frying pans, wire harnesses, vacuum cleaners, electrical appliances, N.O.C: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to the manufacture or assembly of household electrical appliances. This includes the assembly of component parts and casings with small hand tools such as drills, screwdrivers, rivet guns, and soldering or brazing tools. Electrical appliances include, but are not limited to, electric:

• Can openers;

• Clothes irons;
• Frying pans;
• Mixers and blenders;
• Shavers;
• Toasters;
• Vacuum cleaners (including central vacuum systems);
• Waffle irons;
• Wire harnesses (a configuration of wires inside an appliance or vehicle);
• And other counter top electrical appliances which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Subclassification 5201-76 excludes:

• Worker hours engaged in installation, services, or repair of household appliances away from the shop or plant that are reported separately in classification **0607.** If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, you must report these hours in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4);
• Firms manufacturing or assembling larger household appliances such as electric ranges, washing machines and refrigerators, which are classified in **3402;**
• Firms manufacturing or assembling electric cords, radio cable, and ignitions which are classified in **3602.**

5201-78 Electric motors, generators, alternators, starters, convertors, solenoids and servomotors: Manufacturing or assembly including repair

Applies to manufacture or assembly of:
• Electric motors (convert electrical energy into mechanical energy);
• Generators (convert mechanical energy to DC electrical current);
• Alternators (convert mechanical energy to AC electrical current);
• Starters (electric motors used to initiate an engine's operation under its own power);
• Convertors (change electricity from one voltage to another);
• Solenoids (switches that control the flow of electrical current);
• Servomotors (electrical motors used to help control a mechanical device) of all sizes and horsepower.

Note: Electric motor manufacturing requiring machining of metal parts is reported in classification 3402.

Subclassification 5201-78 excludes:

Worker hours engaged in the installation, hook-up, service or repair of equipment away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification. If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, you must report these hours in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-5201, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-670, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-670, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR

85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-670, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-670, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-670, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-670, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-670, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5204 Classification 5204.

5204-58 Railroad car: Manufacturing or repair

Railroad car wheel: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in the manufacture or repair of railroad cars and/or railroad car wheels.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Inspecting railroad cars which is usually conducted prior to making repairs;
- Repair or rebuilding of freight cars, repair of railroad rolling stock tank cars or passenger cars;
- Repairing electrical, and mechanical (such as brakes) parts or systems;
- Welding (such as on handrails and steps).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-5204, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-673, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-673, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-673, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-673, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5206 Classification 5206.

5206-78 Permanent yard or shop operations; logging or log hauling contractor

Applies to a permanent yard or shop of logging or log hauling contractors. This classification is limited to contractor yards and shops which are maintained exclusively for the storage of materials and maintenance of equipment used in their logging and/or log hauling business. This classification does not contemplate any manufacturing operations. Only employees of a logging or log hauling contractor who are assigned to the shop or yard are to be reported in this classification. This classification is further restricted in that employees reported in classification 5206-78 cannot have any other duties other than those related to the storage of materials and/or the maintenance of equipment during their work shift or work day. Any employee having any other duties during their assigned work shift or day are to be reported separately in the applicable logging or log hauling classification.

Special note: Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to an employer.

5206-79 Permanent yard or shop operations; Construction or erection contractor

Applies to a permanent yard or shop of construction or erection contractors. This classification is limited to contractor yards and shops which are maintained exclusively for the storage of materials and maintenance of equipment used in their construction business. This classification does not contemplate any manufacturing operations. For example, a contractor engaged in cabinet manufacturing and installation is to report the shop and yard operation in classification 2907 and is not entitled to classification 5206. Only employees of a construction or erection contractor who are assigned to the shop or yard are to be reported in this classification. This classification is further restricted in that employees reported in classification 5206-79 cannot have any duties other than those related to the storage of materials and/or the maintenance of equipment during their work shift or work day. Any employee having any other duties during their assigned work shift or day are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to an employer.

5206-80 Permanent yard or shop operations; interstate and/or intrastate trucking

Applies to a permanent yard or shop of interstate and/or intrastate trucking establishments. This classification is limited to yards and shops which are maintained exclusively for the storage or maintenance of transportation equipment or related equipment used in their trucking operation. This classification does not contemplate any driving duties, or the handling or storage of freight. Only employees of a trucking operation who are assigned to the shop or yard are to be reported in this classification. This classification is further restricted in that employees reported in classification 5206-80 cannot have any other duties other than those related to the storage or maintenance of equipment during their work shift or work day. Any employee having any other duties during their assigned work shift or day are to be reported separately in the applicable trucking classification.

Special note: Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to an employer. *And*, this classification is not to be assigned to any business assigned classification 1101 for delivery services.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5206, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-675, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-675, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-675, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-675, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-675, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-675, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-675, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-675, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 76-36, § 296-17-675, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-675, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5207 Classification 5207.

5207-00 Bowling centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating bowling centers. Duties include, but are not limited to, renting bowling shoes, collecting fees, distributing score sheets, designating and activating lanes, organizing league competitions, repairing and maintaining scoring equipment, automatic pin setting equipment, ball return machinery or automatic ball cleaning units, refinishing pins and cleaning, waxing, polishing, or buffing the lanes. This classification includes food and beverage operations, pro shop and billiard room operations when conducted as part of the bowling center by employees of the bowling center.

This classification excludes contractors who refinish or replace the hardwood flooring of the lanes which are to be reported separately in classification 0513; food services operated by concessionaires independent of the bowling center which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; and amusement parks that include bowling lanes as part of their operation which are to be reported separately in classification 6208.

5207-01 Skating rinks; Skateboard facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in the general operation of roller or ice skating rinks. Duties include, but are not limited to, renting roller or ice skates or rollerblades, collecting fees, assigning lockers, renting the rinks, playing music, organizing groups or competitions, performing as rink guards, repairing and maintaining sound, communication or lighting equipment, cleaning, polishing, or dusting roller skating rink floors, and maintaining the ice on the ice rinks. This classification includes food and beverage services and skate shop operations when conducted as part of the rinks by employees of the rinks. Skate shops may sell skates, clothing and related accessories, and perform minor adjustments on skates with hand tools, sharpeners, grinders, or wheel lathes. This classification also includes the operation of skateboard facilities.

This classification excludes contractors who refinish or replace the hardwood flooring of the rink which are to be reported separately in classification 0513 and food services operated by concessionaires independent of the skating rink which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5207, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-676, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-676, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-676, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-676, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-676, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-676, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5208, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-676001, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5209 Classification 5209.

5209-00 Boiler or tank construction

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the construction of boilers or steel tanks. Boilers are tanks used to either store hot water or make steam.

Products stored in tanks include, but are not limited to:

- Fuels;
- Sand and gravel;
- Solid waste;
- Water.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- I-beams (for structural support);
- Steel plate.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Brake presses;
- Cranes;
- Cutting torches;
- Rollers;
- Welding equipment.

Note: 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.

Exclusions:

- Installation of boilers or tanks is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Structural iron or steel manufacturing is classified in 5208;
- Welding and machine shop businesses are classified in 3402;
- Manufacturing products from metal lighter than 9 gauge is classified in 3404.

5209-01 Metal goods, N.O.C. from 9 gauge or heavier metals

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of goods using ferrous and nonferrous metal of 9 gauge or heavier. 9 gauge metals are approximately 1/8" thick.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Crab pots;
- Firewood boxes;
- Gaff hooks;
- Rebar;
- Rims for basketball hoops.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting material to desired size;
- Handling parts using equipment;
- Joining parts by bolting, riveting, screwing, or welding;
- Finish work, like sanding, grinding, cleaning with solvents, or applying paint or lacquer, when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Brake presses;
- Cranes;
- Flame cutters;
- Forklifts;

- Hoists;
- Punches;
- Saws;
- Shears.

Note: 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.

Exclusions:

- Structural iron or steel manufacturing is classified in 5208;
- Welding and machine shop businesses are classified in 3402;
- Manufacturing products from metal lighter than 9 gauge is classified in 3404.

5209-02 Wood or pellet burning stove: Manufacturing (to be assigned only by classification services staff)

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of wood or pellet burning stoves.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Assembling heating elements, insulation, and wiring controls;
- Assembling glass panels and grey iron parts into stove shells;
- Baking and decreasing metal;
- Forming metal;
- Packing for shipment;
- Punching metal;
- Shearing metals;
- Welding.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Aluminum and brass tubing control assemblies;
- Chrome trim and hardware;
- Ferrous casting;
- Glass;
- Grey iron;
- Insulation materials;
- Paints and enamels;
- Sheet steel.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Baking oven;
- Brake presses;
- Pneumatic and electric grinders and chippers;
- Pneumatic tools;
- Power presses;
- Shears;
- Spray painting equipment;
- Welding equipment.

Note: 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.

Exclusions:

- Structural iron or steel manufacturing is classified in 5208;
- Welding and machine shop businesses are classified in 3402;
- Manufacturing products from metal lighter than 9 gauge is classified in 3404.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-5209, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodi-

fied as § 296-17A-5209, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-676002, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5300 Classification 5300.

5300-00 State government - Administrative field personnel

Applies to state employees whose duties may require them to travel to an alternative work location but their work assignment is administrative in nature. Travel is an expectation for these workers in order to perform their job duties which involves travel to meetings or appointments with clients, customers, or businesses. Travel to perform work at an alternate location may be required on a regular, sporadic or as needed basis. Typical work includes, but is not limited to, field auditor, collector, social worker, attorney, public relations or consulting staff with no hazardous exposures. Supervisors who occasionally travel to accompany field staff for purposes such as observation or information gathering, but who do not typically perform any work other than administrative, are also included in this classification. Employees in this classification may also have follow-up work that is completed in the office such as writing reports, correspondence, etc.

This classification excludes employees with duties outside of the office which are more than administrative in nature such as, but not limited to, engineers, inspectors, and biologists who may have some field exposure, and are to be reported in 5307. For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any work period, other than the normal travel to or from a work environment, which involves "hands on" work.

This classification excludes: Employees whose duties include field or hazardous exposure, employees who provide interaction to direct, control or manage activities of inmates, residents, patients or potentially violent persons in state hospitals, schools, homes, detention or correctional facilities which may involve security, recreation, or staff whose duties include restraining individuals, who are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification (5307, 7103, 7201); clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902; law enforcement officers in any capacity who are to be reported separately in 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 in classification 7400; and 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 classification 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 5300 and any other classification.

For purposes of this classification, the term "administrative field personnel" shall have the same meaning as "sales personnel" defined in the standard exception provision of the general reporting rule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-5300, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5300, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-67603, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-67603, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5301 Classification 5301.

5301-10 Accounting or bookkeeping services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general accounting or bookkeeping services to others. Types of services contemplated by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Auditing;
- Tax preparation;
- Medical or dental claims processing and billing;
- Advisory services.

This classification includes:

- Clerical office;
- Outside sales, and personnel who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes establishments engaged primarily in management consultant services that are not otherwise classified, which are to be reported separately in classification 5301-12.

Special note: This classification is limited to employers engaged in such services being provided to the general public. This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

5301-11 Law firms

Applies to establishments engaged in providing legal services to others. Law firms may specialize in one or more areas of law. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

Special note: This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

5301-12 Management consultant services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing management consulting services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Management consultants typically will observe and analyze:

- Computer or communication systems;
- Mail distribution;
- Organizational structures;

• Planning or development of related business needs;
• Work processes or work flows.

After a thorough analysis, consultants usually prepare a written report for the customer which identifies problem areas and/or recommends improvements to processes or equipment. Consultants may remain to oversee the implementation of the recommended improvements. Consultants subject to this classification do not sell any product they have recommended although they may act as an agent for their client in purchasing the product. Consulting projects vary from client to client depending upon the contract. Included within this classification are businesses that provide similar consultative services such as, but not limited to:

• Advertising agencies;
• Employer representative organizations;
• Mortgage brokers and financial advisers who do not make purchases on behalf of their clients;
• Public relations companies.

This classification includes clerical office staff, outside sales personnel and other staff who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes businesses that perform computer consulting for others, which is to be reported in classification 5302.

Special note: This classification is limited to employers engaged in such services being provided to the general public. This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

5301-13 Credit bureaus; collection agencies

Applies to establishments that are licensed to provide collection and/or credit investigation services to others. Services include, but are not limited to:

• Checking the credit backgrounds of their client's potential customers;
• Collection of NSF checks or delinquent debts owed to clients of the collection agency.

If debts are not collected, the service agency may initiate legal proceedings against the debtor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, and other staff who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in providing process and legal messenger services which are to be reported separately in classification 6601.

5301-14 Employment agencies
(*only to be assigned by the temporary help/leasing underwriter*)

Applies to establishments that are licensed to provide employment services for others. Clients of employment agencies may be persons seeking employment or companies looking for employees. Employment agencies usually conduct preliminary interviews with candidates for positions prior to referring them to their client companies for interviews. Generally, establishments subject to this classification place people in permanent positions. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, and staff who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes:

• Employees of a temporary help agency who are assigned to work in the administrative or branch offices of the agency who are to be reported separately in classification 7104;

• Employees of a temporary help agency who are assigned on a temporary basis to its customers who are to be reported separately in the appropriate temporary help classification.

5301-15 Court reporting services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing court reporting services to others. Court reporters record verbatim testimony presented in court proceedings, depositions, public hearings or meetings. The most frequently used method to record testimony is by stenotype machine, although it may be recorded by voice recording on audio tape, or by manual shorthand. Transcription of the recorded material may be performed by the court reporter or by "note readers" or typists. The majority of court reporters today use computer-aided transcription systems. Court reporters may also offer notary public services for their clients. This classification includes clerical office and staff who travel from one office to another.

5301-16 Service and professional organizations

Applies to establishments engaged in protecting or furthering the interest of their members and/or the general public. Many of these operate as nonprofit organizations. Service and professional organizations may perform one or many of the following activities:

• Administer certification tests;
• Arbitrate disputes;
• Award scholarships;
• Collect membership dues;
• Compile, review, and disseminate informational data;
• Disburse funds;
• Host conventions;
• Issue vehicle license registrations, plates, decals, and certificates of title;
• Lobby the legislature;
• Manage promotional marketing programs;
• Maintain a membership directory;
• Offer insurance programs;
• Operate a tourist information center;
• Organize fund-raising campaigns;
• Perform charitable community services;
• Perform collective bargaining;
• Provide counseling, adoption, and advocacy services;
• Provide job placement assistance;
• Publish a newsletter;
• Research and interpret local, state, and federal regulations and apprise members of the results;
• Sponsor athletic leagues and tournaments;
• Sponsor educational training programs.

Also included in this classification are Economic Development Councils, Boards, or Associations. These nonprofit organizations provide economic consulting services and related statistics to government and industry in the promotion of economic stability, and recruit businesses that will create jobs and provide loans from the grant funds they manage. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

This classification excludes:

• Collection of donated items by truck which is to be reported separately in classification 1101;

• Labor unions and employee representative associations which are to be reported separately in classification 6503.

Special note: If a charitable organization subject to classification 5301 operates a retail store for the sale of donated items, the collection of those items by truck, and all store operations, are to be reported separately in classification 6504.

5301-18 Telephone answering services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing telephone answering services or call centers for others. Customers include, but are not limited to:

• Attorneys;
• Medical professionals;
• Private businesses;
• Individuals.

Most answering services today use computerized communications systems to identify company names when answering calls for various companies, obtain correct information about the company to respond to questions, record and relay accurate messages in a timely manner. Related services often offered to customers by telephone answering service companies or call centers include, but are not limited to:

• Dispatching;
• Monitoring alarm systems;
• Placing reminder calls;
• Rental of office space;
• Scheduling appointments for customers;
• Taking orders for customers;
• Troubleshooting technical problems;
• Telemarketing;
• Voice mail or paging.

This classification includes clerical office personnel and staff who travel from one office to another.

5301-19 Travel agencies

Applies to establishments engaged in providing travel arrangement services for others. Travel agencies coordinate all types of travel arrangements for their clients through:

• Air;
• Bus lines;
• Car rental agencies;
• Cruise;
• Hotels;
• Motels;
• Related travel providers;
• Resorts;
• Train;
• Travel insurance companies.

Services vary and could include:

• Arrangement of special needs for people with disabilities or elderly travelers;
• Booking reservations;
• Delivery of tickets and itineraries to clients;
• Selling tickets for tours, excursions, or other entertainment events.

This classification includes clerical office and sales staff who travel from one office to another.

5301-21 Word processing, secretarial, tutoring, or interpreter services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing word processing, secretarial, tutoring, or interpreter services to others. Services include, but are not limited to:

- Correcting assignments;
- Desktop publishing;
- Dictation and transcription services;
- Instruction;
- Making copies of documents;
- Student assessments;
- Typing/compiling reports, proposals, resumes, or correspondence;
- Testing;
- Sending faxes.

This classification includes clerical office and outside personnel who travel from one office or instructional environment to another.

Excluded operations: Classification **5301-21** excludes:

- Tutoring programs operated by schools, libraries, and any other organization or enterprise classified **6103** and/or **6104.**

***Note*:** WAC 296-17-31017 multiple classifications must be applied when more than one basic classification is assigned.

***Special note*:** This classification is limited to employers engaged in such services being provided to the general public. This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-5301, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-5301, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-10-059, § 296-17A-5301, filed 5/2/17, effective 1/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-5301, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-5301, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-5301, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-20-039, § 296-17A-5301, filed 9/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-677, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-677, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-677, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-677, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-677, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-677, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-677, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-677, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-677, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR

83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-677, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-677, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-677, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-38, § 296-17-677, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-677, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5302 Classification 5302.

5302-00 Computer consulting, programming, software and website development, and internet service providers (ISPs), N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing computer consulting - primarily recommending and designing hardware systems and/or software for the needs of the contracting entity. Consultants may provide training on software programs and hardware systems. Programming may include creating or maintaining programs using computer language code. Activities include product conceptualization, design of the blueprint, creating flowcharts, coding the program, beta testing, etc. Included is website development.

Software development firms design and develop "packaged" software for sale in retail stores for mainframe systems or PCs, or they may develop general application programs, educational, entertainment or games software. Additional program aspects could include musical and sound code applications, visual representation and animation artists.

Internet service providers offer business and commercial computer users access to the internet by various telephony, digital and wireless means. Most ISPs charge subscribers a monthly or annual fee. Some may offer a variety of free web-related services as part of a total package—i.e., search engines, email address, personal web page, quick links to popular websites, twenty-four hour customer service and technical support and instant messaging. Tech support is generally engaged in troubleshooting and will frequently walk users through whatever steps are needed to correct a computer problem. Some ISPs have technical professionals who assist clients by designing, upgrading, and/or maintaining their business website or home page. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

This classification excludes adjustments, service, or repairs and hardware installations to business machines for others which are to be reported separately in classification 4107; computer technical support staff for firms not in the computer industry are inclusive within that firm's primary class, i.e., a law firm's computer support staff are inclusive within class 5301-11; retail and internet store activities are to be reported separately in classification 6406; CD copy/write scanning are to be reported separately in classification 6506; electrical prewiring when performed by a specialty contractor not in the business to install computer equipment is to be reported separately in classification 0608; assembly and repair of premanufactured parts into operative computer components, shop only, is to be reported separately in classification 3602; business that has instructors/trainers (only) is to be reported in either 4904 or 6303 depending on training room location.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-13-017, § 296-17-67701, filed 6/4/04, effective 7/5/04.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5305, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-678, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-678, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-678, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-678, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-678, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-678, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-678, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5306, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-679, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-679, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-679, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-679, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-679, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-679, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-679, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5307 Classification 5307.

5307-00 State government employees - N.O.C.

Applies to state government employees not covered by another classification (N.O.C. - not otherwise classified). This is the basic state agency classification which covers employees who have duties that support the mission of the agency and have field or hazardous exposure. For purposes of this classification field or hazardous exposure is defined as any work which involves "hands on" work. Employees reported in this classification may have jobs that include, but are not limited to, performing manual labor or supervising a work crew performing manual labor, work in the trades, construction-type work or maintenance/repair work, operating machinery or equipment, stores/stock clerks, warehouse, supplies, deliveries, food services, facilities, recreational, or general security staff with no law enforcement duties. This classification also includes, but is not limited to, personnel such as engineers, inspectors, and biologists, who have field exposure. This classification includes supervisors who work at a field site and perform supervision duties in the field. This classification includes nonpatient care employees in state operated homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities not described in another classification.

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

This classification excludes:

• Employees who have law enforcement power in any capacity, who are to be reported separately in classification 7103;

• Juvenile rehabilitation custody staff at institutions or homes who are to be reported in 5307-01;

• Administrative employees with field duties who are to be reported separately in classification 5300;

• Clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902;

• Employees who work in state hospitals, homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities who are not otherwise classified and provide care and treatment for patients or residents who are to be reported separately in classification 7201;

• 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 in classification 7400;

• Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901; and

• Law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.

5307-01 State government employees - Juvenile rehabilitation custody

Applies to employees of the department of children, youth, and families at juvenile institutions and juvenile residential community facilities. Employees in this risk classification may preserve order, provide security, and have the authority to detain, revoke privileges, or impose sanctions. Other work may include, but is not limited to, providing counseling, conducting assessments, rehabilitation, coordination of services, evaluations, and transporting detainees.

This classification excludes:

• Employees who do not have custody or security duties;

• Employees who perform parole duties such as those performed by a regional office, which are away from a juvenile institution or a juvenile residential community facility who are to be reported in 5300; and

• Employees who direct athletic and recreational activities who are to be reported in 5307-00.

See classifications 4902, 5300, 5307, 7200, 7201, and 7400 for all state government operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-5307, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-109, § 296-17A-5307, filed 8/4/09, effective 10/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-5307, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5307, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-67901, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-67901, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-67901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-67901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-67901, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-5308 Classification 5308.

5308-20 Community action organizations - Professional services and administrative employees, N.O.C.

Applies to organizations performing two or more services to support the local community and people in need.

This classification applies to professional services and administrative employees who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.). Work duties in this classification are not performed exclusively in an administrative office environment. Travel may be necessary to perform work at an alternate worksite for appointments with clients or patients,

meetings, presentations, agency promotions, or other required out-of-office administrative type work. Work performed in this classification may include, but is not limited to:

• Child care or teaching;
• Counseling or educating for various programs;
• Estimating and project managing when staff performing these duties do not supervise a work crew or perform any type of manual labor;
• Medical, dental and nursing services;
• Program coordinating and directing.

The services provided by community action organizations include:

• After school care;
• Alternative schools;
• Child care;
• Counseling and assistance;
• Decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low-income or needy people;
• Drug and alcohol recovery programs;
• Employment or independence training;
• Food and clothing banks;
• In-home chore services;
• Meals;
• Medical services;
• Transitional or emergency housing;
• Weatherization.

Excluded from this classification are:

• The following activities, which are to be reported in 1501-20:
- Any manual labor;
- Supervision of a work crew that performs manual labor;
- Work in a food bank;
- Delivery;
- Other similar work.

• Construction or maintenance work. Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, 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 community action organization. New construction or major alterations such as the construction of new additions or the construction of new structures are excluded from this classification and are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications;
• Chore workers/home service workers, who are to be reported in 6511-20;
• Office employees who work exclusively in an administrative office environment, who are to be reported in 4904-20;
• Individuals employed in welfare special works programs, which are to be reported in 6505;
• Individuals employed in work activity centers, who are to be reported in 7309; and
• Volunteers, who are to be reported in 6901 when medical aid coverage has been elected.

See classifications 1501-20, 4904-20, and 6511-20 for other community action operations.

Excluded operations: Firms engaged as housing authorities, which are reported in 1501-01 and 5306-26.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-5308, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-5308, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-5308, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-5308, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/09.]

WAC 296-17A-6103 Classification 6103.

6103-01 Schools: Academic, K-12 - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as principals, assistant principals, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, school nurses, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and teachers or teachers' aides of establishments engaged in operating public or private academic school facilities, K-12 (kindergarten level through grade 12) and the state schools for the blind and deaf.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the school facilities such as, but not limited to, cooks, bus drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and teachers or teachers' aides who are exposed to machinery hazards such as a wood shop, metal shop, print shop, auto shop, and driver training instructors who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-02 Schools: Trade or vocational - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as deans, directors, assistant directors, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and professors or instructors of establishments engaged in operating trade or vocational school facilities. These types of schools provide specialized training and instruction to prepare students for occupations in the chosen fields. Often these facilities will coordinate on-the-job training with employers as well as assist students in finding employment.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the school facilities such as, but not limited to, cooks, drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and professors or instructors who are exposed to machinery hazards such as a wood shop, metal shop, print shop and auto shop who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-03 Libraries, N.O.C. - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as librarians, assistant librarians, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel of establishments engaged in operating library facilities not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These types of facilities maintain a wide selection

of reading materials such as books, journals, articles, magazines, publications, newspapers, and audio-visual or micrographic materials.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, drivers, and storage room workers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-04 Churches - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees
Bell ringers

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as pastors, priests, reverends, clergymen, ushers, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and instructors of establishments engaged in operating church facilities for members of a religious congregation to meet and worship on a daily or weekly basis. Other services provided include, but are not limited to, sermons, rites, counseling, baptisms, weddings, funerals, bible school, and child care during church services and events. When a church is also operating a school facility, the church classifications are to be assigned for both operations. This classification also applies to bell ringers for charitable organizations.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the church facilities such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-05 Museums, N.O.C. - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as directors, assistant directors, buyers, coordinators, tour guides, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel of establishments engaged in operating museum facilities not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Museums maintain a wide variety of artifacts, art, statues, sculptures, and other exhibit works.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers (including exhibit set-up), drivers, packers, and warehousemen who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-06 Day nurseries or child day care centers - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel, and administrative employees such as teachers, teachers' aides and nurses of establishments engaged in operating day nurseries or day care centers for infants, toddlers, and children, or in providing baby-sitting services. Employees will instruct children in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth in preparation for primary school. Most day care centers provide breakfast and lunch.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, cooks (see special note below), maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

Special note: This classification allows preparation, service, and clean up associated with a snack menu in facilities with a refrigerator and/or microwave oven. Snacks, such as crackers, fruits, and prepackaged foods may be prepared and served. Preparation, service, and clean up associated with a full menu using ovens are to be repor-

ted in classification 6104-06. If required records are maintained, employees who have duties that fall into classifications 6103 and 6104 may split hours between the classifications. If these records have not been maintained, all hours must be reported in classification 6104.

6103-10 Flight instructions - Clerical office, sales personnel, classroom teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel, classroom instructors, and administrative employees of establishments engaged in providing classroom instruction to student pilots in flight procedures and techniques. Flight instructors explain various aircraft components and instruments for controlling aircraft during maneuvers, and, using flight simulators, demonstrate procedures such as, but not limited to, take-offs and landings.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers and drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104 and in-air flight instructors outside the classroom who are to be reported separately in the classification 6803.

Special note: Reporting rules are outlined in the division of worker hours provision in the general rules.

6103-11 Schools: N.O.C. - Clerical office, sales personnel, classroom teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to classroom instructors, clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as directors and assistant directors, coordinators, instructors, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel of establishments engaged in providing specialized classroom instruction to students in schools which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Schools include, but are not limited to, dance, modeling, music, driving, cooking, first aid, and schools for coaches. Modeling and dance schools emphasize poise, balance, facial gestures, self-confidence, and counseling in wardrobe and make-up. Music schools emphasize the disciplines of playing various instruments. Driving schools concentrate on the rules, principles, and coordination needed to drive safely, using textbooks, audiovisuals, and driving simulators.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the specialized school facilities such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel, grounds keepers, and ballet dancers and instructors who perform activities not as part of a classroom environment who are to be reported separately in classification 6104 and driving instructors outside of the classroom who are to be reported separately in classification 6301.

6103-12 Officials for amateur athletic or cultural events, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to administrative employees and event officials of establishments engaged in providing officials such as, but not limited to, umpires or referees for amateur athletic or cultural events sponsored by schools or communities. Events include, but are not limited to, sports, spelling bees, debates, and musical competitions.

6103-13 Longshore and stevedore trainees, N.O.C

Applied to clerical office employees, administrative employees, and stevedore trainees of an establishment engaged in training longshore and stevedore trainees in a classroom environment.

Special note: Any longshore or stevedore activities conducted outside of the classroom on a dock, or ship, or adjacent to navigable

waters will almost always be covered by the Longshore Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA) and will not be covered by the state fund.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6103, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-6103, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-680, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-680, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-680, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-680, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-680, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-680, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-680, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-680, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-680, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-680, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-680, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6104 Classification 6104.

6104-01 Schools: Academic, K-12 - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of public or private academic schools K-12 (kindergarten level through grade 12) and the state schools for the blind and deaf. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, cooks, bus drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and teachers or teachers' aides who are exposed to machinery hazards such as wood shop, metal shop, print shop, auto shop, and driver instructors.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as principals, assistant principals, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and teachers or teachers' aides who have no exposure to machinery hazards who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-02 Schools: Trade or vocational - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of trade or vocational schools. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, cooks, drivers, driving instructors, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and teachers and teachers' aides who are exposed to machinery hazards such as, but not limited to, those in wood shop, metal shop, automotive shops, and plumbing or electrical work. Vocational or trade schools provide specialized training and instruction to prepare students for occupations in their chosen field. Often these facilities will coordinate on-the-job training and assist students in finding employment.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as deans, directors, assistant directors, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel and teachers or teachers' aides who have no exposure to machinery hazards who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-03 Libraries, N.O.C. - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of library facilities which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, drivers, and storage room workers. Libraries maintain a wide selection of reading materials such as books, journals, articles, magazines, publications, newspapers, and audio-visual or micrographic materials.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as librarians, assistant librarians, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-04 Churches - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of churches. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel, grounds keepers, and drivers. Services offered by a church include, but are not limited to, providing a place for members of a religious congregation to meet and worship on a daily or weekly basis, sermons, rites, counseling, baptisms, weddings, funerals, bible school, child care during church services and events.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as pastors, priests, reverends, clergymen, ushers, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and instructors who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-05 Museums, N.O.C - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of establishments engaged in operating museum facilities not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers (including exhibit set-up), drivers, packagers, and warehousemen. Museums maintain a wide selection of artifacts, art, statues, sculptures, and other exhibit works.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as museum directors, assistant museum directors, buyers, coordinators, tour guides, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-06 Day nurseries or child day care centers - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of establishments engaged in operating day nurseries or day care centers for infants, toddlers, and children, which provide activities to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth in preparation for primary school. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, cooks, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and drivers.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as principals, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and teachers or teachers' aides who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

Special note: This classification allows preparation, service, and clean up associated with a full menu using ovens. Preparation, service, and clean up associated with a snack menu (such as crackers,

fruits, and prepackaged foods) using a refrigerator and/or microwave oven, may be reported in classifications 6103-06. If required records are maintained, employees who have duties that fall into classifications 6103 and 6104 may split hours between the classifications. If these records have not been maintained, all hours must be reported in classification 6104.

6104-11 Schools: N.O.C - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of establishments engaged in providing specialized classroom instruction to students in schools which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, dance, modeling, music, cooking, first aid, and schools for coaches. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and instructors or teachers or dancers including ballet dancers who perform activities not as part of a classroom environment or who are exposed to machinery hazards.

This classification excludes administrative employees such as directors and assistant directors, coordinators, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and classroom instructors, who are to be reported separately in classification 6103 and driving instructors outside of the classroom who are to be reported separately in classification 6301.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6104, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-681, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-681, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-681, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-681, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-681, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-681, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-681, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-681, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-681, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-681, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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).

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-682, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-682, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-682, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-682, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-682, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-682, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-682, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 73-22, § 296-17-682, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6107 Classification 6107.

6107-01 Veterinary hospitals or clinics

Applies to:

Businesses of state licensed practitioners engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine, dentistry, or surgery. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Administering drugs and medicines;
- Animal behaviors;
- Clerical;
- Dermatology;
- Euthanasia;
- Necropsies;
- Routine checkups;
- Sales;
- Vaccinations.

Usually veterinary services are performed on an outpatient basis, although animals may be kept on the premises for one or more days for observation or treatment. Veterinarians who specialize in the treatment of larger animals such as cows or horses frequently provide their services off premises rather than in their own facilities.

Exclusion:

- Animal boarding kennels, animal shelters, and/or pet grooming parlors are classified in 7308.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6107, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-684, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-684, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-684, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-684, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-684, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-684, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6108 Classification 6108.

6108-00 Nursing homes and skilled nursing centers

Classification **6108** applies to skilled nursing facilities (SNF). This includes nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, and similar facilities. While the level of care is less urgent than for patients requiring hospitalization, SNFs, such as nursing homes, provide 24-hour supervised nursing care. They also provide personal care, therapy, nutritional management, organized activities, and social services to individuals unable to care for themselves due to injury, illness, or advanced age. These facilities are inspected and licensed by the Washington department of social and health services (DSHS); their administrators are licensed by the Washington department of health (DOH).

Types of workers employed in nursing homes often include, but are not limited to:

- Activity directors;
- Administrative staff;
- Caregivers;
- Chaplains;
- Cooks and chefs;
- Dietary aides;
- Dieticians;
- Dishwashers;
- Housekeepers;
- Janitors;
- Laundry workers;
- Lawn care workers;
- Maintenance personnel;
- Nurses' aides and assistants;
- Practical nurses;
- Registered nurses;
- Social workers;
- Therapists and therapists' assistants.

Medical services provided to residents generally include:

- Checking and monitoring for wellness;
- Dispensing medicine;
- Medical exams;
- Rehabilitative therapies;
- Total nursing care due to illness, injury, or surgery.

Personal care provided to residents may include performing or assisting with:

- Bathing;
- Brushing teeth or hair;
- Dressing;
- Feeding;
- Shaving.

This classification excludes:

- Residences providing varying levels of medical services or basic personal care but not licensed by DSHS as SNF or nursing home, that are to be reported separately in classification **6509.**
- Hospitals inspected and licensed by the DOH which are classified in **6105, 6120, 6121, 7200,** or **7400** (assigned only by the hospital underwriter).
- Home care providers working in their clients' homes who are to be reported separately in classification **6511** or **6512.**
- Home health and nursing providers working in their clients' homes who are to be reported separately in classification **6110.**

For administrative purposes, classification **6108** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6108-00 DSHS licensed nursing homes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-10-059, § 296-17A-6108, filed 5/2/17, effective 1/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-685, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-685, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-685, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-685, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-685, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-685, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-685, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-685, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6109 Classification 6109.

6109-00 Physicians, surgeons, and medical clinics, N.O.C.

Applies to:

- Licensed medical practitioners such as physicians and surgeons, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).
- Medical clinics not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Medical practices include, but are not limited to:

- General medicine;
- Ophthalmology - Specializes in diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries of the eyes;
- Specialized medicine;
- Surgery centers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Administer or prescribe treatments and drugs;
- Analyze reports and findings of tests and examinations;
- Billing;
- Diagnose and treat diseases and injuries;
- Inoculate and vaccinate patients;
- House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office;
- Plan and perform surgeries;
- Reception;
- Refer patients to a medical specialist or other practitioners for specialized treatment.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Clerical office personnel;
- Laboratory technicians;
- Nurse practitioners;
- Nurses;
- Ophthalmologists;
- Pharmacists;
- Phlebotomists;
- Physicians;
- Sales personnel;
- Surgeons;
- X-ray technicians.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.

• Businesses providing medical care, therapy, and nursing services, whose principal business is treating patients in their homes are classified in 6110.

• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.

• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.

• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

6109-01 Dentists and dental clinics

Applies to:

• Dental clinics or offices;
• Licensed dental practitioners;
• Oral surgery clinics or offices.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Billing;
• Cleaning teeth;
• Examination of teeth and gums to determine condition; diagnosis of disease, injuries, or malformation;
• Extractions;
• Fillings;
• House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office;
• Instruction on oral and dental hygiene and preventative care;
• Oral surgery;
• Reception;
• Root canals;
• Tooth replacement.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Clerical office personnel;
• Dental assistants;
• Dental hygienists;
• Dental technicians;
• Dentists;
• Sales personnel.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.

6109-02 Chiropractors, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Chiropractic medical practices not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Billing;
- Diagnose and treat musculoskeletal conditions of the spinal column and extremities to prevent disease and correct abnormalities of the body believed to be caused by interference with the nervous system;
- House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office;
- Manipulation of the spinal column and extremities to adjust, align, or correct abnormalities caused by neurologic and kinetic articular dysfunction;
- Reception.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Chiropractors;
- Clerical office personnel;
- Sales personnel.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:

- Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.
- Businesses providing medical care, therapy, and nursing services, whose principal business is treating patients in their homes are classified in 6110.
- Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.
- Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.
- Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

6109-04 Naturopaths, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Naturopathic medicine practices not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Billing;
- Diagnose, treat, and care for patients, using a system of practices that bases treatment of physiological functions and abnormal conditions on natural laws governing the human body;
- House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office;
- Reception;

• Relying on natural remedies such as, but not limited to, acupuncture, sunlight supplemented with diet, and naturopathic corrections and manipulations.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Acupuncturists;
• Clerical office personnel;
• Naturopathic and alternative health practitioners;
• Sales personnel.

***Special note*:** Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the nature of the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.
• Businesses providing medical care, therapy, and nursing services, whose principal business is treating patients in their homes are classified in 6110.
• Businesses providing in-home personal care and chore services are classified in 6511.
• Personal care and chore service employees employed by the person being cared for are classified in 6510 or 6512.
• Dieticians and counselors employed by home health care services who meet the standard exception requirements and are classified in 6303.
• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.
• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.
• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

6109-08 Physical, occupational, respiratory, and speech therapists, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the practice of physical, occupational, respiratory or speech therapy not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Billing;
• House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office;
• Maintain optimum performance of patients by using exercise, massage, heat, light, water, electricity, and specific therapeutic apparatus, or by participation in medically oriented rehabilitative programs, including educational, occupational, and recreational activities;
• Treating and rehabilitating people with physical or mental disabilities by developing and restoring functions or preventing loss of capacities.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Clerical office personnel;

• Physical therapists plan and administer medically prescribed physical therapy treatment for patients suffering from injuries, or muscle, nerve, joint and bone diseases, to restore function, relieve pain, and prevent disability;

• Occupational therapists plan, organize, and conduct occupational therapy programs to facilitate development and rehabilitation of people living with mental, physical, or emotional disabilities;

• Respiratory therapists administer respiratory therapy care and life support to patients with deficiencies and abnormalities of the cardiopulmonary system, under the supervision of physicians and by prescription;

• Sales personnel;

• Speech therapists specialize in diagnosis and treatment of speech and language problems and engage in scientific study of human communication.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the nature of the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.

• Businesses providing medical care, therapy, and nursing services, whose principal business is treating patients in their homes are classified in 6110.

• Businesses providing in-home personal care and chore services are classified in 6511.

• Personal care and chore service employees employed by the person being cared for are classified in 6510 or 6512.

• Dieticians and counselors employed by home health care services who meet the standard exception requirements and are classified in 6303.

• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.

• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.

• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

6109-09 Eye clinics

Applies to:

Eye clinics not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

• Eye clinics may specialize in the type of services provided, such as contact lenses, low vision aids, or vision therapy, or in the treatment of specific groups such as children or elderly patients.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Billing;

• Examining patients' eyes to determine the nature and degree of vision problems or eye diseases;

• House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office;

• May specialize in the type of services provided, such as contact lenses, low vision aids, or vision therapy, or in the treatment of specific groups such as children or elderly patients;
• Performing various tests to determine visual acuity and perception and to diagnose diseases and other abnormalities, such as glaucoma and color blindness,
• Prescribing corrective lenses or procedures;
• Reception.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:
• Clerical office personnel;
• Opticians;
• Optometrists;
• Sales personnel.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:
• Optometrists employed by optical goods stores are classified in 6308.
• Ophthalmology practices are classified in 6109-00.
• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.

6109-10 Licensed mental health practitioners; psychologists and psychiatrists

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in the practice of diagnosing and treating patients with mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Billing;
• Diagnose or evaluate mental and emotional disorders of individuals and administer programs of treatment utilizing a variety of psychotherapeutic methods which can include medication;
• House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office;
• Interview patients in clinics, hospitals, prisons, and other institutions, and study medical and social case histories;
• Organize data obtained from the patient, relatives, and other sources, concerning the patient's family, medical history, and the onset of symptoms.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:
• Clerical office personnel;
• Counselors;
• Psychiatrists;
• Psychologists;
• Sales personnel.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.

• Businesses providing medical care, therapy, and nursing services, whose principal business is treating patients in their homes are classified in 6110.

• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.

• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.

• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

6109-12 Nutrition, diet, or weight loss clinics, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged as nutrition, diet, or weight loss clinics not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Billing;

• House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office;

• Programs to help clients achieve healthy and permanent weight loss through healthy eating habits;

• Programs based on behavior modification theory;

• Private counseling or group support meetings and seminars to educate individuals about their eating habits and proper eating patterns;

• Publish newsletters or other forms of literature for the benefit of their clients;

• Reception;

• Selling vitamin supplements or a line of food products to be used by their clients.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Clerical office personnel;

• Dieticians;

• Nutritionists;

• Sales personnel.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours doing exercise programs such as personal fitness training or aerobic exercise instruction are reported separately in the applicable classification.

• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.

• Dieticians and counselors employed by home health care services who meet the standard exception requirements and are classified in 6303.

• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.

• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.

• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

6109-13 Childbirth classes

Applies to:

Businesses providing childbirth education for expectant parents.

Services include, but are not limited to:

• Breathing and relaxing techniques instructions;

• Education on what to expect during pregnancy;

• Literature and movies may be provided in addition to oral instruction;

• Massage therapy instructions.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Billing personnel;

• Childbirth instructors;

• Clerical office personnel;

• Receptionists;

• Sales personnel.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Businesses providing medical care, therapy, and nursing services, whose principal business is treating patients in their homes are classified in 6110.

• Businesses providing in-home personal care and chore services are classified in 6511.

• Personal care and chore service employees employed by the person being cared for are classified in 6510 or 6512.

• Dieticians and counselors employed by home health care services who meet the standard exception requirements and are classified in 6303.

• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.

• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.

• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

6109-14 Orthotic and Prosthetic clinics

Applies to:

Businesses operating as orthotic or prosthetic clinics which fit and prepare orthopedic braces and prosthetics under the direction of and in consultation with physicians.

Orthotists work includes, but is not limited to:

• Examine and evaluate the patient's needs in relation to disease and functional loss;

• Assist in the design of an orthopedic brace;

• Select materials, make cast measurements, model modifications and layouts;
• Evaluate the brace on a patient, make adjustments to ensure correct fit, and instruct the patient in its use;
• House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office.

Prosthetists work includes, but is not limited to:
• Care to patients with partial or total absence of a limb;
• Planning fabrication of, writing specifications for, and fitting the prosthesis under the guidance of and in consultation with a physician;
• House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:
• Billing personnel;
• Clerical office personnel;
• Orthotists;
• Prosthetists;
• Sales personnel.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:
• Manufacturing of orthopedic braces, splints or prostheses are classified in the applicable classification.
• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.
• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.
• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.
• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

6109-15 Midwife services

Applies to:
Businesses engaged in the practice of midwifery.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Billing;
• Caring for women undergoing medically uncomplicated pregnancy and low risk labor and delivery;
• Delivery may take place in a clinic setting or in the expectant mother's home;
• Reception.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:
• Clerical office personnel;
• Midwives;
• Sales personnel.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to

provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.

• Businesses providing medical care, therapy, and nursing services, whose principal business is treating patients in their homes are classified in 6110.

• Businesses providing in-home personal care and chore services are classified in 6511.

• Personal care and chore service employees employed by the person being cared for are classified in 6510 or 6512.

• Dieticians and counselors employed by home health care services who meet the standard exception requirements and are classified in 6303.

6109-16 Licensed massage therapy, reflexology, and foot massage services

Applies to:

• Businesses providing reflexology or foot massage services.

• Businesses of licensed practitioners who are engaged in the practice of massage therapy. Some massage therapists work in conjunction with physicians or sports teams, or at hospitals, rehabilitation facilities or convalescent homes.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Billing;

• Determining the modality to be used, such as deep-muscle work, trigger-point therapy, or joint rotation;

• Determine the nature of the massage; relaxation, correction, or to relieve a medical problem, reviewing medical reports;

• House or emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office;

• Reception.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Clerical office personnel;

• Massage therapists;

• Reflexologists;

• Sales personnel.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Massage therapists employed by a health club, gymnasium, sauna, or bath house are classified in 6204.

• Massage therapists employed by a salon or other business are classified in 6501.

• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.

• Businesses providing medical care, therapy, and nursing services, whose principal business is treating patients in their homes are classified in 6110.

• Businesses providing in-home personal care and chore services are classified in 6511.

• Personal care and chore service employees employed by the person being cared for are classified in 6510 or 6512.

• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.

• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.

• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

6109-17 Radiology and MRI referral clinics

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the practice of radiology and/or magnetic resonance imaging.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Administer radiopaque substances by injection, orally, or as enemas, to render internal structures and organs visible on X-ray films or fluoroscopic screens;

• Billing;

• Diagnose and treat diseases of the human body using X-ray and radioactive substances;

• Examine the internal structures and functions of the organ systems and make diagnoses after correlating the X-ray findings with other examinations and tests;

• Magnetic resonance imaging technologists to operate magnetic resonance imaging equipment which produces cross-sectional images (photographs) of a patient's body for diagnostic purposes;

• Reception.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Clerical office personnel;
• Nurses;
• Radiologists;
• Sales personnel;
• Technologists.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification assigned to the organization's business.

Exclusions:

• Business with veterinarians and surgeons providing medical services treating animals are classified in 6107.

• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation are classified in 6105, 6120, and 6121.

• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes are classified in 6108.

• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services are classified in 6509.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6109, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6109, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17; WSR 15-02-060, §

296-17A-6109, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-686, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-686, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-686, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-686, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-686, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-686, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-686, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-686, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-686, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-686, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-686, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-686, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6110 Classification 6110.

6110-00 Home health services and nursing care, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing skilled and semi-skilled nursing and home health care services to individuals who need the continuous care and supervision that hospitals and nursing facilities provide. Patients frequently are referred to home health agencies by physicians, hospital discharge planners or other medical professionals.

Duties of these health care providers could include:

• Going to the patient's home to assess the individual's situation, recommend a plan of treatment and coordinate the plan. (Usually a physician must authorize the plan of treatment for home care services.);

• Taking vital signs;

• Giving medications;

• Dressing wounds;

• Performing laboratory services;

• Providing therapy services, such as physical, occupational, speech and respiratory;

• Educating the patient;

• Communicating the progress of the patient to the doctor.

This classification excludes:

• Home health care social workers and dieticians with no cooking duties. If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees are met, these workers may be reported separately in **6303.**

• Private households which employ workers who serve on or about the premises in occupations usually considered as domestic service, which are classified in **6510.**

• Firms engaged in providing chore workers/home care assistants to private individuals, which are classified in **6511.**

Worker hours engaged in chore service activities, such as: Doing housework, cooking, or bathing of patients, which are reported separately in classification **6511.** If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, these hours must be reported in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6110, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6110, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-68601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-68601, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6120, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-68640, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6121, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6121, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6121, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-68641, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-6201 Classification 6201.

6201-00 Mortuaries, funeral homes, crematoriums

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in all operations of a mortuary, funeral home, or crematorium.

Funeral homes generally provide a complete burial service.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Crematory employees, if they are employed by the funeral home;
- Drivers;
- Embalmers;
- Organists, singers and other musicians.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Preparing the deceased for cremation or burial (this could include beautician services);
- Providing the casket and burial plot;
- Conducting the funeral service;
- Providing transportation for family of the deceased;
- Providing flowers.

Exclusions:

- Cemetery operations are classified in 6202.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6201, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-687, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-687, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-687, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-687, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-687, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-687, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6202 Classification 6202.

6202-00 Cemeteries

Applies to establishments engaged in providing cemetery and funeral services at one location. Cemeteries are communal burial places and range in size from small churchyards to private facilities with hundreds of acres of land. Cemeteries sell burial plots, excavate graves, prepare grave sites for interment, carry out interment services and maintain the cemetery grounds. Grounds work includes, but is not limited to, maintaining markers, and the usual maintenance work on lawns, roadways, trees, hedges and flowers. Maintenance personnel also set up tents, chairs and other burial service equipment. A grave burial involves placing caskets in the ground within a burial vault; a lawn crypt burial involves placing the casket in a prefabricated, preplaced crypt. A burial vault is a cement structure used to line graves and prevent settling. Crypts can be placed in the ground, above the ground or within private and public mausoleums. A niche houses urns which contain the cremated remains of decedents. Cemeteries may provide funeral services at the cemetery, operate a chapel, and/or offer cremation services, all of which are included in this classification when conducted in connection with a cemetery operation. This classification includes pet cemeteries.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as mortuaries, funeral homes, or crematoriums which are to be reported separately in classification 6201.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, §

296-17-688, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-688, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-688, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-688, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6203 Classification 6203.

6203-00 YMCA/YWCA institutions

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation of a Young Men's or Young Women's Christian or Hebrew Associations.

These are international community service organizations which generally respond to the needs of their communities.

Operations include, but are not limited to:

- Aerobic and fitness classes;
- Basketball courts;
- Child care;
- Clerical office;
- Day camp operations;
- Food and beverage operations;
- Providing temporary residential facilities;
- Sales personnel;
- Social and educational programs;
- Swimming and exercise facilities;
- Youth sports programs.

Exclusions:

- Overnight camp operations are classified in 6209.

6203-01 Boys or Girls Clubs

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in operating Boys or Girls Clubs.

These clubs are nonprofit organizations which provide recreation, cultural enrichment, health and physical education, and personal adjustment services for boys and girls from six to 18 years of age.

Operations include, but are not limited to:

- Classes and various other supervised activities where young people can spend time;
- Clerical office;
- Computer rooms;
- Day camp operations;
- Game rooms;
- Gymnasiums;
- Library rooms;
- Meal programs;
- Organized sports programs;
- Sales personnel;
- Swimming pools.

Exclusions:

- Overnight camp operations are classified in 6209.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6203, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6203, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-689,

filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-689, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-689, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-689, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-689, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-689, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-689, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-689, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-689, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6204 Classification 6204.

6204-00 Baths, hot tubs, saunas, steam rooms

Applies to:

Businesses operating baths, hot tubs, day spas, saunas, or steam rooms.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Aromatherapy;
- Baths;
- Body shampoos;
- Body wraps;
- Hot tubs;
- Jetted bathtubs;
- Mud baths;
- Rub downs;
- Saunas;
- Soaking pools;
- Steam rooms;
- Tanning beds/booths; and
- Other personal beauty services.

Occupations may include, but are not limited to:

- Cleaning staff;
- Estheticians;
- Facility managers;
- Front desk staff;
- Groundskeepers;
- Instructors;
- Maintenance personnel;
- Massage therapists; and
- Spa attendants.

Exclusions:

- Day spas or beauty shops which do not offer baths, soaking pools, or hot tubs classified in 6501.
- Massage therapy businesses classified in 6109.

6204-04 Exercise facilities, gyms, fitness, and martial arts centers, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Applies to:

Businesses operating exercise facilities, gyms, fitness, or martial arts centers.

Exercise facilities may include, but are not limited to:

- Body toning and nautilus equipment;
- Cardio workout equipment;

- Free weights and weight machines;
- Gymnasiums;
- Handball courts;
- Jogging tracks;
- Racquetball courts;
- Squash courts;
- Swimming pools; and
- Tennis courts.

Classes may include, but are not limited to:

- Aerobic;
- Gymnastic;
- Martial arts;
- Nutrition counseling; and
- Physical fitness goal instruction.

Amenities may include, but are not limited to:

- Child care;
- Food and beverage services;
- Locker rooms;
- Massages;
- Pro shops;
- Saunas;
- Showers;
- Tanning booths;
- Towel service; and
- Whirlpools.

Occupations may include, but are not limited to:

- Activity directors;
- Child care providers;
- Cleaning staff;
- Esthetician;
- Facility managers;
- Food and beverage service workers;
- Front desk staff;
- Groundskeepers;
- Instructors;
- Lifeguards;
- Maintenance personnel;
- Massage therapists;
- Nutritional counselors;
- Personal trainers;
- Scuba diving instructors providing lessons in a swimming pool, even if not employed by pool facility; and
- Spa attendant.

Exclusions:

- Massage therapy businesses classified in 6109.
- Golf courses classified in 6206.
- Clubs that offer members' fine dining, lounges, bars, conference rooms, and other services in addition to the athletic facilities, classified in 6205.
- Dance schools classified in 6103 and 6104.
- Ski resorts classified in 6705.
- Worker hours for scuba diving instruction not taking place in pools must be reported separately in classification 0202.

• Worker hours for swim instructors employed by organizations that have no facility or pool report separately in classification 6103.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6204, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6204, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6204, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-690, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-690, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-690, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-690, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-690, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-690, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-690, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-690, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6205 Classification 6205.

6205-00 Clubs, N.O.C.

Applies to clubs not specifically described by another classification. All clubs have members, and most clubs charge membership fees or dues (as opposed to clubs or halls in classification **6607** which are open to the public). The facilities and services offered vary depending on the type and size of the club. A club's operations may be very simple with few services, or it may have many facilities and provide a range of services, such as:

• Bars;
• Restaurants;
• Recreation and activity rooms;
• Conference space;
• Ball rooms;
• Theaters;
• Snack or juice counters;
• Gymnasiums;
• Pools or saunas;
• Golf courses;
• Libraries;
• Meeting rooms;
• Study rooms;
• Lounge areas;
• Overnight accommodations.

Examples of clubs classified in **6205** include:

• Fraternal organizations;
• Country clubs;
• Special interest clubs;
• Social clubs;
• Student fraternities and sororities;
• Sporting clubs, such as:
- Golf;
- Tennis;
- Skiing;

- Fishing;
- Sailing;
- Swimming;
- Yachting.

This classification excludes:

• YMCAs and boys/girls clubs which are to be reported separately in classification **6203**;

• Health facilities and gymnasiums open to the public (even if charging membership fees) which are to be reported separately in classification **6204**;

• Golf courses which are to be reported separately in classification **6206**; and

• Community and social centers, open to the public, which are to be reported separately in classification **6607**.

For administrative purposes, classification **6205** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6205-00 Clubs, N.O.C.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-10-059, § 296-17A-6205, filed 5/2/17, effective 1/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6205, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-691, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-691, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-691, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-691, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-691, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-691, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6206 Classification 6206.

6206-06 Golf courses, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses operating public or private golf courses, including pro shops, miniature golf courses, and driving ranges operated in connection with the golf course.

This classification includes snack bars operated at the golf course when the snack bar is not a "bona fide" restaurant operation as described in the exclusions below.

Pro shop work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Arranging tee times;
• Collecting green fees;
• Renting carts;
• Selling golf clubs, golf balls, specialty clothing, and related golfing items.

Typical employees include, but are not limited to:

• Caddies;
• Golf pros;
• Greens keepers;
• Snack bar employees.

Exclusions:

• Miniature golf courses and driving ranges not in connection with a standard golf course are classified in 6208.

• "Bona fide" restaurant operations may be reported separately in classification 3905. For purposes of this classification a "bona fide" restaurant at a golf course is operated independent of the course and is open to the public even when the golf course is closed.

• Pro shops operated by independent concessionaires may be reported separately in classification 6406, provided the pro shop does not operate the course, collect green fees, or perform other functions of managing a golf course.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6206, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-6206, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6206, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-692, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-692, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-692, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-692, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-692, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-692, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-692, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6207 Classification 6207.

6207-00 Traveling carnivals and amusement rides

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in operating traveling carnivals, operating mechanical and nonmechanical amusement rides, and automobile, motorcycle, and monster truck stunt shows.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Driving and mechanical work;

• Transporting the equipment or rides between locations;

• Setting up, maintaining, and tearing down the rides, structures, and equipment;

• Setting up or tearing down temporary structures such as, but not limited to:

- Aid rooms;
- Concession booths;
- Food booths;
- Game booths;
- Souvenir booths;
- Mobile offices; and
- Ticket booths.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours for office clerical employees assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties are reported separately in classification 4904 provided all conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

• Worker hours for traveling clerical employees who work out of a mobile office, ride operators, game attendants, ticket sellers/takers, and maintenance of facilities are reported separately in classification 6208.

• Worker hours for permanent shop employees, and those employees assigned to the shop during the winter quartering period, are reported separately in classification 5206-79 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17A-5206 and 296-17-31018 have been met.

• Businesses operating mechanical or nonmechanical rides at permanent locations are classified in 6208.

• Businesses operating video or amusement game arcades at permanent locations, not in connection with an amusement park, are classified in 6406.

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

6207-01 Rodeos and traveling circuses

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in operating a traveling circus or the production of rodeos.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Animal handling;
• Arena work;
• Circus performing;
• Driving;
• First aid;
• Gate opening;
• Preparing, operating, and maintaining equipment and facilities;
• Rodeo clown work;
• Setting up or tearing down mechanical and nonmechanical rides;
• Setting up or tearing down temporary structures such as, but not limited to:
- Aid rooms;
- Bleachers;
- Concession booths;
- Enclosures;
- Mobile offices; and
- Ticket booths.
• Ticket sellers/takers;
• Trainers; and
• Traveling clerical employees.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours for office clerical employees assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties are reported separately in classification 4904 provided all conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

• Stock handlers who contract with a rodeo producer to supply rodeo animals are classified in 7302.

***Special note*:** Classifications 6208 and 5206 do not apply to rodeo and traveling circus operations.

6207-04 Fireworks exhibition

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in producing pyrotechnic exhibitions.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Cleaning up;
• Igniting the fireworks;
• Purchasing ready-made fireworks;

• Setting up displays; and
• Using timing fuses.

Exclusions:

• Businesses manufacturing fireworks are classified in 3701.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6207, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 15-11-063, § 296-17A-6207, filed 5/19/15, effective 7/1/15; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6207, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-6207, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6207, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-693, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-693, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-693, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-693, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-693, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-693, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 77-27, § 296-17-693, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-693, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6208 Classification 6208.

6208-00 Permanent site for amusement parks, exhibition caves or caverns, boat rentals, and kiddie rides

Applies to:

• Amusement parks and kiddie rides located on a permanent site.
• Businesses that operate a park with water and the business does recreational boat rentals.
• Operating exhibition caves or caverns.

Activities and services offered include, but are not limited to:

• Amusement and kiddie rides;
• Ball throwing;
• Boat rental - Row, paddle, rubber, or similar water craft for recreational purposes;
• Bowling lanes;
• Bumper boats;
• Food and beverage operations;
• Miniature golf;
• Ring toss;
• Shooting air rifles; and
• Water slides.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Game attendants;
• Gate attendants;
• Maintenance of the facilities;
• Ride operators; and
• Selling/taking tickets.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours for setting up, tearing down, or delivering rides, games, and temporary structures must be reported separately in classification 6207.
• Worker hours for office clerical employees assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties are reported separately in

classification 4904 provided all conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

• Businesses engaged in marinas and boat house operations with incidental boat rentals are classified in 3414.

• Businesses engaged in motorized sport vehicles sales or rental with incidental rental of jet skis, boats, canoes, or kayaks are classified in 3309.

• Retail sporting good stores with incidental rentals of items such as, but not limited to, canoes, kayaks, paddle boards, or paddle boats are classified in 6406.

• Businesses engaged in the rental of sporting goods such as, but not limited to, canoes, kayaks, paddle boards, or paddle boats are classified in 6406.

6208-01 Miniature golf courses, shooting galleries, batting cages and ranges

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in operating indoor or outdoor activities such as, but not limited to:

• Air rifles and firearms shooting ranges;
• Archery ranges;
• Axe throwing ranges;
• Ball ranges;
• Batting cages;
• Golf driving ranges;
• Laser tag facilities;
• Miniature golf courses;
• Paint ball facilities; and
• War games facilities.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Food and beverage operations;
• Maintenance of the facilities; and
• Selling tickets.

Exclusions:

• Driving ranges operating in conjunction with a golf course are classified in 6206.

• Ball ranges, archery ranges, miniature golf courses, or air rifle ranges operated in conjunction with an amusement park are classified in 6208-00.

6208-04 Fairs, shows, and exhibitions, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in managing, sponsoring and conducting fairs, shows, and exhibitions not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Events may include, but not be limited to:

• Animal shows (pet or livestock);
• Art shows;
• Community fairs;
• Flower shows; and
• Trade shows.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Arranging for a facility and utilities;
• Coordinating exhibitors;
• Food and beverage operations;
• Judging entries;

- Maintenance of the facilities;
- Providing security;
- Selling tickets;
- Setting up or tearing down temporary booths; and
- Showing animals in an arena.

Exclusions:

- Independent exhibitors and concessionaires that rent space at the site are classified in the applicable classification for the business.
- Worker hours engaged in raising or care of animals are reported separately in the applicable classifications.

6208-09 Race tracks

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation of race tracks such as, but not limited to:

- Drag racing;
- Go-cart;
- Horse;
- Motorcycle; and
- Stock car.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Booking events;
- Coordinating participants;
- Food and beverage operations;
- Maintenance of the facilities;
- Security; and
- Selling tickets.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for pari-mutuel clerks at a horse racing track and cashiers with no other duties are reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.
- Worker hours handling horses or vehicles are classified in the applicable classification to the work being performed.

6208-11 Carnival operations, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses operating a carnival who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Game attendants;
- Maintenance of the facilities;
- Ride operators;
- Ticket sellers/takers; and
- Traveling clerical workers who work out of a mobile office.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for office clerical employees with no outside duties are reported separately in classification 4904 provided all conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.
- Worker hours for driving, setting up, tearing down, delivering of all mechanical and nonmechanical rides, games, and concession booths or stands, mobile offices, aid rooms, ticket booths, and all

other temporary structures for a traveling carnival must be reported separately in classification 6207.

• Worker hours of employees of carnival operations assigned to work in food booths are reported separately in classification 3905.

• Worker hours of employees of carnival operations assigned to work in souvenir or gift shops are reported separately in classification 6406 provided they have no other duties.

Special Note: Worker hours for shop employees, assigned to a permanent office location are reported separately in classification 5206-79 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17A-5206 and 296-17-31018 have been met.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6208, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6208, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6208, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-694, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-694, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-694, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-694, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-694, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-694, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-694, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-694, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-694, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-694, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6209 Classification 6209.

6209-03 Dude ranch resorts

Applies to establishments engaged in operating a dude ranch resort where vacationers experience the western style of life on a ranch. Activities include, but are not limited to, horseback riding, grooming the ranch animals, hay rides, swimming, ranch style meals, and nightly singing round the campfire. Operations include, but are not limited to, grooming and caring for animals, assisting with horseback riding, preparing ranch style meals and performing maintenance work on the ranch. This classification includes food and beverage operations and clerical office and sales personnel physically located at the resort.

This classification excludes cattle ranches which are to be reported separately in classification 7302.

6209-06 Swimming pools - Public; scuba diving instruction in pool

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation and maintenance of public swimming pools. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, testing and replenishing chemicals in the pool, cleaning the pool, providing lifeguards, providing swimming lessons to the public, food and beverage operations, and clerical office and sales personnel physically located at the above facilities. This classification includes the rental or sale of pool accessories such as paddle boards, fins and swim wear when performed

in connection with a swimming pool facility by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification also applies to scuba diving instructors providing lessons in a swimming pool even though they may not be employed by the swimming pool establishment.

This classification excludes scuba diving not performed in a swimming pool environment which is to be reported separately in classification 0202 and swimming clubs which are to be reported separately in classification 6205.

6209-09 Campgrounds

Applies to establishments engaged in operating public or private campgrounds. Campgrounds offer a variety of facilities at which families, groups, and individuals can camp overnight in recreational vehicles, cabins, or tents. Typical campgrounds may include a main building for registration and information, retail stores that sell groceries, souvenirs, camping equipment, fishing gear, and supplies, and/or snack bars, restaurants, game rooms, rental operations for recreational equipment, shower facilities, and laundries. Campground activities include, but are not limited to, swimming (in a pool or lake), fishing, boating, hiking, archery, arts and crafts, miniature golf, horseback riding, shuffleboard and other games. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, counselors, cooks, ground and maintenance personnel, nurses, housekeepers, security guards, lifeguards, store clerks and game attendants. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel physically located at the above facilities.

This classification excludes day camp operations that do not include overnight accommodations which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification and state park campgrounds which are to be reported separately in the applicable state agency classifications.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6209, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-695, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-695, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-695, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-695, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-695, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-695, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-695, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-695, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6301 Classification 6301.

6301-00 Sales personnel: Vehicles and marine pleasure craft

Applies to:

Businesses having sales employees, not covered by another classification assigned to the employer's account, who are engaged in selling and/or leasing new and/or used vehicles.

Vehicles can include, but are not limited to:

- Automobiles;

- Boats and other marine pleasure craft;
- Campers;
- Mobile homes;
- Motorcycles;
- Other all-terrain vehicles;
- Recreational vehicles;
- Trucks.

Work activities are limited to duties such as:

- Activities allowed by WAC 296-17A-4904 (clerical office);
- Arranging for delivery of purchased vehicles;
- Completing paperwork;
- Sales training;
- Showing and demonstrating vehicles;
- Test driving.

Work areas can include:

- Areas allowed for office work in WAC 296-17A-4904;
- Sales lots and other sales display areas;
- Vehicle/water craft for a test drive or instruction.

***Special note*:** This is a standard exception classification, as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, with restrictions on both the type of work and where the work can take place. If any of a worker's duties are excluded from 6301 because of restrictions described in this rule, then none of the worker's hours may be reported in classification 6301.

Exclusions:

- Workers engaged in vehicle repair or maintenance work must be reported in classification 3309, 3411, or 3414 as applicable.
- Dealership employees responsible for transporting vehicles (such as cars purchased at an auction) must be reported in classification 3411.

6301-06 Instructors of driving schools

Applies to:

Instructors of driving schools.

Work activities are limited to duties such as:

- Activities allowed by WAC 296-17A-4904 (clerical office);
- Demonstrating driving techniques; and
- Observing student drivers.

Work areas can include:

- Areas allowed for office work in WAC 296-17A-4904;
- Vehicle for a test drive or instruction.

***Special note*:** This is a standard exception classification, as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, with restrictions on both the type of work and where the work can take place. If any of a worker's duties are excluded from 6301 because of restrictions described in this rule, then none of the worker's hours may be reported in classification 6301.

Exclusions:

- Classroom instructors or administrators at driving schools performing no work inside vehicles, must be reported in classification 6103.
- Workers engaged in vehicle repair or maintenance work must be reported in classification 3309, 3411, or 3414 as applicable.

• Vehicle driving instructors employed by high schools, are classified in 6104.

6301-07 Limousine drivers

Applies to:

Drivers of businesses engaged in providing limousine services to others.

Limousine services include luxury transportation for special occasions such as, but not limited to:

• Birthday parties;
• Concerts;
• Corporate business functions;
• Dances;
• Sporting events;
• Weddings.

Work areas can include:

• Areas allowed for office work in WAC 296-17A-4904;
• Operating a "special occasion" limousine.

Clients usually travel in groups from two to 10. Drivers are professionally trained chauffeurs; they generally provide services by appointment from specific locations to set destinations, and often wait with the vehicle while clients attend events.

Depending on the occasion, the limousine service may also provide beverages, snacks, balloons, or flowers. Since the service is intended for luxury as opposed to meeting deadlines, the hazards of driving differ from most other professional drivers.

Special note: This is a standard exception classification, as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, with restrictions on both the type of work and where the work can take place. If any of a worker's duties are excluded from 6301 because of restrictions described in this rule, then none of the worker's hours may be reported in classification 6301.

Exclusions:

• Workers engaged in vehicle repair or maintenance work must be reported in classification 3309, 3411, or 3414 as applicable.
• Airport limousine services or similar shuttle type operations are classified in 1407.
• On call taxi-type services are classified in 1401.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6301, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 15-19-081, § 296-17A-6301, filed 9/15/15, effective 10/16/15; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6301, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-24-022, § 296-17A-6301, filed 11/30/11, effective 1/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6301, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-696, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-696, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-696, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-696, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-696, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-696, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6303 Classification 6303.

6303-00 Sales personnel with outside duties, messengers, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Workers whose job duties and work environment meet all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering outside sales personnel, and who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) assigned to the employer's account.

Sales personnel work activities are limited to duties such as:

- Activities allowed by WAC 296-17A-4904 (office workers);
- Completing correspondence;
- Estimating (nonconstruction) or appraising;
- Performing public relations duties for employers' business;
- Placing orders;
- Servicing existing accounts;
- Showing, selling, and explaining products or services in a showroom or other location away from employer's premises;
- Soliciting new customers by telephone or in person;
- Traveling to or from meeting or training locations.

Messengers work activities are limited to duties such as:

- Activities allowed by WAC 296-17A-4904 (office workers);
- Delivering interoffice mail;
- Making deposits;
- Similar duties that are exclusively for the administration of the employer's business.

Special notes: Hands on training outside of a classroom setting must be reported in the applicable basic classification. For example, a karate instructor is reported in classification 6204, not 6303.

Classification 6303 is a standard exception classification as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications. If any of a worker's duties are excluded from 6303 because of restrictions described in this rule, then none of the worker's hours may be reported in classification 6303.

Care must be taken to:

- Look beyond job titles such as salesperson or messenger. Job titles do not ensure the work satisfies the restrictions for classification 6303.
- Ensure standard exceptions are permitted. Some basic classifications include sales work.

Exclusions:

- Workers that deliver products or merchandise or stock shelves are classified as applicable.
- Workers that demonstrate or deliver machinery or equipment are classified as applicable.
- Workers that drive for a service that transports or chauffeurs others are classified as applicable.
- Specialty services merchandising products in stores are classified in 0607-19.
- Collection agencies or public relations agencies are classified in 5301.
- Sales personnel engaged in home or door-to-door sales are classified in 6309.
- Retail product demonstrators are reported as required by WAC 296-17-31018(3) and 296-17A-6406.

• Businesses engaged in providing inspection and valuations exclusively for insurance companies are classified in 4903.

• Businesses engaged in process serving and legal messenger services are classified in 6601.

• Messenger services who are classified in 1101.

• Directly supervising workers who perform activities or have exposures excluded from classification 6303.

6303-03 Insurance sales personnel and claims adjusters

Applies to:

Insurances sales personnel and claims adjustors with outside duties.

Work activities are limited to duties such as:

• Activities allowed by WAC 296-17A-4904 (office workers);

• Estimating (nonconstruction) or appraising;

• Going to the scene of an accident or catastrophe to assess damage;

• Selling insurance policies at their place of business or at the client's home, or other location.

Special notes: Individuals performing duties as an agent, broker, or solicitor (and who hold a license as issued by the office of the insurance commissioner) are exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020 and 48.17.010. To elect coverage these individuals must submit a completed elective coverage form to the department.

Classification 6303 is a standard exception classification as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications. If any of a worker's duties are excluded from 6303 because of restrictions described in this rule, then none of the worker's hours may be reported in classification 6303.

Care must be taken to:

• Look beyond job titles such as salesperson. Job titles do not ensure the work satisfies the restrictions for classification 6303.

• Ensure standard exceptions are permitted. Some basic classifications include sales work.

Exclusions:

• Businesses providing inspections and valuations exclusively for insurance companies are classified in 4903.

• Construction estimators are reported as required by WAC 296-17-31018(3) and 296-17A-4911.

• Directly supervising workers who perform activities or have exposures excluded from classification 6303.

6303-21 Home health care services: Social workers and dietitians

Applies to:

Social workers and dietitians, also called nutritionists, employed by home health care services. These businesses provide care for the elderly, people living with disabilities, or individuals who need the continuous care and supervision that hospitals and nursing facilities provide.

Work activities are limited to duties such as:

• Activities allowed by WAC 296-17A-4904 (office workers);

• Assesses the patient's current nutritional status, including current food intake, medical background, family history, currently prescribed medications, and social and psychological needs, then de-

velops a food plan to meet the patient's needs. Workers subject to this classification do no cooking;

• Providing counseling or verbal direction;

• Teaching the elderly or physically or developmentally disabled individuals in their own home to manage daily living skills such as caring for themselves, laundry, dressing, cooking, shopping, using public transportation, budget, finances, access recreational or social activities, and going to the doctor.

Special notes: Classification 6303 is a standard exception classification as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications. If any of a worker's duties are excluded from 6303 because of restrictions described in this rule, then none of the worker's hours may be reported in classification 6303.

Care must be taken to look beyond job titles such as social worker. Job titles do not ensure the work satisfies the restrictions for classification 6303;

This is a restrictive classification; the qualifying factor is that all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met. **This classification is not to be assigned to any account that does not also have classification 6110 and/or 6511.**

Exclusions:

• Direct care of clients, such as: Cooking, cleaning, transporting, and physically assisting clients, is classified in the applicable classification.

• Workers that demonstrate or deliver machinery or equipment are classified in the applicable classification.

• Nursing and home health care services are classified in 6110.

• Therapy services are classified in 6109 or 6110, as applicable.

• Domestic servants or workers are classified in 6510.

• Home care services provided through the consumer directed employer program are classified in 6512.

• Chore workers are classified in 6511.

• Directly supervising workers who perform activities or have exposures excluded from classification 6303.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6303, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6303, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6303, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17; WSR 15-11-063, § 296-17A-6303, filed 5/19/15, effective 7/1/15; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6303, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-08-063, § 296-17A-6303, filed 4/1/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6303, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-6303, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-20-039, § 296-17A-6303, filed 9/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-698, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-698, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-698, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-698, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-698, filed 11/27/85,

effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-698, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-698, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6305 Classification 6305.

6305-00 Stores: Clothing - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used clothing. Merchandise varies, but generally includes shoes, jewelry, giftware, or accessories in addition to wearing apparel. Some establishments will specialize in certain types of clothing such as, but not limited to, athletic wear, T-shirts, coats, socks, or vintage clothing. This classification also applies to stores that rent clothing such as, but not limited to, costumes, tuxedos, or wedding apparel. This classification includes all store employees including specialty services such as alterations personnel and delivery drivers.

This classification is distinguishable from retail variety stores in classification 6406 in the limited number of specialized departments and the variety of nonclothing or giftware merchandise for sale.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-01 Stores: Dry goods - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of new or used dry goods. For purposes of this classification dry goods include, but are not limited to, fabric, embroideries, veiling, laces, textile trimmings, curtains, draperies, blankets, bedspreads, sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, napkins, and towels. This classification includes all store employees.

This classification is distinguishable from retail fabric stores in classification 6406 in that dry good stores will carry primarily finished piece goods for sale while fabric stores will carry primarily fabric, sewing notions and a limited supply of finished goods.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-02 Stores: Shoe - Retail
Shoe shine stands

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used shoes. Establishments may sell a full line of shoes or they may specialize in certain types such as athletic shoes, safety shoes, work boots, women's, men's, or children's shoes. It is customary for shoe stores to sell some related products such as, but not limited to, handbags, socks, belts, or shoe care products. This classification includes all store employees. This classification also applies to shoe shine stands.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of shoes or boots which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-04 Stores: Western wear, including tack - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used western style clothing. Merchandise varies, but may also include western style shoes and boots, jewelry, giftware, or horse tack. This classification includes all store employees including specialty services such as alterations personnel and delivery drivers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of horse tack and related animal grooming and care products which are to be reported separately in classification 2009 "farm supply stores."

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-05 Stores: Wig or hat - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used wigs or hats. Merchandise varies, but generally these establishments will also sell related hair care products, hat pins, brooches or similar accessory items. This classification includes all store employees.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-06 Custom dressmaking, tailoring, alterations

Applies to establishments who provide custom dressmaking, tailoring, or alterations services to others. Activities include the showing of sketches and fabrics, modeling samples, taking individual orders and measurements, cutting, basting and fitting. Employees use sewing machines, but much of the work is hand sewing, steaming or pressing. Materials include fabrics, buttons, zippers, and sewing notions. Tools and machinery include, but are not limited to, scissors, steam presses and irons, dress forms, and sewing machines with attachments to perform a variety of sewing functions. Custom dressmakers and tailors may sell fabrics and sewing notions, or limited supply ready-made apparel. The sale of these items by establishments engaged in custom dressmaking or tailoring is included in this classification. This classification is distinguishable from clothing manufacturers in classification 3802 in that establishments subject to classification 6305 make custom clothing for individuals rather than making garments on a quantity basis. However, customers of a 6305 business may order several items of a kind such as for a wedding party or small theater group.

This classification excludes the mass production of wearing apparel which is to be reported separately in classification 3802.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6305, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6305, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6305, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-700, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-700, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-700, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-700, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory

Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-700, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-700, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-700, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-700, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-700, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6306 Classification 6306. Classification **6306** applies to retail and wholesale sales, rental, and rent-to-own of new, used, or refurbished:

• Furniture for home and office;

• Billiard or pool tables;

• Household appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, stoves, range tops, trash compactors, washing machines, and clothes dryers;

• Pianos and organs;

• Audio visual equipment for indoor or outdoor events such as a seminar or concert including microphones, projectors, screens, sound systems, lights, and other incidental items;

• Large home entertainment systems and big screen televisions;

• Outside television antennas and/or satellite dish receiving units;

• Medical durable goods such as, hospital beds, wheelchairs, lift chairs, and similar patient appliances;

• Motorized exercise equipment; weight sets.

Stores that primarily sell items listed above often also sell or rent other goods such as:

• Lamps;

• Bedding and pillows;

• Floor and window coverings;

• Framed pictures;

• Art pieces and sculptures;

• Counter top appliances, such as mixers, blenders, microwave ovens, toasters and espresso machines.

Employee duties include:

• Cashiering;

• Fitting and demonstration;

• Delivery and setup of merchandise described by classification **6306**;

• Most simple setup and installation and assembly work, such as connecting stereo components together, installing software, assembling a furniture kit for in-store display, or plugging in appliances;

• Incidental repair of furniture and equipment sold or rented by the store;

• Incidental repair and/or tuning of instruments sold by the store;

• Inventorying;

• Merchandising and stocking of store;

• Piano tuning;

• Packaging, addressing, and mailing articles for shipment;

• Receiving and shipping merchandise at store's loading ramp;

• Sales work inside store;

• Store security and surveillance.

Excluded activities requiring additional classifications: See **WAC 296-17-31017** Multiple classifications, for reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Classification **6306** excludes the following activities or operations:

• Worker hours engaged in out-of-store appliance or equipment repair, which are reported separately in classification **0607.**

• Worker hours engaged in carpet installation, which are reported separately in classification **0502.**

• Worker hours engaged in installation requiring low voltage wiring, which are reported separately in classification **0608.**

• Worker hours engaged in installation requiring electrical wiring within buildings, which are reported separately in classification **0601.**

• Worker hours engaged in installation requiring plumbing licenses, which are reported separately in classification **0306.**

• Worker hours engaged in pharmacy activities, which are reported separately in classification **6406.**

• Worker hours engaged in installation and assembly of modular office furniture and cubicle dividers, which are reported separately in classification **2002.**

Excluded operations: Classification **6306** excludes:

• Stores selling any type of motorized boats or vehicles (other than durable medical goods), which are assigned to the applicable classification.

• Stores selling tires or parts for motorized vehicles, which are assigned to the applicable classification.

• Stores primarily selling merchandise included in classification **6406**, but also selling some merchandise belonging in classification **6306**, which are classified in **6309.**

• Stores primarily selling merchandise belonging in a higher rated classification, which are assigned the applicable classification.

• Firms whose principal operations are installing low voltage electrical wiring for audio visual equipment or home theaters, which are classified in **0608** (even if they also sell the equipment or maintain a minimal inventory).

• Firms engaged in furniture refurbishing and subsequent sales, which are classified in **3603** and **3808.**

• Firms engaged in medical oxygen tank rental and delivery, which are classified in **6406** and **1101.**

• Piano tuning businesses not also engaged in the sale of pianos, which are classified in **4107.**

• Stores renting a variety of equipment, party goods, inflatable tents, games, or other party supplies, which are classified in **1106.**

• Stores that sell wind, string, brass, and percussion musical instruments and no pianos or organs, which are classified in **6411.**

• Firms engaged in reconditioning of organs and pianos and subsequent sales, which are classified in **2906.**

For administrative purposes, classification **6306** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6306-00 Furniture stores
6306-01 Rental and rent-to-own furniture stores, and durable medical stores
6306-02 Household appliances, entertainment and home theater systems, big screen television stores
6306-03 Piano and organ stores
6306-06 Office furniture stores
6306-07 Audio/visual equipment rental and services

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6306, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 18-05-080, § 296-17A-6306, filed 2/20/18, effective

1/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6306, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-20-039, § 296-17A-6306, filed 9/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6306, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-701, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-701, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-701, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-701, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-701, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-701, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-701, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-701, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-701, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-701, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6308 Classification 6308.

Wholesale or retail store operations: Stores for jewelry, hearing aids, optical products, clocks and watches, and trophies

Classification **6308** applies to retail and/or wholesale stores selling precision designed products. These are generally smaller sized items. Sales include:

- Clocks (all sizes) and watches;
- Eyeglasses and contact lenses;
- Hearing aids;
- Jewelry;
- Trophies, plaques, and awards.

Store operations include:

- Cashiering;
- Engraving;
- Inventorying;
- Merchandising and stocking of store;
- Measuring for size, adjusting, and fitting products to customers;
- Receiving and returning merchandise at store's loading ramp;
- Sales work inside store;
- Servicing, repair, and assembly of goods sold by the store as well as custom design of jewelry;
- Store security and surveillance;
- Technicians (including opticians) operating equipment to measure customers' vision or hearing accuracy.

Classification 6308 excludes:

- Clinics employing medical doctors, ophthalmologists, or optometrists for diagnosing and treating of hearing and visual impairments and diseases, which are classified in **6109**;

Note: Medical clinics may provide products and services similar to those in classification **6308** involving the sale of eye glasses and hearing aids.

- Firms engaged in the grinding of lenses, which are classified in **6604**;
- Firms engaged in the manufacture of wooden components or cabinets, such as those for grandfather clocks, which are classified in **2905**;
- Firms engaged in the manufacturing of large quantities of products listed in this classification; stores in **6803** are allowed only to individually customize items or make custom products.

For administrative purposes, classification **6308** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6308-00 Jewelry stores
6308-01 Hearing aid stores
6308-02 Optical stores
6308-03 Clock and watch stores
6308-04 Trophy stores

Note: This classification includes stores that personalize items such as banners, name badges, certificates, buttons, pins, ribbons, pens, vinyl lettering, advertising or other related items.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6308, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6308, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-703, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-703, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-703, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-703, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-703, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-703, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-703, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-703, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6309 Classification 6309. Wholesale or retail store operations primarily providing any combination of the following merchandise, supplies, or services:

• Antiques (variety);
• Art galleries;
• Bicycles;
• Door to door sales;
• Floor and countertop covering materials;
• Furniture kits, boxed;
• Guns;
• Hardware stores;
• Hot tubs and spas;
• Lawn and garden supplies, such as:
– Bags of potting soil, bark, compost;
– Hand tools;
– Powered and nonpowered mowers, edgers, aerators, weeders, and tillers;
– Seeds, bulbs, bedding plants, and small shrubs and trees;
– Specialized clothing;
– Hoses and sprinkler attachments;
– Wheelbarrows.
• Locksmiths dealing in products and services such as:
– Alarm systems;
– Duplicating keys;
– Field work such as unlocking cars, removing broken keys, and replacing lock sets;
– Locksets;
– Safes.
• Paint and wallpaper supplies;
• Parts for automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and aircraft;
• Pawnshops (loan money in exchange for collateral; if loans are defaulted on, the collateral is stores' merchandise);
• Picture framing and u-frame shops;

• Sewing machines;
• Vacuum cleaners;
• Woodstoves;
• Stores primarily selling merchandise described by a store classification rated lower than **6309**, but also sell merchandise described by a store classification higher rated than **6309**;
• Stores otherwise entitled to classifications **6411** or **6406** that cannot, or do not, track and report worker hours for delivery, assembling merchandise, or in-store repair work separately.

Store operations include:
• Assembly of store merchandise at store location;
• Cashiering;
• Delivery;
• In store repair and adjustment of items sold in classification **6309**, except for power tools and machinery specific to lawn and shop work, or motorized vehicles;
• Instructional classes;
• Inventory work by store employees;
• Merchandising and stocking of store;
• Parts and batteries for products included in class **6309**;
• Receiving and returning merchandise at store's loading ramp;
• Renting items normally sold in classification **6309**;
• All sales work inside store;
• Store security and surveillance.

Classification 6309 excludes:
• Manufacturing, fabrication, welding, and machining operations;
• Repair of powered tools, machinery, or equipment;
• Stores primarily selling merchandise described by a classification higher rated than **6309**, which are assigned the classification that best represents their inventory;
• Outside repair work, other than by locksmiths;
• Outside installation work, other than replacement lock kits;
• Target or shooting ranges which are to be reported separately in classification **6208**;
• Stores that also sell lumber and other building structure materials such as sheet rock, sheet metal, roofing material, insulation, or concrete, which are to be reported in classification **2009**;
• Stores primarily selling:
– Electrical supplies;
– Farm supplies;
– Plumbing, irrigation, HVAC, or piping supplies
which are classified in **2009**.
• Stores primarily selling plants, shrubs, and trees – See classifications **4805-00**, *Nurseries*, N.O.C., and **4809**, Greenhouses;
• Stores primarily selling glass or window products, which are classified in **1108**.

For administrative purposes, classification **6309** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6309-03 Bicycle or gun stores
6309-06 Yard and garden supply stores
6309-07 Locksmiths
6309-08 Parts stores for automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, or aircraft
6309-13 Hardware stores
6309-14 Hot tubs, spas, and woodstove stores
6309-15 Floor covering materials and supplies stores
6309-16 Pawn shops
6309-18 Paint and wallpaper and supplies stores

6309-19 Sewing machine and vacuum cleaner stores
6309-20 Art galleries, custom picture framing, and u-frame shops
6309-22 Door to door sales
6309-23 Stores included in 6309, but not described by another subclassification (N.O.C.)
6309-24 Antique variety stores

Antique variety stores sell a wide range of antiques. Antique stores that sell a specialized type of antique merchandise, are classified according to the type of merchandise that is sold.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 18-05-080, § 296-17A-6309, filed 2/20/18, effective 1/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-05-095, § 296-17A-6309, filed 2/14/17, effective 1/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6309, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-704, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-704, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-704, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-704, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-704, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-704, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-704, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-704, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-704, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-704, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-704, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-704, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-704, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-704, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6402 Classification 6402.

6402-00 Stores: Grocery, N.O.C. - Retail

Applies to:

Businesses providing retail sale of a full line of grocery items.

To qualify for this classification a business **must** provide for retail sale all of the following items listed below.

These stores will generally be of the supermarket size but there may be some smaller stores which are also to be included in this classification if all of the items listed below are in their inventory. Also included in this classification, when performed by employees of the store, are in-store departments or services that are provided for the customer's convenience such as in-store bakeries, delis, video rental, film developing, florists, and wine departments.

Products that must be for retail sale include, but are not limited to:

- Baked goods;
- Canned goods;
- Carbonated and alcoholic beverages;
- Dairy products;
- Frozen meats;
- Full line of fresh meats;
- Health care products;

- Household cleaners;
- Juices;
- Laundry products; and
- Vegetables and fruits.

Exclusions:

- In-store pharmacies are classified in 6406;
- Espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations are classified in 3905;
- Convenience store or mini-markets that do not sell all of the above mentioned items are classified in 6403;
- Grocery or convenience stores with self-service gasoline are classified in 3410; and
- Specialty retail stores that sell only dairy products, fruits and vegetables, soft drinks or wine and/or liquor are classified in 6403.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6402, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6402, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-706, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-706, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-706, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-706, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-706, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-706, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-706, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-706, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-706, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6403 Classification 6403.

6403-01 Stores: Coffee, tea, or spice - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of specialty coffees, teas, or spices. They may sell coffee/tea in packaged and/or ready to drink forms and may offer a small selection of pastries or cookies for the customers' convenience.

This classification excludes espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-02 Stores: Dairy products - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of dairy products such as, but not limited to, milk, eggs, cheese, and ice cream. As a convenience to their customers, these establishments may offer a limited supply of related foods such as bread. This classification is distinguishable from other 6403 store operations in that the primary products available for sale are dairy products.

This classification excludes espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-04 Stores: Fruit or vegetable - Retail

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of fresh fruits and/or vegetables. These stores are usually found in individual stands at public or municipal street markets, or at roadside stands not located on the farm which may range from a small booth to a store-like operation. Sales at roadside stands away from the farm location or public markets are to be reported in this classification even if vendors grow all their own produce.

This classification excludes establishments that grow their own fruits and vegetables and sell them at their farm location which are to be reported separately in the appropriate agricultural classification as required by the general inclusion provision of the general rules, espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are reported separately in classification 3905.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-05 Stores: Specialty grocery - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in retail sale of specialty grocery items. Establishments subject to this classification have a limited selection of grocery items which are generally related to ethnic foods and cuisine, gourmet meats, cheeses, or condiments, health food or pet food. This classification also applies to stores that sell U-bake pizza.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the sale of nutritional supplements such as, but not limited to, vitamins, herbal compounds, protein powders, or energy bars, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are reported separately in classification 3905.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-06 Stores: Mini-markets or convenience grocery, N.O.C. - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged as retail convenience grocery stores or mini-marts. Generally these stores sell convenience items such as, but not limited to, soft drinks, beer/wine, snack foods, candy and a limited selection of canned or boxed foods. They may also prepare foods such as sandwiches, chicken, jo jos and hot dogs. While these stores may sell a variety of grocery items they are distinguished from stores in classification 6402 in that they do not sell all of the items specified for retail grocery store operations. Generally the difference can be established by determining if the store cuts and sells fresh meat. This classification also applies to food bank operations.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410 and

espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-07 Stores: Wine, liquor, or soft drinks - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged primarily in the retail sale of wine, liquor, or soft drinks and an assortment of prepackaged mixed drinks, and related gift items. Establishments in this classification are not operated at the same location as a manufacturing, bottling, restaurant, or tavern operation. A store or tasting room in this classification is at a location away from a winery, frequently in a populated area, and may also sell food or gift items. This classification contemplates a minimal amount of mail order sales and locker rentals in a wine cellar operated by a wine store.

This classification excludes: State contracted liquor stores with additional operations described in a higher-rated store classification; establishments engaged in the distillation, brewing, or bottling of alcohol, beer or wine with tasting rooms and gift shops at their site, which are included in classification 3702; and establishments engaged primarily in selling wine-making or beer-making kits and supplies which are reported separately in classification 6406.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6403, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6403, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-707, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-707, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-707, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-707, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-707, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-707, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-707, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-707, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-707, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-707, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6404 Classification 6404.

6404-00 Stores: Florists - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of fresh-cut flower arrangements, potted plants, balloon arrangements, or arrangements of artificial or dried flowers and foliage. These shops typically carry related gift items, such as, but not limited to, terrariums, vases, and gift cards. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of flowers, plants, and other merchandise from unrelated businesses, making the arrangements, storing fresh-cut flowers in refrigerated cases, caring for potted plants in a greenhouse, and delivering items sold. Also included in this classification is the assembly and/or decoration of Christmas wreaths. Wreaths

may be assembled from fresh greens and decorations added, or decorations may be attached to grapevine wreath bases or metal rings. Establishments in this classification work with hand cutting tools, glue guns, small wires and wooden stakes, floral foam or clay, greenery, wreath bases, and decorative trimmings. This classification also applies to "cottage industries" that make similar items, and to establishments primarily engaged in packing holly that was grown by others.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the planting, cultivating, and/or harvesting of flowers, plants, shrubbery, trees, florist greens, holly, baby's breath or florist greens which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6404-02 Stores: Potted plants or aquariums - Wholesale or retail: Sale, lease, or care of

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale, lease, or care of potted plants or aquariums. Establishments subject to this classification will deliver, set up, service, and maintain plants or aquariums at the customer's location. The plants or aquariums are usually located inside, but may also be placed on extended living areas such as, but not limited to, porches, patios, or decks. Maintenance/care includes, but is not limited to, watering, trimming, pruning, fertilizing, and cleaning. Such establishments will frequently have a small greenhouse facility for caring and storing plants.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6404-03 Stores: Candy or cookie arrangement - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of candy or cookie arrangements in containers such as, but not limited to, mugs, vases, booklets, and novelty items. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, making arrangements, answering telephones, selling to walk-in customers, cashiering, and delivering the bouquets. This classification does not include any on-premise manufacturing of candies or cookies.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in retail candy sales with on-premise manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3905, and establishments engaged in specialty bake shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3901.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-708, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-708, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-708, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-708, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-708, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-708, filed 5/30/86, effective

7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-708, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-708, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-708, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-708, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-708, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6405 Classification 6405.

6405-01 Tire sales and service centers, including automobile or truck care service centers or repair garages operated in connection with a tire service or repair center

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale, installation, and repair of vehicle tires for others. This classification includes, but is not limited to, tire store employees, service managers, and auto care service employees. Services provided include, but are not limited to, tire mounting and balancing, in-shop or mobile service flat repair, alignments, brake service, muffler repair, tune-ups, and oil changes. It is common for tire centers to offer other automotive services such as wiper replacement, radiator flush, battery replacement and even major engine and transmission work which are also included in this classification. This classification is distinguishable from classification 3411 in that classification 6405 applies to any business that installs and services tires regardless of the number of tires sold. Establishments assigned to classification 3411 do not install or service tires. *Classification 3411 is not to be assigned to an establishment assigned classification 6405.*

This classification excludes towing services for hire which are to be reported separately in classification 1109 and tire sales and services centers which are also engaged in tire retreading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6405-06.

6405-06 Tire rebuilding, retreading and/or recapping

Applies to establishments engaged in rubber tire rebuilding, retreading and/or recapping either at their tire dealership location, or at a location physically separate from the tire store. Rebuilding tires differs from the manufacture of tires in that rebuilding, recapping, or retreading simply restores used tires to a usable condition by bonding new rubber onto the existing work tread and lateral surface. First, tires are inspected for separations and penetrations. To remove the tread pattern, the casing is mounted on a wheel, inflated, and smoothed with a buffer or abrasive file. Any rocks, nail heads, etc., are pulled out with air tools, and the holes repaired with a rubber patch or a strip of rubber applied with an extruder gun. In the hot process, the buffed tire is put on a spinning wheel and unvulcanized tread rubber is wrapped around the tread area of the tire body either manually or mechanically. The tire is then placed inside a curing mold which has a tread design, and heated at 320 degrees for several hours so the rubber expands into the design and forms the tread. After the tire is removed from the vulcanizing mold, it is inflated to high pressure and cooled. In the cold process, commonly referred to as bandage, the new tread is a precured strip or rubber compound with the tread design already molded into it. Only enough old rubber is removed to true the tire and provide a bonding surface. Air hoses or solvents are used to remove contaminants which would interfere with the adhesion process. The tire is inflated to its normal running pressure and a rubber cement is applied over the buffed surface by spray gun or

brush. When the cement dries the precured tread is wrapped around the casing. The strip is bonded to the tire casing under pressure and heated at 210 degrees in a curing chamber. This classification excludes tire dealers that do not perform rebuilding, recapping or retreading which are to be reported separately in classification 6405-01 and the manufacture of tires which is to be reported separately in classification 3513.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6405, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-709, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-709, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-709, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-709, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-709, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-709, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 75-38, § 296-17-709, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-709, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6406 Classification 6406. Retail store operations primarily providing any combination of the following merchandise, supplies, or services:

• Architect and surveyor supplies;
• Athletic outfits, team uniforms and other specialty clothing;
• Blenders, food processors, juicers, microwaves, toasters, portable ovens, and other countertop appliances;
• Candy stores;
• Cleaning supplies;
• Copy services;
• Desktop computers;
• Game arcades;
• Hobby and craft supplies;
• Inventory services;
• Luggage;
• Mail and safety deposit box services;
• Office and school supplies;
• Office equipment, including:
- Copy machines;
- Fax machines;
- Printers.
• Pets (other than cats and dogs) and pet supplies;
• Picture frames;
• Pots, pans, bowls, dishes, eating utensils, and all other kitchenware products;
• Prescription and nonprescription drugs;
• Souvenirs, knickknacks, candles, ornaments, and novelties;
• Sporting goods, including:
- All types of sports equipment;
- Archery supplies;
- Bicycles and accessories;
- Camping supplies;
- Children's pools;
- Fishing gear;
- Guns, ammunition, and accessories;
- Knives;

• Motorized toy vehicles meant to carry a child.
• Stained glass supplies;
• Unfinished fabric, thread, and yarn, and other sewing supplies;
• Store demonstrator services.

***Notes*:** Stores selling a combination of merchandise and/or services found in store classifications **6406** and **6411** are classified **6406.** Stores primarily selling merchandise included in classifications **6406** and **6411,** but also selling groceries and/or merchandise normally found in classification **6309,** are classified **6406.** Stores primarily selling merchandise included in classification **6406,** but also selling goods described by a store classification rated higher than classification **6309,** are classified **6309.**

Classification 6406 includes:

• Assembling merchandise from prepackaged kits for display and/or sale;
• Cashiering;
• Classes for customers;
• Cleaning and maintenance of store, storage areas, and associated business offices;
• Inventory work by store employees;
• Parts and batteries for products included in classification **6406;**
• Packaging, addressing, and mailing articles for shipment;
• Receiving and returning merchandise at store's loading ramp;
• Renting items normally sold in classification **6406;**
• Sales work inside store;
• Store security and surveillance;
• Stocking.

Classification 6406 excludes:

• Workers assembling products for sale, when these products are not purchased and sold as a kit. Assembling goods from component parts that do not come as a kit, is reported separately in the applicable manufacturing classification;
• Delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification **1101;**
• Door to door sales, reported separately in subclassification **6309-22;**
• Stores primarily selling merchandise described by a higher rated store classification, which are assigned the classification that best represents their inventory;
• Stores primarily selling merchandise included in classification **6406,** but also merchandise described by a store classification higher rated than **6309,** such as:
- Large appliances;
- Automobiles or boats;
- Antique variety;
- Furniture;
- Tires;
- Motorized exercise equipment or machines;
- Meat cutting/packaging;
- Pianos and/or organs;
- Large entertainment systems and televisions;
- Secondhand or used variety store type merchandise.

***Note*:** Stores primarily selling merchandise included in classification **6406,** but also selling goods described by a classification rated higher than classification **6309** are classified **6309.**

• Stand-alone distribution centers or warehouses which are reported in classification **6407;**

• Any repair or installation work;

• Workers installing, servicing, and/or stocking vending equipment, which are reported separately in **0606;**

• Coffee, snack, lunch counters or any on-site food preparation which are reported separately in classification **3905;**

• Stores with wholesale operations, reported in classification **6407.**

High volume warehouse and distribution facilities which are reported separately in classification **6407.**

For administrative purposes, classification **6406** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6406-00 Retail sales and inventory services, N.O.C.

This subclassification differs from **6406-17** in that the stores in 6406-00 specialize and have inventories around themes such as "pet supplies," "sporting goods," or "gifts."

Excludes:

• Stores selling cats or dogs, reported in classification **7308;**

• Stores that *specialize* in selling bicycles or guns, which are reported in classification **6309;**

• Pet grooming, reported separately in classification **7308;**

• Pet food stores, which are reported in classification **6403;**

• Installation, removal, or repair of arcade equipment, reported separately in classification **0606.**

6406-11 Desktop computers, school and office supplies and equipment stores

Excludes:

• Worker hours repairing computers and other office equipment, which is to be reported separately in classification **4107;**

• Stores selling office furniture, which are reported separately in classification **6306.**

6406-12 Crafts, hobbies, fabric, yarn, and sewing supplies stores

Excludes:

• Worker hours for custom framing, which are reported separately in subclassification **6309-20;**

• Stores primarily selling sewing machines and vacuum cleaners, which are reported in **6309-19.**

6406-16 Pharmacies, supplements and drug stores

Excludes:

Sale and/or rental of hospital beds, motorized wheel chairs or mobility aids, and other patient appliances, which are reported separately in classification **6306.**

6406-17 Variety and general stores

This subclassification differs from **6406-00** in that the stores in 6406-17 tend to be larger and less specialized.

6406-18 Private mail, safe deposit box, and copy services

6406-23 Candy stores

Excludes:

• Manufacturing and retail sales of candy or confection at store site, which is classified in **3905;**

• Manufacturing candy or confection away from the store site, which is reported separately in classification **3906.**

6406-29 Toy stores

Excludes:

Small specialty toy stores with inventory limited to smaller items, such as playing cards, puzzles, games, blocks, small dolls, and other hand toys, which is classified **6411.**

6406-40 Retail product demonstrator services

This special exception classification applies only to manufacturers, wholesalers, and businesses specializing in providing product demonstrators and their services to others. Workers reported in this classification can have no duties during their work shift other than those permitted for product demonstrators.

The classification includes:

• Set up and break down of a demonstration display space;

• Providing samples without charge;

• Use of kitchen appliances and utensils to prepare food samples;

• Use of nonpowered hand tools and battery-powered screwdrivers to assemble and disassemble displays.

This classification excludes:

• Stocking shelves;

• Selling;

• Setting up product displays intended to remain after the product demonstration;

• Delivery;

• Demonstrating machinery or equipment.

Product demonstrators employed by a retail store are to be reported under the store's basic classification; product demonstrators employed by a temporary help service are to be reported in classification **7106.**

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6406, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-05-095, § 296-17A-6406, filed 2/14/17, effective 1/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-08-063, § 296-17A-6406, filed 4/1/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6406, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6406, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-710, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-710, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-710, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-710, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-710, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-710, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-710, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-710, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-710, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-710, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-710, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-710, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6407 Classification 6407.

6407-00 Wholesale stores, N.O.C. - Including combined wholesale and retail store operations

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail sales of merchandise that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Establishments subject to classification 6407 usually own the merchandise they sell, but may also be marketing goods on consignment, in which case classification 6407 still applies because the exposure and processes are the same. This classification is primarily the wholesale counterpart (supplier) for establishments assigned to retail store classification 6305, 6406, and 6411.

Classification 6407 also applies to retail stores with high volume warehouse and distribution facilities without the normal exposures associated with a retail store.

Work contemplated by classification 6407 includes, but is not limited to, maintaining warehouse inventories, sorting and grading goods, and breaking down bulk quantities to repackage into smaller lots. Equipment typically used includes, but is not limited to:

- Balers to bind merchandise into bundles;
- Strapping equipment to secure palletized goods;
- Forklifts; and
- Hand tools.

This classification excludes:

- Delivery which is to be reported separately in classification 1101;
- Businesses that meet the criteria for the definition of fulfillment centers in classification 2103 are classified in 2103;
- Large high volume sales operations where retail customers select and carry out the goods they purchase, which are reported in the classification applicable to the merchandise sold.

Special notes: When assigning classification 6407, care must be exercised to look beyond the words "wholesale" or "retail." The manufacturer of a product will also "wholesale" their merchandise (or a combination of their own merchandise and finished products bought from other manufacturers) to a customer. These sales are an integral part of the manufacturing/marketing process and is an inclusion in the manufacturing classification. Establishments that buy goods, such as clothing or cloth goods, in wholesale quantities, then screen print or embroider them for resale are performing manufacturing operations and are to be reported separately in the appropriate manufacturing classification.

Warehouse operations in classification 2102, with the exception of grocery dealers, do not own the product they are warehousing and are not in the business of selling the goods they store. Businesses in classification 6407 may operate a warehouse, but only as an integral part of the wholesaling/distribution process, which is included in classification 6407.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-24-093, § 296-17A-6407, filed 11/30/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6407, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-05-095, § 296-17A-6407, filed 2/14/17, effective 1/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6407, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-711, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-711, filed 8/28/98, effective

10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-711, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-711, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-711, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-711, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-711, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6408 Classification 6408.

6408-03 Dealers: Farm machinery/implement

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale, lease, and/or rental, of new or used farm machinery and implements. This classification also applies to the service, repair and/or demonstration of those items by the dealer either on their premises or at the customer's site. For purposes of this classification the term farm machinery refers to engine-powered machinery such as, but not limited to:

- Tractors, combines, and swathers;
- Riding mowers;
- Sprayers;
- Pumps; and
- Generators.

Implements include, but are not limited to:

- Plows;
- Discs;
- Balers; or
- Rakes which are attached to and/or powered by farm machinery.

The variety of merchandise varies with the needs of the geographical area and may be displayed in inside showrooms and/or outside yards. In addition to parts for the machinery or implements, establishments in this classification may carry some automobile parts, hardware items, and supplies such as oil, filters, and belts. This classification includes:

- Lot sales and lot personnel;
- Service managers and employees;
- Parts department employees who have exposure to the service/repair shop or duties related to the sale of farm machinery or implements;
- Towing service for in-shop repairs;
- Delivery of merchandise to the customer; and
- Regional sales and/or service representatives who provide factory service or training to local dealers and other customers.

Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop or have no duties related to the sale of farm machinery or implements may be reported separately in classification 6309. Sales employees with no exposure to machinery and who meet the criteria of WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, may be reported in 6303.

This classification excludes:

- Establishments that repair and/or service farm type tractors, *but that are not involved in the sale of them*, which are to be reported separately in classification 6409;
- Store operations of dairy equipment and supply dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 6407;
- The installation, service, or repair of dairy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603;

• All field installation, service, or repair work of wind machine dealers which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and

• The manufacture or structural repair of heavy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 3402.

Special note: Care needs to be taken when considering the assignment of classification 6309 for the sale of parts. Most businesses assigned to classification 6408-03 have an inventory of parts or accessories which they use in the service or repair of farm machinery or implements, or maintain as a convenience to their customers. *Only* those businesses that maintain a complete line of replacement parts that is physically separated from the service/repair shop should be considered for classification 6309.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-6408, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6408, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-712, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-712, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-712, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-712, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-712, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-712, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-712, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-712, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-712, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6409 Classification 6409.

6409-00 Dealers: Service/repair garages, machinery, equipment, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale, lease, rental, service, and/or repair of new or used machinery and equipment not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification the terms machinery or equipment include, but are not limited to:

• Semi-trucks;
• Diesel tractors;
• Buses;
• Construction equipment;
• Concrete barriers and other flagging equipment used in construction projects;
• Logging equipment;
• Transportation equipment;
• Freight hauling equipment;
• Well drilling equipment;
• Power generators; and
• Industrial or manufacturing machinery.

Operations of dealers include, but are not limited to, the sale, lease, rental, demonstration, service, or repair of their equipment, either on their premises or at the customer's site, and delivery to customer. The variety of merchandise carried by a machinery and equipment dealer varies with the needs of the geographical area and may be displayed in inside showrooms and/or outside yards. Operations of service centers include diagnostic services, all phases of mechanical service such as, but not limited to, tuning, overhauling and/or re-

building engines, motors, or transmissions, resurfacing heads, repairing carburetors or fuel injection systems and grinding valves or brakes on equipment or machinery owned by others. In addition to parts for the machinery and equipment, establishments in this classification may carry some automobile parts, hardware items, and supplies such as oil, filters, and belts. This classification includes:

• Lot sales and lot personnel;

• Service managers and employees;

• Parts department employees who have exposure to the service/repair shop or duties related to the sale of machinery/equipment;

• Towing service for in-shop repairs;

• Regional sales and/or service representatives who provide factory service or training to local dealers and other customers; and

• The rental and installation of temporary fences.

Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop or have no duties related to the sale of machinery/equipment may be reported separately in classification 6309. Sales employees with no exposure to machinery and who meet the criteria of WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, may be reported in 6303.

This classification excludes:

• Farm machinery and equipment dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 6408;

• Store operations of dairy equipment and supply dealers which is to be reported separately in classification 6407;

• The installation of industrial plant equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603;

• The installation, service, or repair of dairy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603;

• All field installation, service, or repair work of wind machine dealers which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and

• The manufacture or structural repair of heavy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 5109.

Special note: Care needs to be taken when considering the assignment of classification 6309 for the sale of parts. Most businesses assigned to classification 6409-00 have an inventory of parts or accessories which they use in the service or repair of machinery or equipment, or maintain as a convenience to their customers. *Only* those businesses that maintain a complete line of replacement parts that is physically separated from the service/repair shop should be considered for classification 6309.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-6409, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6409, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-6409, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6409, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-713, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-713, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-713, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-713, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-713, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-713, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-713, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 74-40, §

296-17-713, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-713, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6410 Classification 6410.

6410-02 Janitorial supply dealers

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in wholesale and/or retail distribution of janitorial supplies.

Employees who work inside the storeroom, outside sales personnel, and route drivers are all included in this classification.

Customers include, but are not limited to:

- Cleaning service companies;
- Government agencies;
- Hospitals;
- Schools.

Products sold include, but are not limited to:

- Aerosols;
- Brushes;
- Buckets;
- Carpet cleaning products;
- Cleaners;
- Deodorizers;
- Dispensers;
- Floor or carpet cleaning equipment;
- Floor sealers;
- Hand cleaners;
- Mops;
- Paper products;
- Polishes and waxes;
- Strippers;
- Toilet tissue.

Exclusion:

- Janitorial cleaning services are classified in 6602.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6410, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6410, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-71301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-71301, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-6411 Classification 6411. Retail store operations limited to providing any combination of the following merchandise, supplies, or services:

- All types of phones;
- Beads;
- Books, newspapers, magazines, and comic books;
- Cameras;
- Cards (greeting, post, and sports);
- Cosmetics and fragrances;

• Laptops, electronic notebooks and pads, and other small electronic devices;
• Musical instruments (string, wood, brass, wind, and percussion);
• Photography and darkroom supplies;
• Records, music discs, tapes, videos, video games, and software disks;
• Small or portable entertainment players (or parts of player), radios, for homes, offices, or automobiles;
• Smoking accessories and tobacco products;
• Vaporizers and e-liquids;
• Other smaller items, such as playing cards, cups, calendars, puzzles, games, costume jewelry, cosmetics, pencils, pens, notebooks, etc.

Note: Stores in classification **6411** may also carry inventory listed in the scopes language of lower rated store risk classifications, along with the goods listed below, as long as the majority of the merchandise is described by the above list.

Classification 6411 includes:
• Cashiering;
• Cleaning and maintenance of store, storage areas, and associated business offices when performed by store employees;
• Inventory work by store employees;
• Sales of already-prepared snacks, and beverages (for off-site consumption), and/or promotional clothing;
• Parts and batteries for products included in classification **6411**;
• Receiving and returning merchandise at store's loading area;
• Renting items normally sold in classification **6411**;
• Sales work inside store;
• Store security and surveillance;
• Stocking.

Classification 6411 excludes:
• Stores selling merchandise described by a higher rated store classification;
• Delivery drivers who are reported separately in classification **1101**;
• Door to door sales, which are reported separately in subclassification **6309-22**;
• Stores using pallet jacks, fork lifts, conveyors, or other mechanized means of moving merchandise into and within store premises, which are classified in **6406** when merchandise is described by classification **6411** and/or classification **6406**;
• Stand-alone distribution centers or warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification **6407**;
• Repair or installation work, which must be reported separately;
• Sales of pets; see classifications **6406** and **7308**;
• Working at coffee stands, lunch counters, or any on-site food preparation or manufacturing of candy, where employees' hours are to be reported separately in classification **3905**;
• Employees doing custom framing; see classifications **6406** and **6309**;
• Product demonstration services which are to be reported in subclassification **6406-40**;
• Businesses providing inventory services which are to be reported in subclassification **6406-00**;

• Wholesales, reported in classification **6407;**

• High volume warehouse and distribution facilities which are reported separately in classification **6407.**

For administrative purposes, classification **6411** is divided into the following retail store subclassification(s):

6411-00 Stores meeting the criteria for classification 6411, but not specifically described in any other subclassification. N.O.C.

6411-14 Wind, string, brass, and percussion musical instruments

Includes hand held keyboards and music instruction.

Excludes:

• Stores selling pianos and organs, see classifications **6406, 6309,** and **6306;**

• Repair of instruments, which is reported separately in classification **2906** or **3602;** (if more than one is applicable, assign only the highest rated classification for all repair).

6411-19 Coins, stamps, rare metals, and collectible cards

6411-20 Books, videos, electronic games, music, newspapers, magazines, and comic books

Excludes establishments with coin or token arcades, to be reported in subclassification **6406-00.**

6411-24 Tobacco, vaporizers and liquids, and smoking accessories

Excludes:

• Retail stores primarily selling cannabis infused grocery items or cannabis, see classification **6403;**

• Retail bakeries selling a variety of baked goods infused with cannabis; see subclassification **3901-00.**

6411-25 Phones, cameras, electronic tablets, laptops, and notebooks, GPS displays, small stereo components and other small portable electronic devices, N.O.C.

Includes stores and kiosks selling and/or arranging DSL, cable, or dish services for phones, computers, televisions and other devices.

Excludes:

• Stores selling office or school supplies, reported in subclassification **6406-11;**

• Stores selling furniture or furniture kits; see classification **6406, 6309,** or **6306;**

• Stores providing photo development and printing, see classification **6406** or **6506;**

• Workers performing repair work, which is to be reported separately in classification **3602.**

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6411, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-6411, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6411, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-6411, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-05-095, § 296-17A-6411, filed 2/14/17, effective 1/1/18.]

WAC 296-17A-6501 Classification 6501.

Barbers, salons, tattoo shops

6501-00 Barber shops

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in barber services for customers. Barber services may be performed in a barber shop, at a customer's home, or in other environments such as hospitals. This classification includes clerical office and sales employees of the business.

Services offered may include, but are not limited to:

- Hair cutting;
- Hair removal using electrolysis, lasers, threading, shaving, or waxing;
- Hair styling.

Exclusions:

- Massage therapy, foot massage, or reflexology businesses are classified in 6109;
- Businesses providing baths, soaking pools, and hot tubs that also offer services listed in classification 6501 are assigned classification 6204.

Note: Businesses in this classification often operate by renting or leasing a booth or station to licensed individuals who are booth renters. Booth renters perform cosmetology, barbering, esthetics, or manicuring services for which a license is required under chapter 18.16 RCW. A booth renter pays a fee for the use of the shop's facility, receives no compensation from the owner, and performs services in the shop, but is not an employee of the shop owner and are exempt from coverage per RCW 51.12.020. These individuals may elect owner coverage.

6501-01 Beauty, tanning, and nail salons

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in beauty salon services.
- Businesses engaged in nail salon services.
- Tanning salon businesses.

Beauty and nail services may be performed in a shop, at a customer's home, or in other environments such as hospitals. This classification includes clerical office and sales employees of the business.

Services offered may include, but are not limited to:

- Esthetician services such as facials, skin care, or body scrubs;
- Hair cutting;
- Hair removal using electrolysis, lasers, threading, shaving, or waxing;
- Hair styling;
- Manicures;
- Pedicures;
- Tanning.

When a business provides multiple services listed above and also offers services such as massage or body wraps, these services are included in classification 6501.

Exclusions:

- Massage therapy, foot massage, or reflexology businesses are classified in 6109;
- Businesses providing baths, soaking pools, and hot tubs that also offer services listed in classification 6501 are assigned classification 6204.

Note: Salons in this classification often operate by renting or leasing a booth or station to licensed individuals who are booth renters. Booth renters perform cosmetology, barbering, esthetics, or manicuring services for which a license is required under chapter 18.16 RCW. A booth renter pays a fee for the use of the shop's facility, receives no compensation from the owner, and performs services in the shop, but is not an employee of the shop owner and are exempt from coverage per RCW 51.12.020. These individuals may elect owner coverage.

6501-02 Tattoo, piercing shops

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing tattooing services. Tattoo services may be performed in a shop or in other environments such as tattoo show or conventions. This classification includes clerical office and sales employees of the business.

Services offered may include, but are not limited to:

- Body art;
- Body piercing;
- Permanent cosmetics;
- Tattoo design;
- Tattooing.

When a business provides multiple services listed above and also offers services such as massage or body wraps, these services are included in classification 6501.

Exclusions:

- Massage therapy, foot massage, or reflexology businesses are classified in 6109;
- Businesses providing baths, soaking pools, and hot tubs that also offer services listed in classification 6501 are assigned classification 6204.

Note: While salons in classification 6501 often operate by renting or leasing a booth or station to licensed individuals who are booth renters, tattooists and piercers are not booth renters. Booth renters perform cosmetology, barbering, esthetics, or manicuring services for which a license is required under chapter 18.16 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6501, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-6501, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6501, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-714, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-714, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-714, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-714, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-714, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6502 Classification 6502.

6502-00 Banks; credit unions; savings and loan associations

Applies to:

Businesses providing banking and related financial services. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Establishing and servicing checking and savings accounts;
- Providing financial consulting services and estate planning;
- Lending;
- Transferring funds by computer, telephone, or in-person; and
- Vending certificates of deposit and savings bonds.

Supplemental services provided include:

- Automatic teller machines (ATMs) and credit cards;
- Cashier and travelers checks;
- Currency exchange;
- Notary public; and
- Safe deposit box rentals.

Exclusion:

Businesses providing armored car or on-premises security services are classified in the applicable services classification.

6502-05 Mortgage companies; financial or investment companies, N.O.C.

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in providing financial or investment services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

• Businesses engaged in extending credit in the form of mortgage loans by originating mortgage or real estate construction loans, selling mortgage loans to permanent investors, and servicing the loans.

• Businesses that offer check cashing services.

This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel and staff inspectors who authorize release of funds on construction loans.

Exclusion:

Businesses engaged as mortgage brokers who provide the service of finding lenders for people who need loans, but who do not make purchases on behalf of their clients, are classified in 5301.

6502-06 Stock brokers

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in brokering stocks and other related securities. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

Services include, but are not limited to:

• Acting as agents for their clients buying, selling, or exchanging securities such as, but not limited to, stocks, mutual funds, annuities, bonds, and commodity contracts;

• Financial planning advice;

• Arranging for IRA and KEOGH accounts, money market accounts, tax free bonds, and related financial investments;

• Acting as investment bankers - Originating, underwriting, and distributing securities; buying and selling commodity contracts for their own account or for the account of others, and buying, selling, or trading in stocks, stocks options, bonds, or commodity contracts.

6502-07 Escrow companies

Applies to:

Escrow companies and title companies providing escrow and/or title search services to the general public. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

Escrow companies - A third party who holds in custody a written agreement such as a deed or bond (escrow) which does not become effective until certain conditions are fulfilled by the grantee.

Title companies - Conduct title searches to ensure there are no liens against property; if there are no liens, they issue a title insurance policy; if there are liens, they make them known to potential buyers.

Services include, but are not limited to:

• Collecting and disbursing funds for which they are custodians;

• Issuing title insurance;

• Providing closing of documents for real estate purchases; and

• Preparing and filing documents at the appropriate municipal offices.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6502, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6502, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-715, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-715, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-715, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-715, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-715, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-715, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-715, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-715, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6503 Classification 6503.

6503-00 Labor unions or employee representative associations

Applies to:

Businesses engaged as labor unions or employee representative associations and applies to the employees of the business as opposed to the members they represent.

Worker occupations may include, but are not limited to:

- Business agents;
- Organizers;
- Union officials; and
- Other employees with combined inside and outside duties.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Acting as bargaining agents for others;
- Collecting dues;
- Maintaining membership records; and
- Negotiating contracts.

Exclusion:

Clerical office employees are classified in 4904 if the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rule are met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6503, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6503, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-716, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-716, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-716, filed 5/31/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-716, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-716, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-716, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6504 Classification 6504.

6504-00 Thrift stores operated by charitable or other nonprofit organizations

Applies to:

Nonprofit businesses operating stores primarily selling used merchandise that has been donated.

Items for sale include, but are not limited to:

- Clothing;
- Furniture;
- Household appliances;
- Housewares;
- Tools; and
- Toys.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cashiering;
- Collection of items from locations away from the store;
- Conditioning used merchandise (conditioning is limited to cleaning, reupholstery work, and minor repairs; it does not include major mechanical repairs or refinishing furniture); and
- Stocking and cleaning the store.

Exclusions:

- Nonstore employees of a charitable organization, are classified according to the overall nature and operations of the organization.
- Businesses repairing and selling used appliances are classified in 0607.
- Stores selling antiques are classified in 6309.

6504-01 For-profit thrift stores

Applies to:

For-profit businesses operating stores primarily selling used merchandise that has been donated.

Items for sale include, but are not limited to:

- Clothing;
- Furniture;
- Household appliances;
- Housewares;
- Tools; and
- Toys.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cashiering;
- Collection of items from locations away from the store;
- Conditioning used merchandise (conditioning is limited to cleaning, reupholstery work, and minor repairs; it does not include major mechanical repairs or refinishing furniture); and
- Stocking and cleaning the store.

Exclusions:

- Nonstore employees of a charitable organization, are classified according to the overall nature and operations of the organization.
- Businesses repairing and selling used appliances are classified in 0607.
- Stores selling antiques are classified in 6309.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6504, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6504, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 18-05-080, § 296-17A-6504, filed 2/20/18, effective 1/1/19. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6504, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068,

§ 296-17-717, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-717, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-717, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-717, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-717, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-717, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-717, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6505 Classification 6505.

6505-00 Welfare special works program

Applies to certain "employees" of nonprofit establishments engaged in finding work experience for individuals who are in need of job training or skill enhancement to make them employable or more competitive in the job market. Establishments that qualify for this classification will solicit the participation of other businesses by offering the services of one of these individuals cost-free for a limited length of time, usually less than six months. During that period the business person who has agreed to participate will supply the opportunity for work experience and the supervision of the work being performed while wages will be paid by the sponsoring organization (the establishment that qualifies for this classification). These wages come from training block grant moneys (usually a government grant) which have been provided for this purpose. State agencies, such as the employment security department, and nonprofit job counselors are typical sponsors of these programs. Work contemplated by this classification may be found in any type of work environment.

This classification excludes the permanent administrative and clerical employees of the sponsoring organization who are to be reported separately as applicable.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6505, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-718, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-718, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-718, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-718, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-718, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6506 Classification 6506.

6506-00 Photography studios

Applies to:

- Businesses operating photography studios, including glamour and boudoir photography studios which often have a salon where clients have their hair styled and make-up applied;
- Businesses operating booths, usually located in malls, which will produce photography novelty items from photographs taken on location or from customers' photographs or negatives.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Production of novelty items such as calendars, cups, shirts;
- Photographs taken in the studio or at outside locations;
- Sitting portraits;
- Video of special events performed by photography studios.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Contracting work out to an independent photo finishing shop;
- Developing and printing of photographs in the studio darkroom;
- Enlarging photographs;
- Mounting and framing pictures;
- Restoration work;
- Retouching negatives;
- Using a wide range of still and motion cameras.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for delivery drivers must be reported separately in classification 1101;
- Videotaping not in connection with photography studio operations is classified in 6303.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6506-03 Microfilming, film processing shops, and motion picture film exchanges

Applies to:

- Businesses providing microfilming services for others. Microfilming reproduces and preserves documents onto film in greatly reduced sizes to allow the storage of information in less space;
- Businesses processing photography film;
- Businesses operating motion picture film exchanges.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Photographing documents;
- Developing microfilm in automatic processing units;
- Storing the microfilm on reels or cartridges;
- Cutting the microfilm into microfiche;
- Destroying of source materials;
- Providing storage facilities for microfiche;
- Advising customers on setting up micrographic systems;
- Sale or rental of microfilming supplies or equipment;
- Restoring microfilm;
- Keypunching services, which transcribe data onto punched tape media;
- Processing film, whether manual or automated, for commercial labs or direct to the consumer;
- Enlarging pictures;
- Mounting and finishing pictures;
- Reproducing negatives, prints, or slides;
- Storing and mixing chemicals;
- Inspecting and packaging finished products;
- Receiving fully processed movies from producers;
- Cataloging and storing movies for rental or sale to commercial movie theaters, television networks, or other groups;
- Inspection and repair of movie film, including cutting and splicing;
- Using a projection room for customers to view the movie before they book it.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for delivery drivers must be reported separately in classification 1101;

• Video rental stores are classified in 6411.

Special note: Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6506, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-6506, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6506, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-719, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-719, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-719, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-719, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-719, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-719, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-719, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-719, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6509 Classification 6509.

6509-04 Adult family homes, group homes, treatment centers, safe houses, shelters, halfway houses, and similar facilities not specifically assigned to another subclassification, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses and facilities with residents who do not require 24-hour nursing care, but often need some degree of medical monitoring and oversight, personal care, treatment, training, or supervision. Residents may need assistance due to illness, advanced age, physical or mental disabilities, dementia, homelessness or youth at risk, mental health concerns, or chemical dependency.

Most facilities in this classification are inspected and licensed by the department of social and health services (DSHS), or the department of health (DOH).

Note: Some facilities included in classification 6509, such as a retirement community, may not require any special facilities license from DSHS or DOH.

Facilities include, but are not limited to:

• Adult family homes;
• Enhanced services facilities;
• Homeless shelters;
• Hospice care centers;
• Independent living centers;
• Intermediate care facilities;
• Residential treatment facilities;
• Safe houses for victims of domestic violence;
• Transitional housing (halfway houses) for persons previously in a treatment facility or incarcerated; and
• Similar facilities not specifically assigned to another classification.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Activity directors;
• Caregivers;
• Cooks and chefs;
• Counselors;

- Dietary aides;
- Dieticians;
- Dishwashers;
- Drivers;
- Housekeepers;
- Janitors;
- Laundry workers;
- Lawn care workers;
- Maintenance personnel;
- Nurses;
- Nurses' aides and assistants;
- Resident assistants;
- Social workers;
- Therapists and therapists' assistants; and
- Wait staff.

Medical services provided to residents may include, but are not limited to:

- Assessments for mental health, chemical abuse, or basic skills;
- Checking and monitoring for wellness;
- Dispensing medicine;
- Physical examinations; and
- Rehabilitative therapies.

Services may include assistance with:

- Bathing;
- Brushing teeth or hair;
- Dressing;
- Feeding; and
- Shaving.

Note: Some facilities may offer additional services such as haircuts, pedicures, manicures, hairstyling, eye and hearing exams, and other services not normally associated with care facilities. These services are often performed by independent contractors.

Exclusions:

- DSHS licensed nursing homes and skilled nursing facilities are classified in 6108.
- Fraternity or sorority houses are classified in 6205.
- Home care providers working in their clients' homes are classified in 6511 or 6512.
- Home health and nursing providers working in their clients' homes are classified in 6110.
- Retirement communities without any services or meal plans, such as apartment buildings or condominiums that simply restrict the occupants to age 55 or above, are classified in 4910.

6509-07 Assisted living facilities, and retirement and continuing care communities

Applies to:

Businesses and facilities with residents who do not require 24-hour nursing care, but often need some degree of medical monitoring and oversight, personal care, treatment, training, or supervision. Residents may need assistance due to illness, advanced age, physical or mental disabilities, dementia, homelessness or youth at risk, mental health concerns, or chemical dependency.

Most facilities in this classification are inspected and licensed by the department of social and health services (DSHS), or the department of health (DOH).

Note: Some facilities included in classification 6509, such as a retirement community, may not require any special facilities license from DSHS or DOH.

Facilities include, but are not limited to:

- Assisted living facilities;
- Continuing care communities; and
- Retirement communities.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Activity directors;
- Caregivers;
- Cooks and chefs;
- Counselors;
- Dietary aides;
- Dieticians;
- Dishwashers;
- Drivers;
- Housekeepers;
- Janitors;
- Laundry workers;
- Lawn care workers;
- Maintenance personnel;
- Nurses;
- Nurses' aides and assistants;
- Resident assistants;
- Social workers;
- Therapists and therapists' assistants; and
- Wait staff.

Medical services provided to residents may include, but are not limited to:

- Assessments for mental health, chemical abuse, or basic skills;
- Checking and monitoring for wellness;
- Dispensing medicine;
- Physical examination; and
- Rehabilitative therapies.

Services may include assistance with:

- Bathing;
- Brushing teeth or hair;
- Dressing;
- Feeding; and
- Shaving.

Note: Some facilities may offer additional services such as haircuts, pedicures, manicures, hairstyling, eye and hearing exams, and other services not normally associated with care facilities. These services are often performed by independent contractors.

Exclusions:

- DSHS licensed nursing homes and skilled nursing facilities are classified in 6108.
- Fraternity or sorority houses are classified in 6205.
- Home care providers working in their clients' homes are classified in 6511 or 6512.
- Home health and nursing providers working in their clients' homes are classified in 6110.
- Retirement communities without any services or meal plans, such as apartment buildings or condominiums that simply restrict the occupants to age 55 or above, are classified in 4910.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6509, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 17-10-059, § 296-17A-6509, filed 5/2/17, effective 1/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6509, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6509, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-722, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-722, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-722, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-722, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-722, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6510 Classification 6510.

6510-00 Domestic workers/home care assistants employed in or about the private residence of a home owner

Applies to:

Individuals employed by a home owner to provide domestic services/home care assistants in or about the home owner's private residence.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Cooking;
- Gardening;
- Housekeeping;
- Care of animals not used for a business at the homeowner's residence;
- Caring for children;
- Caring for the elderly;
- Caring for people with disabilities including personal care such as bathing, body care, dressing and help with ambulating, as well as companionship;
- Shopping;
- Running errands;
- Caretaker at homeowner's residence; and
- Transporting members of the household by vehicle to appointments, after school activities, or similar activities.

Domestic workers and caretakers under this classification are exempt from mandatory coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020:

- Any person employed as a domestic worker in a private home by an employer who has less than two employees regularly employed 40 or more hours a week in such employment.
- Any person employed to do gardening, maintenance, or repair, in or about the private home of the employer.

Employers of domestic workers and caretakers exempt from mandatory coverage may elect coverage.

Exclusions:

- Businesses whose nature of business is providing chore services are classified in 6511;
- Domestic (residential) cleaning or janitorial businesses are classified in 6602;

• Lawn and yard maintenance businesses are classified in 0308;
• Skilled or semiskilled nursing care is classified in 6110; and
• Worker hours engaged in new construction are reported separately in the classification applicable to the phase of construction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6510, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6510, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-6510, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6510, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-72201, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-72201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-6511 Classification 6511.

6511-00 Chore services/home care assistants

Applies to:

Businesses providing chore services/home care assistants to private individuals.

Some common terms to describe these types of services include supported living, tenant support, and intensive tenant support services.

Chore services performed by the chore workers/home care assistants include, but are not limited to:

• Companionship;
• General household chores;
• Meal planning and preparation;
• Personal care, such as bathing, body care, dressing, and help with ambulating; and
• Shopping and errands, either with or without the client.

Additional work activities included in this classification are:

• House sitting;
• Organizing homes prior to customers having an estate auction or putting a home on the market;
• Packing up senior homes;
• Pet sitting; and
• Supervising visits between children and parents, including transporting the child.

Exclusions:

• Businesses organizing homes and also conducting estate auctions are classified in 6603.
• Social workers and dieticians employed by home health care service businesses are classified in 6303-21. Workers for businesses in classification 6303-21 are **teaching** people living with physical or developmental disabilities living in their own home how to manage daily living skills, such as caring for themselves, dressing, cooking, etc. Workers for businesses in classification 6511 are performing this work as a service to individuals.
• Worker hours for individuals working under a welfare special works training program are reported separately in classification 6505.

• Businesses engaged in residential cleaning or janitorial services are classified in 6602.
• Skilled or semiskilled nursing care is classified in 6110.
• Home health care providers covered under the consumer directed employer program are classified in 6512.
• Businesses engaged in the moving and storage of household furnishings are classified in 6907.
• Businesses engaged in staging services are classified in 0607.
• Any construction related work is classified in the applicable construction classification.

6511-20 Community action organizations - Chore services/home care assistants

Applies to:

Community action organizations providing two or more services to support the local community and people in need. Chore services/home care assistants provide services to private individuals. See subclassifications 1501-20, 4904-20, and 5308-20 for other community action organization classifications. If the organization provides only chore services, then 6511-00 applies.

Some common terms to describe these types of services include supported living, tenant support, and intensive tenant support services.

Chore services performed by the chore workers/home care assistants of community action organizations include, but are not limited to:

• Companionship;
• General household chores;
• Meal planning and preparation;
• Personal care, such as bathing, body care, dressing, and help with ambulating; and
• Shopping and errands, either with or without the client.

Additional work activities included in this classification are:

• House sitting;
• Organizing homes prior to customers having an estate auction or putting a home on the market;
• Packing up senior homes;
• Pet sitting; and
• Supervising visits between children and parents, including transporting the child.

Exclusions:

• Businesses organizing homes and also conducting estate auctions are classified in 6603.
• Social workers and dieticians employed by home health care service businesses are classified in 6303-21. Workers for businesses in classification 6303-21 are **teaching** people living with physical or developmental disabilities living in their own home how to manage daily living skills, such as caring for themselves, dressing, cooking, etc. Workers for businesses in classification 6511 are performing this as a service to individuals.
• Worker hours for individuals working under a welfare special works training program are reported separately in classification 6505.
• Businesses engaged in residential cleaning or janitorial services are classified in 6602.
• Skilled or semiskilled nursing care is classified in 6110.

• Home health care providers covered under the consumer directed employer program are classified in 6512.

• Businesses engaged in the moving and storage of household furnishings are classified in 6907.

• Businesses engaged in staging services are classified in 0607.

• Any construction related work is classified in the applicable construction classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6511, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6511, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19; WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-6511, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6511, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-16-121, § 296-17A-6511, filed 8/3/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-6511, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6511, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-72202, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-18-025, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-72202, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-6512 Classification 6512.

6512-00 Home care services/consumer directed employer program

Applies to:

Persons employed by individuals who are ill, individuals with disabilities, or vulnerable individuals to provide home care services that enable those individuals to remain in their own homes.

Household services include, but are not limited to:

• Housekeeping;
• Meal planning and preparation;
• Shopping;
• Transportation; and
• Delegated tasks of nursing under RCW 18.79.260 (3)(e).

Personal care services include, but are not limited to:

• Assistance with dressing;
• Feeding; and
• Personal hygiene to facilitate self-care.

***Special note*:** Premiums for the persons who provide home care services are paid by the consumer directed employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6512, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6512, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6512, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6512, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6512, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory

Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-72203, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-6601 Classification 6601.

6601-00 Detective agencies

Applies to:

Businesses providing investigative and related services for others.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting background checks;
- Investigating corporate embezzlement and fraud, employee theft, insurance fraud, missing person cases, matrimonial or child custody disputes;
- Monitoring burglar or fire alarm systems;
- Providing polygraph testing or fingerprinting services; or
- Tracking and apprehending fugitives.

Work activities include investigative methods, such as:

- Checking public records;
- Conducting interviews;
- Surveillance;
- Undercover operations; and
- Providing client with a final report, which includes documentation, photographs, or videotapes.

Exclusions:

- Businesses providing customer shoplifting surveillance within retail stores reported separately in classification 6601-01;
- Surveillance employees hired as direct employees of a nondetective or security agency are reported separately in the classification applicable to the establishment.

6601-01 Merchant police or patrol

Applies to:

Businesses providing security services to shopping centers, malls, business parks, banks, and other businesses.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Maintaining public security in malls, hospitals, and banks;
- Monitoring parking lots and garages;
- Monitoring alarm systems; and
- Providing surveillance for theft or shoplifting.

Exclusions:

- Detective agencies are to be reported separately in classification 6601-00;
- Security guard services which are to be reported separately in classification 6601-02.

6601-02 Security guard agencies

Applies to:

Businesses providing general security guard services for clients such as airports, commercial, industrial, residential, and governmental facilities.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting electronic sweeps;

• Protecting persons or buildings;
• Protecting and/or transporting executives;
• Providing security at strikes; and
• Responding to fire or burglar alarms.

The clients' security systems may be connected to a central security system of the security guard agency, where employees of the security guard agency monitor the client's systems and notify the appropriate authorities if necessary. As a general rule, security guards, do not have police powers.

Exclusions:

• Security guards at logging sites are classified separately in 6601-03;

• Security guards at construction sites are classified separately in 6601-04, provided the conditions in the special exception section of the general rules have been met.

6601-03 Security guards at logging sites

Applies to:

• Employees of logging contractors or landowners who are employed as security guards to maintain security at logging sites preventing, deterring, and detecting crime and/or fires.

• Businesses that contract to provide security guards at logging sites preventing, deterring, and detecting crime and/or fires.

Security guard duties are limited only to hours that the employer is not conducting any other operations at the site. The employee may have no other duties during their shift as a security guard.

6601-04 Security guards at construction sites

Applies to:

• Employees of construction contractors or landowners who are employed as security guards to maintain security at construction sites preventing, deterring, and detecting crime and/or fires.

• Businesses that contract to provide security guards at construction sites preventing, deterring, and detecting crime and/or fires.

Security guard duties are limited only to hours that the employer is not conducting any other operations at the site. The employee may have no other duties during their shift as a security guard.

6601-05 Armored car services

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in armored car services transporting cash or valuables for businesses such as, but not limited to, banks, supermarkets, and jewelry stores to other destinations; or collect or deposit money into or from automatic teller machines.

6601-06 Crowd control services

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing crowd control services.

Types of events services may be provided for include, but are not limited to:

• Conventions;
• Fairs;
• Live concerts;
• Race tracks;
• Rallies;

• Rodeos; and
• Sporting events.

Workers may include:

• Rule enforcement workers such as uniformed or plain clothes security guards who maintain order as well as providing personal protection; and
• Parking lot staff.

Exclusion:

Theater ushers, inside ticket takers, set up crews and stagehands are classified separately in 4504.

6601-07 Process/legal messenger services

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in providing process services by delivering legal documents such as summonses, complaints, subpoenas, and writs to individuals.
• Businesses engaged in legal messenger services for others by delivering legal papers between legal representatives and the courts.

Services include, but are not limited to:

• Checking public records;
• Conducting interviews to locate recipients of legal documents;
• Surveillance work; and
• Providing clients with a final report of service or nonservice on the recipient.

Exclusion:

Errand and parcel delivery services are classified separately in 1101.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6601, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-6601, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-20-039, § 296-17A-6601, filed 9/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6601, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-723, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-723, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-723, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-723, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-723, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-723, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-723, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6602 Classification 6602.

6602-02 Contract window washing services

Applies to establishments engaged in contract window washing services not done in connection with a janitorial service. These establishments specialize in cleaning both interior and exterior windows in residential and commercial, single and multistory buildings. Also included in this classification is the service of defogging multiple-paned windows.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification

6602-04 and establishments engaged in both commercial and residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-03.

6602-03 Janitorial cleaning services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general interior cleaning services for commercial businesses or for combined commercial and residential customers. General cleaning services include, but are not limited to, washing, waxing, and polishing floors, vacuuming and shampooing carpets, dusting and washing walls, dusting or cleaning mirrors, cabinets, moldings, lights, hardware, sinks, tubs, commodes, and appliances, and replacing light globes, paper or linen towels. This classification includes window washing when performed by the janitorial service employees in conjunction with a general house cleaning contract, it also includes the cleaning of swimming pools, spas and hot tubs. Fire restoration, which includes cleaning smoke or water damaged buildings, drying and/or cleaning carpets and upholstered furniture, washing and polishing furniture, washing walls, washing and waxing floors, cleaning personal contents of the home or business such as linens, dishes, drapes, and other general cleaning tasks, are included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in contract window washing services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-02, and establishments engaged in residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-04.

Special note: Care should be exercised with companies specializing in fire restoration or water damage related work. These companies may be general contractors who will not only do the clean up work, but will also do repairs such as, but not limited to, repair or replace cabinets, doors, and fixtures, patch drywall, paint, and replace windows. Construction-related tasks, when performed by a company doing the clean up work, are to be assigned the appropriate construction classification. Each contract should be reviewed to determine the proper classification assignment. A division of individual work hours between classification 6602 and any construction, erection, or shop classification is not allowed. Employees having duties that fall within a construction classification and who are also engaged in preoccupancy cleanup are to be reported in the applicable construction classification.

6602-04 Janitorial cleaning services - Residential

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general interior janitorial cleaning or services to residential customers. General cleaning services include, but are not limited to, washing, waxing, and polishing floors, vacuuming and shampooing carpets, dusting and washing walls, dusting or cleaning mirrors, cabinets, moldings, lights, hardware, sinks, tubs, commodes, and appliances. This classification includes window cleaning when performed in connection with a general house cleaning contract.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in contract window cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-02 and establishments engaged in commercial or combined commercial and residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in 6602-03.

6602-05 Janitors, N.O.C.

Applies to the janitorial staff assigned to clean the clerical and administrative offices of establishments whose principal business undertaking is other than providing janitorial services *and* who are eligible to report their clerical employees in classification 4904. *This classification is applicable only to janitors who clean the office area*. Janitors who clean outside the office area such as a shop, warehouse, or retail store area, are excluded from this classification and are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

Special note: See the special exception section of the general rules for a complete description of these requirements.

6602-08 Pest control

Applies to establishments engaged in pest control services for others. These establishments offer inspection for, and elimination of, unwanted pests in buildings and other wooden structures. Pests include, but are not limited to, termites, carpenter ants, fleas, ticks, mice, ants, cockroaches, and bees. This classification applies to all operations of elimination services such as, but not limited to, spraying liquid or aerosol pesticide, dusting with powder, setting out traps or bait, applying pesticides to the soil to creating a chemical barrier around the base of a structure, digging trenches around foundations, and drilling holes through masonry surfaces in order to pour or pump chemicals into the infected areas. Establishments may also offer inspection and certification services for customers seeking mortgage approval. This classification also includes the removal of pet waste from the yards of private residences.

This classification excludes any structural repairs which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification.

6602-10 Portable cleaning and washing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in cleaning and washing services not otherwise classified (N.O.C.). This classification contemplates cleaning and washing, by means of portable spray or steam power units, machinery, equipment, automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, walk-in freezers, and shopping carts. This classification also applies to the cleaning or removal of snow from roofs, gutters or downspouts of one-story buildings.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in cleaning buildings or structures, cleaning or removing snow from roofs, gutters, and downspouts on multistory buildings, which are to be reported separately in classification 0504.

6602-12 Street and building decoration: Hanging or removing flags or bunting

Applies to establishments engaged in hanging or removing flags or bunting for conventions, celebrations, events, or similar decorations on the exterior or interior of buildings, structures, or streets. Buntings are strips of decorative cloth which may be used to span a roadway to promote events, as overhead streamers at an auto sales lot, or as a sign hung on a building to advertise grand openings.

This classification excludes the manufacture of flags or bunting which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6602, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-6602, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, reco-

dified as § 296-17A-6602, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-724, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-724, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-724, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-724, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-724, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-724, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-724, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-724, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-724, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-724, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-724, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6603 Classification 6603.

6603-00 Auction sales: Industrial or commercial equipment or machinery

Applies to establishments engaged in auction sales of industrial or commercial plant equipment or machinery such as, but not limited to, tractors, farm implements, backhoes, cranes, booms, asphalt pavers, trailers, conveyors, stone crushers, lifts, bulldozers, forklifts, dump trucks, and logging equipment. Auctions are held at the auctioneer's permanent location or at the client's place of business. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, picking up merchandise from clients, advertising, preparing catalog listings of items for auction, preparing the auction site, demonstrating equipment at preauction inspections, estimating values, ensuring that there is title for the goods, numbering and tagging items into lots, conducting the auction, and receiving payment from buyers and paying the consignor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, snack bars, concession stands, and lunch counters when operated by employees of the auction company.

This classification also applies to auctions performed online via the internet.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as equipment or machinery dealers which are to be reported separately as applicable.

6603-01 Auction or estate sales: Antiques or general household furnishings

Applies to establishments engaged in auction or estate sales of collectibles and antiques or of general household furnishings such as, but not limited to, furniture, pictures, vases, dishes, musical instruments, books, clothing, or lawn and garden furniture, ornaments, tools and equipment. Auctions are held at the auctioneer's permanent location or at the client's location. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, picking up merchandise from clients, advertising, preparing catalog listings of items for auction, preparing the auction site, opening boxes with razor blades and knives, moving merchandise with the use of hand carts, estimating values, ensuring that there is title for the goods, numbering and tagging items into lots, conducting the auction, and receiving payment from buyers and paying the consignor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, snack bars, concession

stands, and lunch counters when operated by employees of the auction company.

This classification also applies to auctions performed online via the internet.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as antique variety stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

6603-02 Auction sales: Specialty merchandise, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in auction sales of specialty merchandise such as, but not limited to, fine art, furs, collectibles, cars and trucks. Auctions are held at the auctioneer's permanent location or at the client's place of business. Depending on the value of items, these types of auctions may operate on a wholesale only basis, or for dealers or qualified buyers only. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, picking up merchandise from clients, advertising, preparing catalog listings of items for auction, preparing the auction site, opening boxes with razor blades and knives, moving merchandise with the use of hand carts, estimating values, ensuring that there is title for the goods, numbering and tagging items into "lots," conducting the auction, and receiving payment from buyers and paying the consignor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, snack bars, concession stands, and lunch counters when operated by employees of the auction company. This classification excludes livestock auctions, which are to be reported in classification 4304.

This classification also applies to auctions performed online via the internet.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as stores or dealers which are to be reported separately as applicable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6603, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-6603, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6603, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-725, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-725, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-725, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-725, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-725, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6604 Classification 6604.

6604-00 Lens: Manufacturing, grinding and polishing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of precision lenses for their own sales, or for other retailers such as optometrists and opticians. Glass and plastic blanks (or roughs), emery, polishing rouge are received from others. Blanks are heated, placed in molds, formed, annealed (tempered), and ground to curvature, size, gauge and thickness on grinding machines. Using precision lathes with diamond cutting tools, lenses are centered, trimmed, and beveled, then buffed, washed, and inspected. This classification also applies to the manufacture of contact lenses and artificial eyes which are usually molded from acrylics, and/or cut and polished. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes optical dispensary stores that do no lens grinding which are to be reported separately in classification 6308 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass which are to be reported separately in classification 3503.

6604-01 Optical goods: Manufacturing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of optical goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, eye glasses, opera glasses, field glasses, goggles and telescopes. Glass and plastic blanks (or roughs), emery, polishing rouge, steel, silver and gold wire rod or tube, sheet plastic and metal are received from others. Blanks are heated, placed in molds, formed, annealed (tempered), and ground to curvature, size, gauge and thickness on grinding machines. Using precision lathes with diamond cutting tools, lenses are centered, trimmed, and beveled, then buffed, washed, and inspected. Assembly is completed by mounting the lenses into frames. This classification includes the shaping of the frames from raw materials or products may be assembled from component parts received from others. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes optical dispensary stores that do no lens grinding which are to be reported separately in classification 6308; establishments engaged in the precision grinding of lenses or the grinding of blank lenses to curvature and size or the manufacture of contact lenses or artificial eyes, which are to be reported separately in classification 6604-00; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass which is to be reported separately in classification 3503.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6604, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-726, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-726, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-726, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-726, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-726, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 theaters, 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 classifica-

tion 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.

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).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6605, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6605, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-727, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-727, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. WSR 94-24-007, § 296-17-727, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-727, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-727, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 77-27, § 296-17-727, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-727, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-727, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6607 Classification 6607.

6607-00 Bingo parlors, card rooms, casinos, indoor simulated golf, pool halls

Applies to:

- Billiard halls;
- Bingo parlors;
- Card rooms;

- Casinos;
- Indoor simulated golf; and
- Pool halls.

Businesses providing indoor simulated golf may also have a small putting area in addition to computer simulated golf screens and playing area.

Note: This classification may only be assigned to businesses such as restaurants, taverns, and bowling alleys if they are operated as a separate enterprise. For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

***Special note*:** Coverage for Native American tribes operating casinos or other businesses is subject to jurisdictional policy.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Callers;
- Card dealers;
- Cashiers;
- Food and beverage operations;
- Game attendants and helpers;
- Janitorial and maintenance staff;
- Rackers; and
- Security.

Exclusion:

- Miniature golf courses and driving ranges are classified in 6208.

6607-02 Recreational, social, or community centers, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in operating recreational, social, or community centers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as:

- Adult day cares;
- Community centers for minors; and
- Senior centers.

Businesses in classification 6607 do not require membership fees as opposed to clubs in classification 6205 that charge a fee for membership.

Note: This classification may only be assigned to businesses such as adult family homes and assisted living facilities if they are operated as a separate enterprise. For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

Services provided include, but are not limited to:

- Age-specific activities;
- Crafts;
- Culturally specific activities;
- Drug prevention programs;
- Educational workshops;
- Food or beverage operations;
- Limited physical recreational activities; and
- Social interaction.

Exclusions:

- Adult family homes and assisted living facilities are classified in 6509.
- Clubs, N.O.C., such as fraternal organizations, are classified in 6205.
- Fitness centers and gymnasiums are classified in 6204.
- Municipal community centers are classified in the applicable municipal classification.
- Nursing homes are classified in 6108.
- YMCAs and boys/girls clubs are classified in 6203.

6607-03 Indoor playgrounds

Applies to:

Indoor playgrounds for children.

Playground areas include, but are not limited to:

- Ball bins;
- Interconnecting tubes;
- Ladders;
- Slides;
- Trampolines; and
- Water and/or air beds.

Video games may also be available on the premises but are often maintained by the game vendor.

Duties include, but are not limited to:

- Child day care service where parents can leave children at the playground for a specific period of time;
- Facilitating parties;
- Food or beverage operations;
- Janitorial cleaning and maintenance;
- Selling tickets; and
- Supervising the playground area.

Exclusions:

- Amusement parks, permanently located kiddie rides, and businesses which provide adult or family sports entertainment, which may include batting cages and miniature golf, are classified in 6208.
- Businesses providing gymnastic training to children, gyms, fitness and martial arts centers are classified in 6204.
- Child daycares not part of indoor playground operations are classified in 6103 and 6104.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6607, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6607, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6607, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-729, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-729, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-729, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-729, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-729, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-729, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6608 Classification 6608.

6608-00 Motion picture production

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the production of motion pictures.

Work activities often include constructing elaborate sets at the production sites and filming with cameras mounted on large booms.

Employments include, but are not limited to:

- Actors and entertainers;
- Camera and lighting personnel;
- Clerical office employees;

- Costume designers;
- Directors;
- Film editors;
- Makeup artists;
- Musicians;
- Producers;
- Sales personnel;
- Set builders;
- Set designers;
- Stunt personnel;
- Writers.

Exclusions:

- Video taping or production work conducted in a studio or on location for a television broadcasting company is classified in 4502.

***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).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6608, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 19-11-109, § 296-17A-6608, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6608, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-730, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-730, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-730, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-730, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-730, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6618 Classification 6618.

6618-00 Parimutuel horse racing: Special horse racing account (*used only by horse racing underwriter*)

This classification may *not* be assigned to any account and *no* claims may be charged to it. This classification is *solely* for the collection of fees assessed on horse owner licenses. The horse racing commission collects the fees from horse owners and deposits the money into the special horse racing account to help fund workers' compensation coverage for injured workers. (Payment of this fee is mandatory, but does not extend coverage to owners. Owners may apply for individual coverage.) The owners' fees are based on the percentage of a horse or horses they own, up to a maximum of $150.00.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6618, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6618, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73109, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-6620 Classification 6620.

6620-00 Entertainers, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or individuals providing entertainment of a strenuous nature for a fee, donation or free of charge. For classification purposes, strenuous entertainment includes activities such

as, but not limited to, dancing, skating, gymnastics, or performing stunts.

This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers, or musicians whose routines or performances are not of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

Special note: Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes entertainers 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 entertainers may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6620, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-73111, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73111, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. WSR 94-24-007, § 296-17-73111, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95.]

WAC 296-17A-6625 Classification 6625.

6625-00 Horse racing - Grooms and assistant trainers (major track) (to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to all licensed grooms and licensed assistant trainers employed by a licensed trainer. Coverage applies at a race track, and at a farm or training center. Duties anticipated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Cleaning stalls;
- Feeding and watering horses;
- Bandaging and applying tack;
- Applying topical dressings;
- Escorting horses to and from the track for racing;
- Entering horses to run;
- Saddling horses in the paddock for racing; and
- Supervising the other licensed employees of the trainer.

This classification excludes exercise riders, pony riders, and any other employee of the trainer.

Premiums are assessed based on each groom or assistant trainer employed in the coverage month, or on a per day basis. The daily rate is ten percent of the monthly rate. Premiums are paid monthly to the Washington horse racing commission.

If working at a farm or training center, coverage in this classification is limited to licensed duties only. Any other farm work must be covered in the appropriate agricultural classification.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

6625-01 Horse racing - Grooms and assistant trainers (nonprofit track) (to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to all licensed grooms and licensed assistant trainers employed by a licensed trainer. Coverage applies at a race track, and at a farm or training center. Duties anticipated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Cleaning stalls;
- Feeding and watering horses;
- Bandaging and applying tack;

• Applying topical dressings;
• Escorting horses to and from the track for racing;
• Entering horses to run;
• Saddling horses in the paddock for racing; and
• Supervising the other licensed employees of the trainer.

This classification excludes exercise riders, pony riders, and any other employee of the trainer.

Premiums are assessed based on each groom or assistant trainer employed in the coverage month, or on a per day basis. The daily rate is ten percent of the monthly rate. Premiums are paid monthly to the Washington horse racing commission.

If working at a farm or training center, coverage in this classification is limited to licensed duties only. Any other farm work must be covered in the appropriate agricultural classification.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-6625, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13.]

WAC 296-17A-6626 Classification 6626.

6626-00 Horse racing - Track (major track)
(to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to licensed exercise riders, licensed pony riders and any other licensed employee employed by a licensed trainer and working at a Washington race track during the race track's licensed race meet and periods of training. Duties anticipated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

• Leading/escorting a horse around the track during morning training;
• Escorting a horse from the saddling paddock to the starting gate during the post parade; escorting the horse from the track to the stable area after the running of the race;
• Saddling a race horse prior to a morning workout;
• Riding a race horse on the track during morning conditioning from a jog to a full-speed workout;
• Unsaddling the race horse and cleaning tack used following the morning workout.

This classification excludes all grooms, assistant trainers, and excludes exercise riders and pony riders working off the grounds of a Washington race track.

Premiums to cover licensed exercise riders, pony riders, and any other employee working for a licensed trainer on the grounds of a Washington race track will be assessed on the number of horses, per day, in a month a licensed trainer has horses on the grounds. The number of horses will include all horses of the trainer on the grounds. Premiums will be paid at the end of each month, or before the trainer leaves the track taking his/her horses.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

6626-01 Horse racing - Track (nonprofit track)
(to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to licensed exercise riders, licensed pony riders and any other licensed employee employed by a licensed trainer and working at a Washington race track during the race track's licensed race meet and periods of training. Duties anticipated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

• Leading/escorting a horse around the track during morning training;

• Escorting a horse from the saddling paddock to the starting gate during the post parade; escorting the horse from the track to the stable area after the running of the race;

• Saddling a race horse prior to a morning workout;

• Riding a race horse on the track during morning conditioning from a jog to a full-speed workout;

• Unsaddling the race horse and cleaning tack used following the morning workout.

This classification excludes all grooms, assistant trainers, and excludes exercise riders and pony riders working off the grounds of a Washington race track.

Premiums to cover licensed exercise riders, pony riders, and any other employee working for a licensed trainer on the grounds of a Washington race track will be assessed on the number of horses, per day, in a month a licensed trainer has horses on the grounds. The number of horses will include all horses of the trainer on the grounds. Premiums will be paid at the end of each month, or before the trainer leaves the track taking his/her horses.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-6626, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13.]

WAC 296-17A-6627 Classification 6627.

6627-00 Horse racing - Farm or training center (to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to licensed exercise riders and licensed pony riders employed by a licensed trainer and working off the grounds of a Washington race track, at a farm or training center, or at an out-of-state race track. Duties anticipated in this classification are licensed duties only and include, but are not limited to:

• Leading/escorting a horse around the farm or training center;

• Saddling a race horse prior to a workout;

• Riding a race horse on the farm or training center during conditioning from a jog to a full-speed workout;

• Unsaddling the race horse and cleaning tack used following the morning workout.

This classification excludes all grooms and assistant trainers, and excludes exercise riders and pony riders, and any other employee of a trainer working at a Washington race track.

Premiums will be based on the number of employees, per day, multiplied by the number of days in the month the trainer reports the employee working. Trainers must report the anticipated work days and hours of work each day at the start of the month.

If working at a farm or training center, coverage in this classification is limited to licensed duties only. Any other farm work must be covered in the appropriate agricultural classification.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-6627, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13.]

WAC 296-17A-6704 Classification 6704.

6704-00 Parking lot operations

Applies to:

Businesses operating parking lots for the temporary parking of customer vehicles in uncovered spaces.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Checking customers in and out;
- Collecting fees;
- Parking customer's vehicles at check-in and returning them to customer at check-out;
- Patrolling and monitoring the area for security purposes; and
- Providing shuttle service in connection with parking lot operations.

Parking lot operations in this classification do not provide service to the vehicles.

Exclusion:

- Parking/storage garages are classified in 3406.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6704, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6704, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-735, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-735, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-735, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-735, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6705 Classification 6705.

6705-00 Ski facilities

Applies to:

- Businesses operating facilities for:
  - Skiing such as downhill or cross country;
  - Snow tubing;
  - Snowmobiling; and
  - Wind board sailing.
- Businesses providing ski patrolling services.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting excursions;
- Operating artificial snow making machines, ski tows or lifts;
- Parking attendants;
- Snow compacting;
- Ski instruction;
- Ski patrolling; and
- Trail grooming.

Exclusions:

- Food and beverage services are classified in 3905;
- Ski instructors operating independent of the ski facility are classified in 6705-04;
- Ski rental and sales operations are classified in 6406;
- Overnight lodging facilities are classified in 4905;

• Ticket sales and collection personnel who work exclusively in an office environment or ticket sales booth and have no other duties in or about the employer's premises may be classified in 4904.

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

6705-03 Excursions - Outdoor recreational, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses providing outdoor recreational excursions and guide services that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Accompanying and guiding customers on excursions;
• Maintaining equipment;
• Providing course instruction; and
• Teaching first aid, survival skills, hygiene, navigation, and other courses in connection with outdoor activities.

Types of outdoor excursions include, but are not limited to:

• Backpacking;
• Camping;
• Fishing;
• Hiking;
• Horseback riding;
• Hunting;
• Mountain climbing;
• River rides;
• White water rafting; and
• Teaching survival skills.

Exclusions:

• Snow skiing excursions or wind board sailing instruction are classified in 6705-04.

6705-04 Ski instructors

Applies to:

Businesses providing instruction only in snow/water skiing, surf boarding, sailing and wind sail boarding.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Maintaining equipment;
• Providing appropriate equipment (skis, snowboards, canoes, etc.); and
• Teaching the technique.

Exclusions:

• Businesses that provide the full scope ski resort services, with or without ski instructors, are classified in 6705-00 subject to all appropriate exclusions; and
• Full service resorts or campgrounds, with or without instructors, are reported separately as applicable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6705, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 18-11-113, § 296-17A-6705, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6705, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-736, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-736, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-736, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), §

296-17-736, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-736, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-736, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-736, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-736, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-736, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6706 Classification 6706.

6706-01 Athletic teams: Operations and facilities

Note: As used in this classification, the term "player" and "athlete" have the same meaning.

Applies to:

Workers employed by all types of athletic teams who care for a team's athletes, their equipment, the playing field/stadium/arena, or operate facilities during games.

Worker occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Coaching staff and managers of amateur teams. However, when the only employees of an amateur sports team are coaching staff and standard exception employees, the team reports its coaching staff in classification 6103.

• Coaches and managers of professional and semiprofessional teams in the off-season only. Off-season follows the final competitive event. It begins after all athletes have left any premises used by their employer for player meetings, training, or practices, and continues until the time any of the players are assembled together again, by their employer, in preparation for the upcoming season.

• Announcers;
• Concessionaires;
• Janitors;
• Laundry workers;
• Mascots;
• Parking attendants;
• Scorekeepers;
• Security;
• Stadium lighting and sound technicians;
• Staff who maintain clubhouse/locker room and grounds;
• Trainers;
• Ushers.

Exclusions:

• Professional and semiprofessional athletes are classified in either 6707 or 6809;

• Coaches and managers for professional and semiprofessional teams during the season are classified in either 6707 or 6809;

• Referees, umpires, and other sports officials are classified in either 6707 or 6809;

• Ticket sales from office or booth with no other duties are classified in 4904;

• Businesses that own, or contract to maintain, a facility or stadium, but do not operate the facility for teams or sporting events are classified in 4910.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6706, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6706, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6706, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-737, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-737, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-737, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-737, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-737, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-737, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6707 Classification 6707.

6707-00 Football teams and other contact sports, N.O.C., such as wrestling, roller derbies, and the martial arts

Applies to:

Professional and semiprofessional football teams and other **contact** sports not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Contact sports include, but are not limited to:

- Football;
- Martial arts;
- Roller derbies; and
- Wrestling.

Occupations in this classification include:

- Athletes;
- Coaches;
- Managers; and
- Officials, such as referees.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours caring for the team, its equipment, and operating its facility are reported separately in classification 6706.
- Athletes, coaches, managers, and officials of professional **non-contact** sports are classified in 6809.
- Coaches and managers for amateur sports teams are classified in 6706.
- Officials for amateur sports events are classified in 6103.

6707-01 Hockey teams

Applies to:

Professional and semiprofessional **contact hockey teams**.

Occupations in this classification include:

- Athletes;
- Coaches;
- Managers; and
- Officials, such as referees.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours caring for the team, its equipment, and operating its facility are reported separately in classification 6706.
- Athletes, coaches, managers, and officials of professional **non-contact** sports are classified in 6809.

• Coaches and managers for amateur sports teams are classified in 6706.

• Officials for amateur sports events are classified in 6103.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6707, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6707, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6707, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-738, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-738, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-738, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-738, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-738, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 74-40, § 296-17-738, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-738, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6708 Classification 6708.

6708-01 Jockeys

Applies to jockeys riding horses in a race, or working with the horses in any way, during the dates of a scheduled race meet. Coverage during a race meet is through election of optional coverage and is to be reported at ten hours per mount per race or ten hours per day if not riding in a race. Coverage outside the dates of a race meet is mandatory. Jockeys will be considered exercise riders when employed by a trainer and/or owner at a time other than during the dates of a scheduled race meet and are then reportable in the classification that is appropriate for their job duties.

6708-02 Professional motor vehicle or watercraft race drivers

Applies to professional motor vehicle/water craft race drivers during a competition. Coverage during a competition is mandatory and is subject to a division of hours as provided in the general exclusion section of the general reporting rules.

When not driving during competition, hours worked are reportable as appropriate to the work being performed:

• Maintenance of a racing motor vehicle and/or pit crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Assembly of a racing motor vehicle which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; maintenance of a racing water craft and/or pit crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3414; assembly of a racing water craft which is to be reported separately in classification 2903, 3402 or 3511 as appropriate; and any other work usually done for this employer which is to be reported separately as appropriate to the employees usual job duties.

This classification excludes piloting an aircraft in a race which is to be reported separately in classification 6803 for a plane or 6801 for a hot air balloon.

Special note: Race car drivers are reported at actual hours for each race/heat.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-6708, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-6708, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority:

RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6708, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6708, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-739, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-739, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-739, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-739, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-10, § 296-17-739, filed 5/31/77; Order 74-40, § 296-17-739, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-739, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6709 Classification 6709.

6709-00 Sheltered workshops

Applies to persons with disabilities, including developmental disabilities, who are enrolled as employees of sheltered workshops. Classification 6709-00 applies regardless of the type of work performed. This classification also applies to *all* staff who operate sheltered workshops, even if the sheltered workshop also operates a work activity center, and to *all* staff who operate work activity centers.

This classification excludes people with the most severe disabilities, including people with developmental disabilities, who are enrolled in work activity centers who are to be reported separately in classification 7309.

***Special note*:** Sheltered workshops may also operate a work activity center at the same location or at a separate site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6709, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6709, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-740, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-740, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-740, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-740, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-740, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-740, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6801 Classification 6801.

6801-00 Airlines, scheduled - Flight crews

Applies to:

Members of flight crews employed by businesses operating scheduled airlines.

Scheduled airlines will have:

- Published fares;
- Definite dates;
- Routes; and
- Time for departure and arrivals.

Flight crews include, but are not limited to:

- Pilots;
- Co-pilots;

- Navigators; and
- Flight attendants.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for ground crews and ticket sellers who handle baggage are reported separately in 6802.

Ticket sellers, information and reservation clerks, and clerical personnel with duties and exposures to hazards limited to those described in classification 4904 may be reported separately in classification 4904.

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

6801-01 Hot air balloon - Flight crew

Applies to:

Members of flight crews employed by businesses operating hot air balloon rides.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for ground crews are reported separately in 6802.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6801, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6801, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-741, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-741, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-741, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-741, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-741, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6802 Classification 6802.

6802-00 Airlines, scheduled - Ground crew operations

Applies to:

Members of ground crews employed by businesses operating scheduled airlines.

Scheduled airlines will have:

- Published fares;
- Definite dates;
- Routes; and
- Time for departure and arrivals.

Ground crews include, but are not limited to:

- Baggage handlers;
- Ticket sellers who handle baggage; and
- Maintenance of the aircraft.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for flight crews are reported separately in 6801.

Ticket sellers, information and reservation clerks, and clerical personnel with duties and exposures to hazards limited to those described in classification 4904 may be reported separately in classification 4904.

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

6802-01 Hot air balloon - Ground crew operations

Applies to:

Ground crew operations of businesses operating hot air balloon rides.

Duties include, but are not limited to:

- Preparing the balloon for flight;
- Hooking the gondola to the balloon;
- Handling the tether lines; and
- Driving pick-up vehicle to landing site.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for flight crews are reported separately in 6801.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6802, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-742, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-742, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-742, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-742, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-742, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6803 Classification 6803.

6803-01 Flight instruction

Applies to flight instructors employed by establishments who provide flight instruction services. This classification applies only to the pilot operating or overseeing the aircraft during the flight lesson.

This classification excludes classroom flight instruction which is to be reported separately in classification 6103 and ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804.

6803-02 Private aircraft - Transportation of personnel in connection with the employer's business

Applies to members of a flight crew who operate private aircraft owned by a business and used for the transportation of company personnel in connection with the company's business. Aircraft operation is subject to the general exclusion section of the general rules which allows all other hours worked by these same personnel to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

This classification excludes ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804.

6803-04 Aircraft operations, N.O.C. and nonscheduled airlines - Flight crews

Applies to members of the flight crew for aircraft operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and flight crews employed by an employer operating a nonscheduled airline. Nonscheduled airlines, such as a charter service, do not have definite dates, routes, and times for departures and arrivals but make their services available to the public as needed. Operations not covered by another classification could include, but not be limited to, an aircraft used for skywriting/advertising, helicopter-assisted hoisting of large or heavy objects in connection with construction projects and helicopter-assisted removal of logs from a logging side.

This classification excludes ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804; establishments engaged in aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, and firefighting which are to be reported separately in classification 6903; logging ground crews of a helicopter logging operation which are to be reported separately in classification 5001; and clerical and ticket sellers with no other duties which may be reported separately in classification 4904.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6803, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-743, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-743, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-743, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-743, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-743, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-743, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6804 Classification 6804.

6804-00 Airport operations

Applies to establishments engaged in operating airports. This classification includes work such as, but not limited to, control tower operations, information clerks located at the airport, baggage handlers who load/unload planes, maintenance and janitorial personnel, porters (skycaps), security personnel, fuel attendants and fire department personnel.

This classification excludes clerical personnel and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6804-01 Aircraft ground crew operations, N.O.C.

Applies to ground crew operations of employers with aircraft operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes work such as, but not limited to, baggage/cargo handlers, mechanics, fuel handlers, and ticket sellers who also handle baggage.

This classification excludes all members of the flying crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6803 and clerical and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6804-02 Aircraft companies, sales or service agencies - Including aircraft sales personnel

Applies to establishments engaged as aircraft sales, rental or service agencies. This classification includes work such as, but not limited to, aircraft mechanical work, fueling aircraft, repair of electronic equipment in the airplane and personnel engaged in the sales/rental of aircraft including the routine preparation and maintenance.

This classification excludes in-flight demonstration of aircraft which is to be reported separately in classification 6803.

6804-03 Airlines, nonscheduled - Ground crew operations

Applies to all ground crew employees of establishments operating nonscheduled airlines. Ground crew operations include, but are not limited to, all baggage handlers, ticket sellers who handle baggage and maintenance of the aircraft.

This classification excludes members of the flight crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6803 and clerical and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6804-04 Aircraft: Remanufacture, rebuild, modification, conversion, or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in remanufacturing, rebuilding, modifying, converting or repairing aircraft, such as airplanes and helicopters, but that are not the original manufacture of the aircraft. These types of businesses are usually located adjacent to airports. Remanufacturing or rebuilding usually consists of taking a plane apart and replacing parts such as, but not limited to, exterior sheet metal, the frame, engines, windshields, landing gears and remodeling the inside of the aircraft. Modifying or converting an aircraft includes, but is not limited to, installation of conversion kits which convert an aircraft from gas power to turbine power, installation of larger fuel tanks to increase the range of the aircraft, and installation of more efficient engines. This classification includes the fabrication of component parts when performed by an employer subject to this classification, and the assembly of aircraft kits for a customer.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the original manufacture of the aircraft and establishments engaged in the manufacture of aircraft component parts which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification, and all flight testing of the aircraft which is to be reported separately in classification 6803.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6804, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-744, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-744, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-744, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-744, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-744, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; 73-22, § 296-17-744, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6809 Classification 6809.

6809-00 Baseball teams; professional and semiprofessional

Applies to:

Professional and semiprofessional baseball teams.

Occupations in this classification include:

- Athletes;
- Coaches;
- Managers; and
- Officials, such as referees.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours caring for the team, its equipment, and facility operations are reported separately in classification 6706.
- Athletes, coaches, managers, and officials of professional **contact** sports are classified in 6707.
- Coaches and managers for amateur sports teams are classified in 6706.
- Officials for amateur sports events are classified in 6103.

6809-01 Basketball teams; professional and semiprofessional

Applies to:

Professional and semiprofessional **basketball teams.**

Occupations in this classification includes:

- Athletes;
- Coaches;
- Managers; and
- Officials, such as referees.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours caring for the team, its equipment, and facility operations are reported separately in classification 6706.
- Athletes, coaches, managers, and officials of professional **contact** sports are classified in 6707.
- Coaches and managers for amateur sports teams are classified in 6706.
- Officials for amateur sports events are classified in 6103.

6809-02 Soccer teams and other noncontact sports teams N.O.C.; professional and semiprofessional

Applies to:

Professional and semiprofessional soccer teams and other **noncontact** sports teams not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Noncontact sports include, but are not limited to:

- Curling;
- Field hockey;
- Lacrosse;
- Skiing; and
- Soccer.

Occupations in this classification includes:

- Athletes;
- Coaches;
- Managers; and
- Officials, such as referees.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours caring for the team, its equipment, and facility operations are reported separately in classification 6706.
- Athletes, coaches, managers, and officials of professional **contact** sports are classified in 6707.
- Coaches and managers for amateur sports teams are classified in 6706.
- Officials for amateur sports events are classified in 6103.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6809, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6809, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6809, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-745, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-745, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-745, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-10, § 296-17-745, filed 5/31/77; Order 74-40, § 296-17-745, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-745, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6901 Classification 6901.

6901-00 Volunteers of state agencies, cities, counties, towns, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, or private nonprofit charitable organizations

Applies to:

• Volunteers of cities, counties, towns, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, or private nonprofit charitable organizations with medical aid coverage. Medical aid coverage is **optional** for volunteers of cities, counties, towns, special districts, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and private nonprofit charitable organizations.

• Volunteers of state agencies with medical aid coverage. Medical aid coverage is **mandatory** for volunteers of state agencies.

Exclusions:

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties and taxing districts that have elected medical aid only coverage are classified in 6906.

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, or Native American tribal councils that have elected full coverage are classified in 6905.

***Special note*:** See relevant rules, including WAC 296-17-925, 296-17-930, 296-17-935, and 296-17-35201 for reporting instructions and recordkeeping requirements. To elect coverage for qualified volunteers, employers or charitable organizations must submit a completed Application for Elective Coverage of Excluded Employments form to the department. State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firefighters covered by chapter 41.24 RCW, nor to emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

6901-01 Student volunteers, unpaid students

Applies to:

Student volunteers and/or unpaid students of employers that have elected medical aid coverage. Medical aid coverage is **optional** for student volunteers and/or unpaid students as defined in chapter 51.12 RCW.

A student volunteer is defined as a student who is:

• Currently enrolled in a public or private K-12 school or state public or private institution of higher education;

• Participating as a student volunteer in a program authorized by the school; and

• Performing duties for the employer without receiving wages for their volunteer services. Maintenance and reimbursement for actual expenses necessarily incurred in performing the assigned duties are not considered wages.

An unpaid student is defined as a student who is:

• Currently enrolled in a state public or private institution of higher education;

• Participating in an unpaid work-based learning program (including cooperative education, clinical experience, and internship programs) authorized by the school;

• Performing duties for the employer without receiving wages for their services; and

• Receiving credit towards completing the school program, certification, or degree from an institution of higher education. Maintenance and reimbursement for actual expenses necessarily incurred in

performing the assigned duties are not considered wages. Credit towards completing the school program, certification, or degree are not considered wages.

Exclusions:

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties and taxing districts that have elected medical aid only coverage are classified in 6906.

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, or Native American tribal councils that have elected full coverage are classified in 6905.

***Special note*:** See relevant rules, including WAC 296-17-925, 296-17-930, 296-17-935, and 296-17-35201 for reporting instructions and recordkeeping requirements. To elect coverage for qualified volunteers, employers must submit a completed Application for Elective Coverage of Excluded Employments form to the department. State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firefighters covered by chapter 41.24 RCW, nor to emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6901, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 16-18-085, § 296-17A-6901, filed 9/6/16, effective 10/7/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-746, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-746, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-746, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-746, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-746, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-746, filed 12/1/77; Order 75-28, § 296-17-746, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75.]

WAC 296-17A-6902 Classification 6902.

6902-02 Logging road: Construction or maintenance

Applies to:

Construction or maintenance of logging roads. For purposes of this classification logging roads are roads for which the basic use is to provide access into a timber or forest area and for the transporting of logs out of the area by truck.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Constructing roads on public or private land in connection with timber sales or logging, such as roads being constructed in accordance with the state department of natural resources or the United States Forest Service timber sales;

• Clearing and grading logging roads with a bulldozer;

• Paving with gravel, crushed rock, or large stones;

• Maintaining logging roads which is limited to keeping the road bed in good repair, such as regrading and fill to repair washouts and ruts.

Note: As a rule, these logging roads are built to support the weight of logging equipment and trucks, but not necessarily to handle speeds and volume of nonlogging traffic. These roads are not surfaced with asphalt or paved with concrete.

Exclusions:

• Felling of timber, bucking, and delimbing of all trees in the proposed roadway or adjacent shoulder and all other logging activities are classified in 5001;

• All excavation, land clearing, or grading as a part of roadway construction not in connection with a logging road is classified in 0101;

• Construction of asphalt roads is classified in 0210;

• Construction of concrete roads is classified in 0214;

• Mechanical roadside brushing or machine application of chemicals is classified in 5006; and

• Worker hours engaged in permanent shop or yard operations is reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions of WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met.

6902-03 Logging railroad: Construction or maintenance

Applies to:

Construction or maintenance of logging railroads. For purposes of this classification logging railroads are side tracks and spurs which feed into existing railroad main lines.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Constructing railroads on public or private land in connection with timber sales or logging, such as roads being constructed in accordance with the state department of natural resources or the United States Forest Service timber sales;

• Clearing and grading with a bulldozer;

• Laying dirt, rock, and ballast;

• Laying ties and track;

• Installing crossover frogs, switches, switch stands, switch mechanisms, and crossing planks as needed; and

• Maintaining logging railroads, which is limited to keeping the railroad line operational.

Exclusions:

• Falling of timber, bucking, and delimbing of all trees in the proposed roadway or adjacent shoulder, and all other logging activities are classified in 5001;

• Construction of railroad lines not in connection with a logging railroad is classified in 0101;

• Construction of logging roads are classified in 6902-02; and

• Worker hours engaged in maintenance and storage of equipment and material at a permanent yard or shop is reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions of WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6902, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25; WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-6902, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6902, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-747, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-747, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-747, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-747, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-747, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order

83-36), § 296-17-747, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-747, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.]

WAC 296-17A-6903 Classification 6903.

6903-03 Aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, or firefighting

Applies to:

Flying crew of businesses engaged in aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, and firefighting.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

Flight crew activities for low altitude release of:

- Agricultural chemicals;
- Fire retardant compound;
- Seeds;
- Water.

Exclusions:

- Aircraft ground crew operations are classified in 6804.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-6903, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-748, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-748, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-748, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-748, filed 11/30/76.]

WAC 296-17A-6904 Classification 6904.

6904-00 Salaried firefighters of cities or towns

Applies to salaried firefighters of cities and towns. Firefighters respond to fire alarms and other emergencies, control and extinguish fires, protect lives and property, and maintain firefighting equipment, administer first aid and artificial respiration to injured persons and those overcome by fire and smoke. They may inspect buildings for fire hazards and compliance with fire prevention ordinances and may issue citations to building owners listing the fire regulation violations to be corrected. This classification includes paramedics employed by fire departments.

See classifications 0803, 1301, 1507, 6901, 6905, and 6906 for other city or town operations.

***Special note*:** State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firemen covered by chapter 41.24 RCW and emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

6904-01 Salaried firefighters of counties and taxing districts

Applies to salaried firefighters of counties and taxing districts. Firefighters respond to fire alarms and other emergencies, control and extinguish fires, protect lives and property, and maintain firefighting equipment, administer first aid and artificial respiration to injured persons and those overcome by fire and smoke. They may inspect buildings for fire hazards and compliance with fire prevention ordinances and may issue citations to building owners listing the fire regulation violations to be corrected. This classification includes paramedics employed by fire departments.

See classifications 1301, 1501, 1507, 6901, 6905, and 6906 for other county and taxing district operations.

Special note: State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firemen covered by chapter 41.24 RCW and emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6904, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-749, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-749, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-749, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-27, § 296-17-749, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-749, filed 12/1/77.]

WAC 296-17A-6905 Classification 6905.

6905-00 Salaried law enforcement officers of cities and towns; Volunteer law enforcement officers, N.O.C.: Full coverage

Applies to salaried law enforcement officers of cities and towns and to volunteer law enforcement officers of cities and towns who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) for whom full coverage is *elected*. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the city or town has elected medical aid benefits only who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

See classifications 0803, 1301, 1404, 1501, 5305, 6901, and 6904, and for other city or town operations.

Special note: This coverage is *optional* for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect this coverage, the city or town must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all volunteer law enforcement officers must be included.

6905-01 Salaried law enforcement officers of counties and taxing districts; Volunteer law enforcement officers, N.O.C.: Full coverage

Applies to salaried law enforcement, detention, and correctional officers of counties and taxing districts and to volunteer law enforcement officers of counties and taxing districts who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) for whom full coverage is *elected*. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the county or taxing district has elected medical aid benefits only who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

See classifications 1301, 1404, 1501, 5305, 6901 and 6904, and for other city or town operations.

Special note: This coverage is *optional* for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect this coverage, the county or taxing district must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If

coverage is provided, all volunteer law enforcement officers must be included.

6905-02 Salaried law enforcement officers of Native American tribal councils; Volunteer law enforcement officers, N.O.C.: Full coverage

Applies to salaried law enforcement officers of Native American tribal councils and to volunteer law enforcement officers of Native American tribal councils who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) for whom full coverage is *elected*. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the Native American tribal council has elected medical aid benefits only who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

Special note: This coverage is *optional* for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect this coverage, the Native American tribal council must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all volunteer law enforcement officers must be included.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6905, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-750, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-750, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-750, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-750, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-750, filed 12/1/77.]

WAC 296-17A-6906 Classification 6906.

6906-00 Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities and towns - Medical aid only

Applies to:

Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities and towns that have elected coverage for medical aid only.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Arresting violators;
- Conducting criminal investigations;
- Directing traffic;
- Giving first aid;
- Guarding persons detained at the police station;
- Investigating disturbances of the peace;
- Patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, on foot or horseback;
- Preventing crimes; and
- Other similar activity conducted within the course of official duties.

Exclusions:

• Salaried law enforcement officers of cities and towns are classified in 6905.

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts or Native American tribal councils that have elected full coverage, are classified in 6905.

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies that have elected full coverage are classified in 7103.

• Student volunteers and/or unpaid students, as defined in chapter 51.12 RCW, of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, or Native American tribal councils that have elected medical aid coverage are classified in 6901.

• Student volunteers and/or unpaid students, as defined in chapter 51.12 RCW, of state agencies that must provide medical aid coverage are classified in 6901.

For other operations of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, or state government, see chapter 296-17A WAC classifications: 0803, 1301, 1501, 1507, 4902, 4906, 5305, 5306, 5307, 6901, 6904, 6905, 7103, and 7201.

Special note: Medical aid coverage is required for volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies. This coverage is optional for volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, and Native American tribal councils. To elect coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers, the city, town, county, taxing district, or Native American tribal council must submit a completed Application for Elective Coverage of Excluded Employments form to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all law enforcement officers must be included. See relevant rules, including WAC 296-17-925, 296-17-930, 296-17-935, and 296-17-35201 for reporting instructions and recordkeeping requirements.

6906-01 Volunteer law enforcement officers of counties, taxing districts and Native American tribal councils - Medical aid only

Applies to:

Volunteer law enforcement officers of counties, taxing districts, and Native American tribal councils that have elected coverage for medical aid only.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Arresting violators;

• Conducting criminal investigations;

• Directing traffic;

• Giving first aid;

• Guarding persons detained at the police station;

• Investigating disturbances of the peace;

• Patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, on foot or horseback;

• Preventing crimes; and

• Other similar activity conducted within the course of official duties.

Exclusions:

• Salaried law enforcement officers of counties, taxing districts, and Native American tribal councils are classified in 6905.

• Salaried law enforcement officers of state agencies are classified in 7103.

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts or Native American tribal councils that have elected full coverage are classified in 6905.

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies that have elected full coverage are classified in 7103.

• Student volunteers and/or unpaid students, as defined in chapter 51.12 RCW, of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, or Native American tribal councils that have elected medical aid coverage are classified in 6901.

• Student volunteers and/or unpaid students, as defined in chapter 51.12 RCW, of state agencies that must provide medical aid coverage are classified in 6901.

For other operations of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, or state government, see chapter 296-17A WAC classifications: 0803, 1301, 1501, 1507, 4902, 4906, 5305, 5306, 5307, 6901, 6904, 6905, 7103, and 7201.

Special note: Medical aid coverage is required for volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies. This coverage is optional for volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, and Native American tribal councils. To elect coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers, the city, town, county, taxing district, or Native American tribal council must submit a completed Application for Elective Coverage of Excluded Employments form to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all law enforcement officers must be included. See relevant rules, including WAC 296-17-925, 296-17-930, 296-17-935, and 296-17-35201 for reporting instructions and recordkeeping requirements.

6906-02 Volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies - Medical aid only

Applies to:

Volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies that have not elected full coverage.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Arresting violators;

• Conducting criminal investigations;

• Directing traffic;

• Giving first aid;

• Guarding persons detained at the police station;

• Investigating disturbances of the peace;

• Patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, on foot or horseback;

• Preventing crimes; and

• Other similar activity conducted within the course of official duties.

Exclusions:

• Salaried law enforcement officers.

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts or Native American tribal councils that have elected full coverage are classified in 6905.

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies that have elected full coverage are classified in 7103.

• Student volunteers and/or unpaid students as defined in chapter 51.12 RCW of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, or Native

American tribal councils that have elected medical aid coverage, or for whom state agencies must provide coverage, are classified in 6901.

For other operations of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, or state government, see chapter 296-17A WAC classifications: 0803, 1301, 1501, 1507, 4902, 4906, 5305, 5306, 5307, 6901, 6904, 6905, 7103, and 7201.

Special note: This coverage is required for volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies. This coverage is optional for volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, and Native American tribal councils. To elect coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers, the city, town, county, taxing district, or Native American tribal council must submit a completed Application for Elective Coverage of Excluded Employments form to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all law enforcement officers must be included. See relevant rules, including WAC 296-17-925, 296-17-930, 296-17-935, and 296-17-35201 for reporting instructions and recordkeeping requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 22-21-117, § 296-17A-6906, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23; WSR 17-11-120, § 296-17A-6906, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 16-18-085, § 296-17A-6906, filed 9/6/16, effective 10/7/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-751, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-751, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-751, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-751, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-751, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-751, filed 12/1/77.]

WAC 296-17A-6907 Classification 6907.

6907-01 Household furnishings moving and storage

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in moving or storage of household goods and furnishings.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Packing and unpacking household goods/furnishings;
- Loading and unloading household goods/furnishings;
- Transporting household goods/furnishings from one residence to another, may be intrastate or interstate;
- Temporary storage of household goods/furnishings in warehouse.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Laborers;
- Moving van drivers;
- Packing personnel;
- Truck mechanics;
- Warehouse personnel.

Exclusions:

- Intrastate and/or interstate delivery of nonhousehold furnishings are classified in either classification 1101 or 1102, as applicable;

• Warehouses not used for the temporary storage of household furnishings, are classified in the appropriate warehouse classification; and

• Businesses providing moving and assembly of office furniture and modular work stations, are classified in classification 2002-13.

Special note: Businesses subject to this classification are to report actual hours worked for each driver. However, the hours are to be capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. Detailed information can be found in the general audit rule covering the trucking industry and in RCW 51.12.095.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6907, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-6907, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6907, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-752, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-752, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-752, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-27, § 296-17-752, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78.]

WAC 296-17A-6908 Classification 6908.

6908-02 Lightweight paper products, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to:

• Businesses manufacturing lightweight paper products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.).

• Businesses engaged as paper rewinders or paper converters. Businesses that purchase large rolls of premanufactured paper from outside sources, then cut, rewind, or "remanufacture" them into smaller or narrower rolls. They sometimes refer to themselves as "paper wholesalers," but they are performing more "manufacturing" work than what is allowed in classification 6407 for wholesale stores. The machinery used for this type of cutting and rewinding is the same as that used by manufacturers of lightweight paper products, who also cut, wind, and rewind paper from large rolls onto smaller rolls.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

• Blueprint paper;
• Calculation tape;
• Carbon paper;
• Computer paper;
• Crepe paper;
• Envelopes;
• File folders;
• Note pads;
• Stationery;
• Typewriter ribbon.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

• File folder or stationery-weight paper;
• Clasps;
• Coating liquids and ink;
• Glue;
• String.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Balers;
- Die cutters and other cutting equipment;
- Embossers;
- Folding, punching, and drilling machines;
- Forklifts;
- Glue applicators;
- Packing machinery;
- Printing presses;
- Shredders;
- Sheeters;
- Slitters;
- Trimmers;
- Winders/rewinders.

Exclusion:

- Paper manufacturing is classified in 2401.

6908-03 Paper bag, movers packing pads, and wallpaper: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing paper bags of all sizes, movers packing pads, wrapping paper, and wallpaper.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Bubble wrap;
- Foam;
- Glue;
- Ink;
- Paper;
- Plastic wrap;
- String;
- Tape.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Bag making machines;
- Balers;
- Die cutters or other cutting machinery;
- Embossing machines;
- Forklifts;
- Glue applicators;
- Packing machines;
- Perforating or embossing machines;
- Printing presses;
- Sewing machines;
- Shredders;
- Slitters;
- Winders/rewinders.

Exclusions:

- Manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber, corrugated boxes, or other heavy-grade paper products is classified in 2401;
- Corrugating, laminating, oiling, or coating of paper is classified in 2401;
- Manufacture of plastic bags is classified in 3510;
- Manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) and textile bags or sacks, are classified in 3708 or 3802 as applicable.

6908-05 Paper box - Noncorrugated: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing boxes, or partitions for boxes, from lightweight, noncorrugated cardboard.

Boxes or box partitions manufactured to package products that include, but are not limited to:

- Cigars;
- Clothing or other soft goods;
- Games;
- Prepared foods;
- Stationery;
- Wine.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Cardboard (chipboard);
- Glue;
- Ink;
- Plastic film;
- Resin;
- Staples;
- Tape.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Balers;
- Box-making machines;
- Bundlers;
- Cutting machines;
- Forklifts;
- Laminators;
- Printing presses;
- Sheeters;
- Shredders;
- Slitters;
- Slotters;
- Unitizers;
- Winders and rewinders.

Exclusions:

- Manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber, corrugated boxes, or other heavy-grade paper products is classified in 2401;
- Corrugating, laminating, oiling, or coating paper is classified in 2401.

6908-06 Single or double-ply paper products: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing single or double-ply paper products.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Florist papers;
- Handmade items;
- Napkins;
- Shredded or crimped packaging material;
- Surgical gowns;
- Table or shelf covers;
- Tissue;
- Towels.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Glue;

- Plastic or cellophane lining;
- Single or double-ply paper;
- Tape.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting tables;
- Folding machines;
- Forklifts;
- Gluing machines;
- Paper crimping machinery;
- Winders and rewinders.

Exclusion:

- Paper manufacturing is classified in 2401.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-6908, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6908, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-753, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-753, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-753, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-753, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-753, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-753, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-17-753, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78.]

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 treat-

ment 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-75301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-75301, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-75301, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-7002 Classification 7002.

7002-00 Department of Energy contract

Applies to establishments that have contracted with the department of energy at DOE's nuclear facilities within the state of Washington to operate, construct or service the nuclear site. At present, the only site covered by this contract is at Richland. These contractors can be identified by the assignment of account number 000,100-xx with each contractor given a separate subaccount. The coverage provided by this classification is usually for the possibility of workers being exposed to nuclear radiation although the coverage applies to any type of on-the-job injury. Benefits for injured workers covered under this contract are paid from a special fund which DOE pays into to cover all industrial insurance and medical aid payments made to or in behalf of the injured workers and/or their beneficiaries. The premium paid by the contractors to labor and industries is limited to the supplemental pension premium assessment.

Special note: This classification is used to administer the DOE contract and collect supplemental pension fund premiums.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-75303, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-7100 Classification 7100.

7100-00 Exempt limited liability company members, N.O.C.

Applies to members of a limited liability company exempt from mandatory coverage under RCW 51.12.020(13) who have elected optional coverage, and perform *only* administrative, clerical and outside sale duties. Any LLC member electing optional coverage who performs duties directly related to the operational activities of the company must be reported in the basic classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Under no circumstances is classification 4904 to be assigned to any exempt member of a limited liability company. Any member of a limited liability company who has elected optional coverage and is engaged exclusively in outside sales is to be reported separately in classification 6303 if they meet all the standard exception requirements for classification 6303 detailed in WAC 296-17-31018.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-7100, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7100, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. WSR 99-24-055, § 296-17-75306, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99.]

WAC 296-17A-7101 Classification 7101.

7101-00 Corporate officers, N.O.C.

Applies to executive officers of a corporation who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and for whom optional coverage has been elected. This is a standard exception classification as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications. To qualify for this section, a corporate officer must:

- Be exempt from mandatory coverage pursuant to RCW 51.12.020(8);
- Not be exposed to the operative hazard of the business; and
- Not directly supervise workers who are exposed to the operative hazard of the business.

Officers who are exposed to the operative hazard, or who directly supervise workers who are exposed to the operative hazard, must be reported in the basic classification applicable to the work performed.

Special note: Exempt officers can never be reported in classification 4904. Exempt officers who have elected optional coverage and are engaged exclusively in outside sales are reported in classification 6303 if they meet all the standard exception requirements for classification 6303 detailed in WAC 296-17-31018.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-7101, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-7101, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-754, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-754, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-754, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-754, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-7103 Classification 7103.

7103-00 State government - Law enforcement officers, N.O.C.

Applies to any state employees, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order, and who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). State agencies assigned this classification include, but are not limited to, department of agriculture, department of natural resources, utility and transportation commission, Washington state gambling commission, Washington state liquor control board, and the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

This classification excludes any state employees N.O.C. who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-01 State government - Law enforcement officers - State patrol

Applies to employees of the Washington state patrol, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any state patrol employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-03 State government - Law enforcement officers - Guards or correctional officers

Applies to employees of the department of corrections, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any department of corrections employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-05 State government - Law enforcement officers - Lottery officers

Applies to employees of the lottery commission, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any lottery commission employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-06 State government - Law enforcement officers - Fish and wildlife officers

Applies to employees of the department of fish and wildlife, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any department of fish and wildlife employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-756, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-756, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-756, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-756, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-756, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-756, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7104 Classification 7104.

7104-01 Temporary staffing services: Administrative office personnel

This classification applies to employees such as, but not limited to, clerical office, payroll, accounting, human resource managers, data processing, and outside sales personnel of the temporary staffing company who work in the administrative or branch offices of a temporary staffing company.

This classification excludes all other employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to work for a client customer. Temporary staffing employees who are assigned to work in the client customer's administrative or clerical office are to be reported separately in classification 7105.

Note: This classification also applies to an employment agency's administrative office when conducted in connection with a temporary staffing company operation.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-757, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-757, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-757, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-757, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-757, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW

51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-757, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7105 Classification 7105.

7105-01 Temporary staffing services: Office support services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged wholly in office work for the client customer. This classification includes occupations such as, but not limited to, clerks, typists, receptionists, secretaries, accountants, actuaries, attorneys, bank tellers, bookkeepers, word processors, data entry operators, computer programmers, drafters, designers, graphic artists, technical writers, technical illustrators, design engineers, library assistants, telemarketers, dispatchers, prepress work for printers, collating by hand such as in a bindery, and mail clerks who do not operate equipment. Employees subject to this classification are not required to be physically located in the client customer's clerical office. The test is whether they perform clerical office duties as described in WAC 296-17-31018(2). Employees who perform clerical office duties described in this classification are not required to be assigned classifications 7106 through 7122. A division of worker hours is not permitted between this classification and any other classification.

Note: This classification excludes temporary staffing employees assigned to a client customer whose duties include operation of equipment such as, but not limited to, mail stuffing and sorting equipment, and collating machines who are to be reported separately in classification 7109-01.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-758, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-758, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-758, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-758, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-758, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-758, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-758, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-758, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-758, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7106 Classification 7106.

7106-01 Temporary staffing services: Retail or wholesale store operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in activities related to a store operation as opposed to a warehouse or repackaging operation. Activities may include a combination of clerical type duties and those that require minimal physical lifting. This classification includes occupations such as, but not

limited to, cashiers, stockers, beauticians, gift wrappers, buyers, product demonstrators, booth aids, models, outside sales persons, and inventory takers. This classification excludes employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer to work in an adjacent storage area such as a lumber or building material yard of a home improvement center or a masonry dealer are to be reported separately in classification 7114.

Note: For the purpose of this classification, inventory services covered by this classification is limited to those services provided to a client company when performed in a retail/wholesale store.

All other inventory employees are to be reported separately in classification 7114-00 provided they do not operate equipment or machinery.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-759, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-759, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-759, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-759, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-759, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-759, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-759, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-759, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-759, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-759, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7107 Classification 7107.

7107-01 Temporary staffing services: Retail bakery, restaurant, or food preparation; musicians or entertainers

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in activities such as, but not limited to, baking, cooking, food preparation, waiting and busing tables, and dishwashing. This classification also includes musician and entertainment employees assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7107, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-760, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-760, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-760, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-760, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-760, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-760, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-760, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-760, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-760, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR

79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-760, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7108 Classification 7108.

7108-01 Temporary staffing services: Warehouse operations including incidental packaging and repackaging of goods

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer who are engaged in operating a storage or distribution warehouse for dry goods such as, but not limited to, clothing, fabric, yarn and shoes; or houseware items such as glassware (bowls, vases, bottles), linens and china; or books, computer discs, bulk film, cassette tapes, records, and pharmaceutical preparations. Employees assigned to this classification may be involved in incidental repackaging of products described in this classification when they are performed in a storage or distribution warehouse covered by this classification.

Note: This classification excludes all employees who do assembly work; all employees who are involved in freight/material handling of hard goods such as, but not limited to, wood, metal, plate glass, plastic, or masonry products; and all employees assigned to a client customer engaged in any manufacturing or processing operation even though the employees' duties are limited to shipping and receiving activities of products covered by this classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-761, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-761, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-761, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-761, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-761, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-761, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-761, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-761, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-761, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7109 Classification 7109.

7109-01 Temporary staffing services: Electronic, precision, and scientific equipment assembly; nonfield technician services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in the assembly of electronic or biomedical equipment or engaged in printing and bindery work and temporary staffing employees assigned to work in a client company's mail room and who as a part of their duties operate bindery, labeling, mailing or sorting machines. This classification includes, but is not limited to, electronic assemblers, electro-mechanical assemblers, quality control inspectors, test technicians, kit pullers, storekeepers, upholsterers, seamstresses, tailors, laboratory technicians, printers, offset opera-

tors, lead typesetters, mail clerks who operate equipment, and bindery workers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7109, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-762, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-762, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-762, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-762, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-762, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-762, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7110 Classification 7110.

7110-00 Temporary staffing services: Field engineer and field technician services; parking lot attendants, N.O.C.

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in duties away from the customers' premises and who are providing field engineering, field technician services, traffic counters, and surveying services, telephone installation and service within buildings, vending machine service, and to parking lot or garage attendants, weigh scale attendants, and service station attendants (other than mechanics). This classification also includes employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to a client company to wash or detail rental cars, provide lot services such as moving cars or checking rental agreements and drivers who move rental or customer cars from one lot to another.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7110, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76201, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-76201, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76201, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7111 Classification 7111.

7111-00 Temporary staffing services: Health care, medical laboratory, quality control services, testing laboratories, N.O.C.; homemaker services and home health care services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer who are engaged in health care services. This classification includes employments such as, but not limited to, therapists, nurses, nurses

aides, physicians, dental hygienists, laboratory technicians, and assistants who work at a health care facility or at the home of the patient.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7111, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76202, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-76202, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76202, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7112 Classification 7112.

7112-00 Temporary staffing services: Agricultural operations; animal care

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any aspects of agricultural operations such as field crops, livestock, stables, dairies, nurseries, and greenhouses. This classification contemplates all agricultural employments including the operation of power driven farm machinery or equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7112, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7112, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76203, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76203, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76203, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7113 Classification 7113.

7113-00 Temporary staffing services: Janitorial, plant or facility supplemental maintenance, excluding machinery and grounds keeping services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in janitorial work, building preoccupancy cleanup, plant or facility maintenance, and/or grounds maintenance work on an existing landscape. Grounds keeping work contemplated by this classification means, but is not limited to, mowing lawns, pruning shrubs, and weeding, as compared to new landscape construction work. This classification includes landscape workers involved exclusively in hand labor work such as raking, digging, using a wheelbarrow to haul soil, beauty bark or decorative rock, whether performed as maintenance of existing landscape or new landscape work.

This classification excludes employees engaged in cleaning exterior windows, cleaning and removing debris or building material, and construction of new landscapes such as, but not limited to, clearing of land, installation of underground sprinkler systems, moving boulders, who are to be reported separately in classification 7118; and employees engaged in removing trees who are to be reported separately in classification 7121, and machinery maintenance which is to be reported

in classification 7117. A division of worker hours is not permitted between this classification and any other classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7113, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7113, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76204, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76204, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-76204, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76204, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7114 Classification 7114.

7114-00 Temporary staffing services: Warehouse operations, N.O.C. including incidental assembly work; inventory takers, N.O.C.

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer who are engaged in warehousing or distribution operations N.O.C. Products may include, but are not limited to, tires, mattresses, furniture, appliances, bricks, lumber, window sashes, bicycles, lawn and garden tools, lawn mowers, canned goods, beverages, pipe and wire. Employees assigned to this classification may do some assembly work such as, but not limited to, putting doors on cabinets and putting pedals, seats and handlebars on bicycles. Assembly work may involve the use of hand held tools to assemble goods. This classification contemplates that temporary staffing employees working in these warehouse operations may use hand trucks, powered and nonpowered pallet jacks and forklifts for freight handling. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to a client customer to do inventory work not covered by another classification; and to employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work in a client customer's home improvement center, building supply center, masonry store, pipe dealer or similar business's storage yard or warehouse.

This classification excludes all employees assigned to work at a client customer's manufacturing, processing or production plant even though the employees do not operate equipment. A division of worker hours is not permitted between this classification and any other classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7114, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76205, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76205, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-76205, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76205, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7115 Classification 7115.

7115-00 Temporary staffing services: Cannery, bottling or food processing and manufacturing operations

This classification applies all to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in cannery, bottling or food processing operations such as, but not limited to, canning, freezing, or dehydrating, or in packing fresh fruits or vegetables. Cooking or otherwise preparing food prior to processing or packing is included in this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7115, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7115, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76206, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76206, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76206, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7116 Classification 7116.

7116-00 Temporary staffing services: Flagging services by specialty contractor for public utility line construction

This classification applies to specialty (nonconstruction) contractors that are providing flagging services on public utility, power, water, or gas line construction projects. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to provide flagging services on a temporary basis to a public utility company (nonconstruction contractor) during the construction or extension of overhead or underground power, water, or gas lines.

This classification excludes employees of construction contractors who perform flagging duties who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work the construction contractor is performing.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7116, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76207, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76207, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-76207, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76207, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7117 Classification 7117.

7117-00 Temporary staffing services: Manufacturing operations, N.O.C.; specialty trades

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer engaged in a variety of manufacturing and processing operations. This classification includes employees who may operate power driven equipment or machinery such as, but not limited to, forklifts, table saws, drill presses, industrial packaging and processing equipment or machinery N.O.C. This classification includes occupations such as, but not limited to, machinists, mechanics, welders, tool and die makers, cabinet makers, painters, and fabricators. This classification also includes employees of a temporary staffing company who work in the specialty trades of plumbing, electrical wiring, or sheet metal work ei-

ther at a plant or a construction site. Businesses or industries contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, cabinet shops, wood products manufacturers, plastic goods manufacturers, fiberglass goods manufacturers, glass manufacturers, foundries, metal goods manufacturers, brick, cement or masonry products manufacturers; lumber remanufacturers, amusement parks, sign painting shops, and laundries, but does not apply to shake or shingle mills.

This classification excludes all employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work for a client customer at a construction site except the specialty trades described above. This classification also excludes employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to work in maritime trades subject to Washington workers' compensation laws who are to be reported separately in classification 7120.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7117, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7117, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76208, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76208, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76208, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7118 Classification 7118.

7118-00 Temporary staffing services: Flagging services by specialty nonconstruction contractor, N.O.C.; construction employments, N.O.C.

This classification applies to specialty nonconstruction contractors that are providing flagging services not covered in classification 7116. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any aspect of construction work such as, but not limited to, road construction, new landscape work, N.O.C., nonagricultural tree topping and nonagricultural tree pruning, underground or overhead utility lines, fence erection, metal erection and installation of signs or lighting. This classification further includes the operation of equipment, machinery, and tools by temporary staffing employees covered by this classification, and to temporary staffing employees assigned to perform security and flagging services for a client customer who are not covered by another classification.

This classification does not apply to employees of construction contractors who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work the construction contractor is performing; employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to a client customer engaged in tree removal services who are to be reported separately in classification 7121; or to employees of a temporary staffing company who are working in the specialty trades of plumbing, electrical wiring, or sheet metal work for a client customer who are to be reported separately in classification 7117.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7118, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76209, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76209, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-76209, filed

5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76209, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7119 Classification 7119.

7119-00 Temporary staffing services: Commercial vehicle operations, N.O.C.; sawmill operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in commercial vehicle operations such as, but not limited to, driving truck for a moving or storage company, driving garbage collection trucks, driving pilot cars, driving delivery vehicles, driving buses or driving taxis. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any aspect of sawmill work such as, but not limited to, operating machinery, grading lumber, or sorting and stacking lumber.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7119, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76210, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76210, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76210, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7120 Classification 7120.

7120-00 Temporary staffing services: Hazardous waste handling; maritime employments

This classification applies to all employees N.O.C., of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in hazardous waste handling operations. This classification also applies to all employees N.O.C., of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in maritime operations subject to Washington workers' compensation laws, including diving or subaqueous work.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7120, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76211, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76211, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76211, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7121 Classification 7121.

7121-00 Temporary staffing services: Logging; tree removal service; stump grinding services; shake or shingle mills; aircraft flight crew members

This classification applies to all employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any phase of logging or aircraft operations or who are assigned to work in shake or shingle mills, includ-

ing equipment or machinery operators related to industries subject to this classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7121, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-76212, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76212, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76212, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76212, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7122 Classification 7122.

7122-00 Temporary staffing services: Laborers and nonmachine operators, N.O.C., for manufacturing and processing operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged as a laborer or nonmachine operator of manufacturing and processing operations. Businesses or industries contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, cabinet shops, wood products manufacturers, plastic goods manufacturers, fiberglass goods manufacturers, glass manufacturers, foundries, metal goods manufacturers, brick, cement or masonry products manufacturers; lumber remanufacturers, amusement parks, sign painting shops, and laundries, but does not apply to shake or shingle mills.

This classification excludes all employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work for a client customer at a construction site or in any phase of construction. This classification also excludes employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work for a client customer performing work as a machine operator or skilled craftsman for manufacturing and processing operations who are to be reported separately in classification 7117.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7122, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76213, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7200, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-76240, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-7201, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-763, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR

06-12-075, § 296-17-763, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-763, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-763, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-763, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-763, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-763, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-763, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

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.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7202, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-7202, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-764, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-764, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-764, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-764, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-764, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-764, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-764, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-7203, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7203, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-765, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-765, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-765, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 84-12-048 (Order 84-12), § 296-17-765, filed 6/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-765, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-765, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-7204 Classification 7204.

7204-00 Preferred workers

Applies to "preferred workers" as certified by the department of labor and industries chapter 296-16 WAC and employers qualified according to chapter 296-16 WAC. The type of work performed by the preferred worker has no bearing on the assignment of this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-7204, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-766, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-766, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-766, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-766, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-7205 Classification 7205.

Life and rescue - Emergency workers

Applies to employees of nongovernmental employers provided in response to a request for assistance by a state or local official in the "life and rescue phase" of a declared emergency. This classification is only applicable for reporting the exposures (worker hours and claims) of nongovernmental employees occurring during this phase of the declared emergency. The phrase "life and rescue phase" is defined in RCW 51.16.220 as being the first seventy-two hours after a natural or man-made disaster has occurred. To qualify for this special classification, 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 pri-

vate sector employers to assist in locating and rescuing disaster survivors.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-7205, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7205, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-76601, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06.]

WAC 296-17A-7301 Classification 7301.

7301-00 Farms: Dairy

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the raising of dairy cattle for the purpose of milk production.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

- Tending;
- Feeding animals;
- Raising crops for feed;
- Erecting or mending fences;
- Breeding;
- Milking;
- Transporting animals to or from market;
- Artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of employer subject to this classification;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

- Contractors hired by farm to install, repair, or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

- A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls or barns, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and
- Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

- Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
- Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-7301, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-772, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-772, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-772, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-772, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-7302 Classification 7302.

7302-00 Farms: Livestock

Animal stud service

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the raising of cattle, pigs, and horses for sale to others.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Tending;
• Feeding;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Breeding animals;
• Transporting animals to or from market;
• Artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

7302-02 Riding academies

Applies to:

Establishments engaged as riding academies which offer services such as, but not limited to, instruction on riding horses, the care of animals, and the rental of horses.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Tending;
• Feeding animals;
• Training animals;
• Cleaning stalls and barn area;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Breeding animals;
• Artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

7302-03 Boarding and/or training stables for pleasure or show horses

Applies to:

Establishments that board and/or train pleasure or show horses for others.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Tending;
• Feeding animals;
• Cleaning stalls and barn areas;
• Training animals;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

7302-04 Centers or trainers for race horses - Unlicensed by WHRC

Applies to:

Establishments or individuals who train race horses for others, but who are not licensed as trainers or training centers by the Washington horse racing commission.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Tending;
• Feeding animals;
• Cleaning stalls and barn areas;
• Training animals;
• Raising crops for feed;

• Erecting or mending fences;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Individuals or centers that train nonrace horses (report in classification 7302-03); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-7302, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-7302, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-773, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-773, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-773, filed 5/31/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-773, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-773, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-773, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-7307 Classification 7307.

7307-00 Farms: Christmas tree

Wholesale Christmas tree operations

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating Christmas tree farms.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new trees;
• Planting trees;
• Fertilizing;
• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Harvesting;
• Baling;
• Packing;
• Delivering trees;

• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

***Note*:** If the conditions in classification 4805-09 have been met, retail tree sales conducted at a farm location, as in the case of a U-cut tree operation, or at a seasonal sales lot away from the farm may be reported separately. Establishments assigned to classification 4805-09 should report hours in that classification only during the fourth quarter of each year since these sales are confined to the Christmas season.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

***Special note*:** Special care should be exercised when assigning classification 7307-00, as work covered by classification 5004 is similar in nature.

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as planting trees, pruning, or harvesting; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

7307-01 Tree farms, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating tree farms not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, cottonwood tree farms.

Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Preparing soil for new trees;
• Planting trees;
• Fertilizing;
• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Harvesting of trees (report separately in the appropriate logging classification based on the method of harvest); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

What is a farm labor contractor?

• A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as planting trees, pruning or harvesting; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-7307, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7307, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-777, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-777, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-777, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-777, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-777, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-777, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-7308 Classification 7308.

7308-02 Animal shelters or services, dog pounds and humane societies

Applies to:

• Businesses operating privately or publicly funded animal shelters/services, dog pounds, or humane societies, which care for lost or unwanted animals or animals that have been placed for adoption.

• Businesses conducting dog obedience classes that are not in connection with kennels or pet breeding establishments.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Catching or controlling animals;
• Cleaning;
• Feeding;
• Grooming;
• Euthanasia;
• Investigating incidents such as animal bites and animal abuse;
• Veterinary care.

Exclusions:

• Pet breeding/boarding kennels are classified in 7308-05;
• Pet grooming parlors are classified in 7308-03;
• Pet stores are classified in 7308-04.

7308-03 Pet grooming parlors

Applies to:

Businesses providing pet grooming services, either at the groomer's shop or at the customer's location with the use of a vehicle equipped with the necessary supplies.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Bathing;
• Brushing;
• Clipping nails;
• Combing;
• Dipping to control fleas;

• Drying;
• Incidental sale of pet products such as collars, shampoos, and pet clothing;
• Depending on the length of their stay, animals may also be fed, watered, and placed in kennels until their owners pick them up.

Exclusions:
• Animal shelters, dog pounds, and humane societies are classified in 7308-02;
• Pet breeding/boarding kennels are classified in 7308-05;
• Pet stores, N.O.C. are classified in 7308-04.

7308-04 Pet stores, N.O.C.

Applies to:
Pet stores not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Stores in this classification sell:
• Aquariums and related supplies;
• Birds;
• Cages;
• Cats;
• Collars;
• Dogs;
• Fish;
• Flea, tick, and worm treatments;
• Pet food;
• Pet toys;
• Reptiles;
• Shampoos;
• Snakes;
• Travel carriers;
• Turtles;
• Vaccination equipment;
• Incidental pet grooming performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Exclusions:
• Animal shelters, dog pounds, and humane societies are classified in 7308-02;
• Pet breeding/boarding kennels are classified in 7308-05;
• Pet grooming parlors are classified in 7308-03;
• Stores which sell pet food only, but do not sell pets, are classified in 6403;
• Stores which sell pets such as tropical fish, birds or reptiles, *but do not sell cats and dogs*, are classified in 6406.

7308-05 Pet breeding and boarding kennels

Applies to:
Businesses primarily boarding pets while their owners are away from home, or boarding pets for others in connection with a breeding service.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:
• Breeding;
• Cleaning kennels;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Erecting or maintaining kennels;
• Feeding;
• Grooming;

• Sheltering;
• Tending;
• Veterinary services when performed by an employer subject to this classification;
• Incidental sale of animals, animal grooming, or care supplies when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:
• Pet grooming parlors are classified in 7308-03;
• Contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures are classified in the applicable construction classification.

Special notes: The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as feeding animals, grooming, and cleaning kennels. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm or business with which they are contracting.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 23-23-155, § 296-17A-7308, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7308, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-778, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-778, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-778, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-778, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-778, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.]

WAC 296-17A-7309 Classification 7309.

7309-00 Work activity centers

Applies only to the people with the most severe disabilities, and to people with developmental disabilities whose handicaps are so severe as to make their productivity inconsequential, and who are included on the center's certificate for special minimum wage issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

This classification excludes:
• *All* staff who operate work activity centers and *all* staff who operate sheltered workshops, even if the sheltered workshop also operates a work activity center, who are to be reported separately in classification 6709; and
• People with disabilities, including people with developmental disabilities, who are enrolled in sheltered workshops who are to be reported separately in classification 6709.

Special note: Work activity centers differ from sheltered workshops in the severity of the impairments of the participants.

While the workers' compensation rates for classifications 7309 and 6709 are identical, the premiums for classification 7309 are calculated on a piece rate basis to reflect the limited productivity of the workers covered by this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-7309, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodi-

fied as § 296-17A-7309, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-779, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-779, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-779, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-779, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 84-11-034 (Order 84-11), § 296-17-779, filed 5/15/84.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7400, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-780, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]