

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

**WAC 296-17A-0307 Classification 0307.**

**0307-01 Furnaces and heating systems: Installation, service or repair**

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, or repair of furnaces and heating systems, including duct work, in all types of residential and commercial settings. These services are generally performed by furnace contractors, heating and ventilation contractors, or sheet metal contractors. Work contemplated by this classification includes the fabrication, erection, installation and duct work performed at the job site. Materials include, but are not limited to, gas or electric furnace units, heater units, heat pumps, air purification systems, fireplace inserts or units, hot water tanks, thermostats, flat sheets of metal, vents, preformed or bent venting duct and pipe, vent collars and reels, fittings, galvanized pipe, insulation wrap, concrete pads and gas logs. Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or who prefabricate the duct systems in a shop away from the construction site are to be assigned classification ((3402)) 3404 for the shop fabrication work. When a contractor's business is assigned classification ((3402)) 3404 for shop operations, then classification 5206, "Permanent yard or shop," is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair to equipment.

This classification excludes sheet metal fabrication shops which are to be reported separately in classification ((3402)) 3404; duct cleaning work which is to be reported separately in classification 1105; installation or repair of ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-04; or the installation of wood stoves which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-05.

**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 contractors store their materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell furnace and heating system materials and accessories, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. Sales of these products by a furnace and heating systems contractor are included in classification 0307. Classification 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications, are not to be assigned to a contracting business. 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.

**0307-04 Ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration systems: Installation, service or repair, N.O.C.**

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, or repair of ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration systems not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including duct work at the job site in all types of residential and commercial settings. These services are generally performed by heating and ventilation contractors, refrigeration contractors, or sheet metal contractors. Work contemplated by this classification includes the fabrication, erection, installation and duct work performed at the job site. Materials include, but are not limited to, air conditioning units, refrigeration systems, air purification systems, hoods and protective metal covers, hot water tanks, flat sheets of metal, vents, preformed or bent duct portions, vent collars and reels, thermostats, fittings, galvanized pipe, insulation wrap, and concrete pads. This classification includes the installation or repair of built-in vacuum systems and air (pneumatic) tube systems, such as those at drive-up teller windows. Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or who prefabricate the duct systems in a shop away from the construction site are to be assigned classification ((3402)) 3404 for the shop fabrication work. When a contractor's business is assigned classification ((3402)) 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.

This classification excludes sheet metal fabrication shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; installation or repair of furnace or heating systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-01; and the installation of wood stoves which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-05.

**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 contractors store their materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell ventilating and air conditioning equipment and materials, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. Sales of these products by a ventilating and air conditioning contractor are included in classification 0307. Classification 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications, are not to be assigned to a contracting business. 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.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of wood, pellet or gas stoves in all types of residential and commercial settings. Work contemplated by this classification includes the fabrication, installation and duct work performed at the job site. Materials include, but are not limited to, wood, gas or pellet stoves, inserts, heater units, protective metal covers or hoods, gas fireplace logs, preformed or bent venting duct and pipe, or vents and vent collars. Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or who prefabricate the duct systems in a shop away from the installation site are to be assigned classification 3402 for the shop fabrication work. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 3402 for the 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.

This classification excludes wood stove and accessory stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6309; stove manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification ((5209)) 3402; sheet metal fabrication shops which are to be reported separately in classification ((3402)) 3404; brick or masonry work which is to be reported separately in classification 0302; and the installation or repair of furnace or heating systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-01.

**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 contractors store their materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell wood stove installation materials and accessories, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. Sales of these products by a wood stove installation contractor are included in classification 0307. Classifications 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications, are not to be assigned to a contracting business. 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.

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

**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 the placement of roof trusses, sheathing roofs, installation of exterior building siding, and the installation of exterior doors and door frames. This classification also includes the installation of windows, window frames, and skylights when performed by framing workers as part of the framing contract on a wood frame building. This classification also includes the 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) or 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:**

Constructing a new wood frame building that never existed - 0510

Altering all or part of an existing wood frame building by adding on new additions - 0510

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

Installation of wood or vinyl siding on a new or existing wood frame building - 0510

Constructing a new wood garage that never existed - 0510

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**0510-99 Wood frame building: Construction or alteration, N.O.C. (only to be assigned by the wood framing specialist)**

Applies to framing contractors, who consider themselves to be independent contractors, have no employees, and have not elected owner coverage for themselves.

The purpose of assigning this classification is to allow the independent contractor the opportunity to be checked for "account in good standing" status for prime contractor liability.

**Special note:** Any contractor who hires employees or elects owner coverage is required to report in the applicable construction classification.

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

**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 shingle mills, N.O.C."

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

### **WAC 296-17A-1003 Classification 1003.**

#### **1003-02 Dry kiln operations**

Applies to establishments engaged in kiln drying of wood as a service for customers in the wood products industry. They may also purchase and dry wood themselves for later sale to a wood product manufacturer. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, receiving green lumber or logs, peeling (mechanized or manual), any incidental machining or turning, layering on a trolley (with spacers in between to allow for air circulation), drying in the heated kiln, and the incidental application of preservative, fire retardant, or insecticide treatments, storing, and delivery. Preservatives may be oil or water based and may be applied through a heated, pressurized vacuum

process in an autoclave, by surface application (spraying, brushing, dipping) or by soaking in tanks. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log handling and trimming machinery, kilns, boilers that heat the kilns, autoclaves, storage tanks, trolley cars, fork lifts, hand tools and delivery trucks.

This classification excludes dry kiln operations that are part of a wood, veneer or lumber product manufacturing or remanufacturing operation which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the operation being performed; all operations conducted in the woods, such as the felling of timber, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification, and work conducted away from the shop or yard, except delivery, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the work being performed.

### **1003-03 Creosote works; pile and pole treating**

Applies to establishments engaged in treating wood poles with creosote or other chemicals to inhibit deterioration. Poles produced by this type of business are intended for use as utility line poles, supports for bridges and trestles, or piles to be driven into the ground as part of the support for a pier or other structure. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, receiving logs, storing, seasoning (either by air or kiln drying), peeling (mechanized or manual), any incidental machining and turning (which may include cutting material into ties or cross arms), the application of creosote or other chemical preservative, and pick up and delivery. Preservative may be applied to seasoned wood through a heated, pressurized vacuum process in an autoclave, by surface application (spraying, brushing, dipping), or soaking in tanks. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log handling/trimming/cutting machinery, kilns, boilers that heat the kiln, autoclaves, storage tanks, trolley cars for use in the kiln, fork lifts, hand tools, and trucks.

This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as the felling of timber, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification, and work conducted away from the shop or yard, except delivery, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the work being performed.

### **1003-04 Pole yards**

Applies to establishments engaged in producing wood poles to a customer's specifications or for their own resale. These poles are intended for a variety of uses and are finished to varying requirements. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, receiving logs, storing, seasoning (either by air or kiln drying), peeling (mechanized or manual), incidental machining or turning (which may include cutting some material into cross arms, cutting and boring), the application of creosote or other chemical preservative, and pick up and delivery. Preservative may be applied to seasoned wood through a heated, pressurized vacuum process in an autoclave, by surface application

(spraying, brushing, dipping), or soaking in tanks. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log handling/trimming/cutting machinery, kilns, boilers that heat the kiln, autoclaves, storage tanks, trolley cars for use in the kiln, fork lifts, hand tools, and trucks.

This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as the felling of timber, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification, and work conducted away from the shop or yard, except delivery, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the work being performed.

### **1003-05 Masts and spars yards**

Applies to establishments engaged in producing wood masts and spars. Masts and spars are the main and secondary supports, respectively, for sails and running rigging on sailing vessels. These businesses may also produce poles for other uses which may need to be more precisely shaped and finished than those produced in 1003-04. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, receiving logs, storing, seasoning (either by air or kiln drying), peeling the logs (mechanized or manual), machining and turning to size (which may include cutting and boring holes), application of chemical preservative, sanding if necessary, and pick up and delivery. The application of wood finish is also included when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Preservative may be applied to seasoned wood through a heated, pressurized vacuum process in an autoclave, by surface application (spraying, brushing, dipping), or soaking in tanks. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log handling/trimming/cutting machinery, kilns, boilers that heat the kiln, autoclaves, storage tanks, trolley cars for use in the kiln, fork lifts, wood finishing equipment, hand tools, and trucks. This classification includes the production of finished logs that will be used in the manufacture of log houses or cabins.

This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as the felling of timber, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification, and work conducted away from the shop or yard, except delivery, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the work being performed.

### **1003-06 Log home manufacturing**

Applies to establishments that receive logs either peeled or unpeeled. Work contemplated by this classification includes the use of hand tools such as, but not limited to, planers, grinders, skids, drawn knives, and slicks to peel or bring back the new appearance of the logs. Chainsaws and chisels are used to notch out the logs to assemble them together. Equipment such as loaders, forklifts, or cranes are used to maneuver the logs around the yard or to help in the assembly of the log home. Once the shell is assembled, it is numbered. The shell is then unassembled and is shipped to the customer's site to be erected. The erection of the

log home shell at the customer's site is to be reported in 0510-00. This classification excludes all other phases of construction which will be reported in the applicable construction classifications.

Log home manufacturing performed in a sawmill environment using dimensional lumber is to be reported in 2903-12.

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

**WAC 296-17A-1101 Classification 1101.**

**1101-04 Automobile delivery or repossessing**

Applies to establishments engaged in delivering or repossessing individual automobiles for others. 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) is the legal owner, be repossessed and delivered to a specific location. In either case, a driver, not a motorized transportation service, does the delivery. Duties of employees subject to this classification are generally limited to unlocking vehicles and driving. It is common on long distance deliveries for the service company to use more than one driver. This classification also applies to drivers of sound trucks.

This classification excludes operation of tractor/trailer combinations to transport vehicles which is to be reported separately in classification 1102 (~~(or)~~) and the use of a tow truck which is to be reported separately in classification 1109(~~(depending on the method of transporting)~~).

**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, customer merchandise delivery when excluded from the store classification, and delivery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Employees subject to this classification are generally involved in loading and unloading delivery vans or trucks and driving from store to store, or from a store to a customer's location. Drivers may or may not have designated routes or delivery areas. This classification is not applicable to establishments engaged in general trucking services which are to be reported separately in classification 1102. Classification 1101 is distinguishable from delivery operations reported in classification 1102 in that businesses covered by classification 1102 generally do not own the merchandise they are transporting.

**1101-09 Parcel delivery companies for delivery of small parcels**

Applies to establishments engaged in the delivery of small parcels for others. Establishments subject to this classification may offer overnight express services, but usually do not deliver packages that exceed 150 pounds. Work contemplated by this

classification includes, but is not limited to, driving, loading and unloading delivery vehicles. This classification also applies to contract mail delivery route drivers and contract hauling of mail between post offices.

This classification excludes the delivery of bulk freight such as that delivered by trucking companies which are to be reported separately in classification 1102.

**1101-14 News agents or distributors of magazines, periodicals and telephone books - no retail dealers**

Applies to establishments engaged in the distribution of newspapers, periodicals, and telephone books. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, driving, loading and unloading the vehicles, stocking shelves, and removing old periodicals from shelves.

**1101-17 Driver delivery sales, N.O.C.**

Applies to establishments 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. Sales personnel deliver products, show samples and solicit further orders. They may also call on new customers along their route. The classification also applies to establishments or employees known as merchandisers who deliver products to their customer's place of business then perform related merchandising functions such as taking inventory of goods on hand, restocking, reordering, removing outdated or damaged merchandise from shelves or the premises, and/or assembling temporary displays which are usually made of lightweight material such as cardboard or plastic and used for promotional or seasonal goods. These merchandisers often deal in products such as, but not limited to, greeting cards, over-the-counter medications, and grooming products.

This classification excludes employees of establishments who provide merchandising services, but who do not deliver products to the customer's place of business, who may be reported separately in classification 0607; and establishments engaged in the set up or removal of advertising or merchandise displays that involve more than incidental assembly of seasonal or promotional exhibits which are to 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.

**1101-19 Route food services**

Applies to establishments engaged in route food services where prepackaged, prepared food is sold, or where food may be prepared in the mobile unit for immediate sale by employees of the route food service. Duties include, but are not limited to, driving, food preparation, loading and unloading the vehicle, and cashiering. Typical route food services include, but are not

limited to, traveling coaches that sell beverages and prepared pastries or snack items at various locations during a given work day, ice cream wagons, refrigerated trucks that sell specialty prepackaged foods to route customers, or mobile "short-order" food services that sell fast foods at special events or at locations where hot food may not be available.

This classification excludes food preparation at a fixed location for the route food vehicles which may be reported separately in classification 3905 or as applicable, food vendors operating from a push cart or mobile stand and food vendors who operate from a truck or van but who do not move from place to place throughout the day who are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

**1101-20 Computer tape or accounting records delivery service**

Applies to establishments engaged in picking up and delivering computer tape, accounting records, or similar financial records to or from storage centers to customer locations. Delivery drivers in this classification often work in metropolitan areas and drive small cars or bicycles.

**1101-21 Errand service**

Applies to establishments engaged in providing errand services for others. Types of errands include, but are not limited to, shopping services, delivery of food, beverages or other commodities, and delivery of body fluid samples to laboratories. Vehicles used by these services are typically small cars or bicycles. This classification also applies to the distribution of sample merchandise by vehicle.

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

**WAC 296-17A-1105 Classification 1105.**

**1105-00 Septic tank pumping**

Applies to establishments engaged in septic tank pumping services. Operations contemplated by this classification include driving, locating the septic tank and digging as necessary to uncover it, connecting the pumping hose to the septic tank, pumping out the sludge, and disposing of the waste products.

This classification excludes installation and repair of septic tanks or systems which are to be reported separately in classification 0108, and cleaning of sewage treatment tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0504.

**1105-01 Street sweeping; parking lot sweeping; dust control; and portable chemical toilet servicing**

Applies to establishments that perform street sweeping and parking lot sweeping services for others. Trucks used for sweeping

are equipped with rotating or nonrotating brushes and vacuum/suction devices. In addition to driving duties, the drivers may adjust/unclog the brushes, and clean the holding tanks contained on the sweeping or pumping vehicle. This classification also includes snow removal by plowing, delivery of portable toilets and the related servicing and disposal of waste products which are recovered by establishments subject to this classification. This classification also includes trucks that spray water on roads and other surfaces for dust control.

#### **1105-02 Vacuum truck services**

Applies to establishments engaged in vacuum truck services for others. Services include, but are not limited to, cleaning of duct work, picking up waste oils, lubricants, antifreeze, bilge water, and similar waste products. Establishments subject to this classification may offer a regular service, one-time or occasional pick-up service. The driver has kits for testing the materials and, if there is a question, a sample is taken to a laboratory for further analysis. If the waste material is acceptable, it is pumped into the tanker truck. The waste material may be consolidated with similar products and "bulked" in storage tanks, then taken to appropriate treatment or disposal facilities, or it may be taken directly to appropriate facilities. If it is to be "bulked" with other products, it will be filtered as it is pumped into the storage tanks and allowed to sit for a few days for any water to settle to the bottom of the tank and be drained off. Bulked materials may be hauled away by the establishment's own trucks or by common carrier. Establishments subject to this classification may pick up containers of used oil filters and bring them into their plant where they are sorted into crushed and uncrushed filters, and gaskets removed. This activity is included within the scope of this classification if it is an incidental service. This classification includes the related disposal of waste products which are recovered by establishments subject to this classification.

This classification excludes septic tank pumping which is to be reported separately in classification 1105-00.

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

#### **WAC 296-17A-1108 Classification 1108.**

##### **1108-02 Glass tempering**

Applies to establishments engaged in glass tempering services for others. Operations contemplated by this classification include glass cutting, bending, grinding, beveling, and silvering. Tools and equipment include metal and wood cutting tools and machinery, grinders, sanders, drills, saws, knives, suction cups, putty,

caulking, cleaning solvents, forklifts, packing materials, delivery and service vehicles and tempering ovens. The process of glass tempering consists of taking auto or sheet glass which has been 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 added strength, however, the appearance of the glass remains unchanged. This classification includes the sale of accessories for flat glass such as sealants, screening, aluminum frames for storm windows and doors, mirror backings, frames and glass cleaners.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation of glass, mirrors, aluminum or wood window sashes or similar products away from the shop which are to be reported separately in classification 0511; establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; merchants who specialize in selling or installing auto glass which is to be reported separately in classification 1108-04; glass merchants engaged exclusively in flat glass sales which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-03; and combined auto/flat glass merchants with no tempering which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-05.

#### **1108-03 Flat glass merchants - no tempering**

Applies to establishments engaged in receiving, storing and selling all types of fabricated glass and plexiglas. Glass products include, but are not limited to, window glass, plate glass, safety glass for automobiles, and mirrors. Work contemplated by this classification includes cutting of glass to customers specified dimensions, beveling, buffing, grinding, polishing, silvering of plate glass, and the installation of glass into frames within the shop or adjacent yard. Some dealers may specialize in cutting, selling or installing fabricated flat glass or they may also sell and install plate, laminated, window, cathedral, stained, bullet proof, opalescent flat, picture, skylight and tempered glass. Most glass dealers will cut glass to order. Tools and equipment include metal and wood cutting tools and machinery, grinders, sanders, drills, saws, knives, suction cups, putty, caulking, cleaning solvents, forklifts, packing materials, delivery and service vehicles. This classification includes the sale of accessories for flat glass such as sealants, screening, aluminum frames for storm windows and doors, mirror backings, frames and glass cleaners.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation of glass, mirrors, aluminum or wood window sashes or similar products away from the shop which are to be reported separately in classification 0511; manufacturing of glass which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; glass merchants who perform glass tempering which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-02; and merchants who specialize in selling or installing auto glass which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-04.

#### **1108-04 Auto glass merchants**

Applies to establishments engaged in selling and installing automobile glass in vehicles. In addition to selling and installing new or replacement auto glass, merchants typically repair auto windshield cracks, scratches, bullseyes and breaks. Tools and equipment include metal and wood cutting tools, grinders, sanders, drills, saws, knives, windshield sticks, suction cups, putty, caulking, cleaning solvents, delivery and service vehicles. Solar tinting of auto glass with film to reduce heat and glare may also be performed, as well as selling and installing sun roofs. Auto glass merchants may offer 24-hour emergency service or pickup and delivery. Installation of auto glass, truck glass or boat tops performed in or away from the shop is included within the scope of this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacturing of glass which are to be reported separately in classification 3503; tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to auto glass by an auto detailer which is to be reported separately in classification 3406; repairing auto windshield cracks, bullseyes and chips by an auto detailer which is to be reported in 3406; glass merchants who perform glass tempering which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-02; glass merchants exclusively dealing in flat glass which are to be reported in classification 1108-03; and combined auto/flat glass merchants with no tempering which are to be reported in classification 1108-05.

#### **1108-05 Combined auto and flat glass merchants - no tempering**

Applies to establishments engaged in receiving, storing and selling all types of fabricated glass and plexiglas as window glass, plate glass, safety glass for automobiles, mirrors and other types of glass at a permanent shop location or adjacent yard. Work contemplated by this classification includes cutting of glass to customers' specified dimensions, beveling, buffing, grinding, polishing, silvering of plate glass and the installation of glass into frames. Tools and equipment include metal and wood cutting tools and machinery, grinders, sanders, drills, saws, knives, suction cups, windshield sticks, putty, caulking, cleaning solvents, forklifts, packing materials, and delivery and service vehicles. A glass merchant performing the installation of glass in automobiles is also included within the scope of this classification; as are related services such as, but not limited to, repair of auto windshield cracks, scratches, bullseyes and breaks; in vehicle tinting of auto glass to reduce heat and glare; and installing sun roofs. Other dealers may specialize in cutting, selling or installing fabricated flat glass or they may also sell and install plate, laminated, window, cathedral, stained, bullet proof, opalescent flat, picture, skylight and tempered glass. Included within the scope of this classification is the sale of accessories for flat glass such as sealants, screening, aluminum frames for storm windows and doors, mirror backings, frames and glass cleaners.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation of glass, aluminum or wood window sashes or similar

products away from the shop which are to be reported separately in classification 0511; manufacturing of glass which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to auto glass by an auto detailer which is to be reported separately in classification 3406; repairing auto windshield cracks, bullseyes and chips by an auto detailer which is to be reported in 3406; glass merchants who perform glass tempering which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-02; and flat glass merchants who do not sell or install auto glass which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-03.

#### **1108-06 Glass frosting, etching, beveling or grinding**

Applies to establishments engaged in shaping and finishing solid glass by cutting, frosting, etching, beveling, grinding, sandblasting, carving, glue chipping, decorating or grooving. Custom items manufactured in this classification include, but are not limited to, video game tops, glass signs, glass used in the assembly of electrical appliances such as microwave ovens, electronically controlled cabinets and display panels, and mirrors of all sizes. Machinery includes diamond or glass cutting saws, diamond or glass grinding wheels and discs, drills, polishing laps, etching tools and other hand tools. In the manufacture of mirrors, metallic solutions (usually silver), shellacs or varnishes, paints, and plate glass are received from outside sources. The glass is cut to size, ground, smoothed, and the edges may be beveled. Hole drilling, chemical etching, drying, buffing and polishing may be performed. Reflective surfaces are generally produced by pouring or spraying metallic solutions over prepared glass. Heavier coats are obtained by successive applications of the plating solution. After applying the plating solution, the mirrors are sprayed or hand brushed with shellac or varnish, then with paint. Frames, handles or similar finishings may be attached. Production 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.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; glass merchants who do incidental grinding, beveling, silvering and cutting of glass who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of glass they specialize in; establishments manufacturing optical goods or telescopes, or perform precision grinding of blank or rough lenses which are to be reported separately in classification 6604; and establishments engaged in manufacturing stained or leaded glassware, or in melting or blowing glass which are to be reported separately in classification 3503.

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

**WAC 296-17A-1407 Classification 1407.**

**1407-00 Bus companies**

Applies to establishments engaged in providing transportation services such as, but not limited to, charter and tour bus, contract school bus, shuttle van, and nonmunicipal, scheduled bus systems. Work contemplated by this classification includes operation of the vehicle and related loading/unloading duties, cleaning, maintenance and ordinary repair of all facilities, equipment, and vehicles, all bus terminal employment except for office personnel. 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.

This classification excludes: Municipal transit and bus service provided by a county or taxing district which is to be reported separately in classification 1501; municipal transit and bus service provided by a city or town which is to be reported separately in classification 0803; taxicab companies which are to be reported separately in classification 1401; cabulance and paratransit companies which are to be reported separately in classification 1404; and drivers employed by a limousine company who are to be reported separately in classification 6301.

**Special note:** Establishments 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.

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

**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 perform manual labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance, and machinery or equipment operators including transit bus drivers. This classification includes administrative personnel such as engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists who have field exposure, and 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 electric light and power public utility 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; water distribution or purification system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507; irrigation system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507; port districts which are to be reported separately in classification 4201; school districts, library districts or museum districts which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 or 6104; hospital districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6105; fire fighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 6905 and 6906, as appropriate; clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306, and volunteers who are to be reported separately in classifications 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, or who 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 inspection, maintenance and repairs, including minor structural repairs, janitorial service, and building and grounds maintenance. Also included in this classification are meter readers, security personnel, other than those with law enforcement powers, administrative personnel such as engineers and safety inspectors who have field exposure, and internal inventory and supply clerks. 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 developmentally or otherwise disabled persons or juveniles released from correctional facilities. A housing authority has the power to prepare, carry out, lease and operate housing facilities; to provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration or repair of any housing project; to sell or rent dwellings forming part of the project to or for persons of low income; to acquire, lease, rent or sell or otherwise dispose of any commercial space located in buildings or structures containing a housing project; to arrange or contract for the furnishing of the units; and to 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 new construction or major alteration activities which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications; clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306; security personnel with law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in classification 6905; and

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, and 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 electric light and power public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301; water distribution or purification system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507; irrigation system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507; school districts, library districts or museum districts which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 or 6104; hospital districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6105; fire fighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904; 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; clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306.

**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. The following activities, such as but not limited to, visiting nurses and home health care, grounds keepers, building maintenance, park maintenance, road maintenance, and garbage and sewer works, are considered to be normal operations to be included in this classification. 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. The following operations, such as but not limited to, meals on wheels, bingo parlors, casinos, liquor stores, tobacco stores, grocery stores, food banks, gift shops, restaurants, motels/hotels, Head Start programs, fish/shellfish hatcheries, logging, and tree planting/reforestation are outside the scope of classification 1501 and are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

**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, and may also include the 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; and 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.

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

**WAC 296-17A-2903 Classification 2903.**

**2903-00 Wood chip, hog fuel, bark, bark flour, fire log and lath:  
Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of products such as, but not limited to, wood chips, hog fuel, bark, bark flour, fire logs, kindling, excelsior, particleboard, and similar wood by-products.

*Wood chips* are 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* is made by grinding waste wood in a hog machine, is larger and coarser than wood chips, and is used to fire boilers or furnaces, often at the mill or plant at which the fuel was processed;

*Bark* is the outermost covering of a tree which is chopped into pieces of varying sizes, and is commonly used for landscaping;

*Bark flour* is finely ground bark used as a filler or extender

in adhesives;

*Fire logs* are made by forming sawdust into a log about 15 inches long and are used for fuel;

*Lath* is a narrow strip of wood commonly used to support shingle, slate or tile roofing, and as a fencing material;

*Excelsior* is the curled shreds of wood used as a packing and stuffing material, or as a raw material in making various board products;

*Particleboard* is a panel made from discrete particles of wood which are mixed with resins and formed into a solid board under heat and pressure.

The degree of manual labor required to make these products varies depending upon the size of the operation and sophistication of the equipment. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, logs, mill waste, bark, sawdust, or chips. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, rip saws, cut-off saws, loaders, debarkers, hog chippers, hammer mills, conveyors, sorting screens, and storage bunkers. 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. The operation of portable chipping or debarking mills is included in this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

### **2903-06 Wood furniture stock: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood furniture stock such as, but not limited to, tabletops, table or chair legs, chair backs or seats, panels for beds, turning squares (bolts of wood which are shaped on lathes into furniture legs) and furniture squares (standard sized - usually 2" x 2" - pieces of wood used in constructing frames of upholstered furniture). Stock may be mass produced or custom. Raw material includes dimensional lumber from hardwoods such as, but not limited to, ash or alder. If the lumber is not presurfaced, it is sanded and/or planed. It is cut to desired width and thickness with a rip saw; and cut to desired length with a cut-off saw. Pieces may be beveled with a table saw, bored with a horizontal boring machine, molded or shaped, and joints formed using a mortise, tenon or jointer. Finished stock is banded and/or palletized and usually shipped unfinished and unassembled to furniture manufacturing plants. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; manufacture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported

separately in classification 2903-26; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

**2903-08 Wood door, jamb, window, sash, stair, molding and miscellaneous millwork: Manufacturing, prehanging or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, prehanging or assembly of wooden doors, door components, jambs, windows, sashes, stairs, mantels, moldings, turnings, and miscellaneous millwork such as, but not limited to, shutters, door and window grilles, skylights, pillars, wainscot, and similar architectural ornaments. Doors manufactured in this classification may be for residential or commercial use, such as, but not limited to, garage, closet, warehouse, interior and exterior; they may be odd-size or standard, panel, solid, louver, hollow core, sliding, bifold and overhead. Component parts for stairs include, but are not limited to, risers, tread, balusters, hand rails, and newel posts. Fireplace mantels include both the shelf and the complete ornamental facing surrounding the firebox. Moldings include, but are not limited to, picture moldings, chair rails, quarter round, coves, and architectural molding and base. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, cut stock lumber, plywood, veneer, particleboard, cardboard, plastic laminates, glue, hardware, glass, and metal. Cutting and fitting of glass and metal components for doors and windows is an integral phase of the manufacturing process and is included within the scope of this classification. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, various types of saws (table, panel, rip, cut-off, radial arm, trim, circular, band, jig, and miter), molders, shapers, routers, planers, finger jointers, mortises, tenons, lathes, presses, various types of sanders, drill presses, hand drills, boring machines, pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns, spray guns, chisels, air compressors, glue spreaders, drying ovens, overhead vacuum lifts, conveyor systems, fork lifts, and pallet jacks. Some door manufacturers have "door machines" which route impressions in jambs and blanks for hinge placement, and bores holes in the blank for knobs and locks; some have computerized overhead vacuum lights, electronic gluers, hydraulic lift pits, or electronically controlled saws. Prehanging doors involves boring holes in door blanks for knobs and locks, routing impressions into the blanks and jambs for hinge replacement, mounting hinges, trimming door and jamb replacements to exact size. Finishing the products with stain, paint, oil, or lacquer is included in this classification when done 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 all activities away from the shop or plant 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 wood cabinets, countertops,

and fixtures which is to be reported separately in classification 2907; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; the manufacture of metal doors, jambs, windows, and sashes which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

**Special note:** Lumber yards and building materials centers subject to classification 2009 are to be assigned classification 2903-08 in addition to their basic classification if they prehang door blanks.

**2903-10 Wood box, shook, pallet, bin: Manufacturing, assembly, or repair**

**Wood pallet dealer/recycle operations: Including repairs of pallets**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of wood pallets, boxes, bins, shook, shipping crates, and storage containers. A shook is a set of unassembled sawn wood components for assembling a packing box or barrel. Shooks are usually sold to box assembly plants. Pallets may be constructed out of vertical and horizontal runners of dimensional lumber to form a slatted pallet or by attaching three evenly spaced rows of wooden blocks between two sheets of solid plywood to form a lid-block pallet. Usually, the manufacturer subject to this classification picks up pallets, boxes or shipping crates from the customer, brings them to the plant for repair, reconditioning, or rebuilding, then returns them to the customer. However, the *assembly or repair* of bins is often done at the customer's location, which is still to be reported in classification 2903-10 when performed by employees of the bin manufacturer. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, plywood, nails, staples, screws, glue, and paint. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, a variety of saws (table, rip, radial arms, cut-off, band or trim), planers, molders, drills, boring machines, notchers, nailing machines, pneumatic stapler, screw and nail guns, conveyors, roll cases, sorting tables, pallet jacks, and fork lifts. Incoming lumber is cut to specified lengths, widths, and thicknesses with saws, then planed, bored, tongued, and grooved. Pieces are nailed, stapled or glued together to form finished products. Cut ends of pallets, bins, and boxes may be painted for design or for color identification purposes. Customer's name may be imprinted on the product using stencils and paint or wood burning tools. 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 lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002. Nonwood pallet/bin dealers are to be reported in the appropriate metal, fiberglass, or plastics classification.

**2903-12 Wood products, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of miscellaneous wood products which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, ladders, utility pole crossarms, beams, barricades, cable spools, slugs or ends for paper rolls, attic vents, prefabricated wall panels, gazebos, saunas, solariums, lattice panels, mall and park furnishings, playground equipment, docks and floats, parade floats, boat trailer bunks, cattle feeders, tree spreaders, tack strip, exhibit booths, weaving looms, and pottery wheels. Finishing of the product with stains or other lacquers is included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, plywood, particleboard, lath, logs, glue, staples, screws, nails, stains, paints, oils, and lacquers. Operations require substantial amounts of machine work, as well as hand assembly. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws (table, panel, cut-off, band, jig, miter, or chain), sanders, planers, routers, shapers, molders, jointers, drill presses, boring machines, hydraulic presses, pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns. 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 also includes log home manufacturers who use a sawmill type operation using dimensional lumber to construct the shell of the home. Log home manufacturers constructing 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, are to be reported in classification 1003-06.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of wood household and sporting goods which is to be reported separately in classification 2909; the manufacture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; the manufacture of wood cabinets, countertops and fixtures which is to be reported separately in classification 2907; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

### **2903-13 Veneer products: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of veneer products by laminating rough veneer to plywood or particleboard and applying plastic or polyester overlays. Laminated veneer sheets are generally sold to other manufacturers and used in the construction of items such as, but not limited to, cabinets, countertops, furniture, wall board, flooring, and shelving. Veneer products generally require no prefinishing with paint, stain or lacquer. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, plywood, particleboard, polyester, paper, polyethylene, fiberglass, plastic laminates and glue. To make veneer products, sheets of rough veneer are individually fed through glue spreader machines which

apply glue to both sides. Veneer sheets may be laminated to other veneer or to plywood or particleboard, cut to size with saws, then plastic or polyester overlays applied. Laminated sheets are fed through either hydraulic cold or hot presses to be bonded and cured. More sophisticated presses automatically feed the sheets through, and shear the laminated panels to standard 4' x 8' or 4' x 10' dimensions, or to specified lengths and widths for custom orders. Forklifts are used to move materials. 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 activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of household and sporting goods wooden ware which is to be reported separately in classification 2909; the manufacture of wood products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-12; the manufacture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; the manufacture of wood cabinets, countertops and fixtures which is to be reported separately in classification 2907; the manufacture of rough veneer which is to be reported separately in classification 2904-00; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

### **2903-20 Wood sign: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of interior or exterior signs made of wood or wood products. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, plywood, molding, acrylic, paint, stain, lacquer and hardware. When additional sizing is required, saws, such as table, panel, cut-off, or radial arm, are used to cut material to desired dimensions. Pieces may be further sized, shaped, and smoothed with routers, saws, planers, or sanders. Stain, paint, or other finishes may be applied as background colors, borders or designs, with pneumatic spray guns, airbrushes, or by hand. Lettering or designs can be painted directly on the sign, cut from separate stock and glued or screwed on, or carved, routed or sandblasted. Computer-cut vinyl lettering may also be applied. Sign painting and lettering is included in this classification when done by employees of the sign manufacturer. Hand drills or drill presses are used to mount wood lettering or designs, bore holes and attach hardware used in the subsequent installation of the sign. 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 installation or removal of signs outside of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0403; the installation or removal of signs inside of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; sign painting or lettering on the inside of buildings which

is to be reported separately in classification 4109; establishments that paint on or apply lettering to sign "backings" that are manufactured by others which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; the manufacture of metal or plastic signs which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

**Special note:** The majority of sign manufacturers also install their signs. Installation and removal of signs is to be reported separately.

### **2903-21 Wood truss: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of structural roof trusses, and/or ceiling and floor joists from wood or wood products. These products usually do not require a high degree of finishing work. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber (usually 2" x 4", 2" x 6", and 2" x 8", which is kiln dried, machine stressed, and presurfaced), plywood, metal gussets, and hardware. Dimensional lumber is cut with gang, table, resaw, or radial arm saws. Cut stock is placed in a hydraulic jig assembly which holds the unassembled components in the properly aligned configuration. Pneumatic nailers are used to embed the nail clips which connect each joint of the truss. A gantry, which is an overhead crane traveling along a bridge-like frame, is used to relocate the truss along the assembly line. The assembled truss is placed in a stationary or moveable press which attaches reinforcing triangular shaped metal plates called gussets at each joint or angle. 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 all installation activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of door jambs, windows, sashes, stairs, molding and miscellaneous millwork which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-08; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

**Special note:** Truss manufacturers, whose primary customers are building contractors and building supply dealers, usually deliver their product. Delivery to the construction site often entails placing trusses onto the roof top, using boom lifts mounted on the delivery truck, which is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

### **2903-26 Lumber: Remanufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in lumber remanufacturing, which is the process of converting cants, plywood, or lumber into a more specialized or higher grade product. Cants are large slabs of wood, usually having one or more rounded edges, which have been

cut from logs. The incoming stock is generally green, rough-cut, and may be owned by the customer or by the remanufacturer. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, a variety of saws, (chop, resaw, trim, rip, table, radial arm, and cut-off), planers, surfacers, sanders, molders, groovers, finger jointers, tenoners, gluers, kiln dryers, fork lifts, and trolley cars. Stock is kiln dried, resawed, planed, grooved, or otherwise treated, according to customer specification if the customer owns it, or to standard cuts if it is for resale. Remanufacturers sell lumber to construction contractors or manufacturers that use it in the construction of products such as, but not limited to, paneling, countertops, framing studs, siding, decking, fencing, railroad ties, or molding. Remanufacturers generally do not finish the material with stain, paint, or lacquer. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of roof trusses and ceiling and floor joints which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-21; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; establishments that exclusively kiln dry and/or treat lumber with preservatives, fire retardants, or insecticides, and that do not perform any remanufacturing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1003; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

#### **2903-27 Ridge cap and/or shim: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of shims and ridge caps. Shims are thin wedges of wood used for filling spaces or leveling. Ridge caps are shingles which are used as a covering for roof peaks. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; 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: This classification must be assigned only by Classification Services after a field inspection of the business has been performed. If a classification must be assigned prior to the field inspection, assign classification 1005-02.**

#### **2903-28 Wood boat: Manufacturing, repair, or refinish**

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing, repairing, or refinishing wooden boats. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, plywood, glue, staples, screws, nails, stains, paints, oils, and lacquers. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, band saws, lathes, drill presses, jointers,

planers and sanders. Other than pleasure craft, very few wooden boats have been manufactured over the last fifty years. 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 manufacture of fiberglass boats which is to be reported separately in classification 3511, and the manufacture of metal boats which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the materials used and work being performed.

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

**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, (~~log home kits,~~) 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.

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

**WAC 296-17A-3402 Classification 3402.**

**3402-00 Air compressor: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of air compressors. This includes air or gas compressors used for paint sprayers, air tools, tire inflation, and general industrial purposes. Operations contemplated include, but are not limited to, welding, machining, general mechanical and electrical work. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, hand and air tools, welders, punches, shears, and compression equipment. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

**3402-01 Printing or bookbinding machinery: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of printing or bookbinding machinery. The outside casings of the machines may be made of plate metal that varies between 1" to 2 1/2" in thickness. The machines used to make the presses and binding machinery may include both Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC) and manual mills and lathes. Other machinery used in the manufacturing process includes, but is not limited to, welders or cutters, grinders, and drill presses. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this

classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; and the set up, installation and repair of printing or bookbinding machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

**3402-02 Pump, safe, scale, auto jack, and water meter: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of pumps, safes, scales, auto jacks, and water meters. Materials range from brass screws and rubber washers used to rebuild water meters to plate metal and steel castings used for safe and pump manufacturing. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools used for repairs, lathes, welders, and pressure testers. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; the installation and repair of safes which is to be reported separately in classification 0607; and the installation of pumps which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

**3402-03 Shoe or textile machinery: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of shoe machinery or textile machinery. Metal materials used vary in size, shape and dimension. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, drills, mills, lathes, saws, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and the installation and repair of shoe or textile machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

**3402-04 Confectioners or food processing machinery: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of food processing or confectioners machinery. Metal materials used vary in size, shape and weight. These

establishments often have an assembly line operation and a separate electronic assembly area. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and the installation and repair of confectioners and food processing machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

### **3402-05 Machine shops, N.O.C.**

Applies to establishments engaged in general machine shop operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), tool sharpening, and mobile welding shops. Many of the establishments in this classification are "job shops." Size and shape of materials vary with steel and aluminum being the most common. Plastics, light weight aluminum, and alloyed metals are becoming increasingly popular in the manufacture of equipment for some industries. These establishments often have welding shops along with machine shops. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, mills, lathes, grinders, saws, welding equipment, inspection equipment, and material handling equipment. Machinery is both manual and Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). 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 pick up 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.

This classification excludes repairs to buildings and structures which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification, and mechanical repairs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

**Special note:** The term "job shop" is an industry term that means the shop will produce products to customer specifications.

### **3402-06 Power saw, lawn and garden equipment, small motor, N.O.C.: Repair**

Applies to establishments engaged in repairing 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.). The largest piece of equipment repaired in this classification is generally a riding lawn mower. Classification 3402-06 is assigned in conjunction with a store classification for establishments that have a store operation and also repair the type of items they sell. Classification 3402-06

may also be assigned to a manufacturers representative who performs warranty repairs. Tools used in this type of repair are mainly hand and air tools. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and the repair of electrical motors which is to be reported separately in classification 5201.

**3402-07 Gear: Manufacturing or grinding**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or grinding of gears. Establishments in this classification may also cut key slots and broaches. Establishments that cut stock to manufacture the gear are often not the same ones that perform the final grinding process. Gears may go through two, three, or four different grinding, slotting, and/or keying establishments and then go to another establishment for electroplating or galvanizing before they are ready for sale or use. Precision machine shops may grind gears to the ten thousandths of an inch. Materials used are usually stainless steel, aluminum, or plastic. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, gear shapers, drill presses, mill, hobbers, grinders, some of which might be Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

**3402-08 Elevator: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of elevators and associated electronic components. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mills, drills, lathes, saws, and grinders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and the installation, service, and repair of elevators which is to be reported separately in classification 0602.

**3402-11 Metal goods: Manufacturing and shop services (temporary classification)**

*Applies temporarily to all establishments assigned any classification within WAC 296-17-580. When the metal goods study is complete, the establishments within this classification will be assigned to the appropriate classifications. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when*

done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

### **3402-12 Multimedia blasting**

Applies to establishments engaged in 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. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and sandblasting of buildings or structures which is to be reported separately in classification 0504.

### **3402-14 Furnace, heater, radiator, wood, propane, or pellet stoves: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of furnaces, radiators, wood, propane, or pellet burning stoves or similar heating fixtures. Materials include, but are not limited to, metal cast parts, sheet metal, plate metal, aluminum, or stainless steel. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, solder guns, punches, lathes, and saws. 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 of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of radiators for automobiles or trucks which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-48; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of baseboard heaters which are to be reported separately in classification 3404.

### **3402-16 Die casting**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of products by 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. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; and establishments engaged in making dies for others which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-74.

### **3402-26 Saw blade: Manufacturing, assembly, or sharpening**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or sharpening of saw blades such as, but not limited to, those used in circular saws, band saws, rip saws, keyhole saws, and handsaws such as hacksaws or meat saws. This classification also includes sharpening services for items such as, but not limited to, tools, scissors, and knives. Materials include, but are not limited to, high tensile steel and carbide tipped blades. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws, mills, drills, and hand tools. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the repair or sharpening of chain saws which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-06; and establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of electrical saws which are to be reported separately in classification 5201.

### **3402-28 Heat treating metal**

Applies to establishments engaged in heat treating metal. The heat treating process may use computer numeric controlled 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 using noncomputer numeric controlled 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. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

**3402-29 Nut, bolt, screw, nail, tack, rivet, eyelet spike, needle, N.O.C.: Manufacturing**

**Sprinkler head, speedometer, carburetor: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of nuts, bolts, screws, nails, tacks, rivets, eyelets, spikes, and needles not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of sprinkler heads, speedometers, or carburetors. Materials include, but are not limited to, steel or iron rods which may be pressed or formed, and small component parts. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws, shears, presses, chuckers, threading and tapping machines, some of which may be Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). Establishments may have separate areas for deburring, inspecting, packing and shipping. 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. In either case the repairs are made exclusively with hand and air tools and sometimes a diagnostic scope and a drill press. A speedometer is usually embodied with a mileage recording mechanism. The central feature of the device is a permanent magnet. There are gears, spindles, and a drive shaft present in most speedometers. There is also a unit counting disc and a spiral spring calibrator. Hand tools are used almost exclusively in the repair of this kind of speedometer. Today many speedometers are computer controlled. Basically, if this kind of speedometer is in need of repair, a computer chip(s) is replaced, using hand tools. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of hardware that is not covered under another classification, such as handles, latches, and hinges which are to be reported separately in

classification 3404, and the repair of speedometers or carburetors in a vehicle which is to be reported separately in the appropriate vehicle repair classification.

**3402-32 Abrasive wheel: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive wheels. Manufacturing operations often include a laboratory where carbon and other materials are mixed together to form the abrasive edge of the mainly high tensile steel wheels. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

**3402-40 Welding or cutting, N.O.C. (*mobile operations limited to repair of equipment and machinery*)**

Applies to establishments engaged in welding or cutting operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) either in the shop or at the customer's site. Steel is the predominant material along with some aluminum alloys. Machinery is predominantly welding equipment, but may include tools such as, but not limited to, grinders, saws, drills, and material handling equipment. 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 pick up 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.

This classification excludes welding construction and repairs to buildings or structures which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification and mechanical repairs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

**3402-48 Automobile or truck, radiator and heater core: Manufacturing and repair shops**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture and/or repair of automobile or truck radiator and heater cores. Manufacturers in this classification may have a die casting area and a separate electronic assembly area. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, hand tools, solder guns, and punches. Shops that repair radiators may work on the radiators in the vehicles, but usually the radiators have been removed from the vehicle. The radiator is examined and the core may be removed. Next the radiator is cleaned, air pressurized, and dipped in a water tank to check it for leaks. Once the leaks are found they can generally be repaired by welding the holes shut. The radiator

is dipped again to ensure the repair has been made properly. Cleaning the radiator may be done by sandblasting, ultra sound baths or by "rodding" the radiator to remove corrosion. Repair equipment includes, but is not limited to, welders, air and hand tools, dipping tanks, hoists, and forklifts. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

**3402-60 Office machinery, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly; Cash register or sewing machines: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of cash registers, sewing machines and office machinery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, copiers, collators, mail/postage machines, calculators and automatic letter openers. Component parts may be metal, plastic, or wood. Operations include, but are not limited to, cutting, shaping, forming, drilling, riveting, clamping, and bolting; there may be a separate electronic assembly area. Machinery and tools vary within this classification; some establishments use hand and air tools only, others use additional equipment such as, but not limited to, saws, lathes, mills, drills, or water jets, some of which may be Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

**3402-61 Small arms: Manufacturing, assembly, or rebuild**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or rebuild of small arms. For the purpose of this classification, small arms means .50 caliber or less, such as pistols, rifles, shotguns, and light machine guns. Operations include, but are not limited to, metal stamping of casings, machining, assembling, and a high proportion of inspecting. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of ammunition which is to be reported separately in classification 4601; the manufacture or repair of heavy arms which is to be reported separately in classification 5109; and gun stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

**3402-74 Tool: Manufacturing, not hot forming or stamping; Die: Manufacturing - ferrous**

Applies to establishments engaged in tool manufacturing or die manufacturing, for others, from ferrous materials. Tools manufactured in this classification are usually cutting tools used in lathes, mills, rotors, and saws. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, sharpeners, grinders, lathes and mills, which are both manual or Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). The die manufacturing included in this classification includes those made exclusively of ferrous materials including, but not limited to, jigs, fixtures, and dies for metal work in general. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of machine-finished tools which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-83.

**3402-77 Auto, truck, semi-trailer and bus body: Manufacturing; Travel trailer body: Manufacturing or repair**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of auto, truck, and bus bodies, and in the manufacture or repair of travel trailer bodies or cargo containers. Repairs are usually made with the use of welders or cutting torches and air or hand tools. These establishments will also repair or replace hydraulic units. Material used in the manufacture of goods in this classification is usually steel and aluminum, varying in thickness from 16 gauge to plate metal up to one inch thick. Shapes include, but are not limited to, sheet metal, tubes, solid rod or I-beams. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, shears, breaks, hydraulic presses, iron workers, drill presses, grinders, welders, hoist, cranes, and forklifts. 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. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

**3402-83 Tool: Manufacturing and machine finishing**

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing and machine finishing tools. Tools manufactured in this classification are usually hand held instruments such as, but not limited to, wrenches, screw drivers, hammers, torque wrenches, pliers, and sockets. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, air and hand tools, polishers, grinders, inspection equipment, mills, lathes, shapers, and drill presses, some of which may be Computer Numeric Control (CNC). Establishments 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. Other establishments in this classification send the finish work out. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of tools from ferrous materials which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-74; and establishments engaged in tool forging which are to be reported separately in classification 5106.

**3402-85 Auto or truck parts: Machining or rebuild not in vehicle**

Applies to establishments engaged in machining or rebuilding auto or truck parts such as, but not limited to, water pumps, fuel pumps, transmissions, heads, brake drums, ball joints, and rear ends, which are not in the vehicle. Work contemplated in this classification may also include manufacturing sockets, pulleys, shafts, fittings, flywheels, and/or bearings. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mills, lathes, grinders, sanders, presses, welders, and balancing 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in manufacturing or rebuilding auto, truck, or aircraft engines which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-86.

**3402-86 Auto, truck or aircraft engine, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or rebuilding**

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing or rebuilding auto, truck, or aircraft engines not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including manufacturing the component parts. Establishments in this classification often specialize in the type of engines they make or rebuild. The basic difference between automobile, truck, and aircraft engines is the size and weight of the parts being worked on. Engine rebuild shops use many

specialized machines and air tools to tear the core down to an engine block; then rebuild the engine. After the 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. The engine block is then placed in a large pressure washer which removes the steel shot. Next, the crank and cam shafts are ground and turned on machinery similar to lathes. There is usually a separate room or area which is called the "head shop" where the heads and valves are machined on valve grinders, valve facers, and head grinders. Engine rebuild shops that do not have the equipment to grind the crank and cam shafts will contract work out to other shops, or buy new crank shafts and cam shafts. Other machinery includes, but is not limited to, boring bars and hones to polish cylinder walls, small pressure washers for oil pans and other smaller parts, solvent tanks, and hoists or forklifts for lifting the engines or engine parts. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in machining or rebuilding auto or truck parts, other than engines, which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-85.

**3402-91 Bed spring or wire mattress: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of bed springs or wire mattresses. The wire stock is coiled and cut to length on a coiling machine, then tempered in an oven to produce the spring. The coils are fastened to the frame either by hand or by machine. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of stuffed mattresses which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

**3402-93 Valve: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of valves. Valves regulate the flow of air, gases, liquids, or loose material through structures by opening, closing, or obstructing passageways. They are operated manually, electrically, with compressed air, or hydraulic pressure. Valves are usually cut from

aluminum, steel, or stainless steel either by a Computer Numeric Controlled machine (CNC) or water jet machine. Depending upon the complexity of the valve, they are assembled in one or several stages. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of valves made in a die mold which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-74.

#### **3402-94 Precision machined parts, N.O.C.: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing precision machined parts not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Most of these establishments are "job shops." Job shops make component parts for other businesses according to customer specifications, rather than manufacturing a specific product. Many establishments in this classification manufacture precision parts for the aerospace industry. Machining usually begins with solid blocks of material such as, but not limited to, steel, aluminum, titanium, inconel, or plastic, although some hollow tube, flat bar, and angle stock may also be used. The "rough cuts" are often made on manual machines, and the finish cuts on Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC) machines. Depending on the establishment and the job specifications, a specific part may be sent to one or more additional shops to be tempered, milled, or inspected before the original establishment is through with the manufacturing process. Some parts are so sensitive that climate controlled conditions are necessary. Both manual and CNC mills and lathes are the most common types of machines used. Others include, but are not limited to, saws, drills, and grinding machines. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

#### **3402-95 Storage battery: Manufacturing, assembly or repair**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of storage batteries. 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. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of dry cell (flashlight type) batteries which are to be reported separately in classification 3602; and establishments engaged in battery sales and installation which are to be reported separately in the applicable automotive services classification.

**3402-96 Automobile or motorcycle: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of automobiles or motorcycles. Most of the manufacturing operations, such as cutting, milling, and turning, are performed with Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) machinery. Most of the assembly operations are performed with air and hand tools. Other machinery includes but is not limited to saws, grinders, and drill presses. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged only in the manufacture of auto bodies which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-77.

**3402-98 Machinery, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of machinery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, machinery means any combination of mechanical parts constructed primarily with metal. Finished products vary widely and range from hand held machines to those weighing thousands of pounds; products include, but are not limited to, grinding machines, boring machines, conveyer systems, and wood chippers. Machinery used to manufacture these items includes, but is not limited to, lathes, mills, press, breaks, shears, and welders, some of which may be Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC). This classification includes the repair of items

being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

**3402-99 Photo processing machinery: Manufacturing or assembly**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of photo processing machinery such as, but not limited to, photo processors or film enlargers. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

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

**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.). 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), and adding air to the tires. The repairs included in this classification are oil and filter changes, tune-ups, replacement of brakes, front end alignments and the repair or replacement of tires. This classification includes cashiers.

This also applies to establishments engaged exclusively in preventive automotive maintenance, such as, but not limited to, changing oil and oil filters, lubing chassis, checking and/or filling fluid levels, replacing wiper blades, adding air to tires, and checking and/or replacing belts, hoses, and filters.

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, as well as cashiers and 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 bullseyes in windshields. Detailing services involve complete, in-depth cleaning of exteriors and interiors such as, but not limited to, washing, waxing, polishing, buffing, vacuuming or otherwise cleaning the auto bodies, chrome work, tires, hub caps, windows, mirrors, carpets and seats and may also involve tinting glass. This classification includes cashiers.

This classification excludes portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; tinting 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 are 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; and detailing performed in connection with full service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3406-00.

#### **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, bottled car care products, air fresheners, floor mats, beverages and 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.

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

#### **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 includes 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.

**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, delimiting, 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 (~~(sight))~~ 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 delimiting 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 0101; and mechanical or mechanized logging operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5005 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 delimiting 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 delimiting 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.

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

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

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

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

**WAC 296-17A-5109 Classification 5109.**

**5109-46 Heavy machinery & equipment including locomotive engines: Manufacture or repair; Press roller recoating/resurfacing**

Applies to establishments 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 and include, but are not limited to, bulldozers, dump trucks, graders, skidders, forklifts and logging towers. The component parts may weigh several hundred to thousands of pounds. Overhead cranes are commonly used in the assembly process. Machinery used in the manufacturing, assembly, and repair includes, but is not limited to, boring mills, lathes, iron workers, welders/cutters, cut saws, and drills. Some

establishments use CNC (computer numeric controlled) machinery; however, most establishments in this classification primarily use manual machinery and conventional welders/cutters. Other common operations covered by this classification include paint, welding, and electronic assembly areas. This classification also includes establishments that repair, recoat or resurface press rollers such as, but not limited to, the type rollers used by printing and paper making mills. Operations include repairing the interior shafts of the rollers, then grinding fiberglass or ceramic finishes until they are smooth. For rubber-coated surfaces, they remove the old rubber from the metal surface, sandblast the roller, then recoat 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.

This classification excludes the manufacture of nonpassenger type vehicles such as semi-trucks which are to be reported in classification 3605; auto or passenger vehicle manufacturing which is to be reported in 3402. Semi-truck repair and service centers are to be reported separately in classification 6409.

**Special note:** Field work as well as shop work is contemplated as 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.

#### **5109-47 Heavy arms: Manufacturing or repair**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of heavy arms including large munitions. This classification applies to all types of guns 20 MM and larger including, but not limited to, aircraft guns, tank guns, naval guns, torpedoes and aircraft gun turrets.

**Special note:** Field work as well as shop work is contemplated as 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.

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

**WAC 296-17A-6409 Classification 6409.**

**6409-00 Dealers: Machinery/equipment, N.O.C.;**

**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 includes, 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 rebuilding 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, 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 machinery/equipment may be reported separately in classification 6309. This classification also includes the rental and installation of temporary fences.

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 ((3402)) 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.

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

**WAC 296-17A-6510 Classification 6510.**

**6510-00 Domestic servants/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. This classification includes services such as, but not limited to, cooking, housekeeping, caring for children, caring for the elderly and handicapped including personal care such as bathing, body care, dressing and help with ambulating, as well as companionship, running errands, shopping, gardening, caretaker at homeowner's residence, and transporting members of the household by vehicle to appointments, after school activities, or similar activities. This classification also includes the care of animals not used for a business at the homeowner's residence.

This classification is subject to the provisions of RCW 51.12.020 - Employments excluded - which states in part: "The following are the only employments which shall not be included within the mandatory coverage of this title:

(1) Any person employed as a domestic servant in a private home by an employer who has less than two employees regularly employed forty or more hours a week in such employment.

(2) Any person employed to do gardening, maintenance, or repair, in or about the private home of the employer. . . ." This classification is also subject to the provisions of RCW 51.12.110 which allows the employer to elect optional coverage for domestic servants and caretakers.

This classification excludes entities whose nature of business is to provide chore services which are to be reported separately in classification 6511; domestic (residential) cleaning or janitorial services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; ~~((and))~~ lawn and yard maintenance services which are to be reported separately in classification 0308; skilled or semiskilled nursing care which is to be reported separately in classification 6110; and new construction which would be reported in the classification appropriate for that phase of construction.

**WAC 296-17A-6511 Classification 6511.**

**6511-00 Chore services/home care assistants**

Applies to establishments engaged in providing chore services/home care assistants to private individuals. Chore services performed by the chore workers/home care assistants include, but are not limited to, general household chores, meal planning and preparation, shopping and errands either with or without the client, personal care such as bathing, body care, dressing, and help with ambulating, as well as companionship. Frequently the recipients of service are funded by DSHS or some other community service agency; however, the services are also available to those who pay privately. This classification also applies to supported living, tenant support, and intensive tenant support services.

This classification excludes individuals working under a welfare special works training program who are to be reported separately in classification 6505; domestic (residential) cleaning or janitorial services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; and skilled or semiskilled nursing care which is to be reported separately in classification 6110. This classification also excludes home care providers covered under the home care quality authority who are to be reported separately under classification (~~6511-01~~) 6512.