California Workers’ Compensation
Uniform Statistical Reporting Plan—1995
Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Section 2318.6

Effective January 1, 2018
Regarding the January 1, 2018 Revisions to the California Workers' Compensation Uniform Statistical Reporting Plan—1995

Revisions Approved Effective January 1, 2018

Part 1, General Provisions

1. Section I, Introduction, Rule 3, Effective Date, was amended to show that the effective date of the amended USRP is 12:01 AM, January 1, 2018, indicate that amendments to the Plan are applicable to a policy as of the policy’s effective date and delete the extraneous cross-references to the Experience Rating Plan.

Part 2, Policy Reporting Requirements

2. Section I, General Instructions, was amended for clarity and consistency with changes to Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 5, Subchapter 2, Policy Forms and Other Documents, Sections 2250 et. seq.

3. Section II, Policy Period, Rule 2, Continuing Form Policy or Fixed-Term Policy Written in Excess of One Year and Sixteen Days, was amended to state that amendments to the Plan are applicable to a policy as of the policy’s effective date.

4. Section III, Additional Electronic Reporting Requirements, Rule 1, Policy Record Reporting, was amended for consistency with existing California law; to require the reporting of the estimated total state standard premium amount, the estimated exposure amount and the estimated premium amount associated with statistical code 9740, Catastrophe Provisions for Terrorism, if applicable; and for clarity and consistency with changes to Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 5, Subchapter 2, Policy Forms and Other Documents, Sections 2250 et. seq.

Part 3, Standard Classification System

5. Section III, General Classification Procedures, Rule 1, Classification Description, and Rule 3, Multiple Enterprises, were amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

6. Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions, was amended to clarify its intended application; add an example to clarify the classification procedure applicable to outside salespersons; clarify the classification procedure for employees who qualify as Standard Exception Employees based on a permanent change in job duties; and clarify the classification procedure when Standard Exception Employees perform incidental, non-clerical duties that directly relate to their office duties.

7. Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions, was amended to add the operation of small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones), and Rule 6, General Exclusions, was amended to add the operation of large Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones).

8. Section IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 2, Construction or Erection Work, was amended to add the operation of small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones).

9. Section IV, Rule 5, Mining, Rule 6, Stores, and Rule 8, Labor Contractors, were amended for clarity and consistency with other proposed changes.

10. Section V, Payroll – Remuneration, Rule 1, Payroll – Remuneration, Subrule j, Executive Officers, Subrule k, Partners, Subrule l, Individual Employers, and Subrule m, Members of a Limited Liability Memorandum 1
Company, were amended to adjust the minimum and maximum payroll limitations for executive officers, partners, individual employers, and members of a limited liability company to reflect wage inflation since the minimum and maximum payroll limitations were last amended in 2017.

11. Section VII, Standard Classifications, Rule 1, Classification Section, was amended for clarity.

12. Section VII, Rule 2, Standard Classifications, was amended as follows:

- Classification 9549, Advertising Companies, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 7601, Aerial Line Construction, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 7410, Aircraft Operation – agricultural – dusting, spraying and seeding – not members of the flying crew, which is part of the Aircraft Operation Industry Group, was amended to include the General Exclusion operation of large Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 7428(2), Aircraft Operation – flight schools and pilot training – not members of the flying crew, which is part of the Aircraft Operation Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 7428(1), Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – not members of the flying crew, which is part of the Aircraft Operation Industry Group, was amended to include the General Exclusion operation of large Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones), provide direction as to how related operations should be classified, and for clarity and consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 7403, Aircraft Operation – scheduled, commuter and supplemental air carriers – not members of the flying crew, which is part of the Aircraft Operation Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 7429, Airport Operators, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3830, Airplane Mfg., was amended to create an alternate wording, clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9016(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of merry-go-rounds, swings, roller coasters or other amusement devices and ticket collectors connected therewith, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9180(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – operation and maintenance of merry-go-rounds, swings, roller coasters or other amusement devices not specifically classified, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- The cross-reference to Classification 9011(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- The cross-reference to Classification 8740(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – property management supervisors, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
Memorandum

- The cross-reference to Classification 9007, Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- The cross-reference to Classification 8740(6), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors – age restricted – property management supervisors, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- Classification 1463(1), Asphalt Works, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 9181, Athletic Teams or Parks – all players on salary list of employer, whether regularly played or not, was amended to clarify its intended application, provide direction as to how related operations should be classified and increase the payroll limitation for players from $122,200 to $128,700 per player per season to reflect wage inflation since the payroll limitation was last amended in 2017.
- Classification 9182, Athletic Teams or Parks – all employees other than players or umpires, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8820, Attorneys, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8821, Attorney Support Services, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 7605(3), Audio/Video Systems Installation, Service or Repair, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 9516, Television, Video, Audio or Radio Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.
- Classification 8803, Auditors, Accountants, Factory Cost or Office Systematizers, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3808, Automobile or Motorcycle Mfg. or Assembling, which is part of the Automotive Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3828, Automobile or Truck Parts Rebuilding, which is part of the Automotive Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 9516(2), Automobile or Truck Radio, Alarm and Electronic Equipment Installation, Service or Repair, which is part of the Automotive Industry Group, was amended to establish a unique classification for these operations, clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3840, Automobile, Truck or Motorcycle Parts Mfg., which is part of the Automotive Industry Group, was amended for clarity and consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 4279(2), Bag Mfg. – paper, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4286, Bag Mfg. – plastic, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9586, Barber Shops, Hair Styling Salons and Personal Appearance Services, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 9053(1), Baths, was amended to establish a unique classification and clarify its intended application.
Memorandum

- Classification 9092(2), Billiard Halls, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 1330, Blasting, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 6834, Boat Building or Repairing, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8057, Boat Dealers, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9016(4), Boat Marina and Boat Rental Operation, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3726, Boiler Installation, Service or Repair, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- The cross-reference to Classification 8742(2), Bookbinding Operation – Salespersons – Outside, was eliminated for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 9092(1), Bowling Centers, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4243, Box Mfg. – folding paper boxes, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4240, Box Mfg. – rigid paper boxes, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8742(3), Boy and Girl Scout Councils – district executives, was amended to establish a unique classification for these operations, clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4041(1), Brick or Clay Products Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 6003(3), Bridge or Trestle Construction, was amended for clarity and consistency with previously approved changes.
- Classification 3372(3), Buffing or Polishing of Metal, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 5130(2), Building Automation or Energy Management Control Systems Installation, Service or Repair, was established as part of the Construction and Erection Classifications Industry Group to differentiate these operations from Classification 5128, Instrument – professional or scientific.
- The cross-reference to Classification 9009, Building Operation – commercial properties – all other employees, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- The cross-reference to Classification 8740(2), Building Operation – commercial properties – property management supervisors, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- Classification 4283, Building or Roofing Paper or Felt Preparation, was amended to clarify its intended application and for consistency with other proposed changes.
Memorandum

- Classification 7605(1), *Burglar Alarm and Security Alarm Systems Installation, Service or Repair*, was amended to combine fire alarm installation, service or repair with security alarm installation, service or repair in a single phraseology; clarify its intended application; and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 7382, *Bus, Shuttle Van or Limousine Operations*, was amended to clarify its intended application.

- Classification 2812, *Cabinet Mfg.*, was amended for clarity and consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 7606, *Cable Television Companies*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 3220, *Can Mfg.*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 9185, *Carnivals or Circuses*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classifications 5403/5432, *Carpentry – including the installation of interior trim, builders finish, doors and cabinet work in connection therewith*, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $30.00 per hour to $32.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2016.

- Classification 9220(1), *Cemetery Operation*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 8850, *Check Cashers*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 4829, *Chemical Mfg.*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 4828, *Chemical Mixing, Blending and Repackaging Only*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 8810(1), *Clerical Office Employees*, was amended to clarify its intended application.

- Classification 9067(1), *Clubs – community health and wellness*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 9060, *Clubs – country or golf*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 9061, *Clubs – N.O.C.*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 9180(2), *Clubs – shooting*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 9053(4), *Clubs – swimming*, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 9053(3), *Swimming Pools or Swimming Clubs*.

- Classification 9053(5), *Clubs – tennis or racquetball*, was amended for clarity, consistency with other proposed changes and to provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 2881(2), *Coffin or Casket Mfg. or Assembling*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
Memorandum

- Classification 9522(4), *Coffin or Casket Upholstery Work*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- A cross-reference to Classification 9011(2), *Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees*, was established for consistency with previously approved changes.

- A cross-reference to Classification 8740(7), *Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors*, was established for consistency with previously approved changes.

- The cross-reference to *Composition Goods* was eliminated as there are no corresponding classifications to reference.

- Classification 5191(2), *Computer or Computer System Installation, Service or Repair*, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 5193, *Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair*.

- Classification 5193, *Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair – shop or outside*, was established to differentiate these operations from Classification 5191(1), *Office Machine Installation, Service or Repair*.

- Classification 4250(2), *Computer Printing Ribbon Mfg. or Refurbishing*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classifications 5201(1)/5205(1), *Concrete or Cement Work – pouring or finishing of concrete sidewalks, driveways, patios, curbs or gutters*, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $24.00 per hour to $25.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2009.

- Classifications 5201(2)/5205(2), *Concrete or Cement Work – pouring or finishing of concrete floor slabs, poured in place and on the ground, and concrete slab-type foundations, for other than concrete buildings or structural steel buildings of multi-story construction*, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $24.00 per hour to $25.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2009.

- Classification 4034, *Concrete Products Mfg.*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 5029, *Concrete Sawing or Drilling*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 5606, *Contractors – construction or erection – executive level supervisors*, was amended for clarity and consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 4244, *Corrugated Fiber Board Container Mfg.*, was amended to clarify its intended application and for consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 4623, *Cosmetic, Personal Care or Perfumery Products Mfg.*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 8801, *Credit Unions*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 9220(2), *Crematory Operation*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 9529(2), *Decorating*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
Memorandum

- Classification 7721(1), Detective or Private Investigative Agencies, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3372(2), Detinning, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 3372(1), Electroplating, Electrogalvanizing or Anodizing.
- Classification 9016(2), Dog Shows, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 5107, Door, Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8810(2), Draftspersons, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees.
- Classification 6235(3), Drilling – geothermal wells, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 6204, Drilling – N.O.C., was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 7539, Electric Power Companies, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3724(2), Electrical Machinery or Auxiliary Apparatus, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- Classifications 5190/5140, Electrical Wiring – within buildings, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $30.00 per hour to $32.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2014.
- Classification 3681(4), Audio/Video Electronic Products Mfg., which is part of the Electronics Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3681(2), Computer or Computer Peripheral Equipment Mfg., which is part of the Electronics Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3651, Electrical Wire Harness Mfg., which is part of the Electronics Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3681(1), Instrument Mfg. – electronic, which is part of the Electronics Industry Group, was amended to include the manufacture and fee-based shop repair of small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3681(3), Telecommunications Equipment Mfg., which is part of the Electronics Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3372(1), Electroplating, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8729, Elevator Service Inspections, Oiling and Adjusting, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8601(1), Engineers, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3131(2), Engraving, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
Memorandum

- Classification 4251, *Envelope Mfg.*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8028, *Equipment or Machinery Rental Yards*, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- Classification 9095, *Event Market, Festival or Trade Show Operation*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classifications 6218(1)/6220(1), *Excavation – N.O.C.*., were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $30.00 per hour to $31.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2014.
- Classification 9053(2), *Exercise or Health Institutes*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4771(1), *Explosive Mfg.*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8116, *Farm Machinery Dealers*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 0079(1), *Strawberry Crops*, which is part of the Farms Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 2211(3), *Felting Mfg.*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 4239(2), *Fibre Preparation*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 7605(2), *Fire Alarm Systems Installation, Service or Repair*, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 7605, *Security Alarm, Fire Alarm or Life Safety Systems Installation, Service or Repair*.
- Classification 8870, *Fitness Instruction Programs or Studios*, was established to apply to fitness instruction program or studio operations.
- Classification 3180, *Fixtures or Lamp Mfg. or Assembly*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9521(2), *Floor Covering*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 2108, *Fruit – citrus fruit packing and handling*, which is part of the Food Packaging and Processing Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 2107, *Fruit – fresh fruit packing and handling*, which is part of the Food Packaging and Processing Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 2014(1), *Grain or Rice Milling*, which is part of the Food Packaging and Processing Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8209, *Vegetables*, which is part of the Food Packaging and Processing Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3339, *Foundries – investment casting*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8232(3), *Fuel and Material Dealers*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
Memorandum

- Classification 9620, Funeral Directors, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3175, Furnace, Heater or Radiator Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 2881(1), Furniture Assembling, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3076(1), Furniture Mfg. – metal, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 2883, Furniture Mfg. – wood, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8293(2), Furniture Moving, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9522(2), Furniture – upholstering, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3372(4), Galvanizing or Tinning, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classifications 6315(2)/6316(2), Gas Mains or Connections Construction, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $30.00 per hour to $31.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2014.
- Classification 7500, Gas Works, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 4983, Gasket Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4130, Glass Merchants, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4111(1), Glassware Mfg. – no automatic or semi-automatic machines, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4114, Glassware Mfg. – N.O.C., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 5467/5470, Glaziers, was amended to provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4665(2), Glue Mfg., was eliminated as these operations are no longer performed in California.
- Classification 3574(2), Golf Club or Fishing Rod Mfg. or Assembly, was amended to clarify its intended application.
- Classifications 6218(2)/6220(2), Grading Land – N.O.C., were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $30.00 per hour to $31.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2014.
- Classification 8304, Grain Elevators or Grain Storage Warehouses, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8215(1), Hay, Grain or Feed Dealers, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
Classification 8806, Sheltered Workshops or Work Activity Centers, which is part of the Health and Human Services Industry Group, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 5187(3), Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment – installation, service and repair – shop and outside – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.

Classification 9016(3), Horse Shows – operation, care, custody and maintenance of premises; operation of elevators or heating, lighting or power apparatus, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 7207(3), Horse Shows – stable employees, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 8831(1), Hospitals – veterinary, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

Classification 9521(1), House Furnishings, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 9519(1), Household Appliances, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 2150, Ice Mfg. or Ice Dealers, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

Classification 4111(2), Incandescent Lamp and Fluorescent Tube Mfg., was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

Classification 4557, Ink, Mucilage or Polish Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 8720(1), Inspection for Insurance, Safety or Valuation Purposes, was amended to provide direction as to how related operations should be classified and for consistency with other proposed changes.

Classification 5128, Instrument – professional or scientific, was amended to include the repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds away from shop, clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 8822, Insurance Companies, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 5129, Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor Processing Equipment Installation, Service or Repair – away from shop, was established to differentiate these operations from Classification 5128, Instrument – professional or scientific.

Classification 5057, Iron or Steel Erection – N.O.C., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 5059, Iron or Steel Erection – structural, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

Classification 5040(1), Iron or Steel Erection – structural and exterior installation, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
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- Classification 8106, *Iron or Steel Merchants*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 5102(1), *Iron, Steel, Brass, Bronze or Aluminum Erection*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8755, *Labor Unions*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 2501(5), *Lampshade Mfg.*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classifications 6218(3)/6220(3), *Land Leveling – grading farm lands*, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $30.00 per hour to $31.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2014 and for consistency with previously approved changes.
- Classification 2585(1), *Laundries*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 4150(2), *Lens Mfg.*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9015(5), *Libraries – private – all employees other than librarians, professional assistants or Clerical Office Employees*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8810(3), *Libraries – private – librarians or professional assistants*, was amended to establish a unique classification for these operations and clarify its intended application.
- Classification 8232(1), *Lumberyards*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8267, *Machinery and Equipment Dealers*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8107, *Machinery Dealers*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3560(1), *Machinery Mfg.*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 7232, *Mail Delivery Service Companies*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3620(1), *Boiler Mfg.*, which is part of the *Metal Working Classifications* Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 3257, *Wire Goods Mfg.*, which is part of the *Metal Working Classifications* Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8749, *Mortgage Bankers*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8743, *Mortgage Brokers*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9610, *Motion Pictures – production*, was amended to increase the annual payroll limitation for actors, musicians, producers and the motion picture director from $122,200 to $128,700 per person to reflect wage inflation since the payroll limitation was last amended in 2017 and for consistency with other proposed changes.
Memorandum

- Classification 8400, Motorcycle Dealers, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9033, Housing Authorities, which is part of the Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed and previously approved changes.
- Classification 8810(4), Libraries – public, which is part of the Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies Industry Group, was amended to establish a unique classification for these operations and clarify its intended application.
- Classification 7580, Sanitary or Sanitation Districts Operation, which is part of the Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8838, Museums, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 5191(1), Office Machine Installation, Service or Repair, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4150(1), Optical Goods Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4691, Orthotic or Prosthetic Device Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 7207(4), Pack Trains, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4558(1), Paint, Varnish or Lacquer Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classifications 5474(1)/5482(1), Painting, Decorating or Paper Hanging – including shop operations, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $24.00 per hour to $26.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2009.
- Classification 9501(1), Painting – shop only, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classifications 5474(3)/5482(3), Painting – water, oil or gasoline storage tanks, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $24.00 per hour to $26.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2009.
- Classification 4250(1), Paper Coating or Laminating, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4279(1), Paper Goods Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4239(1), Paper or Pulp Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4432, Pen or Mechanical Pencil Mfg., was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8111(2), Oil or Gas Well Supplies or Equipment Dealers, which is part of the Petroleum Industry Group, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- Classification 2571, Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg., was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
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- Classification 4036, Plaster Board or Plaster Block Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4038(1), Plaster Statuary or Ornament Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classifications 5484/5485, Plastering or Stucco Work, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $27.00 per hour to $29.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2014.
- Classifications 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing, were amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- The cross-reference to Classification 7720, Police, Sheriffs, Marshals, Animal Control Officers, Fish and Wildlife Officers and Correctional Officers – including deputies – not volunteers, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- The cross-reference to Classification 7722, Police, Sheriffs, Marshals, Animal Control Officers, Fish and Wildlife Officers and Correctional Officers – volunteers, serving with or without remuneration, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- Classification 4049(1), Pottery, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8742(2), Bookbinding Operation, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 8742, Salespersons – Outside.
- Classification 8019(2), Document Duplication or Photocopying Service, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8807, Newspaper, Magazine or Book Publishing, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 4304, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – all other employees, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8742(4), Newspaper Publishing or Printing – reporters, advertising or circulation solicitors, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended to establish a unique classification for these operations and to clarify its intended application.
- Classification 4361(1), Photographers, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8019(1), Printing – quick printing, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 4299(1), Printing Operation – all other employees, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8813(1), Printing Operation – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
• Classification 8742(5), Printing Operation – Salespersons, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 8742, Salespersons – Outside.

• Classification 4295(1), Printing Operation – screen printing – all other employees, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

• Classification 8846(1), Printing Operation – screen printing – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

• Classification 4295(2), Screen Printed Merchandise Dealers, which is part of the Printing, Publishing and Duplicating Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

• Classification 5130(1), Programmable Industrial Controls Installation, Service or Repair, was established as part of the Construction and Erection classifications Industry Group to differentiate these operations from Classification 5128, Instrument – professional or scientific.

• Classification 8740(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations, which is part of the Property Management/Operation Industry Group, was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.

• Classification 9007, Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – all other employees, which is part of the Property Management/Operation Industry Group, was amended for grammatical consistency.

• The cross-reference for Public Health Nursing Associations was eliminated for consistency with previously approved changes.

• Classification 8631, Racing Stables – all other employees, was amended to clarify its intended application, provide direction as to how related operations should be classified and for consistency with other proposed changes.

• Classification 7207(5), Racing Stables – harness racing, was amended for clarity and consistency with other proposed changes.

• Classification 8278, Racing Stables – jockeys and harness racing drivers, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

• Classification 7610, Radio, Television or Commercial Broadcasting Stations, was amended to clarify its intended application, provide direction as to how related operations should be classified and increase the annual payroll limitation for on-air personalities, entertainers or musicians from $122,200 to $128,700 per person to reflect wage inflation since the payroll limitation was last amended in 2017.

• Classification 4665(1), Rendering or Fertilizer Works, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

• Classification 4558(2), Resin Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

• Classification 4771(2), Rocket Propellant Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
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- Classifications 5552/5553, Roofing – all kinds, was amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $23.00 per hour to $25.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2009 and for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 4410, Rubber Goods Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4420, Rubber Tire Recapping or Retreading, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8742(1), Salespersons – Outside, was amended to clarify its intended application.
- Classification 9426, Sanitary Companies, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- The cross-reference for Classification 7580, Sanitary or Sanitation Districts Operation, was amended to correct a typographical error.
- Classification 9531(2), Satellite Television or Internet Antenna Equipment Installation, Service or Repair, was established as part of the Construction and Erection Classifications Industry Group to differentiate these operations from Classification 9516, Television, Video, Audio or Radio Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.
- Classification 8102, Seed Merchants, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classifications 6307/6308, Sewer Construction – all operations, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $30.00 per hour to $31.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2014, and for grammatical consistency.
- Classification 9402, Sewer or Tank Cleaning, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- The cross-reference for Classification 3066(1), Sheet Metal Products Mfg., was amended for consistency with previously approved changes.
- Classification 9180(3), Shooting Galleries, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 9180(2), Clubs – shooting.
- Classification 4492, Sign Mfg. – metal, plastic or wood, which is part of the Sign Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 9507(2), Sign Mfg. – quick sign shops, which is part of the Sign Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 9507(1), Sign Painting or Lettering, which is part of the Sign Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 9092(3), Skating Centers, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9184, Ski Resorts, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4720, Soap or Synthetic Detergent Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3683, Speaker Mfg., was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
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- Classification 7207(1), *Stables*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classifications 5632/5633, *Steel Framing – light gauge*, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $30.00 per hour to $32.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2016.
- Classification 1803, *Stone Cutting and Fabrication*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8071, *Stores – books*, which is part of the *Stores* Industry Group, was amended to include stores that sell or rent new or used video media and recorded audio media, and to remove the requirements regarding gross receipts and square footage.
- Classification 8062, *Stores – computer*, which is part of the *Stores* Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8013(2), *Stores – eyewear*, which is part of the *Stores* Industry Group, was amended to provide direction as to how related operations should be classified and for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8015, *Stores – furniture*, which is part of the *Stores* Industry Group, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 8070, *Stores – video media*, which is part of the *Stores* Industry Group, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 8071, *Stores – books*.
- Classification 8060, *Stores – wine, beer or spirits*, which is part of the *Stores* Industry Group, was amended to accurately reflect the name of the licensing agency.
- Classification 3169, *Stove Mfg.*, was amended to differentiate gas or electric commercial or household stove or oven manufacturing from water heater manufacturing, clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9403(2), *Street Sweeping Service Companies*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9097, *Swimming Pool Cleaning and Servicing*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9053(3), *Swimming Pools*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 3131(1), *Tag, Button or Fastener Mfg.*, was amended to clarify its intended application.
- Classification 7365, *Taxicab Operations*, was amended to clarify its intended application, provide direction as to how related operations should be classified and increase the minimum annual payroll per taxicab from $34,100 to $35,700 to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2017.
- Classification 4038(2), *Taxidermist*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9531(1), *Telecommunication Antenna Equipment Installation, Service or Repair*, was established as part of the *Construction and Erection Classifications* Industry Group to differentiate these operations from Classification 9516, *Television, Video, Audio or Radio Equipment Installation, Service or Repair*. 

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- Classification 7600, *Telecommunication Companies*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 5191(3), *Telephone or Telephone System Installation, Service or Repair*, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 5193, *Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair*.
- The cross-reference for *Television Stations* was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 9516(1), *Television, Video, Audio and Radio Equipment Installation, Service or Repair*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4049(2), *Terra Cotta Mfg.*, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 4049, *Pottery Products Mfg.*
- Classification 9156, *Theaters – dance, opera and theater companies*, was amended to clarify its intended application, provide direction as to how related operations should be classified and increase the annual payroll limitation for performers and directors of performers from $122,200 to $128,700 per person to reflect wage inflation since the payroll limitation was last amended in 2017.
- Classification 9155, *Theaters – motion picture*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 9151, *Theaters – musical entertainment*, was amended to increase the annual payroll limitation for performers and directors of performers from $122,200 to $128,700 per person to reflect wage inflation since the payroll limitation was last amended in 2017 and for grammatical consistency.
- Classification 4041(2), *Tile or Earthenware Mfg.*, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 4041, *Brick or Clay Building Products Mfg.*
- Classification 8017(8), *Towel or Toilet Supply Companies*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 4250(3), *Typewriter Ribbon Mfg. or Refurbishing*, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 4250(2), *Computer Printing or Typewriter Ribbon Mfg. or Refurbishing*.
- Classification 3830(2), *Unmanned Aircraft System Mfg.*, was established to provide direction as to how the manufacture of large Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier and related operations should be classified.
- Classification 8720(4), *Unmanned Aircraft System Operation*, was established to provide direction as to how to classify the fee-based operations of small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) and how to classify such operations when performed in support of an employer’s own construction or erection operations.
- Classification 9522(1), *Upholstering*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
- Classification 5192, *Vending or Coin-Operated Machines*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
- Classification 7607(1), *Video Post-Production*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.
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- Classifications 5446/5447, *Wallboard Application – within buildings*, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $33.00 per hour to $34.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2016.

- Classification 8291(2), *Warehouses – climate controlled storage*, was established to differentiate these operations from Classification 8291(1), *Warehouses – cold storage*.

- Classification 8291, *Warehouses – cold storage*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 8293(1), *Warehouses – furniture*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 8292, *Warehouses – general merchandise*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 8215(2), *Warehouses – grain or bean*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 9519(4), *Water Softening or Conditioning Systems*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classifications 5474(2)/5482(2), *Waterproofing – other than roofing or subaqueous work when performed as a separate operation not a part of or incidental to any other operation*, were amended to increase the hourly wage threshold from $24.00 per hour to $26.00 per hour to reflect wage inflation since the threshold was last amended in 2009.

- Classification 3076(6), *Wheelchair Mfg.*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

- Classification 9522(5), *Wheelchair Upholstering*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 9521(3), *Window Covering*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 3131(3), *Wine Bottle Cork, Cap, Capsule or Wire Cork Retainer Mfg.*, was established to apply to the manufacturing and processing of wine bottle corks, caps, capsules, wire cork retainers and similar bottle closure products.

- Classification 3241(2), *Wire Drawing*, was eliminated and the operations described by this classification were reassigned to Classification 3241, *Wire, Wire Rope or Wire Cable Mfg. – including wire drawing*.

- Classification 3241(1), *Wire Rope or Cable Mfg. – including wire drawing*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.

- Classification 4470, *Wire Rope or Cable Mfg. – no wire drawing*, was amended to clarify its intended application and provide direction as to how related operations should be classified.
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13. Section VIII, *Abbreviated Classifications – Numeric Listing*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

**Part 4, Unit Statistical Report Filing Requirements**


15. Section IV, *Exposure Information*, Rule 1, *Classification Code*, was amended and Rule 5, *Premium Amount*, was established to require the reporting of premium associated with statistical code 9740, *Catastrophe Provisions for Terrorism*, and any subsequent rules were renumbered.

16. Section IV, Rule 5, *Update Type Code*, was amended to delete Update Type Code C and for consistency with other proposed changes.

**Appendix I, Construction and Erection Classifications**

17. Appendix I, *Construction and Erection Classifications*, was amended for consistency with other proposed changes.

**Appendix II, Payroll/Remuneration Table**

18. Appendix II, *Payroll/Remuneration Table*, was amended for consistency with existing law and California Insurance Code Section 11592.

**Appendix IV, Classifications Including Clerical Office Employees or Outside Salespersons**

19. Appendix IV, *Classifications Including Clerical Office Employees or Outside Salespersons*, was established to identify those classifications that specifically include Clerical Office Employees, Outside Salespersons or both.
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Part 1 – General Provisions
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Section I – Introduction

1. Purpose
This Plan contains the necessary rules and instructions for the filing of policy documents and reporting of experience in connection therewith on the direct business written by insurers for California workers’ compensation insurance and employers’ liability insurance incidental thereto and written in connection therewith.

This Plan requires that separate unit statistical reports be filed by insurers for every workers’ compensation insurance policy written. The loss, exposure and premium data reported for each policy is used to develop experience in standard classification detail.

Pure premium rates and experience modifications are based upon the data reported in accordance with this Plan. It is therefore essential that the greatest possible care be taken to furnish complete and accurate information and that the information be filed at the time and in the manner specified in this Plan.

2. Authority
This Plan has been approved by the Insurance Commissioner of the state of California in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 2, and Section 11658 of the California Insurance Code.

3. Effective Date
The provisions of this Plan are effective at 12:01 AM, January 1, 2018. When an amendment to this Plan is approved, a notice summarizing the amendment and its effective date, as specified by the Insurance Commissioner, will be published by the WCIRB.

This Plan and all amendments thereto, unless otherwise specifically provided, shall apply to a policy with an effective date on or after the effective date of the amendment.

Section II – General Definitions

The definitions set forth in this Section shall govern the construction and meaning of the terms and phrases used in this Plan.

1. Audit
A report of the policyholder’s exposure by classification that is based upon either an auditor’s examination of the policyholder’s books of accounts and original payroll records or upon a signed payroll statement obtained from the employer. See “Physical Audit” and “Voluntary Audit”.

2. Classification(s) or Standard Classification(s)
A classification of occupations, employments, industries and businesses contained in the alphabetical listing of standard classifications located in Part 3, Section VII, Standard Classifications, of this Plan. (See also “Insurer Classification(s)”.)

3. Employee(s)
Every person in the service of an employer for whom the employer is obligated to provide workers’ compensation benefits.
Part 1 – General Provisions
Section II – General Definitions

4. Employer
One or more entities meeting the combination of entities standards for experience rating set forth in the Experience Rating Plan.

5. Employers’ Liability
Any liability, other than for workers’ compensation, imposed by the laws of the state of California upon an employer for damages on account of bodily injury to or death of employees arising out of and in the course of employment.

6. Employers’ Liability Insurance
The insurance of employers’ liability when such insurance is incidental to and written in connection with the workers’ compensation insurance issued to and covering the same policyholder or policyholders.

7. Experience
The payroll, premium, and loss data for an employer or standard classification.

8. Experience Modification
The modification factor that is published by the WCIRB in accordance with the Experience Rating Plan and that is required to be applied to the policy premium.

9. Experience Rating
(a) A rating procedure found in the Experience Rating Plan that utilizes past payroll and loss experience of the employer to forecast future losses by measuring the employer’s loss experience against the loss experience of employers in the same classification to produce a prospective premium credit, debit, or unity modification; or, (b) the modification factor that is published by the WCIRB in accordance with the Experience Rating Plan and that is required to be applied to the policy premium.

10. Experience Rating Plan

11. Exposure(s)
The basis against which losses shall be compared or insurer rates will be applied and, unless otherwise specified, shall mean payroll.

12. Final Premium(s)
See definition of “Final Premium(s)” located in Part 4, Section II, Definitions, of this Plan.

13. Insurer Classification(s)
Classifications of occupations, employments, industries and businesses used by an insurer in connection with its workers’ compensation insurance coverage. (See also “Classification(s) or Standard Classification(s)”.)

14. Payroll(s)
Synonymous with “Remuneration”. See definitions of “Payroll(s)” and “Remuneration” located in Part 3, Section V, Rule 1, Payroll – Remuneration, of this Plan.
Part 1 – General Provisions

Section III – Submission of Information

15. Physical Audit
An audit of payroll, whether conducted at the policyholder’s location or at a remote site, that is based upon an auditor’s examination of the policyholder’s books of accounts and original payroll records (in either electronic or hard copy form) as necessary to determine and verify the exposure amounts by classification.

16. Pure Premium Rate(s)
The loss cost per unit of exposure, including loss adjustment expense, for standard classifications.

17. Voluntary Audit
An audit of payroll that is based upon a signed payroll statement obtained from the employer.

18. WCIRB
The Workers’ Compensation Insurance Rating Bureau of California, a rating organization licensed by the California Department of Insurance and designated as the Insurance Commissioner’s statistical agent in accordance with the provisions of Sections 11750 et seq. of the California Insurance Code.

19. Workers’ Compensation
The obligation imposed upon an employer by the workers’ compensation laws of the state of California to pay the benefits prescribed by such laws.

20. Workers’ Compensation Insurance
Insurance for workers’ compensation liability and, except when otherwise stated, also refers to employers’ liability insurance.

Section III – Submission of Information

1. Reporting Information
Information or documents required to be submitted pursuant to the provisions of this Plan shall be filed either electronically or on hard copy with the WCIRB, as the designated statistical agent for the Insurance Commissioner of the state of California. The address of the WCIRB is:

Workers’ Compensation Insurance Rating Bureau of California
1221 Broadway, Suite 900
Oakland, CA 94612

2. Reporting Procedures
The reporting procedures and forms contained in this Plan may be modified by an insurer to conform to its own recording methods, provided that such alternative reporting procedures or forms: (a) yield all of the information required under the standard procedures of this Plan, and (b) have been approved by the WCIRB as an acceptable alternative reporting procedure or form.
Part 1 – General Provisions
Section V – Inquiries, Complaints and Requests for Action, Reconsideration and Appeals

Section IV – Corrections or Amendments

1. Notification of Non-Compliance and Evidence of Correction

If a policy as written or data as reported does not appear to comply with the provisions of this Plan or applicable regulations of the Insurance Commissioner governing California workers’ compensation insurance, the WCIRB shall query the insurer, pointing out in what respects it fails to conform and requiring the insurer to make any necessary corrections. In all cases where an insurer is required to make a correction or amendment to a policy or the reported data, evidence of such correction or amendment shall be submitted to the WCIRB within a reasonable period of time. If such evidence is not received by the WCIRB in a reasonable period, it shall be the duty of the WCIRB’s president to bring the case to the attention of the Governing Committee of the WCIRB.

The WCIRB may, at its option, require the signature of the policyholder on any correcting endorsement, evidencing acceptance of such correction by the policyholder. The signed copy of such endorsement must be filed with the WCIRB.

2. Investigation

The WCIRB may pass any policy, endorsement or reported data subject to review or investigation. If, after review or investigation, the WCIRB determines that it is required, the insurer shall conform its policy, endorsement or reported data in accordance with the provisions of this Plan or other regulations of the Insurance Commissioner governing California workers’ compensation insurance.

Section V – Inquiries, Complaints and Requests for Action, Reconsideration and Appeals

1. Purpose and Time Limitation

This Section of the Plan explains how an insured employer may (a) request review if it believes its workers’ compensation insurance coverage as written or experience as reported is contrary to the rules of this Plan or any other regulations of the Insurance Commissioner governing workers’ compensation insurance; and (b) request review of a decision, action, or omission to act by the WCIRB. This process enables the insured employer to obtain review of the matter by the WCIRB and, if necessary, the Insurance Commissioner.

An insured employer’s initial request for review must be received by the WCIRB within twelve (12) months after the expiration date of the policy to which the request for review pertains, except if the request for review involves the application of the Revision of Losses rule found at Section VI, Rule 13, of the Experience Rating Plan.

2. Inquiries

An insured employer may commence the review process by sending the WCIRB a written Inquiry. The Inquiry shall include (a) the names of the policyholder(s) and the insurer(s); and (b) detailed information explaining why the coverage as written or experience as reported is incorrect. If the Inquiry is not complete, the WCIRB may request additional information from the insured employer. The insured employer shall respond to such a request within sixty (60) days after the date of the WCIRB’s request. If the insured employer fails to respond within that time, the WCIRB will deem the Inquiry closed.

The WCIRB shall review and, as necessary, investigate all Inquiries. If the WCIRB sends the Inquiry to the insurer for purposes of investigation, the insurer shall respond within sixty (60) days after the WCIRB sends the Inquiry.

The WCIRB shall issue a decision regarding the Inquiry. An insured employer, insurer, or other aggrieved person who is dissatisfied with the WCIRB’s decision upon an Inquiry and who seeks a further review of
Part 1 – General Provisions

Section V – Inquiries, Complaints and Requests for Action, Reconsideration and Appeals

the matter shall, within sixty (60) days after the WCIRB’s decision regarding the Inquiry, serve the WCIRB with a written Complaint and Request for Action as set forth in Rule 3 below.

If the WCIRB fails to respond within ninety (90) days after receipt of the Inquiry, the insured employer, insurer, or other aggrieved person may pursue the subject of its Inquiry by serving the WCIRB with a Complaint and Request for Action.

Any change resulting from the WCIRB’s decision shall be applied in accordance with the rules of this Plan or other applicable statutes or regulations. If a loss correction is required pursuant to the Revision of Losses rule, the current experience rating for purposes of the application of that rule shall be the experience modification in effect on the day the Inquiry was received by the WCIRB.

3. Complaints and Requests for Action

An insured employer, insurer, or other aggrieved person seeking review of the WCIRB’s decision, action, or omission to act, or review of the manner in which this Plan, or any other applicable regulations of the Insurance Commissioner, has been applied in connection with its workers’ compensation insurance shall serve the WCIRB with a written Complaint and Request for Action pursuant to the regulations found at Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Sections 2509.40 et seq. Complaints and Requests for Action must be served on the WCIRB at the following address:

WCIRB
1221 Broadway, Suite 900
Oakland, CA 94612
Attention: Complaints and Reconsideration
Fax 415.371.5204
customerservice@wcirb.com

Upon receipt of a Complaint and Request for Action, the WCIRB shall respond in accordance with the regulations found at Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Sections 2509.40 et seq. Any change resulting from such response shall be applied in accordance with the rules of this Plan or other applicable statutes or regulations. If a loss correction is required pursuant to the Revision of Losses rule, the current experience rating for purposes of the application of that rule shall be the experience modification in effect on the day the initial request for review was received by the WCIRB.

4. Reconsideration and Appeals to the Insurance Commissioner

An insured employer, insurer, or other aggrieved person who is dissatisfied with the WCIRB’s decision upon a Complaint and Request for Action may request that the WCIRB reconsider its decision. Requests for reconsideration must be (a) filed pursuant to Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Section 2509.45(b); (b) set forth in detail the reasons why the WCIRB’s decision is in error; and (c) include all available supporting evidence.

Alternatively, an insured employer, insurer, or other aggrieved person who is dissatisfied with the WCIRB’s response to or failure to respond to a Complaint and Request for Action, or the WCIRB’s decision upon or failure to respond to a request for reconsideration, may appeal directly to the Insurance Commissioner. Appeals must be filed pursuant to Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Sections 2509.40 et seq.

Any change resulting from the WCIRB’s decision upon reconsideration or the decision of the Commissioner on appeal shall be applied in accordance with the rules of this Plan or other applicable statutes or regulations. If a loss correction is required pursuant to the Revision of Losses rule, the current experience rating for purposes of the application of that rule shall be the experience modification in effect on the day the initial request for review was received by the WCIRB.
Part 2 – Policy Reporting Requirements

Section I – General Instructions

The policy document reporting provisions contained in this Part are necessary to facilitate experience rating, the accurate and timely reporting of unit statistical report data, and the use of approved policy forms.

Insurers shall provide the WCIRB with all Policy Documents (i.e., policies, endorsements, cancellations and reinstatements) written to provide California workers’ compensation insurance coverage. Policy Documents shall be filed with the WCIRB via either: (1) hard copy, or (2) electronic submission in accordance with the reporting requirements for California described in the Workers Compensation Insurance Organizations’ (WCIO) Workers Compensation Policy Reporting Specifications (WCPOLS) except as provided in Part 2, Section III, Additional Electronic Reporting Requirements. Insurers must receive WCIRB approval prior to submitting data electronically. Separate approval is required for electronic submission of each type of Policy Document.

1. Policies
   a. New and Renewal Policies
      (1) The hard copy information page (and any extensions thereto) of every workers’ compensation insurance policy or electronic records of the data included therein shall be submitted to the WCIRB no later than sixty (60) days subsequent to the inception date of the policy represented.

      (2) Insuring two or more legal entities on a single policy is subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in Part 2, Section III, Additional Interests, of the Miscellaneous Regulations for the Recording and Reporting of Data, provided, however, if a policy providing coverage for the workers leased by a labor contractor to a client is in the name of the labor contractor, the phrase “Leased Coverage For” or the acronym “LCF” followed by the client’s name may appear in Item 1 of the policy.

      (3) If submitting the policy in hard copy to the WCIRB, it shall include the following:
         (a) Name of the insurer providing coverage (not insurer group name).
         (b) Policy number.
            1. The policy number shall be a unique number applying to the one policy and shall not be used on any other policy with an identical inception date.
         (c) Complete legal name of all policyholders. See Section III, Additional Electronic Reporting Requirements, Rule 1b, Subrule (1), Name of Insured, for the requirements for reporting the name of the insured.
         (d) Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN). Report the policyholder’s nine (9) digit FEIN. If the policyholder does not have a FEIN, report “000000000”.
         (e) Type of entity insured. Indicate the legal nature of the insured entity, e.g., individual, partnership, corporation, association, limited partnership, joint venture, common ownership, joint employers, Limited Liability Company (LLC), trust or estate, Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), governmental entity, other. See Part 2, Section III, Rule 1a, Subrule (1), Legal Nature of Insured Code, for the requirements for reporting the type of entity insured.
         (f) Complete address of the insured. The address should include the postal zip code for the named insured’s mailing address.
         (g) Dates of coverage.
         (h) Applicable insurer classification(s).
Part 2 – Policy Reporting Requirements

Section I – General Instructions

(i) Applicable experience modification(s). If the WCIRB has not published an experience modification, no modification should be reported. (Note: Tentative experience modifications may be used; however, they must be clearly identified as such.)

(j) Office from which the policy emanated.

(k) Previous policy number. This information should be provided if the same company or affiliated company of an insurer group renews the business. If there is no previous policy number, report the word “new” in the space provided for the previous policy number.

(l) Form number(s) for the policy conditions and every endorsement and ancillary agreement attached to the policy. See Part 2, Section III, Rule 1e, *Endorsement Identification Record Information (Record 07)*, Subrule (1)(d), for the requirements for reporting form numbers for ancillary agreements.

(4) If submitting a continuing form policy in hard copy, it must be clearly identified as such.

b. Annual Rating Endorsements

Annual rating endorsements or the electronic records of the data included therein shall be submitted for any original policy written as a continuing form policy or fixed-term policy written in excess of one year and sixteen (16) days.

(1) An annual rating endorsement shall be submitted to take effect on the inception date of the second period of coverage and annually thereafter for each continuing form policy or fixed-term policy written in excess of one year and sixteen (16) days.

(2) An annual rating endorsement shall be submitted to the WCIRB no later than sixty (60) days after its inception.

(3) Annual rating endorsements shall be used only for the purpose of showing the proper experience modification. Annual rating endorsements cannot be used to make any other changes to the policy, such as, but not limited to, modifying the name of the policyholder or adding or eliminating locations or classifications.

(4) Each annual rating endorsement submitted to the WCIRB in hard copy shall be clearly identified as an annual rating endorsement.

(5) If an annual rating endorsement is submitted to the WCIRB in hard copy, it shall also indicate:

(a) Name of the insurer providing coverage (not insurer group name).

(b) Policy number. The policy number should include all prefixes and suffixes of the policy that the annual rating endorsement is extending.

(c) Dates of coverage.

(d) Applicable insurer classification(s).

(e) Applicable experience modification(s). Report the effective date of the experience modification only if it is not effective as of the inception date of the annual rating endorsement. (Note: Tentative experience modifications may be used; however, they must be clearly identified as such.)

c. Renewal Certificates/Renewal Agreements

An insurer renewing a policy may write and submit the renewal to the WCIRB as either a renewal policy (see Rule 1a, above) or as a renewal certificate, also referred to as a renewal agreement.

(1) Each renewal certificate or renewal agreement or the electronic records of the data included therein shall be submitted to the WCIRB no later than sixty (60) days after its inception.

(2) Renewal certificates and renewal agreements shall be used only for the purpose of renewing the policy and showing the proper experience modification for the renewal period. Renewal
Part 2 – Policy Reporting Requirements
Section I – General Instructions

certificates and renewal agreements cannot be used to make any other changes to the policy, such as, but not limited to, modifying the name of the policyholder, or adding or eliminating locations or classifications.

(3) Each renewal certificate and renewal agreement submitted to the WCIRB in hard copy shall be clearly identified as a renewal certificate or renewal agreement.

(4) If a renewal certificate or renewal agreement is submitted to the WCIRB in hard copy, it shall also indicate:
   (a) Name of the insurer providing coverage (not insurer group name).
   (b) Policy number. The policy number should include all prefixes and suffixes of the policy that the renewal certificate or renewal agreement is renewing.
   (c) Dates of coverage.
   (d) Applicable insurer classification(s).
   (e) Applicable experience modification(s). Report the effective date of the experience modification only if it is not effective as of the inception date of the renewal certificate or renewal agreement. (Note: Tentative experience modifications may be used; however, they must be clearly identified as such.)

d. Rewrites
Rewrites may be issued to replace previously issued new and renewal policies, annual rating endorsements and renewal certificates/renewal agreements.

   (1) Each rewrite or the electronic records of the information included therein shall be submitted to the WCIRB no later than sixty (60) days after issuance.

   (2) If a rewrite is submitted to the WCIRB in hard copy, it shall be clearly identified as a rewrite and shall contain:
      (a) All of the information required for the Policy Document that it is replacing (see above); and
      (b) The policy number of the original policy, annual rating endorsement, or renewal certificate/renewal agreement, if different from the rewrite policy number.

e. Binders
Binders shall be subject to the filing requirements applicable to new and renewal policies, except that a binder superseded by a policy effective as of the inception date of the bound period and issued within sixty (60) days of such inception date need not be submitted to the WCIRB.

2. Endorsements and Ancillary Agreements

a. Except as otherwise provided, a copy of (1) every endorsement affecting California coverage or amending the policy information referenced in Rule 1 above and (2) every ancillary agreement as defined in Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Section 2250(f), or the electronic records of the information included therein shall be reported to the WCIRB no later than sixty (60) days after issuance. In no event shall endorsements or ancillary agreements be reported prior to submitting the electronic or hard copy information page of the policy to which the endorsement or ancillary agreement is attached.

b. If submitting hard copy policy information, it is not necessary to submit a copy of each endorsement attached to a policy, provided:

   (1) The body of the endorsement does not require the insertion of any variable text;
Part 2 – Policy Reporting Requirements

Section II – Policy Period

(2) The exact endorsement form was previously filed with the WCIRB and approved by the Insurance Commissioner; and

(3) The form number of the endorsement is clearly listed in item 3.D. of the hard copy policy information page filed with the WCIRB.

c. If submitting hard copy policy information, it is not necessary to submit a copy of each ancillary agreement attached to a policy, provided:

(1) The exact ancillary agreement form was previously filed with the WCIRB and approved by the Insurance Commissioner, and

(2) The form number of the ancillary agreement is clearly listed in item 3.D. of the hard copy policy information page filed with the WCIRB.

d. If submitting in hard copy, each endorsement or ancillary agreement attached to a policy subsequent to policy issuance shall be submitted to the WCIRB in accordance with Rule 2a, above, and shall:

(1) Identify the name of the insurer (not insurer group) that issued the endorsement or ancillary agreement;

(2) Identify the policy number of the policy to which the endorsement or ancillary agreement is attached; and

(3) Identify the effective date of the endorsement or ancillary agreement.

3. Cancellations or Reinstatements

a. In all instances where a policy is cancelled or reinstated, the cancellation or reinstatement notice or the electronic information included therein shall be reported to the WCIRB no later than sixty (60) days after issuance.

b. If a cancellation or reinstatement notice is submitted to the WCIRB in hard copy, the following information must be provided:

(1) Name of the insurer providing coverage (not insurer group name).

(2) Policy number. The policy number should include all prefixes and suffixes of the policy that is being cancelled or reinstated.

(3) The cancelled or reinstated policy’s original inception and expiration dates. For continuing form policies or fixed-term policies written in excess of one year and sixteen (16) days, if the policy is cancelled or reinstated during the period that an annual rating endorsement is in effect, the inception date of such annual rating endorsement shall be substituted for the inception date of the policy.

(4) The date of cancellation or reinstatement.

(5) The date the cancellation was mailed to the insured.

(6) The reason for the cancellation.

Section II – Policy Period

1. Policy Period

a. The rules of this Plan are based on a policy period of one year.

b. Policies may be written and issued for periods of less than one year.

c. Policies may be written and issued for periods in excess of one year.
Part 2 – Policy Reporting Requirements
Section III – Additional Electronic Reporting Requirements

(1) A policy written for a period of not longer than one year and sixteen (16) days shall be treated as if the policy were written for a period of one year.

(2) Any policy that is written for a period in excess of one year and sixteen (16) days must be written as a continuing form or fixed-term policy, as indicated in Rule 2, below.

2. Continuing Form Policy or Fixed-Term Policy Written in Excess of One Year and Sixteen Days

a. A policy that contains an agreement that the insurer will issue, and the policyholder will accept, such endorsements changing the terms of the policy as may be required to achieve conformity with subsequent legislation or with subsequent rules and regulations that may be approved by the Insurance Commissioner may be written on a continuing form or fixed-term basis for a period in excess of one year and sixteen (16) days.

b. Such continuing form or fixed-term policy written in excess of one year and sixteen (16) days must conform to all rules and regulations applying to policies written for one year or less.

c. All rules and regulations approved by the Insurance Commissioner subsequent to the effective date of a continuing form or fixed-term policy written in excess of one year and sixteen (16) days shall apply to the policy as though it consisted of consecutive policies, each with a policy period of one full year, except in those instances when the insurer or the policyholder wants to establish a different policy effective date.

(1) For a continuing form policy, the first period of coverage shall be treated as a short-term policy, and the effective dates of the short-term period must be endorsed on the policy at its inception.

(2) For a fixed-term policy, either the first period or last period of coverage shall be treated as a short-term policy. A policy period endorsement showing the effective dates of the policy periods into which the policy is divided must be endorsed on the policy at policy inception.

d. The extension of a continuing form policy beyond one year and sixteen (16) days requires the submittal of an annual rating endorsement. Pursuant to Part 2, Section I, Rule 1b, Annual Rating Endorsements, an annual rating endorsement shall be submitted to take effect on the effective date of the second period of coverage and annually thereafter for each continuing form policy written for a period in excess of one year and sixteen (16) days.

e. Annual Rating Endorsements must be submitted annually for each period following the first period on all fixed-term policies written in excess of one year and sixteen (16) days.

Section III – Additional Electronic Reporting Requirements

All Policy Documents submitted to the WCIRB electronically shall be reported as required for California in WCPOLS except as indicated below.

1. Policy Record Reporting

a. Header Record Information (Record 01)

(1) Legal Nature of Insured Code

Report the code that best describes the type of entity(s) being insured.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Association, Labor Union, Religious Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Limited Partnership</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 2 – Policy Reporting Requirements
Section III – Additional Electronic Reporting Requirements

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>06</td>
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<td>09</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Governmental Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The use of “07”, Common Ownership, is permitted only for policies insuring two or more entities if the entities are combinable in accordance with the Experience Rating Plan.

The use of “09”, Joint Employers, is permitted when two or more entities do not share common ownership but have joint liability to pay workers’ compensation to employees engaged in connection with the same work but are not a partnership or a joint venture.

The use of “99” is only permitted if none of the other values are applicable. If reporting “99”, further detail in Text for “Other” Legal Nature of Entity must be provided.

b. Name Record Information (Record 02)

Each name must be reported on a separate name record. Related names such as a “sole proprietor” and the associated trade name or “DBA” must each have a separate record and may be linked using the Name Link Identifier/Continuation Sequence Number. A husband and wife or registered domestic partnership must have each person’s complete name reported in a separate record.

(1) Name of Insured

Report the name of the insured subject to the following:

(a) For individuals, report the name in the following format: Last Name, First Name, Middle Name or Initial. The commas are delimiters and are required when reporting individual names.

(b) For partnerships, report the name of each general partner as required in the other sections of this rule. Each partner within the partnership must be a legal entity such as an individual, a partnership or a corporation. Trade names or fictitious business names cannot be designated as partners.

(c) For corporations, report the name exactly as shown in the articles of incorporation.

(d) For associations, labor unions or religious organizations, report the name exactly as shown in the agreement of association or other document of organization.

(e) For limited partnerships, report the name of each general partner as required in the other sections of this rule. Each partner within the partnership must be a legal entity such as an individual, a partnership or a corporation. Trade names or fictitious business names cannot be designated as partners. Limited partners should not be reported, but if reported, the term “limited partner” must be shown in parenthesis following the name of each limited partner.

(f) For joint ventures, report the name of each member as required in the other sections of this rule. Each member must be a legal entity such as an individual, a partnership or a corporation. Trade names or fictitious business names cannot be designated as members of a joint venture.

(g) For entities that share common ownership, report the name of each entity as required in the other sections of this rule.
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(h) For joint employers, report the name of each entity as required in the other sections of this rule.

(i) For LLCs, report the name of the LLC exactly as shown in the articles of organization.

(j) For trusts or estates, report the name exactly as shown in the trust agreement or other legal document, which establishes the trust or estate. The name of each trustee, administrator or executor must also be reported as required in the other sections of this rule.

(k) For LLPs, report the name of each general partner as required in the other sections of this rule. Each partner within the partnership must be a legal entity such as an individual, a partnership or a corporation. Trade names or fictitious business names cannot be designated as partners. Limited partners should not be reported, but if reported, the term “limited partner” must be shown in parenthesis following the name of each limited partner.

(l) For governmental entities, report the legal name of the governmental entity.

(m) For bankruptcies and receiverships, report the name of the receiver or debtor as required in the other sections of this rule. The term “receiver” or “debtor in possession” must be shown in parenthesis following the name of the receiver.

(n) For policies covering employee leasing arrangements written in the name of the labor contractor, report the name of the labor contractor depending on the type of entity as required in the other sections of this rule. If reporting the client’s name, the phrase “Leased Coverage For” or the acronym “LCF” must be used.

(o) For policies covering employee leasing arrangements written in the name of the client, report the name of the client depending on the type as required in the other sections of this rule.

(p) If any descriptor information such as “limited partner” or “DBA” is included, it must be in parenthesis.

c. State Premium Record (Record 04)

(1) Estimated State Standard Premium Total
   Report the estimated total state standard premium amount from the policy or policy endorsement.

d. Exposure Record Information (Record 05)

(1) Classification Code
   Report the applicable standard, approved non-standard or USL&H classification code.

(2) Estimated Exposure Amount
   Report the amount that is the basis for determining premium on a per classification level.

(3) Estimated Premium Amount
   For statistical code 9740, Catastrophe Provisions for Terrorism, report the estimated premium amount associated with this statistical code, if applicable. The estimated premium amount for standard classification codes and other statistical codes need not be reported.

e. Endorsement Identification Record Information (Record 07)

(1) Record Type Code
   (a) Report the form number for the policy conditions.

   (b) Report the form number(s) for the information page(s) attached to the policy.
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(c) Report the form number for every endorsement attached to the policy.

(d) Report the form number for every ancillary agreement attached to the policy. Ancillary agreement is defined in Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Section 2250(f).
Part 3 – Standard Classification System

Section I – Introduction

The objective of the classification system is to group employers into classifications so that each classification reflects the risk of loss common to those employers. With few exceptions, it is the business of the employer within California that is classified, not the separate employments, occupations or operations within the business.

Section II – Classification Terminology

The definitions set forth in this Section shall govern the construction and meaning of the terms and phrases used in describing the Standard Classification System found in Part 3 of this Plan.

1. All

If a classification carries a descriptive phrase beginning with **all**, as in the expression **all employees, all other employees, all operations, and all work to completion**, division of payroll shall not be made for any employee or operations (other than the Standard Exceptions or General Exclusions), without regard to the location of such operations, except for an operation not incidental to and not usually associated with the enterprise described by such classification.

2. Assembly or Assembling

Refers to the joining together of purchased prefabricated component parts to form a described product. (See also definition of “Manufacturing or Mfg.”)

3. Clerical Office Employee(s)

See Section III, *General Classification Procedures*, Rule 4a, **Clerical Office Employees**.

4. Companion Classification

Two classifications that together describe the operations that normally prevail in a business. Businesses that are classified using related companion classifications, as identified by the classification footnote, shall constitute a single enterprise.

5. Division of Payroll

The division of an employer’s payroll between two or more classifications is made in accordance with the provisions of the "Multiple Enterprises” rule, or as directed by specific classification footnotes or phraseologies. Division of payroll requires that the employer keep complete and accurate payroll records, supported by original time cards or time book entries, segregating the payroll earned in the various activities. (See also Section V, Rule 3, *Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.*)

6. General Exclusions

See Section III, *General Classification Procedures*, Rule 6, **General Exclusions**.

7. General Inclusions

See Section III, *General Classification Procedures*, Rule 5, **General Inclusions**.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section II – Classification Terminology

8. Governing Classification
That classification, or combination of related companion classifications, other than the Standard Exception classification(s), to which the largest amount of payroll, exclusive of the payroll of miscellaneous employees, is assigned. (See also Section IV, Rule 2b, Governing Classification (Construction or Erection).)

9. Highest Rated Classification
The classification that carries the highest pure premium rate.

10. Including
If a classification carries a descriptive phrase including certain operations, division of payroll shall not be made for such operations, even though they may be specifically described by some other classification or may be conducted at a separate location.

11. Interchange of Labor
Exists when employees, other than Miscellaneous Employees or employees engaged in operations described by a General Inclusion, either: (a) alternate between two or more separately classifiable operations, or (b) engage in a single activity or work in a single department that is integral to two or more separately classifiable activities. The payroll for such employees represents a blend of separately classifiable operations. In such cases, the payrolls may be divided between two or more classifications provided (a) such division is not prohibited by the classification(s) or rules contained in this Plan, and (b) the payroll earned in the various activities is segregated in accordance with Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll. Otherwise, the payrolls are assigned to the highest rated classification applicable to any part of the work performed by the employee.

12. Location
A place of business at which the employer controls the facilities and conducts operations. The location may include, but is not limited to, buildings, rooms, suites, floors, structures, yards, fields, lots or acreage. Two or more facilities constitute a single location for classification purposes if they are located:
   a. in the same building;
   b. on a single uninterrupted property, such as adjacent buildings separated only by open space;
   c. in the same block;
   d. in adjoining city blocks or separated only by a single street or right-of-way of a railroad; or
   e. on opposite sides of a stream or canal that are connected by a bridge, highway or other structure affording passage (other than by boat) across the stream.

13. Manufacturing or Mfg.
Refers to the fabrication, production and/or assembly of a described product. (See also definition for “Assembly or Assembling”.)

14. Miscellaneous Employee(s)
See Section III, General Classification Procedures, Rule 3d. (See also Section IV, Rule 2c, Miscellaneous Employees (Construction or Erection), and Section IV, Rule 4c(5), Miscellaneous Employees (Farms).)

15. Multiple Enterprises
See Section III, General Classification Procedures, Rule 3, Multiple Enterprises.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section II – Classification Terminology

16. No or Not
A classification that carries a restrictive phrase beginning with *no* or *not* shall not be applied to any employer, which conducts any operations described in such restrictive phrase. In classifications applicable to mercantile or mining operations, this restrictive phrase shall apply only to operations comprising each separate location. In construction, erection or stevedoring operations, this restrictive phrase shall apply only to operations comprising each separate job or location.

17. N.O.C.
This expression is an abbreviation of *not otherwise classified*. No classification so qualified shall be assigned in any case where another classification more accurately describes the enterprise or where the language of any classification so qualified prescribes other treatment.

18. Or
The word *or* when used in the classification phraseology shall be understood to have the same meaning as though expressed "*and/or*".

19. Outside Salespersons

20. Payroll(s)

21. Physical Separation or Physically Separated
Physical separation between operational departments is achieved when operations are conducted in separate buildings at a location, or on separate floors of a building. If the departments are on the same floor, to achieve physical separation they must be separated by permanent walls not less than eight (8) feet in height, and constructed from standard building materials. Standard building materials include brick, block and concrete and, if framed with wood or light gauge steel, the walls should be covered with wallboard, plywood, masonite, sheet metal or other solid materials.

Stock shelves, chain link fencing, movable partitions, fixtures, office furniture or similar partitions do not constitute physical separation.

An opening in the partition or wall to provide for ingress and egress of materials, equipment or personnel is permitted.

Operations subject to separate classifications that are conducted on separate shifts but in a common workspace are considered physically separated, provided the operations are not conducted simultaneously.

22. Remuneration

23. Salespersons – Outside

24. Shall Be Separately Classified
If a rule contained in this Plan or a footnote to a classification contains a directional phrase specifying that certain operations or employees shall be separately classified, the payroll of employees engaged in such operations shall be separately classified, provided proper payroll records have been maintained. Unless
Part 3 – Standard Classification System

Section III – General Classification Procedures

otherwise required by the classification, this rule shall apply even if the operations are not physically separated. The payroll of employees who interchange between operations described by the classification and those referred to in the footnote shall be assigned in accordance with Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

25. Single Enterprise
See Section III, General Classification Procedures, Rule 2, Single Enterprise.

26. Standard Exception(s)
See Section III, General Classification Procedures, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

27. Standard Exception Employees
See Section III, General Classification Procedures, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Section III – General Classification Procedures

1. Classification Description

An alphabetical listing of classifications that describe most occupations, employments, industries and businesses is contained in Section VII, Standard Classifications.

a. Any business or operation specifically described by a classification shall be assigned to that classification.

b. Any business or operation not described by a classification shall be assigned to the classification(s) most analogous from the standpoint of process and hazard. The limitations and conditions of the classification(s) so assigned and all rules pertaining thereto shall be applicable. In determining the classification most analogous from the standpoint of process and hazard, consideration will be given to the following:

   (1) When classifying the operations of a manufacturer, consideration should be given to the industry type, finished goods, raw materials, types of tools and equipment, how employees use the materials, tools and equipment in the manufacturing process, and any other relevant factors.

   When a specific assembly classification does not exist for a certain product, the assembly of such product shall be assigned to the most analogous manufacturing classification. (See Section II, Classification Terminology, for the definitions of “Assembly or Assembling” and “Manufacturing or Mfg.”)

   (2) When classifying the operations of a store, consideration should be given to the types of products sold, who purchases the products, how the products are sold, and any other relevant factors.

   (3) When classifying an employer that provides service(s), consideration should be given to the type(s) of service(s) provided, who contracts for the service(s), where the service(s) are provided, how employees perform the service(s), the raw materials or instrumentalities used to perform the service(s), and any other relevant factors.

   (4) When classifying an employer that performs construction or erection operations, consideration should be given to the types of structures constructed or erected, the raw materials and types of tools and equipment used, how employees use the materials, tools and equipment, the type of contractor’s license required to perform such tasks, and any other relevant factors.

   (5) When classifying an employer that performs agricultural operations, consideration should be given to the types of crops cultivated and animals raised, the method of cultivating and
Part 3 – Standard Classification System  
Section III – General Classification Procedures

harvesting crops, the method of caring for animals, the types of machinery, tools and equipment used, how employees use the machinery, tools and equipment, and any other relevant factors.

c. Any business or operation described by a classification defined as a Standard Exception shall be classified in the Standard Exception classification. However, when a Standard Exception is assigned to the basic business or operation, all employees not specifically included in the definitions for such Standard Exceptions shall be separately classified, all other conditions contained herein notwithstanding.

Example

All operations of an investment firm are assigned to Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees, with the exception of an employee who maintains the facility. Facility maintenance is not contemplated by the Standard Exception Classification 8810, but rather, Classification 9015(1), Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees. The maintenance worker is therefore assigned to Classification 9015(1).

2. Single Enterprise

If the employer’s business, conducted at one or more locations, consists of a single operation or a number of separate operations that normally prevail in the business described by a single classification, the entire exposure of the business shall be assigned to that single classification. No division of payroll shall be permitted in respect to any other operation, even though such operation may be specifically described by some other classification, unless the applicable classification phraseology or other provisions contained herein specifically provide for such division of payroll.

Operations that are classified using related companion classifications, as identified by the classification footnote, shall constitute a single enterprise. Except as provided in the classification phraseology or footnote, division of an employee’s payroll between related companion classifications shall not be permitted.

Division of payroll for Standard Exceptions and General Exclusions shall be made pursuant to the provisions of this Plan.

Example

The employer operates a restaurant. Employees are retained as chefs, bakers, dishwashers, wait staff, hosts and hostesses, wine stewards, bartenders, janitors, car parking valets, coat check clerks, manager and assistant manager. In addition, a storage facility is operated at an additional location where restaurant supplies are stored pending use in the restaurant. The activities, duties, hazards and pay scales vary among positions. Classifications such as 2003, Bakeries and Cracker Mfg., 9008, Janitorial Services – by contractors, and 8392, Automobile or Truck Storage Garages or Parking Stations or Lots, describe some of the employees’ activities. However, the restaurant bakery only produces goods served in the restaurant; the janitors only clean the restaurant; the parking valets only park the vehicles of restaurant customers; and the storage facility only stores materials used in the restaurant. All of these operations normally prevail in the operation of a restaurant and, therefore, Classification 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns, applies to all of the employees.

3. Multiple Enterprises

If the employer’s business, conducted at one or more locations, consists of two or more distinct operations that do not normally prevail in the business described by a single classification, then the distinct operations shall be separately classified in accordance with the following rules:

a. If the distinct operations are physically separated and there is no interchange of labor, each operation shall be separately classified.

b. If the distinct operations are not physically separated or if an interchange of labor exists, the operations shall be classified as follows:
(1) If the operation that develops the most payroll (exclusive of Miscellaneous Employees) is described by a classification that has the higher pure premium rate, then all operations shall be assigned to the higher-rated classification.

(2) If the operation that develops the most payroll (exclusive of Miscellaneous Employees) is described by a classification that has the lower pure premium rate, then the higher rated classification shall be assigned to all employees, except as provided below:

(a) The employees engaged solely in activities described by the lower-rated classification and who do not interchange with activities described by the higher-rated classification shall be assigned to the classification that carries the lower pure premium rate; or

(b) The payroll for employees (exclusive of Miscellaneous Employees) whose activities interchange with the higher-rated activity shall be divided between the applicable classifications, provided complete and accurate payroll records are maintained pursuant to Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

(3) If the distinct operations are described by classifications having the same pure premium rate, then each operation shall be separately classified.

c. The above notwithstanding, division of payroll is permitted only if:

(1) The operation is not described by any of the General Inclusions;

(2) The division is not contrary to classification phraseology; and

(3) The division is not contrary to any other provisions contained herein.

d. Miscellaneous Employees do not engage in operations that are integral to each classifiable operation, but perform operations in general support of more than one classifiable operation. Examples of Miscellaneous Employees include but are not limited to supervisors, maintenance or power plant employees, laboratory researchers, security guards, shipping and receiving clerks, and yard employees.

If, pursuant to this rule, the operations at any location are classified on a divided payroll basis, the payroll of all Miscellaneous Employees who cannot properly be classified in accordance with a specific classification shall be assigned to the governing classification of the group of classifications to which their work pertains.

Example 1

The employer operates a factory that manufactures uniforms, described by Classification 2501(1), Clothing Mfg., with a hypothetical pure premium rate of $5.00. The employer adds a distinct operation to manufacture pillows, described by Classification 2571, Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg., with a hypothetical pure premium rate of $7.00. Interchange of labor does not exist since employees do not alternate between the two separately classifiable operations. Payroll for the uniform manufacturing department is $100,000. Payroll for the pillow department is $25,000. Because the most payroll is developed in the lower pure premium rated classification, the operations shall be separately classified whether or not there is physical separation. This example is illustrated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Payroll</th>
<th>Interchange of Labor</th>
<th>Physical Separation</th>
<th>Assigned Classification</th>
<th>Hypothetical Pure Premium Rate</th>
<th>USRP Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uniform Manufacturing</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>2501(1), Clothing Mfg.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3a or 3b(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow Manufacturing</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>2571, Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3a or 3b(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 2

The employer from Example 1 reorganizes its staff so that all employees alternate between the two separately classifiable operations. As such, an interchange of labor exists. However, the employer maintains complete and accurate payroll segregations in accordance with Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll. Because the most payroll is developed in the lower pure premium rated classification, the operations shall be separately classified with no need for physical separation. This example is illustrated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Payroll</th>
<th>Interchange of Labor</th>
<th>Physical Separation</th>
<th>Assigned Classification</th>
<th>Hypothetical Pure Premium Rate</th>
<th>USRP Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uniform Manufacturing</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>Yes With Payroll Segregations</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>2501(1), Clothing Mfg.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3b(2)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow Manufacturing</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>Yes With Payroll Segregations</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>2571, Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3b(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 3

The employer from Example 1 establishes a separate department to cut fabric in support of both the uniform and pillow manufacturing operations. As such, an interchange of labor exists since the fabric cutting department is integral to two or more separately classifiable activities. Assuming it is not feasible to accurately segregate the fabric cutting payroll between that developed in support of uniform manufacturing and that developed in support of pillow manufacturing, the fabric cutting department is assigned to the highest rated applicable classification. The uniform manufacturing, however, remains assignable to Classification 2501(1). This example is illustrated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Payroll</th>
<th>Interchange of Labor</th>
<th>Physical Separation</th>
<th>Assigned Classification</th>
<th>Hypothetical Pure Premium Rate</th>
<th>USRP Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uniform Manufacturing</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>2501(1), Clothing Mfg.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3b(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow Manufacturing</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>2571, Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3b(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric Cutting</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>Yes No payroll segregations</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>2571, Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3b(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 4

The employer manufactures fiber reinforced plastic products to customers’ specifications. These operations are described by Classification 4497, Plastics – fiber reinforced plastic products mfg. – N.O.C., with a hypothetical pure premium rate of $8.00. The employer also assembles fishing poles. These operations are described by Classification 3574(2), Golf Club or Fishing Rod Mfg., Repair or Assembly, with a hypothetical pure premium rate of $6.00. Interchange of Labor does not exist since employees do not alternate between the two separately classifiable operations. Payroll developed in the manufacture of fiber reinforced plastic products is $200,000. Payroll developed in the fishing pole department is $50,000. Because the most payroll is developed in the higher pure premium rated classification, the lower pure premium rated classification may be used for the fishing pole assembly operation only if it is physically separated from the fiber reinforced plastic products manufacturing and if there is no interchange of labor between the operations. This example is illustrated in the table below.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Payroll</th>
<th>Interchange of Labor</th>
<th>Physical Separation</th>
<th>Assigned Classification</th>
<th>Hypothetical Pure Premium Rate</th>
<th>USRP Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiber reinforced plastic products manufacturing</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4497, Plastics – fiber reinforced plastic products mfg. – N.O.C.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing pole assembly</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3574(2), Golf Club or Fishing Rod Mfg., Repair or Assembly</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 5
The employer from Example 4 removes the physical separation between the distinct operations. Absent physical separation, the smaller, lower rated operation must be assigned to the larger, higher rated classification. This example is illustrated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Payroll</th>
<th>Interchange of Labor</th>
<th>Physical Separation</th>
<th>Assigned Classification</th>
<th>Hypothetical Pure Premium Rate</th>
<th>USRP Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiber reinforced plastic products manufacturing</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4497, Plastics – fiber reinforced plastic products mfg. – N.O.C.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing pole assembly</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4497, Plastics – fiber reinforced plastic products mfg. – N.O.C.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>Section III, Rule 3a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 6
The employer from Example 4 maintains the physical separation between departments, but reorganizes its staff so that all employees alternate between the two separately classifiable operations. As such, an interchange of labor exists. The employer does not maintain complete and accurate records segregating the payroll earned in various activities – thereby making it impossible to determine which operation develops the most payroll. Accordingly, all employees are assigned to the highest rated applicable classification in accordance with Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll. This example is illustrated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Payroll</th>
<th>Interchange of Labor</th>
<th>Physical Separation</th>
<th>Assigned Classification</th>
<th>Hypothetical Pure Premium Rate</th>
<th>USRP Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiber reinforced plastic products manufacturing</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4497, Plastics – fiber reinforced plastic products mfg. – N.O.C.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>Section V, Rule 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing pole assembly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4497, Plastics – fiber reinforced plastic products mfg. – N.O.C.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>Section V, Rule 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Standard Exceptions
Employees engaged in the clerical office or outside sales functions described below are referred to as Standard Exception Employees. If a standard classification specifically includes Clerical Office Employees or Outside Salespersons, such employees shall be assigned to the standard classification, regardless of
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whether the work is conducted at the same or at a separate location. It is not permissible to divide a single employee’s payroll, within a single policy period, between a Standard Exception classification and any other classification with the exception of a single permanent job reassignment. Otherwise, the remuneration of Standard Exception Employees is subject to division of payroll in connection with all other classifications in accordance with the following:

a. Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees

Clerical Office Employees are defined as those employees whose duties are confined to keeping the books, records or cash of the employer; conducting correspondence; using computers; dispatching; recording weights; or who are engaged wholly in general office work or office drafting, having no regular duty of a non-clerical nature in the service of the employer. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule, the entire payroll of any employee who is engaged in operations performed by Clerical Office Employees and also is exposed (1) to any operative hazard of the business or (2) to any outside selling or collecting work, shall be assigned to the highest rated classification of work to which the employee is so exposed. Supervisors and clerks, such as time, stock or tally clerks, whose work is necessary, in connection with or related to any operations of the business other than clerical office operations shall not be classified as Clerical Office Employees. Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees, shall be applied only to the payroll of persons herein described who work exclusively in areas that are separated from all other work places of the employer by buildings, floors, partitions, railings or counters and within which no work is performed other than clerical office or drafting duties as defined in this Rule.

b. Classification 8742, Salespersons – Outside (Outside Salespersons)

Salespersons – Outside (Outside Salespersons) are defined as those employees who are engaged exclusively in sales, collection or public relations work away from the premises of the employer or who are engaged in such work for any portion of their time and devote the balance of their time to clerical office duties in areas that are separated from all other work places of the employer by buildings, floors, partitions, railings or counters and within which no work is performed other than clerical office or drafting duties as defined in this Rule. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule, the entire payroll of any employee who is engaged in operations performed by Outside Salespersons and is also exposed to any operative hazard of the business shall be assigned to the highest rated classification of work to which the employee is so exposed.

When Outside Salespersons are required to pay their own traveling expenses out of their remuneration, not less than two-thirds of such remuneration shall be included as payroll.

c. Standard Exception Classification Procedures

(1) Employees who otherwise qualify for assignment to a Standard Exception classification will not be disqualified from that assignment if they perform certain duties directly related to their clerical office or outside sales work as defined in Rules 4a and 4b. These duties include depositing funds at a bank, picking up or delivering the employer’s mail, purchasing office supplies and entering an area exposed to the operative hazards of the business for ingress or egress purposes or for purposes in connection with clerical activities, such as delivering paychecks.

(2) Where a classification phraseology specifically includes Clerical Office Employees, Outside Salespersons, or both, such employees shall be assigned to that classification regardless of whether their work is conducted at the same or at a separate location.

A list of classifications that include Clerical Office Employees, Outside Salespersons, or both, can be found in Appendix IV.

Example

An employer operates as a physicians’ practice at 1534 Elm Street, employing doctors, nurses and receptionists. All operations at this location are assignable to Classification 8834,
Physicians’ Practices and Outpatient Clinics – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees. At a separate location, 3415 Oak Street, the employer maintains a clerical office staff who conduct all of the billing and scheduling in support of the Elm Street operations. Since the Oak Street operations support the employer’s Elm Street medical office (assigned to Classification 8834), the operations at the separate Oak Street location are also assignable to Classification 8834.

(a) When an employer’s clerical office staff are engaged in operations in connection with other operations performed by the employer and such other operations are assigned to two or more classifications, one or more of which includes Clerical Office Employees and one or more of which does not include Clerical Office Employees, the payroll of the clerical office staff shall be assigned in accordance with the following:

1. Compare the sum of the payroll (other than the payroll of miscellaneous employees) generated by the operations assigned to classifications that do not include Clerical Office Employees to the sum of the payroll (other than the payroll of miscellaneous employees) generated by the operations assigned to classifications that include Clerical Office Employees.

2. If the sum of the payroll generated by the classifications that do not include Clerical Office Employees exceeds the sum of the payroll generated by the classifications that include Clerical Office Employees, then the payroll of the clerical office staff shall be assigned to Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees.

3. If the sum of the payroll generated by the classifications that include Clerical Office Employees equals or exceeds the sum of the payroll generated by the classifications that do not include Clerical Office Employees, then the payroll of the clerical office staff shall be assigned to the classification that includes Clerical Office Employees. When there is more than one such classification, the clerical office staff shall be assigned to the classification that generates the most payroll.

4. The procedures stated above for classifying an employer’s clerical office staff shall also apply when classifying an employer’s outside sales staff (see example below).

Example

At location 1, an employer operates an outpatient clinic assigned to Classification 8834, Physicians’ Practices and Outpatient Clinics – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees. At location 2, the same employer operates a convalescent nursing facility – assigned to Classification 8829(2), Convalescent Nursing Facilities – including supervisors and receptionists. In an area that is separate from all other work places, the employer maintains clerical and administrative office staff to conduct payroll and billing activities in support of both the outpatient clinic and the convalescent nursing facility. Under Scenario A (below), the convalescent nursing facility assigned to Classification 8829 (which does not specifically include Clerical Office Employees) generates more payroll than the outpatient clinic and, therefore, the clerical office staff working in support of both operations are assignable to Classification 8810. Under Scenario B, since the outpatient clinic generates more payroll than the convalescent nursing facility, the clerical office staff working in support of both operations are assignable to Classification 8834. In both scenarios, regardless of which operation generates more payroll, the clerical office staff working exclusively in support of the convalescent nursing facility are assignable to Classification 8810, and the clerical office staff working exclusively in support of the outpatient clinic are assignable to Classification 8834.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section III – General Classification Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Location 1: Outpatient Clinic Payroll</th>
<th>Location 2: Convalescent Nursing Facility Payroll</th>
<th>Clerical Employees Working in Support of Both the Outpatient Clinic and the Convalescent Nursing Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>$655,000</td>
<td>8810, Clerical Office Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>$750,000</td>
<td>$655,000</td>
<td>8834, Physicians’ Practices and Outpatient Clinics – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example

An employer operates an automobile and truck parts store, assignable to Classification 8046, *Stores – automobile or truck parts or accessories – wholesale or retail – including Inside Salespersons or Outside Salespersons.* This employer also maintains a department for the repair of automobiles or trucks on a fee basis, and employees engaged in these operations are assignable to Classification 8389, *Automobile or Truck Repair Facilities.* The employer maintains outside sales staff to conduct marketing and outside sales operations in support of the automobile and truck parts store and promote the service and repair operations. Under Scenario C (below), the vehicle repair operations assigned to Classification 8389 (which do not specifically include Outside Salespersons) generate more payroll than the auto parts store operations assigned to Classification 8046 and, therefore, the outside sales staff working in support of both operations are assignable to Classification 8742. Under Scenario D, since the auto parts store operations generate more payroll than the vehicle repair operations, the outside sales staff working in support of both operations are assignable to Classification 8046. In both scenarios, regardless of which operation generates more payroll, outside sales staff working exclusively in support of the repair operations are assignable to Classification 8742, and outside sales staff working exclusively in support of the auto parts store operations are assignable to Classification 8046.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Auto Parts Store Payroll</th>
<th>Vehicle Repair Payroll</th>
<th>Assigned Classification for Outside Salespersons Working in Support of Both the Auto Parts Store and Vehicle Repair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>$655,000</td>
<td>8742, Salespersons – Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>$750,000</td>
<td>$655,000</td>
<td>8046, Stores – automobile or truck parts or accessories – wholesale or retail – including Inside Salespersons or Outside Salespersons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5. General Inclusions

The operations listed below are included in all classifications other than Standard Exception classifications. Except as provided in Section VII, *Standard Classifications,* general inclusions shall not be separately classified, all other provisions contained herein notwithstanding. Any operation described by a general inclusion shall nevertheless be subject to division of payroll if conducted as a separate and distinct enterprise and having no relation to the operations described by any other classification.

- a. Aircraft travel by employees, other than members of the flying crew, including employees whose payroll is assigned to the Standard Exception classifications.
- b. Commissaries.
- c. Manufacturing of containers, such as bags, barrels, bottles, boxes, cans, cartons or packing cases.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section IV – Special Industry Classification Procedures

d. Plant dispensaries.

e. Maintenance or ordinary repair of the employer’s buildings or equipment when performed by employees of the employer.

f. Printing and lithography.

g. Stamping, welding, drilling and blasting.

h. Research laboratories.

i. Drivers and their helpers.

j. Supervisors whose work is necessary, incidental or appurtenant to any operations of the business.

k. Unmanned Aircraft System (aerial drone) operation – aircraft system and payload total combined weight of less than 55 pounds – all members of the operating crew. Operations performed in support of the employer’s Construction or Erection operations shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section IV, Rule 2, Construction or Erection Work. Operating crew members working remotely from an office location with no exposure outside of the clerical office shall be classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule.

6. General Exclusions

Subject to division of payroll rules, the following operations are excluded from all classifications, including Standard Exceptions, unless specifically included in the language of the classification. Operations described by general exclusions shall require division of payroll, notwithstanding that the classification wording may include the term all as in such phrases as all employees, all operations, etc.

a. Aircraft operation – all members of the flying crew.

b. Maintenance or repair work if performed by contractors, and all new construction or alteration work whether done by the employer’s employees or by contractors.

c. Foundry operations.

d. Asbestos abatement.

e. Day care services if provided by the employer primarily for the use of its employees’ dependents.

f. Unmanned Aircraft System (aerial drone) operation – aircraft system and payload total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier – all members of the operating crew. Operating crew members working remotely from an office location with no exposure outside of the clerical office shall be classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule.

Section IV – Special Industry Classification Procedures

1. Aircraft Operation

a. Members of the Flying Crew

Members of the Flying Crew are defined as all personnel engaged in the operation of aircraft or the care of passengers or cargo in flight. This includes, but is not limited to, employees designated as airplane commanders, pilots, check pilots, co-pilots, flight engineers, navigators, technical or other observers, flight technicians, radio or radar operators and flight attendants.

Air travel by employees who are not members of the flying crew is classified in accordance with Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions.
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Section IV – Special Industry Classification Procedures

b. Members of the Flying Crew – Assignment of Payroll

Except as noted in the following paragraph, the total remuneration of all employees who are members of the flying crew shall be classified in accordance with their actual flying operations.

The total remuneration of employees who are members of the flying crew of an aircraft engaged in the transportation of personnel in the business of an employer not otherwise engaged in aircraft operation (Classification 7421, Aircraft Operation – transportation of personnel) and who perform no other operations for the employer shall be classified as 7421, Aircraft Operation. If such employees also perform other operations for the employer, their remuneration shall be classified as follows:

1. If the records of the employer clearly indicate the weeks in which employees have engaged in flying operations, the remuneration of such employees for each week during any part of which the employees have engaged in flying operations shall be assigned to Classification 7421, Aircraft Operation, unless the classification applicable to the employees’ non-flying operations carries a pure premium rate higher than Classification 7421, Aircraft Operation, in which case the appropriate non-flying classification shall be assigned.

2. If the records of the employer do not clearly indicate the weeks in which flying operations are performed, the entire remuneration shall be assigned to the highest rated classification applicable to any portion of the employees’ duties.

2. Construction or Erection Work

This Rule applies to the construction and erection classifications listed in Appendix I, Construction and Erection Classifications. Division of payroll shall be made for each separate and distinct type of construction or erection operation that is specifically described by a classification, provided separate records of payroll are maintained and provided the use of any such classification in connection with a separate job or location is not restricted by classification phraseology or footnotes. When the operations at a job or location are classified on a divided payroll basis, the remuneration of any one employee may be divided between two or more classifications provided the employer has maintained complete and accurate records supported by original time cards or time book entries which show separately, both by individual employee and in summary by operations performed, the remuneration earned by such employee. Operations for which separate records of payroll are not maintained shall be assigned to the highest rated classification applicable to the job or location if payrolls are kept separately by job within the policy period; otherwise, the highest rated classification shall be assigned based on the entire policy period. Operations that normally prevail in connection with a classification shall not be subject to division of payroll, but shall be assigned to such classification, whether or not separate records of payroll are kept.

When an employer retains one or more employees as members of a crew that operates Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with an aircraft system and payload total combined weight of less than 55 pounds in connection with its construction or erection operations, such members of the Unmanned Aircraft System operating crew shall be classified as 8720(4), Unmanned Aircraft System Operation, provided they are engaged exclusively in such operations, or are engaged in such work for any portion of their time and devote the balance of their time to clerical office duties or outside sales. Employees who are members of an Unmanned Aircraft System operating crew and also perform or supervise construction or erection operations shall be classified based on the construction or erection operations they supervise or perform. Operating crew members working remotely from an office location with no exposure outside of the clerical office shall be classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule.

The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with an aircraft system and payload total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 6, General Exclusions.

When the operations at a job or location are limited to minor property repairs for other concerns on a fee basis for which no contractor’s license is required, such operations shall be classified as 9015(1), Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees. Such repairs include but are not limited to patching walls, touch-up painting, faucet repair, door hardware repair and replacement of electrical switches.
In addition, the remuneration of employees assigned to construction and erection classifications is subject to the following:

a. Determination of Dual Wage Construction or Erection Classification

A classification that requires the regular hourly wage to equal or exceed a specified amount may be used only upon verification that the employee is paid an hourly wage that equals or exceeds the specified amount.

(1) Records of Payroll

For all employees, other than salaried employees, determination of the regular hourly wage must be supported by one of the following sources:

(a) Original time cards or time book entries for each employee. Original records must include the operations performed, the total hours worked each day and the times the employee started and ended each work period throughout the workday. At job locations where all of the employer’s operations cease for a uniform unpaid meal period, recording the start and stop times of the uniform break period is not required.

(b) A valid collective bargaining agreement that shows the regular hourly wage rate by job classification of worker. If using a collective bargaining agreement, the records must include an employee roster by job classification that permits the reconciliation of individual employees to the job classifications set forth in the collective bargaining agreement.

For all employees, other than salaried employees, the payroll for which an hourly wage determination cannot be reconciled to time cards or time book entries or collective bargaining agreements as specified above shall not be assigned to a classification that requires the regular hourly wage to equal or exceed a specified amount.

For the purpose of administering this rule, a salaried employee is an employee who is remunerated at an established level of compensation on a weekly, monthly or annual basis, without regard to hours worked, sales volume, production levels or similar variables. (In addition to a base salary, salaried employees may also receive bonuses or commissions.)

(2) Total Remuneration for Regular Hourly Wage Calculation

The remuneration used to calculate a regular hourly wage shall be determined as follows:

(a) The following remuneration shall be used to determine the hourly wage, without regard to whether such payments are included as payroll:

1. Hourly wages
2. Piecework
3. Salary
4. Commissions and incentive payments that are calculated and paid each pay period
5. Fringe benefit payments made by the employer. However, when such payments are excludable from payroll, they shall be excluded from the hourly wage calculation. (See Section V, Payroll – Remuneration.)

(b) The following remuneration shall not be used to determine the hourly wage, without regard to whether such payments are included as payroll:

1. Allowances
2. Reimbursed business expenses
3. Premium portion of overtime pay
4. Compensation, such as quarterly or annual bonuses, that is not calculated and paid each pay period
(3) Regular Hourly Wage Calculation

(a) Except as provided below, an employee’s regular hourly wage shall be calculated by dividing each employee’s total remuneration by the number of hours worked during the pay period. As necessary, the regular hourly wage shall be reconciled with other records in accordance with Rule 2a(1), Records of Payroll.

(b) An employee’s regular hourly wage may be separately calculated and payroll separately classified for work performed in connection with:

1. Each job that is subject to federal, state or local prevailing wage laws; and

2. Each separate and distinct type of construction or erection operation that is specifically described by a classification.

(c) For salaried employees, the regular hourly wage shall be determined by dividing the total annual remuneration by 2,000 hours. If an employee is salaried for less than 12 months, the regular hourly wage shall be calculated for the salaried period on a prorated basis.

Example 1 – Combination Hourly Pay and Piecework

An employee of a roofing contractor is paid as follows: $15.00 per hour for work performed at the contractor’s equipment yard; $25.00 per hour tearing off old roofs; and piecework rates when installing or repairing roofing.

The employer maintains time cards for each employee indicating the operations performed, the time the employee started and ended each work period throughout the workday, the total daily hours worked, and remuneration earned by each employee. During the pay period the employee worked 16 hours in the yard, 4 hours performing roofing tear off, and 20 hours installing or repairing roofs. The roofing piecework totaled $585.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Hourly Rate</th>
<th>Piece Units</th>
<th>Piece Rate</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25-Feb</td>
<td>Yard</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-Feb</td>
<td>Yard</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-Feb</td>
<td>Tear-off</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roof – bitumen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-Feb</td>
<td>Roof – tile</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>55.00</td>
<td>220.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Mar</td>
<td>Roof – shingle</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roof – patch</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$925.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determination of the regular hourly wage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Hours Worked</th>
<th>Regular Hourly Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Smith</td>
<td>$925.00</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>$23.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 2 – Commission

An employee of a plumbing repair company is paid commissions based on billed hours and product sales. The employee earns 20% of the billed hours (hourly rate charged the customer) for each repair completed. The employer’s labor rate billed to customers is $80 per hour. The employee earns 40% commission on the sale of water heaters and plumbing fixtures. The employer maintains time cards for each employee indicating the operations performed, the time the employee started and ended each work period throughout the workday, the total daily hours worked, and remuneration earned by
each employee. During the pay period the employee worked 65 hours, although only 43 hours were billed to customers. The employee also sold plumbing fixtures totaling $1,500.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Hours Worked</th>
<th>Billed Hours</th>
<th>Commission on Billed Hours</th>
<th>Fixture Sales</th>
<th>Commission on Sales</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-Mar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-Mar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-Mar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>48.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>66.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-Mar</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>220.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-Mar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>144.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>164.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Mar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>84.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-Mar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>48.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>288.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-Mar</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-Mar</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-Mar</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>64.00</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>98.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-Mar</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>48.00</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>82.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-Mar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-Mar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-Mar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>65</strong></td>
<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td><strong>$688.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1500.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$600.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1288.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determination of the regular hourly wage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Hours Worked</th>
<th>Regular Hourly Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. Jackson</td>
<td>$1288.00</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>$19.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that in the above example, if the hourly wage calculation were based, incorrectly, on billable hours, the regular hourly wage would be overstated. Therefore, if time cards or time book entries to verify the hours worked are not available, the payroll shall not be assigned to a classification that requires the regular hourly wage to equal or exceed a specified amount. It is incorrect to base the regular hourly wage calculation on billed hours.

**Example 3 – Salary**

An employee of a sheet metal contractor is retained as project supervisor at an annual salary of $60,000. The employee was retained for only three months during the policy period. As the employee was salaried for 3 of 12 months or 25% of the annual salary period, the regular hourly wage is calculated based on the prorated salary ($60,000 x 25% = $15,000), divided by the prorated number of hours (2,000 x 25% = 500). The regular hourly wage calculation is $15,000 / 500 = $30.00 per hour.

b. Governing Classification (Construction or Erection)

The governing classification shall be determined on the basis of the job within the policy period if payrolls are kept separately by job within the policy period; otherwise, on the basis of the entire policy period. Two classifications distinguishable only by the regular hourly wage of employees shall be combined to determine the governing classification.

c. Miscellaneous Employees (Construction or Erection)

If the construction or erection operations at any location are assigned to two or more classifications, the payroll of all miscellaneous employees who cannot properly be assigned to specific classifications shall be assigned to the governing classification, except that when the governing classification is determined to be the combination of two classifications distinguishable only by the regular hourly wage of employees, the payroll of a miscellaneous employee shall be assigned based on the regular hourly
wage of such employee. Miscellaneous employees include but are not limited to supervisors, watchpersons, traffic control flagpersons, drivers, construction or safety engineers, construction debris clean-up employees and job site equipment maintenance and repair employees.

d. Executive Level Supervisors

Executive level supervisors oversee the insured’s construction operations through second level (or higher) supervisors. In addition, on job sites where the insured subcontracts all operations to licensed subcontractors, executive level supervisors may oversee operations through subcontractors. Notwithstanding any other provisions contained herein, it is not permissible to divide a single employee’s payroll, within a single policy period, between Classification 5606, Contractors – executive level supervisors, and any other classification.

Executive level supervisors over construction operations wherein the insured develops payroll in one or more construction or erection classifications shall be eligible for Classification 5606 provided not less than two levels of supervision, as defined below, are retained between the executive level supervisor and the workers performing the actual construction operations.

(1) **First level supervisors** generally work at a job site with a single crew of workers performing a single trade and do not travel between concurrent job sites to supervise different crews. While first level supervisors may engage in construction activities alongside the crew, as supervisors they have the authority to direct and control the crew’s work. This control includes training, evaluating, and disciplining crewmembers. Employees who assist with training or leading a crew, but who do not have the authority to direct and discipline crewmembers, or are not accountable for the work performed by the crew, are not considered first level supervisors.

(2) **Second level supervisors** generally have broad authority over the work crews at one or more job sites. Second level supervisors direct and control the work of first level supervisors. The duties of second level supervisors are exclusively supervisory in nature.

e. Idle Time, Strike Pay, or Other Payroll Paid for Hours Not Worked

If an employee’s payroll is segregated among classifications based upon the hours worked in each operation, the payroll for idle time, strike pay, or other payroll paid for hours not worked shall be apportioned among the classifications applicable to the employee’s payroll based on the earnings for time actually worked in those classifications.

**Example**

A construction worker engages in fence construction and conduit construction. The worker is paid $12 per hour for fence work and $15 per hour for conduit work. The number of hours recorded for fence work, conduit work and idle time is shown below. The earnings for time actually worked in Classification 6400 is 63.8% of the payroll for Classifications 6400 and 6325 combined ($264.00 / $414.00 = 63.8%). The idle time apportioned to Classification 6400 is therefore 5.1 hours (8 hours idle time x 63.8% = 5.1 hours), the payroll for idle time in this classification is $61.22 (5.1 hours x $12 per hour idle time = $61.22), and the total payroll in this classification is $325.22 ($264.00 payroll + $61.22 idle time payroll = $325.22). The earnings for time actually worked in Classification 6325 is 36.2% of the payroll for Classifications 6400 and 6325 combined ($150.00 / $414.00 = 36.2%). The idle time apportioned to Classification 6325 is therefore 2.9 hours (8 hours idle time x 36.2% = 2.9 hours), the payroll for idle time in this Classification is $34.78 (2.9 hours x $12 per hour idle time = $34.78), and the total payroll in this Classification is $184.78 ($150.00 payroll + $34.78 idle time payroll = $184.78).
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section IV – Special Industry Classification Procedures

<table>
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<th>Work Record</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Rate per Hour</th>
<th>Payroll</th>
<th>% of Payroll for Hours Worked</th>
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<th>Rate per Hour</th>
<th>Payroll</th>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>96.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Reconciliation | Classification 6400 Payroll | Classification 6325 Payroll |
|               | Payroll for hours worked    | Payroll for hours worked    |
|               | $264.00                     | $150.00                     |
|               | Idle time payroll           | Idle time payroll           |
|               | 61.22                       | 34.78                       |
|               | Total fence construction payroll: | $325.22          | Total conduit construction payroll: | $184.78          |
|               | $325.22                     | $184.78                     |
|               | Total Payroll ($325.22 + $184.78) = $510.00 | |

3. **Electronic Products Design and Manufacturing**

The *Electronics Industry* Group includes a list of classifications that apply to employers engaged in the manufacture of electronic and electrical products. These classifications contemplate manufacturing operations whether performed in connection with the employer’s proprietary products or performed on a contract basis for other concerns.

Employers that design the proprietary product, but subcontract the manufacture to other concerns, shall be assigned to the appropriate *Electronics Industry* Group manufacturing classification provided the following functions are performed:

1. Product design;
2. Manufacture of the prototype, or subcontract the manufacture of the prototype; or
3. Receipt of the manufactured product and performance of quality control operations prior to shipment.

Employers that neither design nor manufacture the product, but purchase products from manufacturers for resale purposes, shall be assigned to the appropriate *Stores* classification notwithstanding that they may engage in some product preparation or quality control operations.
4. Farms
   a. Definition

   A farm, for classification purposes, shall be defined as any parcel or parcels of land used for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, dairying, stock or poultry raising as a business or commercial venture. This definition does not include the operation or maintenance of properties that feature growing and/or raising of crops or farm animals for non-commercial purposes.

   b. Payroll Division

   Division of payroll shall be made for each separate and distinct type of commercial farm operation, provided separate records of payroll are maintained, notwithstanding any other provision contained herein.

   Payroll may be divided based upon acreage, an employee’s time, or other reasonable methods.

   c. Payroll Inclusions

   (1) In addition to the inclusions specified in the language of the classification, each classification also shall include all normal repair and maintenance of buildings or equipment performed by employees of the farm.

   (2) Notwithstanding any other provisions contained herein, when lodging is provided by the employer, the market value of such lodging to the employee shall be included as payroll.

   (3) Payroll for all employees performing any type of farm work for a price per unit, contract or measure shall be based upon the total remuneration earned by such persons, and in the absence of adequate payroll records substantiating such earnings, the total contract price shall be deemed to be the total earnings; however, if the entire contract involves the use of motor vehicles or farm machinery with drivers and their helpers, not less than one fourth (1/4) of the total amount paid for the hire of such equipment and their operating crews shall be deemed to be the total earnings of such drivers and their helpers.

   (4) Incidental Crops

   Such activities as the maintenance of a cow, hogs or chickens for family use, a family orchard or truck garden, a hay or grain crop raised for the purpose of maintaining work animals on the farm, shall be considered usual and incidental to the operation of any type of farm.

   (5) Miscellaneous Employees (Farms)

   The payroll for fence repair, road building, general supervision, chore workers or drivers not connected with any particular crops is incidental to any type of farm. Where adequate records showing labor cost distributed by crops are maintained, the payroll of such miscellaneous employees shall be assigned to the various crop classifications in the same proportion as the allocated crop payroll bears to the total allocated payroll.

   d. Payroll Exclusions (Farms)

   The payroll of employees engaged in the following operations shall be segregated and separately assigned:

   (1) Maintenance or repair work by contractors.

   (2) New construction or alterations, whether done by the employer’s employees or by contractors.

   (3) The operation of farm machinery away from the farm premises by the farmer for others.

   (4) The grading, sorting, packing, pre-cooling or otherwise preparing of vegetables or fruit for shipment when conducted in buildings or sheds located on or away from farm premises, whether conducted for others or in connection with the employer’s farming activities.
5. Mining
   a. Payroll Basis

   No reduction in payroll shall be made on account of powder, explosives, detonator, blacksmithing tools, care of lamps or other materials or services furnished by the operators. Where employees work on the basis of a share in the future profits, their earnings must be included upon a definite agreed wage basis, which wage basis in no event shall be less than $12.00 per shift of eight (8) hours per employee. Where the actual remuneration is less than $12.00 per shift of eight (8) hours per employee, a wage of not less than $12.00 per shift of eight (8) hours per employee must be used.

   Notwithstanding any other provisions contained herein, when lodging is provided by the employer, the market value of such lodging to the employee shall be included in payroll.

   b. Standard Exceptions

   Draftspersons engaged exclusively within the office of such work and Clerical Office Employees engaged exclusively in keeping the books and records shall be treated as Standard Exceptions, and their payroll shall be assigned to Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees.

   c. Definition of “Surface Employees” as used in Classification 1124, Mining – underground – surface employees

   Only those employees of underground mines whose work is exclusively on the surface shall be assigned to Classification 1124. These employees include, but are not limited to, hoist engineers, top persons, blacksmiths, compressor persons, and employees engaged in land clearing and the construction and maintenance of all buildings, roads, ditches and flumes.

   d. Shops

   Machine shop, blacksmith shop, sawmill or mine car repair shop shall be assigned to Classification 1122, Mining – surface, or Classification 1124, Mining – underground – surface employees, depending upon the type of mine.

6. Stores
   a. For store operations, the classification shall be separately determined for each type of store that is conducted as a separate operation without interchange of labor.

   b. The applicable store classification is determined based upon the type of merchandise sold, leased, consigned or auctioned and whether the operations are wholesale or retail. In the absence of specific instructions found in the classification phraseology or footnote, the following definitions apply when determining the applicable store classification.

   (1) Type of Merchandise Sold

   If a store sells more than one type of merchandise, each of which may be subject to a different classification, the store classification shall be determined based on the highest rated category of merchandise sold, provided that category exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of gross receipts. If a store sells lottery tickets authorized by the California State Lottery, only that portion of the sales proceeds identified by the California State Lottery as commission shall be included in determining gross receipts.

   Examples

   Assumptions:

   Classification 8008, Stores – clothing, shoes, linens or fabric products – retail, carries a hypothetical pure premium rate of $6.00.

   Classification 8013(1), Stores – jewelry – wholesale or retail, carries a hypothetical pure premium rate of $4.00.
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The employer operates a store engaged in the sale of clothing (50%) and jewelry (50%). The store has a single entrance/exit. A department is maintained wherein employees exclusively engage in the sale of jewelry. However, in view of the common entrance/exit, the jewelry sales and clothing sales are performed as departments within a single store, not as two individual stores, and therefore all operations are assigned to Classification 8008, Stores – clothing, shoes, linens or fabric products – retail.

At a shopping mall (single location), the employer operates two stores: a clothing store and a jewelry store. The stores are operated from separate suites in the mall, each with its own entrances/exits. Employees do not interchange between store operations. Customers cannot move merchandise from one store to the other to make a purchase. Since each store is operated independently and without interchange of labor, separate classifications are assigned to the clothing store and the jewelry store.

(2) Wholesale vs. Retail

For purposes of classifying stores, the term wholesale is defined as the selling of merchandise to the following:

(a) Retailers;

(b) Manufacturers, builders, or contractors;

(c) Industrial, agricultural, commercial, governmental, institutional, or professional users;

(d) Other wholesalers; or

(e) Firms acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies as those previously listed.

For purposes of classifying stores, the term retail is defined as the selling of merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption or use. Warehouse operations incidental to the retail operations of the employer shall be assigned to the retail classifications.

A store that sells merchandise on both a wholesale and a retail basis shall be assigned to the appropriate store classification, depending upon whether the gross receipts are principally (more than 50%) from wholesale or retail sales.

Salespersons who sell exclusively from samples to buyers for stores (no direct sales) in a salesroom or showroom location where no actual inventory (exclusive of showroom samples) is maintained, and who have no other duties of any kind in the service of the employer except clerical work or as outside salespersons, shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside.

c. The incidental assembly and preparation of purchased merchandise for display or sale shall be assigned to the store classification.

Examples

Furniture stores may receive pre-manufactured components of a dining table and assemble the table for display and sale. These operations shall be classified as 8015, Stores – furniture.

Jewelry stores may receive ring settings and gemstones and as purchases are made, jewelers will set and secure the gemstone selected by the customer. These operations shall be classified as 8013(1), Stores – jewelry.

d. If a store maintains a department for the repair of items sold, the repair operations shall be classified in accordance with the following:

(1) If more than 50% of the repair jobs involve warranty repair, the repair operations are incidental to the store and the appropriate store classification shall be assigned in accordance with the Single Enterprise rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 2, Single Enterprise.
(2) If 50% or more of the repair jobs involve fee repair, the store and repair department constitute Multiple Enterprises. Assign the repair operations in accordance with the Multiple Enterprises rule to either the appropriate repair or manufacturing classification or the appropriate store classification. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 3, Multiple Enterprises.

Warranty repair work is defined as repair work for which no fee is charged to the customer. Repair work covered under a service contract or an extended warranty contract that was purchased by the customer is not considered to be warranty work.

e. If a store maintains a department for the preparation and sale of hot foods, such operations shall be classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns. The payroll of employees that interchange between store operations and the department engaged in the preparation and sale of hot foods shall be assigned in accordance with Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

f. Employers that engage in mobile food vending for the retail sale of packaged and cold foods and beverages from food trucks, trailers, carts or temporary booths, including the incidental storage of such merchandise, shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail, 8078(1), Sandwich Shops, 8078(2), Beverage Preparation Shops, or 8078(3), Ice Cream or Frozen Yogurt Shops, depending on the products sold. The operation of mobile food trucks, trailers, carts or temporary booths wherein hot food is prepared for sale to customers shall be classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

g. If a store maintains a department for the service or repair of automobiles or trucks on a fee basis, the payroll of employees engaged in such service and repair operations shall be assigned to the applicable automobile or truck service or repair classification.

h. If a store engages in the sale of gasoline or automobile services, the appropriate store classification shall apply at each location wherein the sale of merchandise in the store, other than gasoline or automobile services, exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of the total annual receipts for the location. Employees engaged in the fueling, service or repair of automobiles or trucks shall be assigned to the applicable gasoline station classification. Cashiers who work within the store and accept payments for store merchandise and automobile services shall be assigned to the applicable store classification.

Examples

An employer operates a combination convenience store and retail gasoline station with 30% of gross receipts developed in the sale of store merchandise. The store occupies 3,000 square feet and is open 24 hours per day. All gasoline sales are controlled from inside the store. The operations of this employer are assignable to Classification 8061, Stores – groceries or provisions – retail.

At a second location, the employer operates a similar store; however, only 20% of the gross receipts are developed in the sale of store merchandise. The operations of this employer are assignable to Classification 8324, Gasoline Stations – retail.

Also at this second location, the employer opens a service bay to perform automobile oil changes and smog checks in addition to gasoline and store sales. The operations at this location are now assignable to Classification 8387(1), Automobile or Truck Gasoline Service Stations, due to the automobile service operations provided.

7. Wrecking or Demolition and Building Raising or Moving

a. In classifying wrecking or demolition work where a building or structure is razed or where a floor or exterior wall is removed, the entire operations performed at the wrecking or demolition site, including the removal and loading of debris, concrete foundations, sidewalks, or floor slabs, and the welding and cutting operations conducted in connection with the wrecking or demolition work shall be assigned to one of the classifications listed in (1) through (5), below.
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(1) Classifications 5403/5432, Carpentry – N.O.C. These classifications shall be assigned to wrecking or demolition and raising or moving of wooden buildings or structures.

(2) Classification 5213, Concrete Construction – N.O.C. This classification shall be assigned to wrecking or demolition and raising or moving of buildings or structures that are constructed of concrete or concrete encased steel.

(3) Classification 5057, Iron or Steel Erection – N.O.C. This classification shall be assigned to wrecking or demolition and raising or moving of steel buildings (not concrete encased steel), structures, tanks, towers or ships (of any size).

(4) Classifications 5027/5028, Masonry – N.O.C. These classifications shall be assigned to wrecking or demolition and raising or moving of masonry buildings or structures.

(5) Classification 6003(1), Pile Driving. This classification shall be assigned to wrecking or demolition and raising or moving of all piers and wharves.

b. In classifying the raising or moving of buildings or structures, all operations involved in the raising or moving of such buildings or structures, including incidental shoring and the removal of walls, foundations, columns, piers or other structural members, shall be assigned to one of the classifications listed in 7a(1) through 7a(5), above.

c. All wrecking, demolition, raising or moving work not specifically described in the classifications listed in 7a(1) through 7a(5), above, shall be assigned by analogy to one of those classifications. No other classification is applicable.

d. Exceptions

(1) With respect to the raising or moving of buildings or structures, the rebuilding of walls, foundations, columns, piers or other structural members shall be assigned to the appropriate construction classification.

(2) If a subcontractor is engaged to conduct mobile crane operations in connection with a wrecking, demolition, raising or moving job, and performs no other type of work on the job, the mobile crane operations of said subcontractor shall be assigned to Classification 7219(3), Mobile Crane and Hoisting Service Contractors – N.O.C.

(3) If a subcontractor is engaged for the hauling of debris from a wrecking, demolition, raising or moving site, and performs no other type of work on the job, such hauling operations shall be assigned to Classification 7219(1), Trucking Firms.

8. Labor Contractors
The classification of workers provided to a client under any type of employee leasing arrangement (temporary or otherwise) shall be determined as though the workers are employees of the client. The limitations and conditions of the classification(s) so assigned and all Standard Classification System rules pertaining thereto shall be applicable.

Clerical office staff retained by the labor contractor to conduct its internal office functions shall be assigned to Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule, notwithstanding that temporary or leased workers are assigned to classifications that specifically include Clerical Office Employees.

Examples
A labor contractor provides a shipping clerk to a client that operates a woodworking shop that produces furniture and cabinets. The woodworking shop operations are assigned to Classifications 2883, Furniture Mfg. – wood, and 2812, Cabinet Mfg. – wood. The shipping clerk works exclusively in the cabinet department (2812) preparing cabinets for shipment. The shipping clerk is assigned to Classification 2812.
A labor contractor staffs an administrative office for a client operating a hospital. The hospital operations are assigned to Classification 9043, Hospitals – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons. Normally, an administrative office would be assigned to Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees; however, the phraseology of Classification 9043 includes Clerical Office Employees. Therefore, the administrative office staff provided to the hospital is assigned to Classification 9043.

9. Property Management/Operation

Property management firms engage in managing their own real property or properties owned by others. The Property Management/Operation Industry Group includes seven pairs of companion classifications. Each pair of companion classifications consists of one narrowly described, restricted classification applicable only to property management supervisors, and a related classification that broadly applies to all other employees.

a. Property Management Supervisors

Property management supervisors are nonresident employees who perform a variety of duties, including but not limited to processing rental applications, interviewing rental applicants, collecting rent, performing tenant relations, hiring and managing vendors and subcontractors, managing maintenance, care and operations employees, performing inspections of the property for appearance and habitability and other administrative tasks if necessary.

Except for employees of Homeowners Associations, property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors or foremen, or oversee properties at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns shall be assigned to a Property Management/Operation Industry Group classification that include the designation property management supervisors, based on the type of property being managed or operated. Property Management/Operation Industry Group classifications that include the designation property management supervisors are as follows: 8740(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors; 8740(2), Commercial Properties – N.O.C. – property management supervisors; 8740(3), Building Operation – N.O.C. – property management supervisors; 8740(4), Mobile Home Park Operation – property management supervisors, 8740(5), Warehouses – self-storage – property management supervisors, 8740(6), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors – age-restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors, and 8740(7), Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors.

b. All Other Employees

Except as otherwise specified, all other property management and operations employees, including but not limited to maintenance, security, grounds keeping, resident employees, and property management supervisors who do not meet the requirements and limitations for assignment to one of the property management supervisors classifications shall be assigned to a Property Management/Operation Industry Group classification that includes the phrase all other employees based on the type of property being managed or operated. Property Management/Operation Industry Group classifications that include the phrase all other employees are as follows: 8290, Warehouses – self-storage – all other employees, 9007, Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – all other employees, 9009, Commercial Properties – N.O.C. – all other employees, 9010, Mobile Home Park Operation – all other employees, 9011(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees, 9011(2), Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees, and 9015(1), Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees.
c. Division of Payroll between Property Management/Operation Industry Group Classifications

For property management firms engaged in maintenance, operation and care of different types of properties, the payrolls of those employees who interchange between separately classifiable operations shall be reported under the classification carrying the highest pure premium rate, unless the payrolls of such employees is segregated by classification in accordance with the Uniform Statistical Reporting Plan, Part 3, Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

It is not permissible to divide a single employee’s payroll between Classification 8740 and any other Property Management/Operation Industry Group classification.

It is not permissible to divide a single employee’s payroll between Classification 8741, Real Estate Agencies, and any other Property Management/Operation Industry Group classification.

d. Residing or Resident Employees

Any employee who resides at any property managed by the employer shall be assigned to the applicable Property Management/Operation Industry Group classification that includes the phrase all other employees based on the type of property being managed or operated without regard to the duties performed by such employee. “Resident” shall refer to any employee who resides at a property managed by the employer.

e. Leasing Agents

Non-residing employees of property management firms who are engaged exclusively in the rental or leasing of property to clients and who have no other duties of any kind in the service of the employer except clerical office work shall be separately classified as 8741, Real Estate Agencies, provided separate property managers are retained to manage the property.

f. Real Estate Agencies

Employees of real estate agencies who are engaged in the operation or management of rental property shall be separately classified to a Property Management/Operation Industry Group classification as property management supervisors if so qualified, or to a Property Management/Operation Industry Group classification that includes the phrase all other employees, based on the type of property being managed or operated.

g. Homeowners Associations

Homeowners associations are comprised of property owners who form a legal entity with a board of directors elected from the membership for the specific purpose of operating and maintaining the common areas of the premises owned by association members. Homeowners associations perform or contract with separate concerns to perform property operations, including but not limited to the maintenance of common grounds, operation of swimming pools, tennis courts, saunas, weight rooms and recreational clubhouse facilities and functions performed by security personnel. Homeowners associations shall be classified as 9066, Homeowners Associations, and are not eligible for assignment to Classification 8740.

Section V – Payroll – Remuneration

1. Payroll – Remuneration

As used in this Plan, payroll and remuneration are synonymous and mean the monetary value at which service is recompensed. Except as provided herein, remuneration includes: gross wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, vacation, holiday and sick pay, overtime payments, the market value of gifts, and all

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1 See Appendix II for a table that indicates whether various types of compensation should be considered payroll for statistical reporting purposes.
substitutes for money earned during the policy period by employees and officers of the employer, and any other persons for whom voluntary coverage is provided under the policy.

a. Excluded Employees and Officers

Remuneration does not include the payroll of employees and officers specifically excluded from coverage under the policy.

b. Meals and Lodging

The value of meals or lodging provided to an employee shall not be included in the payroll unless:

   (1) the special industry classification procedures or the classification phraseology specifically prescribe otherwise,

   (2) the employee’s wages are reduced by an amount equal to the value of such meals or lodging, or

   (3) the meals or lodging are provided expressly in lieu of wages.

When the value of lodging is included in the payroll based on the preceding requirements, the total market value of such lodging to the employee is included. “Market value” is the cost to rent similar lodging in the open market minus any rent paid by the employee. The market value shall not be reduced based on partial business use of the housing unit, the tax value of lodging, the rent control value or similar reasons. For hotel and motel lodging, market value is the cost to rent a comparable apartment unit in the local open market, not the nightly room rate paid by hotel or motel customers.

c. Overtime Remuneration

Overtime Remuneration is that portion of the total remuneration which is derived from the application of an increase above and in addition to the regular rate of pay or regular piecework rate (or additional pay for hours not worked but allowed in lieu of such an increased rate), because of time worked on holidays, Saturdays or Sundays or because of the number of hours worked in any one week or day beyond the standard for the industry, or because of participation by athletic teams in play-off, championship, or similar games which are in excess of their regularly scheduled league games. Overtime remuneration does not include: extra pay for swing shifts or graveyard shifts, for working certain hours on the clock or incentive or bonus pay figured on volume without regard to hours worked.

The regular rate of remuneration per game for an athletic team is the remuneration earned by such team for the regular season, divided by the number of regularly scheduled league games in which the team engaged during the season. Remuneration received for each play-off, championship or similar game, which is in excess of the regular rate of remuneration per game, is overtime remuneration.

In accordance with Section IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 4c, Payroll Inclusions, Subrule (3), all payments to workers performing farming operations shall be included as remuneration when paid on a price per unit (piecework), contract or measure basis.

Overtime remuneration shall be included in the payroll except as follows:

   (1) If the employer’s books and records are maintained so as to show separately by employee and in summary by type of operation performed:

      (a) remuneration earned at regular or straight time rates or regular piecework rates of pay for total hours worked, and

      (b) overtime remuneration,

         overtime remuneration shall be excluded from premium computation.

   (2) If the employer’s books and records are maintained so as to show separately by employee and in summary by type of operation performed:
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Section V – Payroll – Remuneration

(a) remuneration earned at regular or straight time rates or regular piecework rates of pay for hours worked when there is no overtime remuneration, and

(b) total remuneration earned for those hours worked when there is overtime remuneration, one third (1/3), or such other portion of the total remuneration earned for those hours worked when there is overtime remuneration, shall be excluded from the payroll.

(3) If the employer is the operator of an athletic team and the employer’s books and records are maintained so as to show:

(a) the number of play-off, championship, or similar games in which the team engaged during the season, and

(b) the regular rate of remuneration per game, or the total remuneration earned by such athletic team during the regular season and the number of regularly scheduled league games in which the team participated during said season, overtime remuneration shall be excluded from the payroll.

Example 1 – Premium Overtime Pay Shown Separately
The employer records the total hours worked at the regular rate of pay and the overtime hours worked at the overtime rate. The employer compensates its workers on an hourly basis. An employee is paid a regular hourly rate of $10.00 per hour. The worker works 9 hours per day, or 45 hours in a 5-day week. The worker was paid 1/2 times the regular rate as overtime remuneration for five overtime hours.

Regular Pay – 45 total hours x $10.00 per hour = $450.00
Excess or Premium Overtime Rate – $10.00 x 1/2 = $5.00 per hour
Excess or Premium Overtime – $5.00 x 5 hours overtime = $25.00
Total Payroll ($450 + $25) = $475.00

In Example 1, the $25.00 paid to the employee as excess or premium overtime is eligible for exclusion as overtime remuneration.

Example 2 – Premium Overtime Pay Not Shown Separately
The employer records the total hours worked at the regular rate of pay and the total overtime hours worked at the regular rate plus the overtime rate. The employer compensates its workers on an hourly basis. An employee is paid a regular hourly rate of $10.00 per hour. The worker works 9 hours per day, or 45 hours in a 5-day week. The worker was paid 1-1/2 times the regular rate as overtime remuneration for five overtime hours.

Regular Pay – 40 regular hours x $10.00 per hour = $400.00
Overtime Rate – $10.00 x 1.5 = $15.00 per hour
Total Overtime – $15.00 x 5 hours overtime = $75.00
Excess or Premium Overtime – $75.00 x 1/3 = $25.00
Total Payroll ($400 + 75) = $475.00

In Example 2, 1/3 of the $75.00 (or $25.00) paid to the employee as overtime is eligible for exclusion as excess or premium overtime remuneration.

Example 3 – Piecework
(a) Overtime Paid at 1-1/2 Times the Piece Rate
The employer compensates its workers on a piece rate basis. Records show the pieces completed by the hour and an overtime factor is applied to the piece rate for work completed during the overtime hour(s).
An employee earns a regular piece rate of $1.00 per piece. The worker makes 90 pieces in a 9-hour day. The worker made 10 pieces between the eighth and ninth hours and was paid 1-1/2 times the regular piece rate for the pieces completed during the overtime period.

Straight Pay by Piece – 80 pieces x $1.00 per piece = $80.00
Total Overtime Pay – 10 pieces x $1.50 per piece = $15.00
Excess or Premium Overtime – $15.00 x 1/3 = $5.00
Total Payroll ($80 + 15) = $95.00

In Example 3(a), 1/3 of the $15.00 combination straight time and overtime pay, or $5.00, is eligible for exclusion as overtime remuneration.

(b) Piece Rate – Overtime Computed Based on Regular Hourly Rate

The employer compensates its workers on a piece rate basis. The employer’s records do not reflect the pieces completed by the hour. A regular rate of pay is computed with an overtime factor applied to the regular rate of pay for work completed during the overtime hour(s).

An employee earns a regular piece rate of $1.00 per piece. The worker makes 90 pieces in a 9-hour day. The worker was paid 1/2 times the regular rate as overtime remuneration.

Straight Pay by Piece – 90 pieces x $1.00 per piece = $90.00
Regular Rate of Pay – $90.00 divided by 9 hours = $10.00 per hour
Excess or Premium Overtime Rate – $10.00 x 1/2 = $5.00
Excess or Premium Overtime – $5.00 x 1 hour overtime = $5.00
Total Payroll ($90 + 5) = $95.00

In Example 3(b), the $5.00 paid to the employee as overtime is eligible for exclusion as overtime remuneration.

Example 4 – Commission – Overtime Computed Based On Regular Hourly Rate

The employer compensates employees on a commission basis. A regular rate of pay is computed with an overtime factor applied to the regular rate of pay for work completed during the overtime hour(s).

An automobile mechanic earns 40% of the book rate (hourly rate charged the customer) for each repair completed. The employer’s labor rate billed to customers is $80 per hour. During the period, the mechanic worked 44 hours and completed jobs with 55 billable hours. To determine the regular rate of pay, the daily or weekly remuneration must be divided by the daily or weekly hours.

Total Repair Revenue – 55 billable hours x $80 per hour = $4,400.00
Employee’s Remuneration – $4,400.00 x 40% = $1,760.00
Regular Rate of Pay – $1,760.00 divided by 44 hours = $40.00 per hour
Premium Overtime Rate – $40.00 x 1/2 = $20.00
Premium or Excess Overtime – $20.00 x 4 overtime hours = $80.00
Total Payroll ($1,760 + 80) = $1,840.00

In Example 4, the $80.00 paid to the employee as overtime remuneration is eligible for exclusion as overtime remuneration.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section V – Payroll – Remuneration

d. Tips

Tips, voluntary or prepaid, received from other than the employer or one acting on behalf of the employer are not to be included in the payroll. With respect to an employer who operates a club, payments to club employees of funds accumulated from voluntary contributions of club members for services afforded to such members shall be considered tips and not included in the payroll.

e. Severance Pay

Except as noted herein, payments to which an employee is entitled only upon the termination of the employment relationship are not to be included in the payroll. Sums, such as accrued vacation and sick pay, commissions and bonuses, paid to an employee at the time the employment relationship is terminated are to be included in the payroll, provided such sums would have been payable to the employee at some future date if the employment relationship had not been terminated. Such sums accrued during periods for which the employer was legally self-insured shall not be included in the payroll.

f. Employer Contributory Payments

Contributory payments made by the employer in connection with group insurance, stock purchase plans or qualified retirement plans, the exercise of stock options and deferred compensation plans are not to be included in the payroll.

Payments by an employer of amounts otherwise required by law to be paid by employees to statutory insurance or pension plans, such as the Federal Social Security Act, are to be included in the payroll.

g. Salary Reduction and Cafeteria Benefit Plans

The amount by which an employee’s salary is reduced to fund a pension or deferred compensation plan shall be included as remuneration even though such plan is a portion of a cafeteria plan. The amount by which an employee’s salary is reduced to fund the welfare or fringe benefit portion of a cafeteria plan qualified under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be included as remuneration provided the employer’s books and records are maintained to show separately such amounts by employee and in summary by type of operation performed.

h. Automobiles

The value of an automobile furnished to an employee is not to be included in the payroll, provided the automobile is used in the conduct of the employer’s business. A reimbursement to an employee for the business use of a personal automobile using a stipulated amount shall not be reported as payroll, provided the payments do not exceed the approved Internal Revenue Service (IRS) standard mileage rate for business use of a personal vehicle. An automobile allowance paid to an employee shall be included in the payroll; however, that portion of the allowance, which the employer can show is reimbursement for actual expenses incurred by the employee in the conduct of the employer’s business, shall be excluded from the payroll.

i. Risk of Loss Under Both California Laws and the United States Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act

When an employer conducts operations that expose the employer to liability under both the California workers’ compensation laws and the United States Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act, the payroll for California workers’ compensation insurance shall be based upon the remuneration earned for the California operation. When the operations of a single employee expose the employer to liability under both Acts, the California workers’ compensation insurance payroll for that employee shall be based only upon the employee’s California earnings. If no payroll segregation is maintained, the payroll shall be apportioned between California operations and United States Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act operations, based upon a reasonable estimate.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section V – Payroll – Remuneration

j. Executive Officers

The entire remuneration earned by each executive officer during the policy period shall be used as the payroll, subject to a minimum remuneration of $50,700 per annum and a maximum remuneration of $128,700 per annum for each executive officer covered under the policy. This provision also applies to executive officers of a corporation while the corporation is covered as a member of a partnership or joint venture operation and to executive officers of a limited liability company.

“Executive officers”, as used herein, means those officers of a corporation or a limited liability company commonly known and styled as president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer or assistant treasurer and shall include, in addition thereto, any other executive officers enumerated in and empowered by the charter or any regularly adopted by-laws of the corporation and who are elected or appointed and empowered by the directors or set forth in the operating agreement of a limited liability company.

When such persons are not executive officers during the entire policy period, the payroll limitation shall be prorated based upon the number of weeks that such persons were executive officers during the policy period. (See example after Subrule m, Members of a Limited Liability Company, below.)

k. Partners

If the policy covers one or more partners as employee(s) during the policy period, the entire remuneration earned by such partner(s) during such coverage (including the annual amount of wages, salary, emoluments or profits of each such partner) shall be included in the payroll, subject to a minimum remuneration of $50,700 per annum and a maximum remuneration of $128,700 per annum for each partner so included. This provision also applies to partners of a partnership while such partnership is covered as a member of another partnership or joint venture.

When such persons are not partners during the entire policy period, the payroll limitation shall be prorated based upon the number of weeks that such persons were partners during the policy period. (See example after Subrule m, Members of a Limited Liability Company, below.)

l. Individual Employers

If an individual employer is covered under the policy, the entire remuneration earned by such person during the policy period (including the annual amount of wages, salary, emoluments or profits of such person) shall be included in payroll, subject to a minimum remuneration of $50,700 per annum and a maximum remuneration of $128,700 per annum for such person.

When such person is not an individual employer during the entire policy period, the payroll limitation shall be prorated based upon the number of weeks that such person was an individual employer during the policy period. (See example after Subrule m, Members of a Limited Liability Company, below.)

The entire remuneration earned by such individual, subject to the above qualification, shall be assigned without division to the highest rated classification described below:

(1) A classification that describes any duty undertaken by the individual for any part of the time;
(2) The governing classification; and
(3) Provided further that in connection with general contracting, such pure premium rate shall in no event be less than that for Classification 5606, Contractors – executive level supervisors.

m. Members of a Limited Liability Company

If the policy covers one or more members as employee(s) during the policy period, the entire remuneration earned by such member(s) during such coverage (including the annual amount of wages, salary, emoluments or profits of each such member) shall be included in the payroll, subject to a minimum remuneration of $50,700 per annum and a maximum remuneration of $128,700 per annum for each member so included. This provision also applies to managers of a limited liability company when the limited liability company is manager-managed.
When such persons are not members or managers during the entire policy period, the payroll limitation shall be prorated based upon the number of weeks that such persons were members or managers during the policy period.

**Examples – for Subrules j, k, l and m**

A person joined a partnership as a partner effective week 27 of a 52-week policy period. The person did not work as an employee prior to becoming partner. The partner drew only $400 per week as partner and no other earnings were distributed to the partner. ($400 x 26, or $10,400, was drawn during the policy period.) The prorated weekly minimum payroll for partners based upon Subrule k, above, is more than $10,400 ($50,700 ÷ 52 x 26 = $25,350). The reportable payroll for this partner must therefore be increased by $14,950 to equal the prorated minimum remuneration for this person’s 26 weeks as partner ($10,400 + $14,950 = $25,350).

An employee is promoted to an executive officer position effective week 40 during a 52-week policy period. The individual was paid an annual salary of $150,000 for the policy period. Payroll for weeks 1 through 39 is $112,500. The earnings for the 13-week period as executive officer are reduced to the prorated executive officer maximum remuneration based upon Subrule j above ($128,700 ÷ 52 x 13 = $32,175). The total reportable payroll for this individual is $112,500 + $32,175 = $144,675.

**n. Volunteers**

Except as otherwise provided herein, the payroll for each volunteer who serves without pay and who is subject to the Workers’ Compensation Act in accordance with Sections 3363.5 or 3363.6 of the California Labor Code shall be computed as though such volunteer received the same remuneration as normally received by a regular employee of the employer doing the same or similar work.

**o. Welfare Funds**

The Federal Davis-Bacon Act and other state and local government prevailing wage laws stipulate that contractors pay specified minimum wage rates and specified fringe benefit rates (for health and welfare, vacation/holiday pay, etc.). The amount designated for fringe benefits may be paid into an approved fund or to a third-party administrator to purchase fringe benefits, or paid directly to the employee as taxable wages in lieu of benefits. All amounts paid to employees as taxable wages in lieu of benefits are considered reportable remuneration. With the exception of vacation and holiday pay which are considered reportable remuneration, fringe benefits that are paid into an approved fund or to a third-party administrator to purchase fringe benefits are not considered reportable remuneration.

**p. Payroll for Executive Officers, Partners, or Members and Managers of Multiple Entities Insured by Two or More Combinable Policies**

If the operations of a corporation, partnership or limited liability company, or of two or more corporations, partnerships or limited liability companies, or any combination thereof, are combinable for experience rating purposes in accordance with the provisions of Section IV, *Change in Status and Combination of Entities*, Rule 2, *Combination of Entities*, of the Experience Rating Plan and are insured by two or more policies issued by either the same insurer or by separate insurers, Rule 1, Subrules j, k and m, above, shall be applied so as to develop the same classification(s) and payroll for covered executive officers, partners, and members and managers of limited liability companies as would have been developed if all such operations had been insured by a single policy.

**2. Payroll Records**

a. If the employer fails to keep complete and accurate records of the remuneration earned by all officers and employees in sufficient detail to permit the proper classification of payroll in accordance with the provisions contained herein and to make them available for examination by the insurer, the total remuneration earned shall be assigned to the highest rated classification describing any part of the work.
3. Division of Single Employee's Payroll

When any location of an employer's business is classified on a divided payroll basis in accordance with the provisions contained herein, the remuneration of any one employee may be divided between two or more classifications, provided the employer has maintained complete and accurate records supported by original time cards or time book entries which show separately, both by individual employee and in summary by operations performed, the remuneration earned by such employee, except such division SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED:

a. In connection with the Standard Exception classifications, which must be assigned in accordance with the specific rules under this Plan.

b. If the division is contrary to classification phraseology.

If the employer fails to keep complete and accurate records as provided in this rule, the entire remuneration of the employee shall be assigned to the highest rated classification applicable to any part of the work performed by the employee. Payroll may not be divided by means of percentages, averages, estimates, or any basis other than specific time records.

If the employer’s business is classified on a divided payroll basis as defined in this rule, payments, such as vacation pay and bonus pay, made on a basis other than actual hours worked shall be apportioned among the classifications applicable to the employee’s payroll based on the actual per hour earnings in the classifications.

Example

An employee’s hourly wages are divided between Classifications 2883 and 9522 as shown below. During the pay period, the employee receives $150.00 in vacation pay and a bonus of $500.00. The vacation pay and the bonus are apportioned among Classifications 2883 and 9522 based on the distribution of payroll earned on an hourly basis in these classifications. The payroll earned on an hourly basis in Classification 2883 is 68% of the payroll for Classifications 2883 and 9522 combined ($560.00 / $824.00 = 68%). Therefore, $102.00 of vacation pay ($150.00 vacation pay x 68% = $102.00) and $340 of bonus pay ($500.00 bonus pay x 68% = $340.00) is apportioned to Classification 2883. The payroll earned on an hourly basis in Classification 9522 is 32% of the payroll for Classifications 2883 and 9522 combined ($264.00 / $824.00 = 32%). Therefore, $48.00 of vacation pay ($150.00 vacation pay x 32% = $48.00) and $160 of bonus pay ($500.00 bonus pay x 32% = $160.00) are apportioned to Classification 9522.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture Mfg. – wood – 2883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture Upholstering – 9522</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apportionment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Employee receives $150.00 in vacation pay and a $500.00 bonus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacation Pay – 2883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacation Pay – 9522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus – 2883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus – 9522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Drivers’ and Their Helpers’ Payroll

Drivers and their helpers shall mean employees whose principal duties are performed in connection with the operation of motor vehicles. When drivers own or furnish vehicles such as, but not limited to, log trucks, tractor/trailer rigs, furniture vans, and bobtail trucks that have a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more and pay the operating expenses in connection therewith, no less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the total amount paid for the hire of such vehicles and their operating crews shall be deemed to be the payroll of such drivers and their helpers.

When drivers own or furnish vehicles such as, but not limited to, motorcycles, passenger cars, vans, pickup trucks, sport utility vehicles and minivans that have a gross vehicle weight rating less than 10,000 pounds and pay the operating expenses in connection therewith, and when said drivers are not reim-bursed for the business use of the vehicle under an accountable plan, no less than sixty percent (60%) of the total amount paid for the hire of such vehicles and drivers shall be deemed to be payroll.

The term “gross vehicle weight rating” means the weight in pounds specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single motor vehicle. Typically, passenger vehicles, such as cars, light-duty trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles, have a gross vehicle weight rating less than 10,000 pounds. In cases where the vehicle is not equipped with a plate or marker showing the manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating, a vehicle having less than six wheels shall be deemed the equivalent of a vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 10,000 pounds, and a vehicle having six wheels or more shall be deemed the equivalent of a vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more.

The term “accountable plan” means a method of reimbursing an employee for the business use of a vehicle owned or furnished by said employee and used in the conduct of the employer’s business that is based upon (a) actual business miles driven by such employee or (b) actual receipts for vehicle expenses and mileage records documenting the business and personal use of the vehicle. Reimbursements under an accountable plan shall not exceed the IRS standard business mileage rate unless fully supported by actual receipts for the business use of the vehicle.

Section VI – Administration of Classification System

1. Inspection of Employer’s Premises
   a. The WCIRB has authority to inspect the premises of any employer for classification assignment purposes.
   b. The WCIRB shall be responsible for conducting a comprehensive inspection program to ensure that insurers use the proper classifications in reporting payroll and losses.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VI – Administration of Classification System

c. Questions concerning the WCIRB’s inspection program may be directed to:

WCIRB Customer Service
1221 Broadway, Suite 900
Oakland, CA 94612
888.229.2472 (CAWCIRB)
Fax 415.778.7272
customerservice@wcirb.com

2. Notification of Standard Classification Assignment

If the WCIRB has made a classification assignment as the result of a WCIRB inspection, notice of the classification(s) assigned to the employer shall be published by providing the inspection report to either the insurer of record at the time the inspection was conducted, or the insurer of record at the time the report is released. The WCIRB shall provide a copy of the inspection report to the employer within 30 days from the date the inspection report is published.

The insurer of record shall be entitled to a copy of the inspection report without charge. Additional copies of the inspection report may be made available to authorized parties at a fee and in a manner to be determined by the WCIRB.

An insurer is not relieved of the obligation to report an applicable WCIRB classification assignment because of lack of knowledge that notice has been published by the WCIRB.

3. Effective Date of Standard Classification Assignments

a. If the classification assignment represents a reclassification of the employer’s operations that is not the result of a change of operations or a reallocation or assignment of payroll to existing classifications on the policy, the classification shall be published and effective as follows:

(1) If the classification carries a pure premium rate that is higher than that of the erroneous classification, it shall be effective as of the effective date of the erroneous classification assignment provided:

(a) the classification assignment is published within three (3) months of the effective date of the erroneous assignment;
(b) the WCIRB was notified, in writing, within three (3) months of the effective date of the erroneous assignment of a possible error; or
(c) the WCIRB notified the insurer of record, in writing, within three (3) months of the effective date of the erroneous assignment that the erroneous assignment was under review.

Otherwise, the revised assignment shall be effective as of the date it is published, unless it is published less than three (3) months prior to the expiration of the outstanding policy, in which case it shall be effective as of the inception date of the policy, which replaces the outstanding policy.

(2) If the classification carries a pure premium rate that is lower than that of the erroneous classification, it shall be effective as of the inception date of a policy outstanding on the date the insurer of record is notified by the WCIRB, in writing, that the erroneous assignment is under review. The assignment also shall be applied as of the inception date of a policy that expired no more than twelve (12) months prior to the date the assignment was published or the insurer of record was notified by the WCIRB, in writing, that the erroneous assignment was under review, provided the erroneous assignment was applicable to such policy.

b. A classification assignment, due to a change of operations, shall be published and effective as of the date of the change of operations, regardless of the resulting pure premium rate.
c. A reallocation or assignment of payroll to existing classifications on a policy shall be effective as of the inception date of the policy.

4. Audit of Payroll

The audit and assignment of payroll shall be governed by the rules and classifications contained herein and the approved pure premium rates, subject to the following specific requirements:

a. The insurer shall audit the employer’s records for the purpose of determining the payroll in accordance with the following (See Part 1, Section II, General Definitions, for the definition of “Physical Audit” and “Voluntary Audit” and Part 4, Section II, Definitions, for the definition of “Final Premium(s)”):

(1) Each policy producing a final premium of $13,000 or more shall be subject to a physical audit at least once a year. On policies subject to monthly, quarterly, or semiannual interim audits, voluntary audits may be accepted in lieu of interim physical audits. The last audit of the policy shall be a physical audit of the complete policy period.

(2) Each policy producing a final premium of less than $13,000 shall be physically audited at sufficient intervals to ensure determination of proper payrolls. For each policy that is not physically audited, a voluntary audit shall be performed.

(3) Each policy producing a final premium of less than $13,000 and developing exposure in a dual wage construction or erection classification that requires the regular hourly wage to equal or exceed a specified amount shall be physically audited, unless the policy is a renewal and the insurer physically audited one of the two immediately preceding policy periods.

(4) Notwithstanding the above, a physical audit shall be conducted on the complete policy period of each policy insuring the holder of a C-39 license from the Contractors State License Board. See California Insurance Code Section 11665(a) for additional requirements regarding the audit of C-39 license holders.

(5) In every instance, the audit report shall show the source or sources from which the payrolls were obtained.

b. If a policy is not audited as required by this rule, the insurer shall comply with the rules for reporting unaudited exposure on unit statistical reports found in Part 4, Section III, Rule 5, Estimated Audit Code, and Section IV, Rule 4, Exposure Amount, of this Plan.

5. Test Audits

The WCIRB conducts test audits of insured employers’ payrolls and insurers’ audits of those payrolls to (1) check the accuracy and reliability of insurers’ audits and (2) examine all records relative to the insurers’ audits and the premises of insured employers in order to ensure the accurate reporting of exposures and application of experience modifications, if any, by insurers pursuant to this Plan.

a. WCIRB test audits may include:

(1) An examination of an insurer’s entire records relating to the audits of payroll and the classification of claims.

(2) An examination of an employer’s entire record of payroll and all other records relating thereto in order to determine the proper amounts and allocation of such payroll in accordance with the provisions of this Plan.

(3) An examination of an employer’s records in order to determine the proper allocation of losses to their respective classifications in accordance with the provisions of this Plan.

b. In order to accomplish the purposes of this Plan, each insurer shall constitute the WCIRB its representative to inspect and examine the employer’s records pursuant to the terms of its policies.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

Section VII – Standard Classifications

1. Classification Section

This section contains an alphabetical listing of classifications that describe most occupations, employments, industries and businesses. The classifications are organized as follows:

a. Industry Groups

Some classifications are grouped alphabetically under industry groupings to assist users in identifying and assigning classifications within similar industries. Construction-related classifications are listed in Appendix I, Construction and Erection Classifications. The following other industry groups are incorporated into the classifications listed in Rule 2, Standard Classifications, below:

(1) Aircraft Operation
(2) Automotive Industry
(3) Electronics Industry
(4) Farms
(5) Food Packaging and Processing
(6) Health and Human Services
(7) Metal Working Classifications
(8) Mining
(9) Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies
(10) Petroleum Industry
(11) Plastic Products Manufacturing
(12) Printing, Publishing and Duplicating
(13) Property Management/Operation
(14) Salvage Material Dealers
(15) Sign Industry
(16) Stores

b. Classification Phraseology/Classification Code

The classification phraseology and its corresponding classification code are in boldface type.

c. Footnotes

Footnotes are in regular type and are located after the classification phraseology. Footnotes give directives regarding the application of the classification or indicate activities that are subject to separate classifications.

d. Classification Code and Suffix

The classification code is a four-digit code used for reporting the payroll and losses developed for the classification. A numerical suffix indicates that the classification code is listed under more than one wording and associates the code with a specific phraseology.

2. Standard Classifications
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

A

ADVERTISING COMPANIES – outdoor – selling space for advertising purposes – including shop operations; the erection, painting, repair and maintenance, or removal of signs; bill posting; and sign painting or lettering in or upon buildings or structures

This classification includes the production of signs, banners and related products by advertising companies and the operation of mobile billboard trucks (mobile advertising signs).

The application of painted or adhesive lettering and graphics onto surfaces at customer locations or onto customer vehicles by employers engaged in sign painting or lettering shall be classified as 9507(1), Sign Painting or Lettering.

The display of hand-held advertisement signs and walking billboards (human sign holders) at locations, including but not limited to sidewalks and street corners shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside.

AERIAL LINE CONSTRUCTION – by contractor – not power lines

This classification applies to the construction, maintenance or repair of aerial lines for telephone, television, communication, data, fire alarm and similar low voltage or fiber optic networks. Such operations include but are not limited to the erection of poles, stringing of wires, installation of transmission equipment on poles and making service connections. This classification also applies to splicing overhead telephone or cable television lines.

The construction, maintenance or repair of aerial lines by electric power, telephone or cable television companies in connection with their own operations shall be classified as 7539, Electric Power Companies, 7600, Telecommunications Companies, or 7606, Cable or Satellite Television Companies, respectively.

The construction of high voltage aerial power lines for other concerns on a fee basis shall be separately classified as 7538, Electric Power Line Construction.

The splicing of fiber optic cables at ground level for other concerns on a fee basis shall be separately classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

Underground line construction for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 6325, Conduit Construction.

AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT MFG.

This classification applies to the manufacture and shop repair of commercial refrigeration equipment and air conditioners, air conditioning coils, evaporative coolers, ice vending machines, automobile air conditioning units and laminar clean air systems.

The installation and repair of commercial refrigeration equipment away from the shop shall be classified as 5183(2)/5187(2), Refrigeration Equipment – not household units.

The manufacture and shop repair of self-contained metal refrigerators and freezers, refrigerated drink dispensing machines, refrigerated drinking fountains and refrigerated ice cream cabinets shall be classified as 3165(2), Refrigerator Mfg.

The installation and repair of heating and air conditioning equipment away from the shop shall be classified as 5183(3)/5187(3), Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment, provided no ductwork installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location. The installation and repair of heating and air conditioning equipment where ductwork installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5538(2)/5542(2), Heating and Air Conditioning Ductwork.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

The installation and repair of automobile air conditioning systems and truck refrigeration units involving work directly on automobiles or trucks shall be classified as 8389, *Automobile or Truck Repair Facilities*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIRCRAFT ENGINE MFG. OR REBUILDING</th>
<th>3805(1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employers that remove or install engines or otherwise work directly on the aircraft shall be classified as 7428(3), <em>Aircraft Remanufacture, Conversion, Modification and Repair Companies</em>.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The manufacture or repair of machined aircraft components and accessories (not aircraft engines) by employers approved by the Federal Aviation Administration shall be classified as 3831, *Machine Shops – aircraft components*, in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

### AIRCRAFT OPERATION

Refer to Section IV, *Special Industry Classification Procedures*, Rule 1, *Aircraft Operation*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIRCRAFT OPERATION – agricultural – dusting, spraying and seeding – members of the flying crew</th>
<th>7409</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to members of the flying crew of employers engaged in the aerial application of materials, including but not limited to pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, herbicides and seeds onto farmlands. This classification also includes the aerial application of insecticides for mosquito control purposes.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Also refer to companion Classification 7410, *Aircraft Operation – agricultural – dusting, spraying or seeding – not members of the flying crew*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIRCRAFT OPERATION – agricultural – dusting, spraying or seeding – not members of the flying crew</th>
<th>7410</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the ground operations of employers engaged in the aerial application of materials, including but not limited to pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, herbicides and seeds onto farmlands. This classification also includes the ground operations of employers engaged in the aerial application of insecticides for mosquito control purposes. Ground operations include but are not limited to mixing and loading of materials onto the aircraft, directing pilots during application of materials and aircraft fueling, service and repair.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This classification also applies to the operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with an aircraft system and payload total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier used for agricultural operations, including but not limited to dusting, spraying and seeding, in accordance with the General Exclusions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 6, *General Exclusions*. The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier used for other than agricultural operations shall be separately classified as 7428(1), *Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – not members of the flying crew*, in accordance with the General Exclusions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 6, *General Exclusions*.

The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, *General Inclusions*.

The shop repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier by the manufacturer shall be classified as 3830(2), *Unmanned Aircraft System Mfg*.

The repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier on a fee basis, and repair work performed by the manufacturer away from shop shall be classified as 7428(3), *Aircraft Remanufacture, Conversion, Modification and Repair Companies*. |
Unmanned Aircraft Systems operating crew members working remotely from an office location with no exposure outside of the clerical office shall be classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Also refer to companion Classification 7409, Aircraft Operation – agricultural – dusting, spraying and seeding – members of flying crew.

AIRCRAFT OPERATION – flight schools and pilot training – members of the flying crew 7424(2)

This classification applies to members of the flying crew of employers that provide flight instruction and training.

Classroom instructors who perform no flying operations or in-flight instruction or training shall be separately classified as 8868, Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – professors, teachers, or academic professional employees.

Also refer to companion Classification 7428(2), Aircraft Operation – flight schools and pilot training – not members of the flight crew.

AIRCRAFT OPERATION – flight schools and pilot training – not members of the flying crew 7428(2)

This classification applies to the ground operations of employers that provide flight instruction and training. Ground operations include but are not limited to aircraft fueling, service and repair.

Ticket sellers or information clerks shall be separately classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees.

Classroom instructors who perform no flying operations or in-flight instruction shall be separately classified as 8868, Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – professors, teachers or academic professional employees.

Also refer to companion Classification 7424(2), Aircraft Operation – flight schools and pilot training – members of the flying crew.

AIRCRAFT OPERATION – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – members of the flying crew – N.O.C. 7424(1)

This classification applies to members of the flying crew of employers engaged in aircraft operations that are not more specifically described by another Aircraft Operation Industry Group classification, including but not limited to air ambulance services; air freight services (nonscheduled); aerial firefighting; aerial exhibitions; aerial patrol; aerial advertising, skywriting, sightseeing and survey work; aerial log lifting and transport; and aerial news reporting.

Also refer to companion Classifications 7428(1), Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – not members of the flying crew, and 7428(3), Aircraft Remanufacture, Conversion, Modification and Repair Companies.

AIRCRAFT OPERATION – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – not members of the flying crew – N.O.C. 7428(1)

This classification applies to the ground operations of employers engaged in aircraft operations not more specifically described by another Aircraft Operation Industry Group classification, including but not limited to air ambulance services; air freight services (nonscheduled); aerial firefighting; aerial exhibitions; aerial patrol; aerial advertising, skywriting, sightseeing and survey work; aerial log lifting and transport; and aerial news reporting. Ground operations include but are not limited to aircraft fueling, service and repair.

This classification also applies to the operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with an aircraft system and payload total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier used
For other than agricultural operations, in accordance with the General Exclusions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 6, *General Exclusions*.

The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier used for agricultural operations, including but not limited to dusting, spraying or seeding, shall be separately classified as 7410, *Aircraft Operation – agricultural – dusting, spraying or seeding – not members of the flying crew*, in accordance with the General Exclusions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 6, *General Exclusions*.

The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, *General Inclusions*.

The shop repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier by the manufacturer shall be classified as 3830(2), *Unmanned Aircraft System Mfg*.

The repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier on a fee basis, and repair work performed by the manufacturer away from shop shall be classified as 7428(3), *Aircraft Remanufacture, Conversion, Modification and Repair Companies*.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems operating crew members working remotely from an office location with no exposure outside of the clerical office shall be classified as 8810, *Clerical Office Employees*, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, *Standard Exceptions*.

Ticket sellers or information clerks shall be separately classified as 8810, *Clerical Office Employees*, classroom instructors shall be separately classified as 8868, *Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – professors, teachers or academic professional employees*, and ground photographic laboratory employees shall be separately classified as 4361(1), *Photographers*.

Also refer to companion Classification 7424(1), *Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – members of the flying crew*.

**AIRCRAFT OPERATION – scheduled, commuter and supplemental air carriers – members of the flying crew**

This classification applies to members of the flying crew of employers engaged in the air transport of passengers or cargo on a scheduled or charter basis.

Also refer to companion Classification 7403, *Aircraft Operation – scheduled, commuter and supplemental air carriers – not members of the flying crew*.

**AIRCRAFT OPERATION – scheduled, commuter and supplemental air carriers – not members of the flying crew**

This classification applies to the ground operations of employers engaged in the air transport of passengers or cargo on a scheduled or charter basis. Ground operations include but are not limited to loading and unloading baggage and freight; assisting passengers with boarding and disembarking the aircraft; and aircraft fueling, service and repair.

Ticket sellers or information clerks shall be separately classified as 8810, *Clerical Office Employees*.

Also refer to companion Classification 7405, *Aircraft Operation – scheduled, commuter and supplemental air carriers – members of the flying crew*. 

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**AIRCRAFT OPERATION** – transportation of personnel in the business of an employer not otherwise engaged in aircraft operation – members of the flying crew

**AIRCRAFT OR SPACECRAFT MFG.** – including foundry operations

- This classification applies to the manufacture of aircraft, including but not limited to fixed wing airplanes and helicopters. This classification also applies to the manufacture of aerospace products, including but not limited to missiles, rockets and other spacecraft. This classification also applies to the manufacture of light sport aircraft and hang gliders.
- This classification includes foundry operations performed in connection with the aircraft or spacecraft manufacturing operations.
- All members of the flying crew for aircraft operations, including but not limited to test flight operations performed by the manufacturer shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 6, *General Exclusions*.
- The manufacture of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier shall be classified as 3830(2), *Unmanned Aircraft System Mfg.*
- The manufacture of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds shall be classified as 3681(1), *Instrument Mfg. – electronic*.
- The manufacture of communication satellites shall be classified as 3681(3), *Telecommunications Equipment Mfg.*
- Aircraft engine manufacturing or rebuilding not in connection with aircraft manufacturing by the same employer shall be classified as 3805(1), *Aircraft Engine Mfg. or Rebuilding*.
- The manufacture or repair of machined aircraft components performed by employers that are approved by the Federal Aviation Administration, when such operations are not performed directly on the aircraft or in connection with components that are removed from and later reinstalled on the aircraft, shall be classified as 3831, *Machine Shops – aircraft components*.
- The repair and rebuilding of aircraft components and parts, when such operations are performed directly on the aircraft or in connection with components that are removed from and later reinstalled on the aircraft by the employer, shall be classified as 7428(3), *Aircraft Remanufacture, Conversion, Modification and Repair Companies*.
- Aircraft operation, demonstration or flight testing shall be separately classified.

**AIRCRAFT REMANUFACTURE, CONVERSION, MODIFICATION AND REPAIR COMPANIES** – not engaged in the original manufacturing of aircraft

- This classification applies to the repair and rebuilding of aircraft components and parts when such operations are performed directly on the aircraft or in connection with components that are removed from and later reinstalled on the aircraft by the employer. This classification also includes but is not limited to aircraft cleaning and detailing and aircraft fueling on a fee basis.
- Employers that are approved by the Federal Aviation Administration and engage in the manufacture or repair of machined aircraft components and accessories shall be classified as 3831, *Machine Shops – aircraft components*, provided the employer does not remove or install parts or otherwise work directly on the aircraft.
- Also refer to companion Classification 7424(1), Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – members of the flying crew.
AIRPORT OPERATORS – all employees – including field or hangar instructors

This classification applies to all operations of airports, including but not limited to tower communications, facility or grounds maintenance, aircraft fueling or repair, airport parking and airport security.

Ticket sellers or information clerks shall be separately classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees.

Classroom instructors who perform no flying operations or in-flight instruction or training shall be separately classified as 8868, Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – professors, teachers or academic professional employees.

In-flight instructors or other members of the flying crew shall be separately classified.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG RECOVERY HOMES

See Substance Use Disorder Recovery Homes under Health and Human Services.

ALUMINUM WARE MFG. – from sheet aluminum

See Metal Working Classifications.

AMBULANCE SERVICES – all operations – including medical technicians and attendants and maintenance of vehicles and equipment

This classification applies to the operation of ambulances for the emergency transport of ill or injured people. It also applies to non-emergency transport of persons who require medical supervision while in transit, such as the transport of individuals from hospitals to nursing homes.

Paratransit services for elderly or disabled individuals who do not require medical supervision while in transit shall be classified as 7382, Bus, Shuttle Van or Limousine Operations.

AMUSEMENT OR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores

This classification applies to the operation of amusement and recreational facilities, including but not limited to amusement parks, zoos, water parks, miniature golf courses, batting cages, bumper car facilities, archery ranges, water excursions/tours, laser tag, airsoft and paintball facilities, and Nordic (cross-country) ski facilities.

This classification also applies to the operation of golf driving ranges that are not operated by golf courses or country clubs.

This classification also applies to automobile and horse race track operations by employers that are not public agencies. Pari-mutuel employees shall be separately classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees.

This classification also applies to the operation of athletic and sports venues, including ballparks and stadiums, during non-sporting activities, including but not limited to concerts and exhibitions.

Restaurants and retail stores shall be separately classified.

Employers that operate boat marinas and boat rental facilities shall be classified as 9016(4), Boat Marina and Boat Rental Operation.

Traveling carnivals or circuses shall be classified as 9185, Carnivals or Circuses.

The operation of events, including but not limited to farmers’ markets, flea markets, street fairs, swap meets, art or antique festivals, trade shows (public or private), fun runs, foot races, cycling events, marathons, triathlons and athletic charity events shall be classified as 9095, Event Market, Festival or Trade Show Operation.
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The operation of race tracks by public agencies shall be classified as 9410/9420, Municipal, State or Other Public Agency Employees.

Bowling centers shall be classified as 9092(1), Bowling Centers.

Billiard halls shall be classified as 9092(2), Billiard Halls.

Also refer to companion Classification 9180(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – operation and maintenance of amusement devices.

If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 9016(1) also performs duties described by Classification 9180(1), the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 9016(1) and 9180(1), provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. See Part 3, Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

AMUSEMENT OR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES – N.O.C. – operation and maintenance of amusement devices – including ticket collectors connected therewith

This classification applies to the operation and maintenance of amusement devices at recreational facilities, including but not limited to amusement parks, zoos, water parks, miniature golf courses, batting cages, bumper car facilities, archery ranges, water excursions/tours and laser tag, airsoft and paintball facilities.

This classification also applies to guided rafting, kayaking or wilderness expeditions, motorsports operations, and ski instructors, ski patrol personnel and employees engaged in ski trail grooming at ski resort locations that exclusively provide Nordic (cross-country) skiing activities. This classification also applies to the detonation of fireworks for pyrotechnic displays.

Traveling carnivals or circuses shall be classified as 9185, Carnivals or Circuses.

Employers that operate boat marinas and boat rental facilities shall be classified as 9016(4), Boat Marina and Boat Rental Operation.

Bowling centers shall be classified as 9092(1), Bowling Centers.

Billiard halls shall be classified as 9092(2), Billiard Halls.

Skating rinks and skate parks shall be classified as 9092(3), Skating Centers.

The operation of Alpine (downhill) ski resorts, including the operation of Nordic (cross-country) ski trails at Alpine ski resort locations, shall be classified as 9184, Ski Resorts – Alpine.

Also refer to companion Classification 9016(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 9180(1) also performs duties described by Classification 9016(1), the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 9016(1) and 9180(1), provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. See Part 3, Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

Restaurants and retail stores shall be separately classified.

ANALYTICAL OR TESTING LABORATORIES – including outside operations and sample collection – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the provision of testing and research services for other concerns on a fee basis, including but not limited to the testing of air, water, soil, metal, concrete and other building materials and agricultural products. This classification also applies to fee-based quality
control examination and testing of products such as electronic components; assaying; and the determination of the chemical composition of customer-submitted samples.

This classification also applies to motor vehicle emissions testing (smog tests) at locations where the employer performs no automotive service or repair operations.

Classification 4511 applies to in-house research and development when such operations are not performed in connection with, or in support of, any other operation of the employer. Research and development that is performed in connection with other operations of the employer are a General Inclusion. See Section III, General Classification Procedures, Rule 5, General Inclusions.

The testing of construction building materials by a consulting engineering firm shall be classified as 8601(1), Engineers.

The research of biomedical products shall be classified as 4512, Biomedical Research Laboratories.

The diagnostic testing of human tissues, blood or other biologic specimens on a fee basis shall be classified as 8834, Physicians' Practices and Outpatient Clinics.

APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX OPERATION – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees
See Property Management/Operation.

APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX OPERATION – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors
See Property Management/Operation.

APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX OPERATION FOR SENIORS – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – all other employees
See Property Management/Operation.

APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX OPERATION FOR SENIORS – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors
See Property Management/Operation.

ARMORED TRANSPORT SERVICES – including terminal employees and mechanics 7198(2)

This classification applies to the secure transport of cash or other negotiable securities, jewelry, precious metals or other valuables to customer designated locations using armored vehicles. This classification includes but is not limited to drivers, money sorters and counters, vault clerks and security guards in connection with transportation services.

Security guards that are not in connection with armored transport services shall be classified as 7721(2), Security Guard or Patrol Services.

ASBESTOS ABATEMENT – all operations – including shop 5473

This classification applies to shop and outside operations involving the encapsulation or removal of asbestos and asbestos-laden building materials from interior and exterior building surfaces, including but not limited to ceilings, walls, floors, structural steel, ducts, boilers, steam pipes and hot water pipes.

Roof removal operations shall be separately classified as 5552/5553, Roofing.
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Lead paint abatement shall be classified as 5474(1)/5482(1), Painting, Decorating or Paper Hanging.

Mold abatement shall be classified as 9008, Janitorial Services.

New construction and remodeling operations performed subsequent to the completion of asbestos abatement operations shall be separately classified.

ASPHALT OR TAR DISTILLING OR REFINING – including manufacture of products obtained from such distilling or refining and the saturation of paper or felt with tar or asphalt

This classification applies to the refining of raw asphalt and tar through a series of chemical reactions, including distillation, oxygenation, carbonization and catalytic cracking, to produce liquid asphalt base. The refined asphalt or tar may be combined with additives per customer order.

This classification is not applicable to chemical works or manufacturers of dyes or products used as explosives.

Felt or paper manufacturing or coke burning shall be separately classified.

ASPHALT WORKS – grinding, pulverizing or mixing asphalt

This classification applies to the production of asphalt. This classification also applies to the manufacture of asphalt roofing shingles and modified bitumen roofing materials.

Crushing of used asphalt shall be classified as 1710, Stone Crushing.

The manufacture of asphalt saturated building or roofing paper or felt shall be classified as 4283, Building or Roofing Paper or Felt Asphalt Saturation.

Asphalt distilling or refining shall be classified as 4740(2), Asphalt or Tar Distilling or Refining.

Digging, mining or quarrying shall be separately classified.

ATHLETIC TEAMS OR ATHLETIC FACILITIES – all employees other than players, umpires, referees and game officials

This classification applies to employees of athletic teams or parks who are engaged in the care of teams or the care, operation and maintenance of grounds and facilities, including but not limited to coaches and assistant coaches, non-playing managers, trainers, equipment managers, bat and ball retrievers, mascots, dancers, locker room attendants, public address announcers, scorekeepers, timekeepers, ushers, ticket sellers or collectors, parking lot attendants, security staff, and facility and grounds maintenance employees. This classification also applies to employees of youth or recreational athletic teams or facilities.

Athletic scouts shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside.

The operation of athletic facilities during non-sporting events, including but not limited to concerts and exhibitions shall be classified as 9016(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

Radio or television broadcasting shall be separately classified as 7610, Radio, Television or Commercial Broadcasting Stations.

Players, playing managers, and umpires, referees and game officials who monitor play, shall be classified as 9181, Athletic Teams or Athletic Facilities – players, umpires, referees and game officials.

Also refer to companion Classification 9181, Athletic Teams or Athletic Facilities – players, umpires, referees and game officials.
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If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 9182 also performs duties described by Classification 9181, the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 9181 and 9182, provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. See Part 3, Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

Restaurants, retail stores and vendors shall be separately classified.

ATHLETIC TEAMS OR ATHLETIC FACILITIES – players, umpires, referees and game officials

The entire remuneration of each player shall be included, subject to a maximum of $128,700 per season. When a player works for two or more teams in the same sport during the season, the $128,700 per player maximum shall be prorated.

This classification applies to the players, playing managers, and umpires, referees and game officials who monitor play, of professional and amateur athletic teams, including all players on the salary list of the insured whether regularly played or not. This classification also applies to umpires, referees and game officials in connection with youth or recreational athletic teams or facilities.

Season shall include preseason and postseason exposure.

Also refer to companion Classification 9182, Athletic Teams or Athletic Facilities – all employees other than players, umpires, referees and game officials.

If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 9181 also performs duties described by Classification 9182, the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 9181 and 9182, provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. See Part 3, Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

AUDIO POST-PRODUCTION – computer or electronic – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons

This classification applies to those employers engaged exclusively in computerized or electronic audio post-production activities for other concerns in connection with motion pictures, television features, commercials or similar productions on a contract basis. Such operations include dubbing type work and incidental studio recording in connection with motion pictures when performed on a contract basis.

This classification does not apply to audio post-production activities performed in connection with motion picture or television production; audio or music recording or mixing; scoring of motion pictures, television or advertising commercials; or contract audio duplication by the same employer.

AUDIO/VIDEO ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS MFG.

See Electronics Industry.

AUDITING, ACCOUNTING OR MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees

This classification applies to the provision of accounting or auditing services to other concerns on a fee basis, including but not limited to traveling to customers’ locations, reviewing records, inventorying assets, preparing tax documents, providing accounting advice and ensuring regulatory compliance of financial records. This classification also applies to consulting firms that provide managerial advice to other concerns on a fee basis.

Consulting firms providing services limited to computer programming or software development to other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 8859(1), Computer Programming or Software Development.
Law firms that provide legal services on a fee basis shall be classified as 8820, Law Firms.

This classification does not apply to accounting, auditing or management consulting operations performed by the same employer in connection with its other separately classified operations.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER INSTALLATION – within buildings – including storage and yard employees – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $27.00 per hour

This classification applies to the installation, service and repair of automatic fire suppression sprinkler systems that disperse water or fire suppressant powder, gas or liquid chemicals within commercial and residential buildings.

The inspection and certification of automatic sprinkler systems on a job basis shall be classified as 8720(1), Inspection for Insurance, Safety or Valuation Purposes, provided the employer performs no service or repair work at the same job or location. If the employer performs sprinkler system inspection and certification and also performs service or repair work at the same job or location, all operations shall be assigned to Classifications 5185/5186.

The sale and service of portable fire extinguishers shall be classified as 8018, Stores – wholesale.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER INSTALLATION – within buildings – including storage and yard employees – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $27.00 per hour

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $27.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $27.00 per hour shall be classified as 5185, Automatic Sprinkler Installation.

This classification applies to the installation, service and repair of automatic fire suppression sprinkler systems that disperse water or fire suppressant powder, gas or liquid chemicals within commercial and residential buildings.

The inspection and certification of automatic sprinkler systems on a job basis shall be classified as 8720(1), Inspection for Insurance, Safety or Valuation Purposes, provided the employer performs no service or repair work at the same job or location. If the employer performs sprinkler system inspection and certification and also performs service or repair work at the same job or location, all operations shall be assigned to Classifications 5185/5186.

The sale and service of portable fire extinguishers shall be classified as 8018, Stores – wholesale.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY STORES

See Stores.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

AUTOMOBILE BODY MFG.

This classification applies to employers engaged in the manufacture of complete automobile bodies.

This classification does not apply to the manufacture of automobile bodies for use in the manufacture or assembly of automobiles by the employer; such operations shall be classified as 3808, Automobile or Motorcycle Mfg. or Assembling.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of individual metal automobile body components shall be classified as 3840, Automobile, Truck or Motorcycle Parts Mfg. Employers engaged in the
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3808</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE OR MOTORCYCLE MFG. OR ASSEMBLING</td>
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<td>This classification applies to employers engaged in the manufacture or assembly of complete motor vehicles, including but not limited to automobiles, motorcycles, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles and scooters.</td>
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<td>Employers engaged in the manufacture of automobile bodies (not complete automobiles or motorcycles) shall be classified as 2797(2), Automobile Body Mfg.</td>
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<td>Employers engaged in the manufacture of recreational vehicles shall be classified as 2797(3), Recreational Vehicle Mfg.</td>
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<td>Classification 3808 does not apply to the operation of automobile service or repair facilities. Such facilities shall be assigned to the applicable Automotive Industry Group classification.</td>
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<td>Motorcycle dealers and motorcycle service or repair facilities shall be classified as 8400, Motorcycle Dealers or Repair Facilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8393</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK BODY REPAIRING AND PAINTING – all employees including estimators, service writers and customer service representatives</td>
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<td></td>
<td>This classification applies to body repair and painting of automobiles, trucks or buses, including outside body dent repair involving no painting, for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification includes mechanical repair operations that are performed in connection with the automobile, truck or bus body repair and painting operations.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Automobile, truck or bus service facilities at which the operations solely include painting automobile, truck or bus bodies and no body repairing is performed shall be classified as 9501(3), Painting – automobile or truck bodies.</td>
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<td>Towing, roadside assistance and freeway service patrol operations when conducted on vehicles not owned by the employer shall be separately classified as 7227, Automobile or Truck Towing, Roadside Assistance or Freeway Service Patrol.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Roadside assistance” refers to services provided to the vehicle owner under an agreement with a third party (such as a motor club or law enforcement agency). Contemplated services include changing tires, jump-starting batteries, replacing batteries, supplying a small amount of gasoline or performing minor vehicle repairs such as reattaching ignition wires or battery cables.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8391</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK DEALERS – all employees other than vehicle salespersons – including estimators, service writers, vehicle maintenance and repair, shuttle drivers, accessory or spare parts sales and the transporting of vehicles that are owned by the employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This classification applies to dealers of motor vehicles, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, buses, forklift trucks, golf carts, motor homes and trailers. This classification applies only to those employers having, in addition to proprietors, a regular sales force engaged exclusively in the demonstration and sale of vehicles and separate clerical staff. If these conditions do not exist, Classification 8391 does not apply. If Classification 8391 does not apply and the employer performs vehicle repair work, assign the applicable vehicle repair classification(s) and, if the employer performs no vehicle repairing, assign Classification 8392, Automobile or Truck Storage</td>
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Manufacture of individual plastic automobile body components shall be assigned to the applicable Plastic Products Manufacturing Industry Group classification.

The body repair and painting of automobile or truck bodies for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 8393, Automobile or Truck Body Repairing and Painting.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of truck, truck trailer or bus bodies shall be classified as 3815(2), Truck Body Mfg.
Garages or Parking Stations or Lots, to employees who perform activities such as cleaning and washing vehicles, changing tires and recharging batteries.

Also refer to companion Classification 8748, Automobile or Truck Dealers – vehicle salespersons.

This classification also applies to yard and repair employees of employers that operate auctions for the sale of automobiles and trucks. Auction salespersons who conduct no yard or repair-type operations shall be classified as 8748, Automobile or Truck Dealers – vehicle salespersons.

This classification also applies to yard, repair and maintenance employees of employers engaged in automobile or truck rental, automobile or truck driving schools, or the transport of individual automobiles or trucks between locations (“Driveaway” companies).

Towing, roadside assistance and freeway service patrol operations when conducted on vehicles not owned by the employer shall be separately classified as 7227, Automobile or Truck Towing, Roadside Assistance or Freeway Service Patrol.

“Roadside assistance” refers to services provided to the vehicle owner under an agreement with a third party (such as a motor club or law enforcement agency). Contemplated services include changing tires, jump-starting batteries, replacing batteries, supplying a small amount of gasoline or performing minor vehicle repairs such as reattaching ignition wires or battery cables.

AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK DEALERS – vehicle salespersons

This classification applies to salespersons of dealers of motor vehicles, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, buses, forklift trucks, golf carts, recreational vehicles and motor homes and trailers.

Also refer to companion Classification 8391, Automobile or Truck Dealers – all employees other than vehicle salespersons.

This classification also applies to vehicle salespersons of employers that operate auctions for the sale of automobiles and trucks.

AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK DISMANTLING – including transport of vehicles owned by the employer, the salvaging or junking of parts and store operations

This classification applies to employers engaged in the dismantling, salvaging and sale of salvaged automobile or truck parts, and includes but is not limited to dismantlers, mechanics, tow truck drivers transporting vehicles owned by the employer, parts delivery drivers and counterpersons. This classification includes the sale of dismantled and salvaged parts from locations separate from the dismantling operations.

Towing, roadside assistance and freeway service patrol operations when conducted on vehicles not owned by the employer shall be separately classified as 7227, Automobile or Truck Towing, Roadside Assistance or Freeway Service Patrol.

“Roadside assistance” refers to services provided to the vehicle owner under an agreement with a third party (such as a motor club or law enforcement agency). Contemplated services include changing tires, jump-starting batteries, replacing batteries, supplying a small amount of gasoline or performing minor vehicle repairs such as reattaching ignition wires or battery cables.

AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK ENGINE MFG.

This classification applies to employers engaged in the manufacture of new automobile or truck engines.

Employers engaged in the rebuilding of used automobile or truck engines shall be classified as 3828, Automobile or Truck Parts Rebuilding, provided the employer does not remove or install
engines or otherwise perform repair work directly upon automobiles or trucks on a fee basis. Auto-
tomobile service or repair facilities at which the employer removes or installs engines or other-
wise performs service or repair work directly upon automobiles or trucks on a fee basis shall be
assigned to the applicable Automotive Industry Group classification.

Employers engaged in the manufacture or assembly of complete motor vehicles, including but
not limited to automobiles, motorcycles, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles and scoot-
ers shall be classified as 3808, Automotive or Motorcycle Mfg. or Assembling.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of new automobile, truck or motorcycle parts, including
but not limited to wheels, mufflers, radiators, brakes, pistons, gears, bearings, push rods, mani-
folds, clutches and axles shall be classified as 3840, Automotive, Truck or Motorcycle Parts Mfg.

AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS – all employees – including acces-
sories and spare parts departments and estimators, service writers, customer service
representatives and cashiers – N.O.C. 8387(1)

This classification applies to facilities that, in addition to engaging in the service or repair of auto-
mobiles or trucks for other concerns on a fee basis, engage in the sale of gasoline or fuel.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck storage garages, parking stations or lots
that perform incidental services, including but not limited to the sale of gasoline or oil, washing,
polishing or oil and fluid replacement; such operations shall be classified as 8392, Automobile or
Truck Storage Garages or Parking Stations or Lots.

Automobile or truck service station locations at which the sale of rubber tires exceeds 10% of
the total gross receipts shall be classified as 8388, Rubber Tire Dealers.

Towing, roadside assistance and freeway service patrol operations when conducted on vehicles
not owned by the employer shall be separately classified as 7227, Automobile or Truck Towing,
Roadside Assistance or Freeway Service Patrol.

“Roadside assistance” refers to services provided to the vehicle owner under an agreement with
a third party (such as a motor club or law enforcement agency). Contemplated services include
changing tires, jump-starting batteries, replacing batteries, supplying a small amount of gasoline
or performing minor vehicle repairs such as reattaching ignition wires or battery cables.

Refer to the Special Industry Classification Procedures for Stores to classify the operations of
combination gasoline stations and stores. Refer to the Automotive Industry Group for a complete
list of classifications applicable to automobile service or repair facilities.

AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK OIL AND FLUID REPLACEMENT SERVICE FACILITIES – no gaso-
line sales or repair – all employees – including accessories and spare parts departments and
estimators, service writers, customer service representatives and cashiers – N.O.C. 8387(2)

This classification applies to the provision of oil and fluid replacement services for customers’
automobiles or trucks on a fee basis. Operations include but are not limited to filter replacement,
wiper blade replacement and chassis lubrication.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck storage garages, parking stations or lots
that perform incidental services, including but not limited to the sale of gasoline or oil, washing,
polishing or oil and fluid replacement; such operations shall be classified as 8392, Automobile or
Truck Storage Garages or Parking Stations or Lots.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck service or repair facilities at which the
operations include the sale of gasoline or fuel or the mechanical repair of automobiles or trucks.
Refer to the Automotive Industry Group for a complete list of classifications applicable to auto-
mobile or truck service or repair facilities.
Towing, roadside assistance and freeway service patrol operations when conducted on vehicles not owned by the employer shall be separately classified as 7227, *Automobile or Truck Towing, Roadside Assistance or Freeway Service Patrol*.

“Roadside assistance” refers to services provided to the vehicle owner under an agreement with a third party (such as a motor club or law enforcement agency). Contemplated services include changing tires, jump-starting batteries, replacing batteries, supplying a small amount of gasoline or performing minor vehicle repairs such as reattaching ignition wires or battery cables.

**AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK PARTS REBUILDING – including incidental machining**

This classification applies to employers engaged in the machining and rebuilding of automobile, truck or motorcycle parts. The operations include but are not limited to engine rebuilding, cylinder reboring, valve grinding, turning down brake drums or rotors, rebabbitting, carburetor and alternator rebuilding, and fuel and water pump rebuilding. This classification does not apply to employers that remove or install parts or otherwise perform repair work directly upon automobiles, trucks or motorcycles on a fee basis. Automobile or truck service or repair facilities shall be assigned to the applicable *Automotive Industry* Group classification.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck parts machining and rebuilding operations that are performed in connection with the service or repair of automobiles or trucks by the employer; such operations shall be assigned to the applicable *Automotive Industry* Group classification.

Motorcycle service or repair facilities shall be classified as 8400, *Motorcycle Dealers or Repair Facilities*.

Payroll of a parts department, when more than 50% of the parts are sold commercially and are not machined or rebuilt by the employer nor used in the employer’s machining or rebuilding operations, shall be classified as 8046, *Stores – automobile or truck parts or accessories*.

The manufacture of automobile parts shall be classified as 3840, *Automobile, Truck or Motorcycle Parts Mfg.*

**AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK RADIO, ALARM OR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – shop or outside**

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of electronic equipment, including but not limited to audio systems, alarms, ignition interlock devices, vehicle locating systems, navigation systems and entertainment systems in automobiles, trucks or vans. This classification also applies to the installation of electronic systems, including but not limited to marine communication and navigation equipment on boats.

Mechanical repair or modification operations and the installation of bolt-on accessories shall be classified as 8389, *Automobile or Truck Repair Facilities*.

Automobile or truck service or repair locations at which the sale of rubber tires exceeds 10% of the total gross receipts shall be classified as 8388, *Rubber Tire Dealers*.

The application of window film, glass tinting, vehicle wraps and adhesive graphics shall be classified as 9507(1), *Sign Painting or Lettering*.

The installation, modification or repair of automobile, truck or van upholstery shall be classified as 9522(3), *Automobile Upholstering*.

Employers engaged in the conversion or customizing of automobiles, trucks or vans by performing a combination of mechanical, chassis, body, paint, upholstery, electronic system or accessory installation work shall be classified as 8390, *Automobile, Truck or Van Conversion or Customizing*.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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The manufacture of automobile sound systems shall be classified as 3681(4), *Audio/Video Electronic Products Mfg.*

Store operations shall be separately classified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK REPAIR FACILITIES – no retail gasoline sales – all employees – including estimators, service writers and customer service representatives – N.O.C.</td>
<td>This classification applies to the mechanical repair of motor vehicles, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, buses, forklift trucks, golf carts, recreational vehicles and motor homes for other concerns on a fee basis. Operations include but are not limited to the repair of electrical systems, air-conditioning systems, engines, brakes, suspension systems, exhaust systems, engine tune-ups, smog checks and windshield or window repair or replacement. This classification does not apply if the operations include the sale of gasoline, the sale of rubber tires exceeds 10% of the total gross receipts, the operations primarily (over 50%) consist of transmission repair or rebuilding, or the operations do not include mechanical repair as described above. Refer to the <em>Automotive Industry Group</em> for a complete list of classifications applicable to automobile or truck service or repair facilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Towing, roadside assistance and freeway service patrol operations when conducted on vehicles not owned by the employer shall be separately classified as 7227, *Automobile or Truck Towing, Roadside Assistance or Freeway Service Patrol.*

“Roadside assistance” refers to services provided to the vehicle owner under an agreement with a third party (such as a motor club or law enforcement agency). Contemplated services include changing tires, jump-starting batteries, replacing batteries, supplying a small amount of gasoline or performing minor vehicle repairs such as reattaching ignition wires or battery cables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK STORAGE GARAGES OR PARKING STATIONS OR LOTS – no repair – including cashiers</td>
<td>This classification applies to automobile or truck storage garages, parking stations or lots where the primary (over 50% of gross receipts) operations are the storing or parking of automobiles or trucks with incidental sale of gasoline or oil or servicing, including washing, polishing or oil changing. If 50% or more of the gross receipts are derived from the sale of gasoline or oil or automobile or truck servicing, the operations shall be assigned to the applicable <em>Automotive Industry Group</em> classification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck storage garages, parking stations or lots at which the operations include repairing automobiles or trucks; such operations shall be assigned to the applicable *Automotive Industry Group* classification.

Parking attendants on the payroll of enterprises, including but not limited to hotels, restaurants, stores, apartment complexes, commercial or industrial buildings, or theaters that operate parking facilities for their own customers or tenants shall be classified with the enterprise.

Towing, roadside assistance and freeway service patrol operations when conducted on vehicles not owned by the employer shall be separately classified as 7227, *Automobile or Truck Towing, Roadside Assistance or Freeway Service Patrol.* Classification 7227 includes the storage of impounded vehicles that the employer tows to its premises.

“Roadside assistance” refers to services provided to the vehicle owner under an agreement with a third party (such as a motor club or law enforcement agency). Contemplated services include changing tires, jump-starting batteries, replacing batteries, supplying a small amount of gasoline or performing minor vehicle repairs such as reattaching ignition wires or battery cables.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK TOWING, ROADSIDE ASSISTANCE OR FREEWAY SERVICE PATROL – for vehicles not owned by employer</td>
<td>This classification applies to vehicle towing, roadside assistance and freeway service patrol operations that are conducted away from premises occupied and operated by the employer. This</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

classification also includes all operations – including cashiering, vehicle retrieval, and maintenance of the employer’s own vehicles – conducted in connection with the storage of impounded vehicles that the employer tows to its premises.

“Roadside assistance” refers to services provided to the vehicle owner under an agreement with a third party (such as a motor club or law enforcement agency). Contemplated services include changing tires, jump-starting batteries, replacing batteries, supplying a small amount of gasoline or performing minor vehicle repairs such as reattaching ignition wires or battery cables.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck shipping operations.

**AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK TRANSMISSION REPAIRING AND REBUILDING** – including removal and installation operations – all employees – including estimators, service writers and customer service representatives

This classification applies to facilities engaged primarily (over 50% of gross receipts) in the repair of automobile or truck transmissions for customers on a fee basis.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck service or repair facilities or automobile or truck parts machining and rebuilding operations that are not primarily engaged in the repair and rebuilding of automobile or truck transmissions; such operations shall be assigned to the applicable Automotive Industry Group classification.

**AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK WASHING FACILITIES** – all employees – including retail stores, customer service representatives and cashiers – N.O.C.

This classification applies to washing, waxing and polishing customers’ automobiles or trucks on a fee basis. This classification also includes self-service automobile or truck washes and the washing, waxing and polishing of automobiles or trucks at customers’ locations.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck storage garages, parking stations or lots that perform incidental services, including but not limited to the sale of gasoline or oil, washing, polishing or oil and fluid replacement; such operations shall be classified as 8392, Automobile or Truck Storage Garages or Parking Stations or Lots.

This classification does not apply to facilities at which the operations include the sale of gasoline or fuel or the mechanical repair of automobiles or trucks. Refer to the Automotive Industry Group for a complete list of classifications applicable to automobile or truck service or repair facilities.

**AUTOMOBILE, TRUCK OR MOTORCYCLE PARTS MFG. – N.O.C.**

This classification applies to employers engaged in the manufacture of new parts, including but not limited to wheels, mufflers, radiators, brakes, pistons, gears, bearings, push rods, manifolds, clutches and axles for use in motor vehicles, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, buses, forklift trucks, golf carts and personal watercraft. Personal watercraft are motorized vessels, designed to carry one to three riders.

Employers engaged in the machining or rebuilding of used automobile, truck or motorcycle parts shall be classified as 3828, Automobile or Truck Parts Rebuilding, provided the employer does not remove or install parts or otherwise perform repair work directly upon automobiles, trucks or motorcycles on a fee basis. Automobile or truck service or repair facilities at which the employer removes or installs engines or otherwise performs service or repair work directly upon automobiles or trucks on a fee basis shall be assigned to the applicable Automotive Industry Group classification. Motorcycle repair facilities shall be classified as 8400, Motorcycle Dealers or Repair Facilities.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of automobile or truck engines shall be classified as 3805(2), Automobile or Truck Engine Mfg.
Employers engaged in the manufacture of individual plastic automobile or truck body components shall be assigned to the applicable Plastic Products Manufacturing Industry Group classification.

Employers engaged in the manufacture or assembling of complete automobiles or motorcycles shall be classified as 3808, Automobile or Motorcycle Mfg. or Assembling.

Refer to the Automotive Industry Group for a complete list of classifications applicable to automobile or truck service or repair facilities.

**AUTOMOBILE, TRUCK OR VAN CONVERSION OR CUSTOMIZING – all operations – including estimators and customer service representatives who inspect vehicles**

8390

This classification applies to employers engaged in the conversion or customizing of automobiles, trucks or vans by performing a combination of mechanical, chassis, body, paint, upholstery and accessory installation work. This classification includes the conversion or customizing of limousines, police cars and ambulances. Employers engaged in a single customizing activity shall be assigned to the classification that describes such activity.

Employers solely engaged in the installation or modification of mechanical equipment such as wheelchair lifts or adaptive controls shall be classified as 8389, Automobile or Truck Repair Facilities.

**AUTOMOBILE UPHOLSTERING – installation or repair**

9522(3)

This classification applies to employers engaged in the installation or repair of automobile, truck, van or boat seat upholstery, carpeting, headliners, convertible tops, vinyl tops and interior soft trim.

This classification does not apply to upholstering performed in connection with automobile or motorcycle manufacturing or assembling, automobile or truck body manufacturing or assembly, truck, trailer or bus manufacturing or assembling, or automobile, truck or van conversion or customizing by the same employer; such operations shall be assigned to the applicable Automotive Industry Group classification.

Employers engaged in the conversion or customizing of automobiles, trucks or vans that include but is not limited to a combination of mechanical, chassis, body, paint, upholstery and accessory installation work shall be classified as 8390, Automobile, Truck or Van Conversion or Customizing.

**GASOLINE STATIONS – retail – all employees – including cashiers**

8324

This classification applies to the retail sale of gasoline or fuel and includes operations in connection with the sale of accessories, such as wiper blades, radiator caps, fuses, dash lamps or similar accessories not requiring the use of any tools.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck gasoline stations at which the operations include repair, lubrication, washing, tire repair or tire sales; such facilities shall be assigned to the applicable Automotive Industry Group classification.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck storage garages, parking stations or lots that perform incidental services, including but not limited to the sale of gasoline or oil, washing, polishing or oil and fluid replacement; such operations shall be classified as 8392, Automobile or Truck Storage Garages or Parking Stations or Lots.

Refer to the Special Industry Classification Procedures for Stores to classify the operations of combination gasoline stations and stores.
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#### PAINTING – automobile or truck bodies – including incidental sanding – no body repairing – including estimators, service writers and customer service representatives who inspect vehicles

This classification applies to painting, repainting or undercoating customers' automobiles, trucks or buses.

This classification does not apply to automobile or truck repair facilities at which the operations include body repairing and related painting operations; such operations shall be classified as 8393, *Automobile or Truck Body Repairing and Painting*.

Employers that apply painted or adhesive lettering, signage, striping, adhesive wraps and window tint film onto automobiles, trucks or buses and do not engage in automobile or truck painting or body repairing shall be classified as 9507(1), *Sign Painting or Lettering*.

#### RECREATIONAL VEHICLE MFG.

This classification applies to the manufacture of campers, travel trailers and motor homes. This classification includes warranty repair work for which no fee is charged to the customer.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of buildings, including but not limited to mobile homes, modular buildings and construction office trailers at a permanent shop or yard location shall be classified as 2797(1), *Mobile, Modular or Manufactured Home Mfg*.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of trailers used for the transport of goods and materials shall be classified as 3815(1), *Truck, Truck Trailer or Bus Mfg. or Assembling*.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of automobiles shall be classified as 3808, *Automobile or Motorcycle Mfg. or Assembling*.

Employers engaged in the conversion or customizing of automobiles, trucks or vans by performing a combination of mechanical, chassis, body, paint, upholstery and accessory installation work shall be classified as 8390, *Automobile, Truck or Van Conversion or Customizing*.

#### RUBBER TIRE DEALERS – wholesale or retail, or combined wholesale and retail – including inside salespersons, estimators, service writers, customer service representatives and cashiers; repairing and adjusting tires away from the premises; and accessories and spare parts departments

This classification also applies to automobile, truck or bus service or repair facilities at which the sale of rubber tires exceeds 10% of the total gross receipts. Automobile, truck or bus service or repair facilities at which the sale of rubber tires does not exceed 10% of the total gross receipts shall be assigned to the applicable *Automotive Industry* Group classification.

Recapping or retreading of tires shall be separately classified as 4420, *Rubber Tire Recapping or Retreading*.

#### STORES – automobile or truck parts or accessories – wholesale or retail – including Inside Salespersons or Outside Salespersons

See Stores.

#### TRUCK BODY MFG. – truck, truck trailer or bus bodies

This classification applies to employers engaged in the manufacture of truck, truck trailer or bus bodies.

Employers engaged in the manufacture or assembly of complete trucks or truck trailers shall be classified as 3815(1), *Truck, Truck Trailer or Bus Mfg. or Assembling*. 
Employers engaged in the manufacture of complete automobile bodies shall be classified as 2797(2), Automobile Body Mfg.

**TRUCK, TRUCK TRAILER OR BUS MFG. OR ASSEMBLING**

This classification applies to employers engaged in the manufacture or assembly of complete trucks, truck trailers used for the transport of goods and materials, or buses. This classification includes the manufacture of forklift trucks and moving vans.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of campers, travel trailers and motor homes shall be classified as 2797(3), Recreational Vehicle Mfg.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of buildings, including but not limited to mobile homes, modular buildings and construction office trailers shall be classified as 2797(1), Mobile, Modular or Manufactured Home Mfg.

**AWNING, TARP OR CANVAS GOODS MFG. – N.O.C. – shop only**

This classification applies to the manufacture of fabric goods, including but not limited to awnings, tarps, canopies, tents, automobile covers, boat covers, pool covers and sails.

The manufacture of framework for products, including but not limited to tents, canopies or awnings shall be separately classified.

The erection, removal or repair of awnings away from the shop shall be separately classified as 5102(1), Iron, Steel, Brass, Bronze or Aluminum Erection.

The erection, removal or repair of tents away from the shop shall be separately classified as 9529(3), Tent – erection, removal or repair.

**B**

**BAG MFG. – paper**

This classification applies to the manufacture of paper bags, including but not limited to bags made of craft, waxed, oiled, glassine or similar paper materials. This classification also applies to incidental printing in connection with bag manufacturing operations.

Paper bag manufacturing operations performed in connection with other operations of the employer are a General Inclusion. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions.

The manufacture of paper or cardboard stock shall be classified as 4239(1), Paper or Cardboard Stock Mfg.

The conversion or processing of paper stock to manufacture finished goods, including but not limited to notebook paper, paper towels, napkins, cups, plates, diapers, medical gowns, paper tubes, air filter elements and coffee filters shall be classified as 4279(1), Paper Goods Mfg.

The manufacture of plastic bags shall be classified as 4286, Bag Mfg. – plastic.

**BAG MFG. – plastic**

This classification applies to the manufacture of plastic bags, including but not limited to product packaging, trash bags and shopping bags. This classification also applies to incidental printing in connection with bag manufacturing operations.

Plastic bag manufacturing operations performed in connection with other operations of the employer are a General Inclusion. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions.

The manufacture of paper bags shall be classified as 4279(2), Bag Mfg. – paper.
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BAKERIES AND CRACKER MFG.
See Food Packaging and Processing.

BANKS – all employees – including appraisers, bank guards and attendants, field auditors, office machine repair, Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons 8808
This classification applies to the operation of depository financial institutions that are licensed to perform financial services, including but not limited to accepting deposits, paying interest, clearing checks, making loans and exchanging currency. This classification also applies to depository financial institutions that operate entirely online or through electronic transactions.
The operation of properties away from the bank premises, including but not limited to trusts, repossessed properties and other business properties shall be separately classified.
Mortgage brokers shall be classified as 8743, Mortgage Brokers.
Mortgage bankers shall be classified as 8749, Mortgage Bankers.
Credit unions shall be classified as 8801, Credit Unions.
Check cashing locations at which the fees charged for check cashing, deferred deposit transactions, money orders and wire transfers equal or exceed 75% of gross receipts shall be classified as 8850, Check Cashers.

BARBER SHOPS, HAIR STYLING SALONS AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE SERVICES – all employees – including receptionists 9586
This classification applies to employers that provide hair cutting, styling, massage and other personal appearance services, including but not limited to manicures, pedicures, facial treatments, tattoos, piercing, tanning and hair removal.
This classification also applies to fee-based salon services provided by barber and cosmetology schools.
The operation of spa or bath facilities that include saunas, steam baths, hydrotherapy baths, cryotherapy, natural springs, mud baths or soaking tubs, including massage or personal appearance services provided in connection therewith, shall be classified as 9054, Spas or Baths.
The operation of health clubs or gyms, including massage or personal appearance services provided in connection therewith, shall be classified as 9053(2), Health Clubs or Gyms.

BATTERY MFG. – storage – including foundry operations 3647(1)
This classification applies to the manufacture of lead-acid storage batteries.
The manufacture of dry cell batteries shall be classified as 3179, Electrical Apparatus Mfg.
The manufacture of power supplies shall be classified as 3573, Power Supply Mfg.

BEER DEALERS – wholesale – all operations 7392
This classification applies to employers operating under “off-sale” licenses issued by the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control and developing 50% or more of the gross receipts from the sale of beer to retailers and commercial users.
The production and bottling or canning of beer and the sale and distribution of beer manufactured by the employer shall be classified as 2121, Breweries.
Each store location that primarily (in excess of 50% of gross receipts) engages in the sale of alcoholic beverages to walk-in trade for consumption away from the store premises shall be classified as 8060, Stores – wine, beer or spirits.
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BEVERAGE CONTAINER COLLECTION OR REDEMPTION

See Salvage Material Dealers.

BEVERAGE PREPARATION SHOPS – not bars or taverns

This classification contemplates firms that prepare and serve beverages such as coffee; coffee based beverages such as mochas, cappuccinos, lattes, and espressos; tea and tea-based beverages; or juice drinks such as juice blends, smoothies, and lemonade for consumption by walk-in trade on or away from the premises. This classification includes the incidental sale of muffins, pastries and other baked goods.

This classification shall apply to each separate location at which the sale of prepared non-alcoholic beverages for consumption on or away from the premises equals or exceeds 50% of the gross receipts.

Beverage preparation shops that pour and serve alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises or prepare and serve hot food for consumption on or away from the premises shall be assigned to Classification 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

The bottling or canning of beverages or the manufacture of concentrates shall be separately rated.

BILLIARD HALLS – including restaurant or tavern employees, retail store employees and counterpersons

This classification applies to billiard halls that specialize in the hourly rental of billiard tables to the general public. This classification includes the operation of arcades, pro shops, restaurants or taverns in connection with billiard halls where 50% or more of gross receipts are generated by billiard operations.

Restaurants or taverns with billiard tables where the primary (over 50% of gross receipts) operations are restaurant or tavern operations shall be classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

Gaming arcades that are not operated in connection with billiard halls shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail.

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES – including outside operations

This classification applies to biomedical research in fields such as medicine, pharmacology, pathology, toxicology and microbiology. The research may be performed on a contract basis or in connection with the proprietary development of new products, medications and procedures to treat and cure diseases and conditions that cause illness.

This classification does not apply when the biomedical research is in connection with, or in support of, the commercial production of products or medications by the employer. Biomedical research in connection with other operations of the employer is a General Inclusion. See Section III, General Classification Procedures, Rule 5, General Inclusions.

The production (compounding, blending or packaging) of drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations and devices that are intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease shall be classified as 4611, Drug, Medicine, or Pharmaceutical Preparations Mfg.

The manufacture of serums, antitoxins, viruses and medical diagnostic test kits shall be classified as 5951, Serum, Antitoxin or Virus Mfg.

The diagnostic testing of human tissues, blood or other biologic specimens on a fee basis shall be classified as 8834, Physicians’ Practices and Outpatient Clinics.
## Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLACKSMITHING</td>
<td>3110(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of hand-forged iron, brass, bronze and steel products, including but not limited to gate parts, grilles, railings, hooks, horse shoes, candelabras, fireplace tools, light fixtures and agricultural implements.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blacksmithing operations in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations shall not be separately classified.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The manufacture of machine-forged iron or steel products shall be classified as 3110(1), Forging Works.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The casting of iron shall be classified as 3081, Foundries – iron.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The casting of steel shall be classified as 3082, Foundries – steel castings.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The casting of nonferrous metal shall be classified as 3085, Foundries – nonferrous.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLASTING – N.O.C. – all employees</th>
<th>1330</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the placement and detonation of explosives for other concerns on a fee basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blasting operations conducted in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations shall not be separately classified.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The manufacture of explosives and fireworks shall be classified as 4771(1), Explosive Mfg.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The detonation of fireworks for pyrotechnic display shall be classified as 9180(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – operation and maintenance of amusement devices.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOAT BUILDING OR REPAIRING – including shop and yard work</th>
<th>6834</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture or repair of noncommercial boats of any size and commercial boats not exceeding 150 feet in length, provided such operations are not subject to the United States Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act (USL&amp;H Act). This classification applies to boats made of materials, including but not limited to wood, metal and fiber reinforced plastic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sale of new or used boats, including the service or repair of boats when performed by the boat dealer, shall be classified as 8057, Boat Dealers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boat marina and boat rental operators shall be classified as 9016(4), Boat Marina and Boat Rental Operation.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The demolition of ships shall be classified as 5057, Iron or Steel Erection – N.O.C. See Part 3, Section IV, Rule 7, Wrecking or Demolition and Building Raising or Moving.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For boat building or repair operations subject to the USL&amp;H Act, refer to the Advisory California Rules for the Recording and Reporting of United States Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act Coverage.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOAT DEALERS – all operations</th>
<th>8057</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the sale of new or used boats, including but not limited to yachts, motorboats, sailboats and rowboats. This classification also applies to the service or repair of boats in connection with dealer operations, including but not limited to cleaning, detailing, inspecting, servicing, and performing get-ready, tune-ups and mechanical and hull repairs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat marina and boat rental operators shall be classified as 9016(4), Boat Marina and Boat Rental Operation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boat repair facilities that are not boat dealers shall be classified as 6834, *Boat Building or Repairing*.

The sale of personal watercraft shall be classified as 8400, *Motorcycle Dealers or Repair Facilities*. Personal watercraft are motorized vessels, including waterbikes, designed to carry one to three riders.

Display and parts departments that are physically separated from the repair shop and boat salespersons, including salespersons demonstrating boats on the water, shall be separately classified as 8017(7), *Stores – hardware*.

**BOAT MARINA AND BOAT RENTAL OPERATION**

9016(4)

This classification applies to boat marina and boat rental operators, including but not limited to the maintenance of marina facilities, maintenance and repair of rental boats, fuel sales, and the rental of boat slips and dry storage space.

Fee-based instruction and guided expeditions shall be separately classified as 9180(1), *Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – operation and maintenance of amusement devices*.

The operation of restaurants and retail stores shall be separately classified.

Boat dealers shall be classified as 8057, *Boat Dealers*.

Boat repair facilities shall be classified as 6834, *Boat Building or Repairing*.

Yacht clubs shall be classified as 9061, *Clubs – N.O.C.*

**BOILER INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – steam or hot water**

3726

This classification applies to the installation, service, repair and cleaning of industrial and commercial boilers and heat exchangers. This classification includes the repair or replacement of worn or damaged plate steel components, including but not limited to tanks, casings, chambers, ducting, piping and tubing.

This classification also applies to the erection of metal tanks within buildings.

The repair or replacement of mechanical components, including but not limited to pumps, turbines, generators, oil compressors, gearboxes, motors and blowers shall be separately classified as 3724(1), *Millwright Work*.

The repair or replacement of gas burners, burner dampers, air diffusers and burner rings shall be separately classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), *Plumbing*.

The installation of insulation material onto steam pipes or boilers shall be separately classified as 5184, *Steam Pipe or Boiler Insulation*.

The installation of refractory brick shall be separately classified as 5027/5028, *Masonry*.

The lining of refractory chambers and metal tanks with concrete and the construction of concrete foundations shall be separately classified as 5213, *Concrete Construction – N.O.C.*

Boiler manufacturing shall be classified as 3620(1), *Boiler Mfg.*, if more than 50% of the metal used is #9 gauge or heavier. If 50% or more of the metal used is lighter than #9 gauge, boiler manufacturing shall be classified as 3169(2), *Water Heater Mfg*.

The erection of exterior metal tanks at ground level or on roof surfaces shall be classified as 5057, *Iron or Steel Erection – N.O.C.* The erection of exterior elevated metal tanks on support structures shall be classified as 5040(1), *Iron or Steel Erection – structural and exterior installation*. 
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BOILER MFG. – plate steel – shop only
See Metal Working Classifications.

BOOKBINDING OPERATION – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing
See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

BOOKBINDING OPERATION – Salespersons – Outside
See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

BOOT OR SHOE MFG. OR REPAIRING

This classification applies to the manufacture or repair of shoes, sandals and boots made of materials, including but not limited to leather, canvas, rubber and synthetic fabrics. This classification also applies to the manufacture of orthopedic shoes.

This classification includes the incidental repair of leather goods by an employer primarily engaged in boot and shoe repair.

The manufacture of body braces and artificial limbs, including fitting operations performed by the manufacturer shall be classified as 4691, Orthotic or Prosthetic Device Mfg.

The manufacture of leather goods that are not more specifically described by another classification, including but not limited to handbags, purses, belts and horse tack shall be classified as 2688, Leather Goods Mfg.

BOTTLE DEALERS – secondhand
See Salvage Material Dealers.

BOTTLING – beverages – no spirituous liquors, wine or beer
See Food Packaging and Processing.

BOWLING CENTERS – with or without billiard halls – including restaurant or tavern employees, retail store employees and counterpersons

This classification applies to all operations of bowling centers open to the general public. This classification includes the operation of arcades, pro shops, billiard tables, restaurants or taverns in connection with bowling centers where 50% or more of gross receipts are generated by bowling operations.

Restaurants or taverns with bowling lanes where the primary (over 50% of gross receipts) operations are restaurant or tavern operations shall be classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

Gaming arcades that are not operated in connection with bowling centers shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail.

BOX MFG. – paper or cardboard – folding – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the manufacture of non-corrugated folding paper or cardboard boxes that are shipped flat to be folded and assembled at the time of use. This classification also applies to incidental printing in connection with paper or cardboard folding box manufacturing operations.

Box manufacturing operations performed in connection with other operations of the employer are a General Inclusion. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions.

The manufacture of rigid non-corrugated paper or cardboard boxes shall be classified as 4240, Box Mfg. – paper or cardboard – rigid.
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The manufacture of corrugated fiber board containers or boxes shall be classified as 4244, Corrugated Fiber Board Container Mfg.

The manufacture of paper or cardboard stock shall be separately classified as 4239(1), Paper or Cardboard Stock Mfg.

**BOX MFG. – paper or cardboard – rigid**

This classification applies to the manufacture of non-corrugated rigid paper or cardboard boxes that are preassembled with glue, staples or other fasteners. This classification also applies to incidental printing in connection with paper or cardboard rigid box manufacturing operations.

Box manufacturing operations performed in connection with other operations of the employer are a General Inclusion. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions.

The manufacture of folding non-corrugated paper or cardboard boxes that are shipped flat shall be classified as 4243, Box Mfg. – paper or cardboard – folding.

The manufacture of corrugated fiber board containers or boxes shall be classified as 4244, Corrugated Fiber Board Container Mfg.

The manufacture of paper or cardboard stock shall be separately classified as 4239(1), Paper or Cardboard Stock Mfg.

**BOY AND GIRL SCOUT COUNCILS – all camp operations – including Clerical Office Employees at camp locations**

This classification applies to camps that provide supervised recreational or educational activities with guidance or counseling services, and with overnight facilities for camp participants.

**BOY AND GIRL SCOUT COUNCILS – district executives – including Outside Salespersons**

This classification applies to executive staff, including but not limited to district, council and national executives who travel away from the office to engage in activities, including but not limited to fundraising, marketing and public relations, or who are engaged in such work for any portion of their time and devote the balance of their time to clerical office duties.

With the exception of a single permanent job reassignment, it is not permissible to divide a single employee’s payroll, within a single policy period, between this classification and any other classification.

Overnight camp operations shall be classified as Classification 9048(2), Boy and Girl Scout Councils – all camp operations.

**BREWERIES – including bottling or canning**

See Food Packaging and Processing.

**BRICK OR CLAY BUILDING PRODUCTS MFG. – N.O.C. – including construction and reconstruction of sheds and kilns**

This classification applies to the manufacture of bricks or similar clay building products, including but not limited to wall coping, flue lining, sewer or drain pipe, refractory panels and roof, drainage or fireproofing tile. This classification does not apply to operations performed at construction sites.

The manufacture of concrete building products within a shop or yard location shall be classified as 4034, Concrete Products Mfg.

The manufacture of plaster or gypsum building materials in sheet form shall be classified as 4036, Plaster Board Mfg.
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The manufacture of decorative or architectural clay or terra cotta products shall be classified as 4049, Pottery Products Mfg.

Drivers and their helpers shall be separately classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers.

Mining, quarrying or clay digging shall be separately classified.

BRIDGE BUILDING – metal

This classification applies to the construction, erection, repair or retrofitting of metal bridges and the erection of elevated metal roadways or trestles where the clearance is more than 10 feet at any point or the entire distance between terminal abutments exceeds 20 feet. This classification also applies to welding or cutting of bridge road gratings, plates or structural members by contractors at construction sites.

The construction of wood bridges or trestles shall be classified as 6003(3), Bridge or Trestle Construction – wood.

Excavation, concrete work and reinforcing steel installation in connection with concrete work shall be separately classified.

BRIDGE OR TRESTLE CONSTRUCTION – wood – all operations

This classification applies to the construction of wood bridges or trestles, including incidental pile driving, where the clearance is more than 10 feet at any point or the entire distance between terminal abutments is more than 20 feet.

The construction of wood bridges or trestles where the clearance is 10 feet or less for the entire bridge or trestle at any point or the entire distance between terminal abutments is 20 feet or less shall be classified as 5403/5432, Carpentry.

Excavation, concrete work and reinforcing steel installation in connection with concrete work shall be separately classified.

BRIQUETTE MFG. – coal or wood

This classification applies to the manufacture of charcoal or wood briquettes. This classification also applies to the manufacture of fire logs from materials, including but not limited to compressed wood, wood fiber and sawdust.

BUFFING OR POLISHING OF METAL – shop only – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the buffing or polishing of metal items for other concerns on a fee basis.

Buffing or polishing operations, when performed by the same employer in connection with its manufacturing, repair or service operations, shall be assigned to the applicable manufacturing, repair or service classification.

Electropolishing or passivation shall be classified as 3372(1), Electroplating, Electrogalvanizing or Anodizing.

Metal buffing or polishing operations when performed at customers’ locations, including but not limited to elevator door and hand rail polishing shall be classified as 9008, Janitorial Services.

BUILDING AUTOMATION OR ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – shop or outside

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of programmable building automation or energy management control systems, including but not limited to those that monitor, control or automate heating, ventilation, air conditioning, blinds, lighting or other environmental factors within buildings. This classification also applies to the installation, service
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or repair of card activated or electronic access controls that are not integrated with security alarm, fire alarm or life safety systems. This classification includes the installation of low voltage cabling that is performed in connection with system installation, service or repair operations by the same employer.

The installation, service or repair of card activated or electronic access control systems that are integrated with security systems shall be classified as 7605, Security Alarm, Fire Alarm or Life Safety Systems Installation, Service or Repair.

The manufacture or shop repair of programmable energy management or building automation control systems shall be separately classified as 3681(1), Instrument Mfg. – electronic.

The installation of low voltage cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of programmable building automation or energy management control systems by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The installation of electrical wiring within buildings shall be classified as 5140/5190, Electrical Wiring – within buildings.

The installation, service or repair of fire suppression systems shall be classified as 5185/5186, Automatic Sprinkler Installation.

The installation or repair of heating and air conditioning equipment where ductwork installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5538(2)/5542(2), Heating and Air Conditioning Ductwork.

The installation or repair of heating and air conditioning equipment where no ductwork installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5183(3)/5187(3), Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment.

BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS – commercial – including counterpersons 8232(2)

This classification applies to the sale of building materials, including but not limited to sand, gravel, cement, brick, fencing wire, wallboard, doors, roofing paper, paneling, decorative stone, foundation piers, pipe and button board.

This classification also applies to the sale of used building materials, including incidental cleaning, trimming or cutting operations to prepare items for sale.

The operation of a retail store for the sale of various products including, but not limited to, hardware, tools, electrical appliances, housewares, and paint shall be separately classified as 8017(7), Stores – hardware, in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule. For purposes of applying the Multiple Enterprises rule, the receipt of the payment for building material merchandise shall not be considered interchange of labor with the building material dealer.

BUILDING OPERATION – N.O.C. – all other employees

See Property Management/Operation.

BUILDING OPERATION – N.O.C. – property management supervisors

See Property Management/Operation.

BUILDING OR ROOFING PAPER OR FELT ASPHALT SATURATION 4283

This classification applies to the manufacture of asphalt saturated paper or felt provided the employer is not also engaged in asphalt or tar distilling or refining.

The manufacture of asphalt saturated paper or felt by employers engaged in asphalt or tar distilling or refining shall be classified as 4740(2), Asphalt or Tar Distilling or Refining.
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The manufacture of asphalt roofing shingles and modified bitumen roofing materials shall be classified as 1463(1), Asphalt Works.

Roofing paper or felt manufacturing shall be classified as 4239(1), Paper or Cardboard Stock Mfg.

BUS, SHUTTLE VAN OR LIMOUSINE OPERATIONS – all employees

This classification applies to transportation services provided to passengers on a scheduled route or charter basis using vehicles that include but are not limited to buses, vans and limousines. This classification also applies to Transportation Network Companies (TNC) that employ drivers. This classification includes tour guides provided by the sightseeing or tour bus operator.

This classification also applies to paratransit services for elderly or disabled individuals who do not require medical supervision while in transit.

This classification also applies to the transport of students by private employers under contract to public or private schools.

This classification also applies to the transport of deceased persons and funeral attendees when not performed in connection with funeral directing by the same employer.

The transport of students by school employees shall be classified as 9101, Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – all employees other than professors, teachers, or academic professional employees, or 8875(1), Public Colleges or Schools.

Transportation services provided with medical supervision shall be classified as 7332, Ambulance Services.

BUSH BERRY CROPS

See Farms.

BUTCHERING – including the handling of livestock

This classification applies to the slaughtering of livestock, including but not limited to beef cattle, hogs, lambs and goats. This classification includes the processing, packaging and distribution of meat produced by the employer.

The feeding and fattening of livestock for other concerns on a fee basis prior to slaughter shall be classified as 0038(2), Livestock Feed Yards.

The purchasing, processing and resale of butchered meat, fish or poultry shall be classified as 8021, Stores – meat, fish or poultry – wholesale.

The fee-based care and feeding of livestock that are en route to slaughterhouses or to market, including incidental butchering, shall be classified as 2081(2), Stockyards.

The slaughter of poultry shall be separately classified.

BUTTER SUBSTITUTES MFG.

See Food Packaging and Processing.

C

CABINET MFG. – wood – including the manufacture of commercial or industrial fixtures

This classification applies to the manufacture of cabinets and fixtures, including but not limited to kitchen and bathroom cabinets, commercial showcases, trade show exhibition booths and retail displays that are designed to be affixed to building walls or floors. This classification also applies to the manufacture of wood or laminate countertops.
Upholstery operations shall be separately classified as 9522(1), Upholstering – N.O.C.

For employers that deal in any lumber or building materials or in any fuel and materials in addition to performing cabinet manufacturing operations, yard operations, including drivers and their helpers, shall be separately classified as 8232(1), Lumberyards, 8232(2), Building Material Dealers, or 8232(3), Fuel and Material Dealers, depending on the products sold.

The installation of cabinets, fixtures and wood or laminate countertops shall be separately classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

The manufacture of solid plastic, composite acrylic, stone or cultured marble countertops shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of metal cabinets and fixtures shall be classified as 3076(1), Furniture Mfg. – metal.

CABINET OR FIXTURES – portable; interior trim – installation – N.O.C. 5146(1)

At a particular job or location, Classification 5146(1) shall not be used for division of payroll in connection with Classifications 5403/5432, Carpentry, or 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

This classification applies to the following operations when the employer does not also perform construction framing at the job or location: installation of cabinets, fixtures, paneling, shutters, laminate wood or plastic countertops, sliding wardrobe doors, accordion doors, bathtub enclosures, interior trim, builders finish, display racks, exhibit booths, restaurant and store fixtures, theatrical scenery and modular office partitions; and to the assembly from prefabricated kits of wooden residential greenhouses and similar wooden backyard structures, including but not limited to, gazebos, play structures and hot tub enclosures.

The installation of doors, door frames and sash, and pre-glazed windows shall be classified as 5107, Door, Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation, provided no framing is performed by the employer at the same job or location.

If the employer is engaged in wood or steel framing, any work described above that is performed at such job or location shall be classified as 5403/5432, Carpentry, or 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

The installation of hardwood floors, including baseboard molding in connection therewith, shall be classified as 5436, Hardwood Floor Laying.

CABLE MFG.

See Wire Rope.

CABLE OR SATELLITE TELEVISION COMPANIES – all employees – including operation, maintenance, extension of lines and making service connections – including shop 7606

This classification applies to Federal Communications Commission licensed companies that provide cable or satellite television services on a fee basis. This classification also applies to Internet Service Providers that provide internet connectivity using cable or satellite infrastructure.

Federal Communications Commission licensed companies engaged in the provision of telephone services or internet connectivity using telecommunications infrastructure shall be classified as 7600, Telecommunications Companies.

The contract installation, service or repair of satellite or non-satellite antennas and antenna equipment for television and internet connectivity shall be classified as 9531(2), Satellite Television or Internet Antenna Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The contract installation, service or repair of cable television equipment for television or internet connectivity that does not include antennas shall be classified as 9516, Television, Video, Audio or Radio Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.
The contract installation of aerial lines for telephone, television, communication, data, fire alarm and similar low voltage or fiber optic networks shall be classified as 7601, *Aerial Line Construction*.

The contract installation of low voltage communications cabling within buildings for voice or data transmission and the contract splicing of fiber optic cables at ground level shall be classified as 5195, *Communications Cabling*.

The contract installation of cables underground, including trenching and placing of conduit, shall be classified as 6325, *Conduit Construction*.

The operation of television studios shall be separately classified as 7610, *Radio, Television or Commercial Broadcasting Stations*.

CAMPS – recreational or educational – all operations – including Clerical Office Employees at camp locations

This classification applies to camps that provide supervised recreational or educational activities with guidance or counseling services, and with overnight facilities for camp participants.

Firms that solely operate recreational and/or educational day camps that do not include overnight lodging shall be assigned to Classification 9059, *Day Care Centers*.

CAN MFG.

This classification applies to the manufacture of metal cans or lids used for packaging. This classification also applies to the manufacture of combination metal and composite cans or lids. This classification includes the manufacture of incidental plastic lids and components.

Can manufacturing operations performed in connection with other operations of the employer are a General Inclusion. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, *General Inclusions*.

The manufacture of metal drum containers shall be classified as 3400, *Metal Goods Mfg.*., if more than 50% of the metal used is #10 to #14 gauge.

CANAL CONSTRUCTION – all operations

This classification applies to the construction of canals, including but not limited to canals used to transport water for domestic and agricultural use and open channel storm drains. This classification also applies to trenching, grading, excavation and reinforcing steel installation performed by specialty contractors in connection with canal construction, and lining of canals with rocks.

The construction of underground and above ground water pipelines between reservoirs and storage facilities and points of connection with local water distributing systems shall be classified as 6361(2), *Cross-Country Water Pipeline Construction*.

The construction of closed-type storm drain systems shall be classified as 6307/6308, *Sewer Construction*.

Jetty or breakwater construction shall be classified as 6361(3), *Jetty or Breakwater Construction*.

Pile driving, tunneling, and dam or sewer construction shall be separately classified.

CANVAS GOODS MFG. – N.O.C. – shop only

See Awning, Tarp or Canvas Goods Mfg.
CARNIVALS OR CIRCUSES – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons

This classification applies to all operations of traveling carnivals that provide entertainment and amusement rides, including but not limited to transporting, setting up and taking down amusement sites and equipment, assisting patrons on and off rides, operating game booths and arcades, providing entertainment, selling and taking tickets, providing security, selling food and souvenirs, cleaning and maintaining equipment and premises, and operating and controlling amusement rides. This classification also applies to all operations of circuses, including performers, entertainers and the care, feeding and training of circus animals.

Rental and operation of game booths at locations where no mechanical amusement rides are operated shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail.

Amusement parks at fixed locations shall be classified as 9016(1)/9180(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C.

The operation of events, including but not limited to farmers’ markets, flea markets, street fairs, swap meets, art or antique festivals, trade shows (public or private), fun runs, foot races, cycling events, marathons, triathlons and athletic charity events, shall be classified as 9095, Event Market, Festival or Trade Show Operation.

CARPENTRY – including the installation of interior trim, builders finish, doors and cabinet work in connection therewith – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $32.00 per hour – N.O.C.

This classification applies to rough carpentry, or a combination of rough and finish carpentry operations in connection with the new construction or remodeling of residential or commercial buildings.

This classification applies to the installation of shingle roofing and the installation or application of insulation materials in buildings or within building walls, but only if installed by the same employer who performs the carpentry work in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location. All other roofing shall be separately classified.

The making, erecting or stripping of forms in connection with concrete work shall be assigned to the appropriate concrete classification.

The installation of cabinets, fixtures, interior trim and builders finish shall be classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures, only if the employer performs no rough carpentry operations at the same job or location.

The installation of doors, door frames or pre-glazed windows shall be classified as 5107, Door, Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation, only if the employer performs no rough carpentry operations at the same job or location.

The structural framing of residential or commercial structures using light gauge, cold formed steel studs and joists shall be classified as 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

CARPENTRY – including the installation of interior trim, builders finish, doors and cabinet work in connection therewith – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $32.00 per hour – N.O.C.

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $32.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $32.00 per hour shall be classified as 5403, Carpentry.
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This classification applies to rough carpentry, or a combination of rough and finish carpentry operations in connection with the new construction or remodeling of residential or commercial buildings.

This classification applies to the installation of shingle roofing and the installation or application of insulation materials in buildings or within building walls, but only if installed by the same employer who performs the carpentry work in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location. All other roofing shall be separately classified.

The making, erecting or stripping of forms in connection with concrete work shall be assigned to the appropriate concrete classification.

The installation of cabinets, fixtures, interior trim and builders finish shall be classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures, only if the employer performs no rough carpentry operations at the same job or location.

The structural framing of residential or commercial structures using light gauge, cold formed steel studs and joists shall be classified as 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

CARPENTRY – light gauge steel framing
See Steel Framing.

CARPET OR RUG MFG. – other than jute or hemp carpets or rugs 2402

This classification applies to the manufacture of carpets or rugs from materials other than jute or hemp. This classification includes incidental dyeing of the completed carpet or rug products.

The manufacture of jute or hemp carpets or rugs shall be classified as 2222, Spinning or Weaving.

The dyeing and finishing of yarn prior to use in the manufacturing of carpet or rug products shall be separately classified as 2585(2), Dyeing.

CARPET, RUG OR UPHOLSTERY CLEANING – shop or outside 2584

This classification applies to the cleaning of carpet, rugs and upholstery at the shop or outside locations for other concerns on a fee basis.

Carpet, rug or upholstery cleaning operations conducted in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations, including but not limited to operations assigned to the Property Management/Operation Industry Group, janitorial operations or residential cleaning services shall not be separately classified.

Fire, smoke or water clean-up operations, including incidental carpet, rug or upholstery cleaning shall be classified as 9008, Janitorial Services – by contractors.

Cleaning of garments and linens shall be separately classified.

CATHEDRAL OR ART GLASS PRODUCTS MFG. – including glass manufacturing 4111(3)

This classification applies to the manufacture of stained glass windows, leaded glass windows, art glass panels, glass mosaics and lampshades.

The manufacture of glass products by glass blowing shall be classified as 4111(1), Glassware Mfg. – no automatic or semi-automatic machines.
The manufacture of glass products by use of automatic or semi-automatic machines shall be classified as 4114, Glassware Mfg. – N.O.C.

CEILING INSTALLATION – suspended acoustical grid type 5020

This classification also applies to the installation of luminous suspended ceilings.

The installation of lighting fixtures shall be classified as 5140/5190, Electrical Wiring.

The installation of upholstered acoustical wall panels shall be classified as 9521(1), House Furnishings.

The installation of acoustical wall panels that are not upholstered shall be classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

Insulation work shall be separately classified.

CEMENT MFG. 1701

This classification applies to the manufacture of dry cement. This classification also applies to the processing of minerals, including but not limited to magnesium, limestone, gypsum, clay and perlite using extreme heat to remove moisture from the material and/or cause a change in the chemical composition of the material.

Excavation or digging, dredging, mining or quarrying shall be separately classified.

Delivery of finished product shall be separately classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers.

CEMETERY OPERATION – all employees 9220(1)

This classification applies to the operation and maintenance of cemeteries or mausoleums. This classification also applies to the operation and maintenance of pet cemeteries.

Cemetery plot or mausoleum sales counselors shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside.

Crematory operations shall be separately classified as 9220(2), Crematory Operation.

The operation of funeral homes and mortuaries shall be classified as 9620, Funeral Directors.

The manufacture of stone cemetery monuments shall be classified as 1803, Stone Cutting and Fabrication.

CHECK CASHERS – all employees – including tellers, guards, Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons 8850

This classification applies to each separate check cashing or money transfer location at which the fees charged for check cashing, deferred deposit transactions, payday loans, remittances, money orders or wire transfers equal or exceed 75% of gross receipts. This classification includes Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons at the same location or at separate locations.

Check cashing operations performed by retail stores where fees charged for check cashing, deferred deposit transactions, payday loans, remittances, money orders or wire transfers do not equal or exceed 75% of gross receipts shall be assigned to the applicable retail Stores Industry Group classification.

Banks shall be classified as 8808, Banks.

Credit unions shall be classified as 8801, Credit Unions.
### CHEMICAL MFG. – including mixing and packaging – N.O.C. 4829

This classification applies to the manufacture of chemicals involving a chemical reaction, including but not limited to nitration, alkylation, reduction, oxidation, sulphonation, halogenation or amidation when no other classification more accurately describes the operations. This classification also applies to the manufacture of chemicals by distillation or the compression of gases. This classification also applies to the manufacture of polyethylene, polypropylene or polystyrene.

The mixing or repackaging of chemicals involving no chemical reaction shall be classified as 4828, Chemical Mixing or Repackaging.

The manufacture of fertilizer that includes manure or animal by-products shall be classified as 4665, Rendering or Fertilizer Mfg.

The manufacture or mixing of gases, including but not limited to oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene, carbonic acid, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, helium, arsine, liquefied hydrogen and nitrogen, and dry ice shall be classified as 4635, Oxygen or Hydrogen Mfg.

### CHEMICAL MIXING OR REPACKAGING – N.O.C. 4828

This classification applies to the mixing or repackaging of chemicals involving no chemical reaction when no other classification more accurately describes the operations. This classification also applies to the mixing or repackaging of chemical fertilizer that does not contain manure or animal by-products. This classification also applies to the packaging of products in aerosol cans for other concerns on a fee basis when no other classification more accurately describes the operations.

The manufacture of chemicals involving a chemical reaction shall be classified as 4829, Chemical Mfg.

The manufacture of detergent shall be classified as 4720, Soap or Synthetic Detergent Mfg.

The manufacture of fertilizer that includes manure or animal by-products shall be classified as 4665, Rendering or Fertilizer Mfg.

### CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION – industrial – stone, brick or concrete 5222(2)

This classification applies to the construction of stone, brick or concrete industrial chimneys and smokestacks. This classification includes the incidental construction and removal of forms and the installation of reinforcing steel and lining materials.

The erection of brick or stone chimneys in connection with residential buildings shall be classified as 5027/5028, Masonry.

The erection of iron or steel smokestacks shall be classified as 5040(1), Iron or Steel Erection – structural and exterior installation.

### CHURCHES, TEMPLES, MOSQUES AND SYNAGOGUES – all employees other than clergy, professional assistants, organists, members of choir or Clerical Office Employees 9015(4)

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

Classification 9015(4) includes but is not limited to maintenance employees, janitors, custodians, gardeners, security personnel, drivers and parking lot attendants.

Overnight camps operated by the employer shall be separately classified as 9048(1), Camps. The operation of child day care centers whereby services are provided to the public for a fee shall be separately classified as 9059, Day Care Centers.

The operation of academic schools for educating children in subjects, including but not limited to reading, language arts, mathematics, science, arts, history and geography shall be separately classified in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.
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The operation of retail stores for the display and sale of merchandise to congregation members or the general public shall be separately classified.

The operation of shops for the preparation and sale of coffee, tea and other nonalcoholic beverages to congregation members or the general public shall be separately classified as 8078(2), Beverage Preparation Shops.

Also refer to companion Classification 8840, Churches, Temples, Mosques and Synagogues – clergy, professional assistants, organists or members of choir.

If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 9015(4) also performs duties described by Classification 8840, the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 9015(4) and 8840, provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. Refer to Part 3, Section V, Rule 3.

CHURCHES, TEMPLES, MOSQUES AND SYNAGOGUES – clergy, professional assistants, organists or members of choir – including Clerical Office Employees 8840

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

Employees assigned to this classification provide spiritual leadership, teaching, counseling, guidance and support for their congregations. Employees include but are not limited to clergy, organists, choir directors and members, youth directors, Sunday school teachers, instructors for religious studies, pastoral counselors and clerical office employees.

This classification also applies to nursery attendants, childcare employees and baby-sitters provided their duties are restricted to providing care for children or infants during religious services.

Overnight camps operated by the employer shall be separately classified as 9048(1), Camps. The operation of child day care centers whereby services are provided to the public for a fee shall be separately classified as 9059, Day Care Centers.

The operation of academic schools for educating children in subjects, including but not limited to reading, language arts, mathematics, science, arts, history and geography shall be separately classified in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

Also refer to companion Classification 9015(4), Churches, Temples, Mosques and Synagogues – all employees other than clergy, professional assistants, organists, members of choir or Clerical Office Employees.

If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 8840 also performs duties described by Classification 9015(4), the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 8840 and 9015(4), provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. Refer to Part 3, Section V, Rule 3.

CLAY DIGGING – including construction, repair and maintenance of all buildings, structures or equipment and the installation of machinery 4000(2)

This classification applies to the digging and processing, including but not limited to screening and stockpiling, of clay. This classification also applies to the digging of peat.

Canal, sewer or cellar excavation or underground mining shall be separately classified.

CLERICAL OFFICE EMPLOYEES – N.O.C. 8810

Assignment of this classification is subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.
CLOCK MFG. – including foundry operations

This classification applies to the manufacture and repair of mechanical clocks, including but not limited to payroll time clocks, mantle clocks, grandfather clocks and wall clocks. This classification includes the fabrication of clock enclosures or housings when performed by the same employer that manufactures the clock.

The manufacture of electronic digital clocks shall be classified as 3681(1), Instrument Mfg. – electronic.

CLOTHING BUTTON, FASTENER OR ZIPPER MFG. 3131(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of clothing fasteners, including but not limited to buttons, snaps or zippers. This classification also applies to the covering of buttons with fabric and dyeing of the manufactured items.

CLOTHING MFG. – including embroidery manufacturing 2501(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of clothing and to the sewing of clothing for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to the manufacture of leather garments. This classification also applies to specialty operations, including but not limited to:

- Embroidery work,
- Attaching labels, trim, buttons, snaps and zippers onto clothing,
- Cutting clothing parts, and
- Inspecting and repairing new clothing.

This classification includes stone washing, bleaching, sanding or dyeing of clothing when performed incidental to clothing manufacturing operations by the employer. Stone washing, bleaching, sanding or dyeing of clothing when performed for other concerns on a fee basis not in connection with clothing manufacturing operations shall be classified as 2585(2), Dyeing.

This classification includes clothing manufacturers that design garments, even if some or all of the sample making, production sewing or assembling operations are subcontracted. Employers that do not design or manufacture the garments in California, but purchase garments for wholesale distribution shall be classified as 8032, Stores – clothing, shoes, linens or fabric products – wholesale.

This classification also applies to the manufacture of water bed bladders, inflatable mattresses and sewn products not specifically described by another classification.

The manufacture of hats and helmets shall be classified as 2501(2), Hat Mfg.

The manufacture of custom tailored garments or altering garments for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 2501(4), Tailoring.

The manufacture of pillows, quilts, comforters, cushions, stuffed animals, sleeping bags and similar non-clothing products that are filled with insulation such as batting or down shall be classified as 2571, Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg.

The spinning and weaving of natural and synthetic fibers shall be classified as 2222, Spinning or Weaving.

Machine knitting operations shall be classified as 2362, Knitting.

The bleaching, dyeing, mercerizing and finishing of fabric shall be classified as 2413, Textiles.

The manufacture of fabric goods, including but not limited to awnings, tarps, canopies, tents, automobile covers, boat covers and sails shall be classified as 2576, Awning, Tarp or Canvas Goods Mfg.
The manufacture of leather goods other than clothing shall be classified as 2688, Leather Goods Mfg.

Clothing manufacturers that only maintain a distribution center in California shall be classified as 8032, Stores – clothing, shoes, linens or fabric products – wholesale.

CLUBS – boys and girls – all employees – including front desk employees, teachers and instructors

This classification applies to clubs and programs that provide supplemental after school and recreational activities, including but not limited to homework assistance, games, arts and crafts, athletics and computer training for school age children on an elective or drop-in basis.

Camp operations shall be separately classified as 9048(1), Camps.

Child day care centers engaged in the provision of supervised care and custody of children that do not operate on an elective or drop-in basis shall be classified as 9059, Day Care Centers.

CLUBS – community health and wellness – all employees – including front desk employees, teachers and instructors

This classification applies to non-profit community associations, including but not limited to YMCAs, YWCAs and Jewish Community Centers that provide exercise or aquatic facilities to promote health and physical fitness and programs for social, recreational, educational and cultural engagement.

Preschool and child day care operations shall be separately classified as 9059, Day Care Centers.

Residential facilities for adults needing social rehabilitation shall be separately classified as 8804(2), Social Rehabilitation Facilities for Adults.

Camp operations shall be separately classified as 9048(1), Camps.

Health clubs or gyms that do not operate non-profit community associations for social, recreational, educational or cultural engagement shall be classified as 9053(2), Health Clubs or Gyms.

Fitness studios that are not non-profit community associations operating programs for social, recreational, educational or cultural engagement shall be classified as 8870, Fitness Instruction Programs or Studios.

Boys and girls clubs shall be classified as 9067(2), Clubs – boys and girls.

Non-profit community associations that do not operate physical fitness facilities shall be classified based on the operations performed.

CLUBS – country or golf – all employees – including front desk employees and restaurant or tavern employees

This classification applies to the operation of private golf and country clubs and public golf courses. This classification includes all course, club facility and golf cart maintenance, golf instruction, tournament operations and the operation of pro shops, driving ranges, and restaurant, tavern and event facilities at the club location. This classification includes additional fitness and recreational facilities that may be operated in connection with the golf course.

Hotel operations shall be separately classified as 9050(1), Hotels.

Driving ranges shall be classified as 9016(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

Tennis or racquetball clubs shall be classified as 9053(5), Clubs – racquet sports.

Public or private swimming pools shall be classified as 9053(3), Swimming Pools or Swimming Clubs.

Clubs that are not more specifically described by any other classification shall be classified as 9061, Clubs – N.O.C.

**CLUBS – gaming – all employees – including front desk employees and restaurant or tavern employees**

This classification applies to the operation of casinos and gaming houses, including but not limited to card rooms and bingo parlors.

This classification also applies to the provision of gaming tables, equipment, dealers and operators for private events.

**CLUBS – N.O.C. – all employees – including front desk employees and restaurant or tavern employees**

This classification applies to the operation of membership clubs that are not specifically described by another classification, including but not limited to business clubs, fraternal orders, yacht clubs, faculty clubs, professional clubs and employer-sponsored clubs. This classification also applies to the operation of retreat facilities that provide meeting space, food and lodging to participants.

Non-profit community health and wellness clubs shall be classified as 9067(1), Clubs – community health and wellness.

Boys and girls clubs shall be classified as 9067(2), Clubs – boys and girls.

Country clubs and golf clubs shall be classified as 9060, Clubs – country or golf.

Casinos and gaming clubs shall be classified as 9069, Clubs – gaming.

Equestrian clubs shall be classified as 7207(2), Clubs – riding.

Shooting clubs shall be classified as 9180(2), Shooting Clubs or Shooting Ranges.

Swimming clubs shall be classified as 9053(3), Swimming Pools or Swimming Clubs.

Tennis and racquetball clubs shall be classified as 9053(5), Clubs – racquet sports.

**CLUBS – racquet sports – including restaurant employees, retail store employees and receptionists**

This classification applies to racquet clubs that provide membership and access to court facilities for playing racquet sports, including but not limited to tennis, racquetball, badminton and squash, as a primary benefit of membership. This classification includes additional fitness and recreational facilities that may be operated in connection with the tennis or racquetball playing court facilities. This classification includes coaching teams and instructing, supervising and operating competitive leagues or events.

This classification also applies to the operation of clubs or facilities for handball, pickleball, table tennis and similar racquet and paddle sports.

Golf or country clubs shall be classified as 9060, Clubs – country or golf.

Public or private swimming pools shall be classified as 9053(3), Swimming Pools or Swimming Clubs.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

**Non-profit community health and wellness clubs** shall be classified as 9067(1), *Clubs – community health and wellness*.

Health clubs or gyms engaged in operating facilities that provide space and exercise equipment, including but not limited to cardiovascular equipment, weight machines and free weights available for at-will use by clients for the majority of operating hours, including tennis, racquetball, handball or squash operations provided in connection therewith, shall be classified as 9053(2), *Health Clubs or Gyms*.

The operation of fitness studios or fitness training programs primarily offering scheduled fitness classes where space and exercise equipment is not available for use by clients at-will during the majority of operating hours shall be classified as 8870, *Fitness Instruction Programs or Studios*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLUBS – riding – all employees – including front desk employees</strong></td>
<td>7207(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to riding clubs that provide board, feeding and care for members’ horses. This classification includes horse riding instruction, horse training, cleaning of stalls and the maintenance of riding areas. Racing stables shall be classified as 8631, <em>Racing Stables – all other employees</em>, or 8278, <em>Racing Stables – jockeys or harness racing drivers</em>. Restaurant or tavern operations shall be separately classified as 9079(1), <em>Restaurants or Taverns</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COFFIN OR CASKET MFG. OR ASSEMBLING – wood</strong></td>
<td>2881(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of wood coffins or caskets. Upholstery operations shall be separately classified as 9522(4), <em>Upholstering – coffin or casket</em>. The manufacture of metal caskets shall be classified as 3076(1), <em>Furniture Mfg. – metal</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COKE MFG. – by-product ovens</strong></td>
<td>1463(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of petroleum coke. This classification also applies to the production of activated carbon or charcoal for use in water filtration systems.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS – private – not automobile schools – all employees other than professors, teachers, or academic professional employees – including cafeterias</strong></td>
<td>9101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification 9101 includes but is not limited to cafeteria workers, drivers, maintenance employees, janitors, gardeners, security personnel, resident advisors or assistants and book supply department employees. The operation of religious organizations, including but not limited to churches, temples, mosques and synagogues shall be separately classified in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule. Also refer to companion Classification 8868, <em>Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – professors, teachers or academic professional employees</em>. If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 9101 also performs duties described by Classification 8868, the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 9101 and 8868, provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. Refer to Part 3, Section V, Rule 3. Retail store operations shall be separately classified.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CLUBS – riding</strong></td>
<td>7207(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COFFIN OR CASKET MFG. OR ASSEMBLING</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COKE MFG.</strong></td>
<td>1463(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS – private</strong></td>
<td>9101</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Section VII – Standard Classifications

COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS – private – not automobile schools – professors, teachers or academic professional employees 8868

Academic professional employees consist of, but are not limited to, deans, chancellors, vice chancellors, directors, principals, assistant principals, presidents, vice presidents, librarians, registrars, curriculum developers, psychologists, speech therapists and counselors. The responsibilities of such employees typically include planning, directing, administering, counseling or curriculum development.

This classification also applies to teachers’ aides and tutors, athletic team coaches and library employees.

Automobile driving schools shall be classified as follows:
- Instructors – 8748, Automobile or Truck Dealers – vehicle salespersons
- Vehicle maintenance and repair – 8391, Automobile or Truck Dealers – all employees other than vehicle salespersons

The operation of religious organizations, including but not limited to churches, temples, mosques and synagogues shall be separately classified in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

The operation of colleges or schools by municipal, state or other public agencies shall be classified as 8875(1), Public Colleges or Schools.

Also refer to companion Classification 9101, Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – all employees other than professors, teachers or academic professional employees – including cafeterias.

If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 8868 also performs duties described by Classification 9101, the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 8868 and 9101, provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. Refer to Part 3, Section V, Rule 3.

COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS – public

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL MIXED-USE BUILDING OPERATION – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees – including resident employees and resident Clerical Office Employees

See Property Management/Operation.

COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL MIXED-USE BUILDING OPERATION – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors – not resident managers or supervisors

See Property Management/Operation.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES – N.O.C. – all other employees

See Property Management/Operation.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES – N.O.C. – property management supervisors

See Property Management/Operation.

COMMUNICATIONS CABLING – within buildings – shop and outside 5195

This classification applies to the installation of low voltage cable for voice or data transmission and fiber optic and low voltage wire splicing performed within buildings, utility vaults or boxes.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

Classification 5195 does not apply when the low voltage cable is installed in connection with, or incidental to, the installation of equipment or systems, including but not limited to telephone systems, computers or computer systems, cable television systems and sound or alarm systems, by the same contractor. In such cases, all operations shall be assigned to the appropriate installation classification.

The installation of underground cabling shall be classified as 6325, Conduit Construction.

The installation of aerial cabling shall be classified as 7601, Aerial Line Construction.

COMPUTER MEMORY DISK MFG. – rigid
See Electronics Industry.

COMPUTER OR COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MFG.
See Electronics Industry.

COMPUTER OR TELEPHONE SYSTEM OR EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – shop or outside
5193

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of computer or telephone systems or equipment, including but not limited to phone speakers, cellular telephones, Voice Over Internet Protocol equipment and desktop, laptop, tablet and computer peripheral equipment, such as monitors, terminals, computer mouse devices, keyboards and computer modems. This classification includes the installation of communications cabling performed in connection with computer or telephone system installation, service or repair operations by the same employer. This classification includes the installation, service or repair of audio or video teleconferencing equipment that is connected to telephone or computer networks. Repair operations may be performed at the shop or at customers’ locations.

The manufacture of computers or computer peripheral equipment, and shop repair of computer or computer peripheral equipment by the manufacturer, shall be classified as 3681(2), Computer or Computer Peripheral Equipment Mfg.

The manufacture of telephones or telephone equipment, and shop repair of telephones or telephone equipment by the manufacturer, shall be classified as 3681(3), Telecommunications Equipment Mfg.

The installation, service or repair of audio/video systems shall be classified as 9516, Television, Video, Audio or Radio Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The construction of aerial telephone lines shall be classified as 7601, Aerial Line Construction.

The installation of low voltage cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of computers or telephone systems by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The installation, service or repair of office and point of sale machines shall be classified as 5191, Office Machine or Point of Sale Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation, service or repair of telecommunication antennas and equipment that are located on rooftops, towers, structures or other exterior locations shall be classified as 9531(1), Telecommunication Antenna Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

Employers licensed by the Federal Communications Commission that provide wireline, long distance, cellular, radio paging or mobile radio services for customers on a fee basis shall be classified as 7600, Telecommunications Companies.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

COMPUTER PRINTING OR TYPEWRITER RIBBON MFG. OR REFURBISHING 4250(2)

This classification applies to the manufacturing or refurbishing of ink ribbons used by computer printers, typewriters and similar printing machines.

The coating or laminating of paper, foil or plastic film shall be classified as 4250(1), Paper Coating or Laminating.

The manufacturing, refilling and refurbishing of laser printer toner and ink jet cartridges shall be classified as 3574(1), Machine Mfg.

The manufacture of ink shall be separately classified as 4557, Ink, Adhesive, Polish or Wax Products Mfg.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING OR SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons 8859(1)

This classification applies to those employers that engage in the development or customization of computer programs or software for other concerns on a contract basis, as well as the development of standard (“generic”) programs for use by other concerns.

This classification does not apply to employers that engage in computer programming or software development in support of the employer’s operations, which includes but is not limited to the development of programs for integration into a hardware product sold by the employer.

CONCESSIONAIRES – dispensing food and beverage items at ball parks, race tracks, theaters, concert venues and amusement and recreational facilities 9079(2)

This classification applies to employers that operate under concessionary agreements to sell prepared or prepackaged hot and cold food items, including but not limited to hot dogs, hamburgers, pretzels, french fries, popcorn, nachos, ice cream, candy, funnel cakes, soft drinks and alcoholic beverages at ball parks, race tracks, theaters, concert venues and amusement and recreational facilities.

Employers that operate under concessionary agreements to sell items other than food and beverage products shall be classified depending on the products sold.

This classification does not apply to food and beverage vendors selling at locations other than those specified. Mobile food vendors engaged in the retail sale of packaged and cold foods and beverages from food trucks, trailers, carts or temporary booths, including the incidental storage of such merchandise, shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail, 8078(1), Sandwich Shops, 8078(2), Beverage Preparation Shops, or 8078(3), Ice Cream or Frozen Yogurt Shops, depending on the products sold. The operation of mobile food trucks, trailers, carts or temporary booths wherein hot food is prepared for sale to customers shall be classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION – in connection with bridges or culverts where clearance exceeds 10 feet at any point or entire distance between terminal abutments exceeds 20 feet 5222(1)

This classification applies to the construction of concrete bridges or culverts. This classification includes the incidental pouring or finishing of concrete decks (roadways), sidewalks, retaining walls and support structures. This classification also includes the incidental construction and removal of forms, falsework or concrete distributing apparatus by the employer engaged in the construction of concrete bridges or culverts.

The construction of concrete bridges that do not have a clearance that exceeds 10 feet at any point or the entire distance between terminal abutments does not exceed 20 feet shall be classified as 5506, Street or Road Construction – paving or repaving, surfacing or resurfacing or scraping, or 5507, Street or Road Construction – grading.

The construction of metal bridges shall be classified as 5040(2), Bridge Building – metal.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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The construction of wood bridges shall be classified as 6003(3), Bridge or Trestle Construction – wood.

Excavation, reinforcing steel installation, pile driving and all work in tunnels, subways, caissons or cofferdams shall be separately classified.

**CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION – N.O.C. 5213**

This classification applies to concrete construction operations that are not more specifically described by another construction or erection classification. This classification includes the pouring or finishing of concrete foundations, retaining walls, basement walls, footings and floors at or above ground level when performed in connection with the construction of poured in place concrete buildings, masonry commercial buildings exceeding two stories in height, multi-story structural steel buildings and residential buildings exceeding three stories in height.

This classification applies to the erection and placement of precast concrete wall panels and includes the pouring and finishing of floors above the ground floor when performed in connection with the construction of tilt-up buildings. The pouring or finishing of precast concrete wall panels, floor slabs or roof slabs at ground level, and the pouring or finishing of concrete ground floors of buildings for which precast concrete wall panels, floor slabs or roof slabs become an integral part shall be classified as 5214, Concrete or Cement Work.

This classification also applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete bases for communication towers, concrete median barriers, sound walls, and concrete piers, docks and wharves.

This classification also applies to raising or leveling concrete foundations, slabs, driveways, porches and patios by injecting cement below the surface (mud jacking).

This classification includes the incidental setting up and taking down of falsework or concrete distributing apparatus by the employer engaged in concrete construction. This classification also includes the installation and removal of forms at the job site whether performed by the employer engaged in concrete construction or by a separate concern.

Excavation, reinforcing steel installation, pile driving and all work in connection with sewers, tunnels, subways, bridges, streets, roads, caissons or cofferdams shall be separately classified.

The pouring or finishing of concrete floor slabs and concrete slab-type foundations in connection with residential buildings not exceeding three stories in height, one or two story wood framed or masonry commercial buildings, and single story structural steel commercial buildings shall be separately classified as 5201(2)/5205(2), Concrete or Cement Work.

**CONCRETE OR ASPHALT SAWING OR DRILLING – N.O.C. 5029**

This classification applies to the sawing or drilling of concrete or asphalt on a fee basis.

The sawing or drilling of concrete or asphalt when performed in connection with the employer’s other construction activities shall be assigned to the applicable Construction and Erection classifications.

The wrecking or demolition of concrete buildings or structures shall be classified as 5213, Concrete Construction – N.O.C.

**CONCRETE OR CEMENT WORK – pouring or finishing of concrete floor slabs, poured in place and on the ground, and concrete slab-type foundations, for other than concrete buildings or structural steel buildings of multi-story construction – including the making or stripping of forms – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $25.00 per hour 5201(2)**

This classification applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete foundations, footings and slabs for residential buildings not exceeding three stories in height. This classification also applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete slab foundations, with or without integrated footings, for one
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

or two story wood framed or masonry commercial buildings and single story structural steel commercial buildings. This classification includes the incidental installation of reinforcing steel by the employer engaged in the pouring or finishing of concrete flatwork.

This classification also applies to the installation and removal of forms at the job site whether performed by the employer engaged in the pouring or finishing of concrete or by a separate employer.

This classification also applies to the pouring or finishing of lightweight cellular concrete floors within buildings.

The pouring or finishing of concrete floor slabs, foundations, retaining walls, basement walls and/or footings in connection with the construction of poured in place concrete buildings, residential buildings exceeding three stories in height, masonry commercial buildings exceeding two stories in height, and multi-story structural steel buildings, shall be separately classified as 5213, Concrete Construction – N.O.C.

CONCRETE OR CEMENT WORK – pouring or finishing of concrete floor slabs, poured in place and on the ground, and concrete slab-type foundations, for other than concrete buildings or structural steel buildings of multi-story construction – including the making or stripping of forms – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $25.00 per hour

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $25.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $25.00 per hour shall be classified as 5201(2), Concrete or Cement Work.

This classification applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete foundations, footings and slabs for residential buildings not exceeding three stories in height. This classification also applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete slab foundations, with or without integrated footings, for one or two story wood framed or masonry commercial buildings and single story structural steel commercial buildings. This classification includes the incidental installation of reinforcing steel by the employer engaged in the pouring or finishing of concrete flatwork.

This classification also applies to the installation and removal of forms at the job site whether performed by the employer engaged in the pouring or finishing of concrete or by a separate employer.

This classification also applies to the pouring or finishing of lightweight cellular concrete floors within buildings.

The pouring or finishing of concrete floor slabs, foundations, retaining walls, basement walls and/or footings in connection with the construction of poured in place concrete buildings, residential buildings exceeding three stories in height, masonry commercial buildings exceeding two stories in height, and multi-story structural steel buildings, shall be separately classified as 5213, Concrete Construction – N.O.C.

CONCRETE OR CEMENT WORK – pouring or finishing of concrete sidewalks, driveways, patios, curbs or gutters – including the making or stripping of forms – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $25.00 per hour

This classification applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete flatwork, including but not limited to sidewalks, driveways, patios, curbs and gutters. This classification includes the incidental installation of reinforcing steel by the employer engaged in the pouring or finishing of concrete.

This classification also applies to the installation and removal of forms at the job site whether performed by the employer engaged in the pouring or finishing of concrete or by a separate employer.
This classification also applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete slabs, islands and driveways for gasoline service stations; the application of self-leveling cementitious polymer subflooring material; the repair of concrete flatwork using epoxy and resin materials that restore the structural integrity of the concrete; and the construction of concrete drainage gutters or concrete lined ditches for erosion control purposes.

This classification also applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete slabs, islands and driveways for gasoline service stations; the application of self-leveling cementitious polymer subflooring material; the repair of concrete flatwork using epoxy and resin materials that restore the structural integrity of the concrete; and the construction of concrete drainage gutters or concrete lined ditches for erosion control purposes.

This classification also applies to the application of plaster in swimming pools.

The pouring or finishing of concrete floor slabs, foundations, retaining walls, basement walls and/or footings in connection with the construction of poured in place concrete buildings, residential buildings exceeding three stories in height, masonry commercial buildings exceeding two stories in height, and multi-story structural steel buildings, shall be separately classified as 5213, Concrete Construction – N.O.C.

CONCRETE OR CEMENT WORK – pouring or finishing of concrete sidewalks, driveways, patios, curbs or gutters – including the making or stripping of forms – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $25.00 per hour

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $25.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $25.00 per hour shall be classified as 5201(1), Concrete or Cement Work.

This classification applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete flatwork, including but not limited to sidewalks, driveways, patios, curbs and gutters. This classification includes the incidental installation of reinforcing steel by the employer engaged in the pouring or finishing of concrete.

This classification also applies to the installation and removal of forms at the job site whether performed by the employer engaged in the pouring or finishing of concrete or by a separate employer.

This classification also applies to the pouring or finishing of concrete slabs, islands and driveways for gasoline service stations; the application of self-leveling cementitious polymer subflooring material; the repair of concrete flatwork using epoxy and resin materials that restore the structural integrity of the concrete; and the construction of concrete drainage gutters or concrete lined ditches for erosion control purposes.

This classification also applies to the application of plaster in swimming pools.

The pouring or finishing of concrete floor slabs, foundations, retaining walls, basement walls and/or footings in connection with the construction of poured in place concrete buildings, residential buildings exceeding three stories in height, masonry commercial buildings exceeding two stories in height, and multi-story structural steel buildings, shall be separately classified as 5213, Concrete Construction – N.O.C.

CONCRETE OR CEMENT WORK – pouring or finishing of precast concrete wall panels, precast floor slabs or precast roof slabs at ground level and at job site – including the making or stripping of forms

This classification applies to ground level formwork, pouring or finishing of ground floors of buildings for which precast concrete wall panels, floor slabs or roof slabs become an integral part. This classification also applies to the operations of employers that specialize in ground level finishing of concrete wall panels and floor slabs. It does not apply to the subsequent erection and placement of panels and slabs; all concrete operations performed in connection therewith, including floors poured in place above the ground floor, shall be separately classified as 5213, Concrete Construction – N.O.C.

Reinforcing steel installation shall be classified as 5225, Reinforcing Steel Installation.
CONCRETE PRODUCTS MFG. – shop or yard work only

4034

This classification applies to the manufacture of concrete functional or building products, including but not limited to concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, beams, countertops, sewer pipes, irrigation pipes, roofing tile or similar concrete functional or building products. This classification does not apply to operations performed at construction sites.

The manufacture of non-structural ornamental plaster or concrete products shall be classified as 4038(1), Plaster or Concrete Statuary or Ornament Mfg.

Drivers and their helpers shall be separately classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers.

Concrete construction work at construction sites shall be separately classified.

CONCRETE PUMPING – all operations

5212

This classification applies to concrete pumping for other concerns on a fee basis.

Concrete pumping in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations shall not be separately classified.

CONDUIT CONSTRUCTION – for cables or wires – including tunneling at street crossings

6325

This classification applies to the construction of conduit for underground electric power cables or wires, and low voltage or fiber optic networks for telephone, television, communication, data, fire alarm and similar networks. This classification applies to the installation of underground cabling within existing conduit, splicing underground cabling and the installation of underground cabling without conduit. This classification also applies to the installation of street lighting systems, traffic signal systems and commercial parking lot lighting systems. This classification includes incidental excavation operations.

All tunneling other than at street crossings shall be separately classified.

Aerial line construction for telephone, television, communication, data, fire alarm and similar low voltage or fiber optic networks shall be separately classified as 7601, Aerial Line Construction.

Aerial electric power line construction shall be separately classified as 7538, Electric Power Line Construction.

CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY

See Health and Human Services.

CONSTRUCTION OR ERECTION PERMANENT YARDS – for maintenance of equipment or storage of material

8227

This classification shall apply only to a permanent yard maintained by a construction or erection contractor (see Appendix I, Construction and Erection Classifications) for the maintenance of equipment or the storage of materials or equipment. It is not available for division of payroll at the place where construction operations are conducted, or when the specific construction or erection classification includes storage, shop or yard activities.

Mill operations or fabrication shall be separately classified.

CONTRACTORS – construction or erection – all construction subcontracted – all other employees

5610

This classification applies to all employees other than executive level supervisors on jobs where the employer subcontracts all operations to licensed subcontractors. This classification applies to operations, including but not limited to job site cleaning and debris removal and post-construction warranty repair operations. Otherwise, such employees are miscellaneous employees.
and shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section IV, Rule 2c, *Miscellaneous Employees (Construction or Erection).*

Employers that perform construction job site cleaning for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 9008, *Janitorial Services – by contractors.*

**CONTRACTORS – construction or erection – executive level supervisors – no direct supervision – division of a single employee’s payroll with any other classification is not permitted**

This classification may be assigned only in connection with the construction or erection classifications listed in Appendix I, *Construction and Erection Classifications.*

This classification applies to executive level supervisors of construction operations wherein the employer develops payroll in one or more construction or erection classification(s) provided not less than two levels of supervision, as defined in Part 3, Section IV, Rule 2d, *Executive Level Supervisors,* are retained between the executive level supervisor and the workers performing actual construction operations.

This classification also includes management level employees, such as safety managers, project managers and engineers, who do not supervise construction operations but whose duties include walking through a construction site during the construction phase, provided the employer retains two levels of supervision over the construction crew(s) or where all operations have been subcontracted to licensed subcontractors. Otherwise, such employees are miscellaneous employees and shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section IV, Rule 2c, *Miscellaneous Employees (Construction or Erection).*

This classification also applies to executive level supervisors when all construction operations are subcontracted to licensed subcontractors and no payroll is developed under any construction classification. In such instances, executive level supervisors exercise control exclusively through licensed subcontractors.

On jobs where all construction operations are subcontracted to licensed subcontractors, Classification 5610, *Contractors – construction or erection – all construction subcontracted,* shall apply to all other employees, including but not limited to job site cleaning and debris removal and post-construction warranty repair operations.

Classification 5606 does not apply to employees whose job site duties are limited to estimating, outside sales or public relations. Employees whose non-clerical duties are confined to visiting job sites for the purpose of pre-construction estimating, or for meeting with clients and other project representatives, are classified as 8742, *Salespersons – Outside,* provided they have no supervisory responsibilities over construction operations and they do not walk through job sites for purposes such as assessing construction progress, evaluating quality or determining compliance with safety standards.

Fee-based construction management companies that do not engage in or perform supervision over construction operations, but serve as an intermediary between the general contractor and project owner or otherwise provide expertise regarding a construction project, shall be classified as 8601(1), *Engineers – consulting.*

Also see Part 3, Section IV, Rule 2, *Construction or Erection Work.*

**CONVALESCENT NURSING FACILITIES**

See Health and Human Services.

**COPPERSMITHING – shop**

See Metal Working Classifications.
CORRUGATED FIBER BOARD CONTAINER MFG. – including corrugating or laminating of paper

This classification applies to the manufacture of corrugated fiber board containers or boxes, and includes the corrugating, laminating or printing of paper stock for use in the manufacturing operations. This classification also applies to the manufacture of corrugated fiber board containers or boxes from purchased corrugated stock.

The manufacture of rigid paper boxes from non-corrugated paper or cardboard shall be classified as 4240, Box Mfg. – paper or cardboard – rigid.

The manufacture of folding paper boxes from non-corrugated paper or cardboard shall be classified as 4243, Box Mfg. – paper or cardboard – folding.

Paper or paperboard manufacturing shall be separately classified.

COSMETIC, PERSONAL CARE OR PERFUMERY PRODUCTS MFG. – production or packaging – not manufacturing ingredients

This classification applies to the manufacturing or packaging of products intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or sprayed on, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness or altering appearance. Such products include but are not limited to facial and eye makeup, skin lotions, moisturizers and creams, hair and body shampoos, hair preparations, toothpaste, mouthwash, deodorant, perfumes and colognes. This classification also applies to the manufacture of incense or potpourri.

The manufacturing, blending or packaging of drugs, medicines or pharmaceutical preparations that are intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease shall be classified as 4611, Drug, Medicine or Pharmaceutical Preparations Mfg.

The manufacture of candles shall be classified as 4557, Ink, Adhesive, Polish or Wax Products Mfg.

The manufacture of bar or liquid soap or detergents shall be classified as 4720, Soap or Synthetic Detergent Mfg.

COTTON BATTLING, WADDING OR WASTE MFG.

This classification applies to the manufacture of natural cotton, kapok and synthetic fiber batting, wadding and waste for use as pillow stuffing, furniture upholstery, quilt lining and clothing insulation.

The manufacture of wool or synthetic felt shall be classified as 2211(3), Felting Mfg.

The preparation of raw wool by combing or scouring shall be classified as 2211(4), Wool Combining or Scouring.

Cotton gin operations shall be classified as 0401, Cotton Gin Operation.

COTTON FARMS

See Farms.

COTTON GIN OPERATION – during both active and dormant seasons – including installation or repair of equipment; yard employees; seed or fuel haulers

This classification applies to the ginning (removing cotton fibers from their seeds) of cotton, including drying, raking, compressing and baling of cotton when performed for other concerns on a fee basis and when performed in connection with the purchase and sale of cotton.

The purchase and sale of cotton, including cotton compressing, with no ginning operations performed, shall be classified as 0400(1), Cotton Merchants.
The contract storage of baled cotton, including cotton compressing, shall be classified as 0400(2), Warehouses – cotton.

Cotton batting manufacturing shall be classified as 2211(1), Cotton Batting, Wadding or Waste Mfg.

The cultivation and harvesting of cotton shall be separately classified as 0044, Cotton Farms.

**COTTON MERCHANTS – including cotton compressing**

This classification applies to dealers of cotton and includes incidental cotton compressing. This classification also applies to cotton compressing that is performed for other concerns on a fee basis.

This classification does not apply to cotton gin operations; all operations, including the sale and distribution of cotton in connection with cotton gin operations, shall be classified as 0401, Cotton Gin Operation.

The contract storage of baled cotton, including cotton compressing, shall be classified as 0400(2), Warehouses – cotton.

Cotton batting manufacturing shall be classified as 2211(1), Cotton Batting, Wadding or Waste Mfg.

The cultivation and harvesting of cotton shall be separately classified as 0044, Cotton Farms.

**COTTONSEED OIL MFG. OR REFINING – during both active and dormant seasons – including installation or repair of equipment; yard employees; seed or fuel haulers**

See Food Packaging and Processing.

**CREAMERIES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS MFG.**

See Food Packaging and Processing.

**CREDIT UNIONS – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons**

This classification applies to not-for-profit, member-owned depository financial institutions that are chartered as federal or state credit unions providing financial services, including but not limited to share draft accounts, individual retirement accounts, savings accounts, travelers’ checks and consumer and commercial loans.

Commissioned loan brokers engaged exclusively in matching qualified mortgage applicants with lenders with no direct lending of funds shall be classified as 8743, Mortgage Brokers.

Companies that specialize in direct lending of funds for residential or commercial mortgages shall be classified as 8749, Mortgage Bankers.

Real estate agencies that represent buyers, sellers, lessees and lessors in real estate transactions shall be classified as 8741, Real Estate Agencies.

The operation of depository financial institutions that are licensed as banks to perform financial services, including but not limited to accepting deposits, paying interest, clearing checks, making loans and exchanging currency shall be classified as 8808, Banks.

The operation of properties away from the credit union premises, including but not limited to trusts, repossessed properties and other business properties shall be separately classified.

**CREMATORY OPERATION – all employees**

This classification applies to the operation and maintenance of crematories.
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Cemetery plot or mausoleum sales counselors shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside.

Cemetery operations shall be separately classified as 9220(1), Cemetery Operation.

The operation of funeral homes and mortuaries shall be classified as 9620, Funeral Directors.

CROSS-COUNTRY WATER PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION – all operations 6361(2)

This classification applies to the construction of underground and above ground water pipelines between reservoirs and storage facilities and points of connection with local distributing systems. This classification also applies to trenching, grading, excavation and reinforcing steel installation performed by specialty contractors in connection with cross-country water pipeline construction.

The construction of water mains along streets and roads shall be classified as 6315(1)/6316(1), Water Mains or Connections Construction.

The construction of canals to transport water shall be classified as 6361(1), Canal Construction.

Pile driving, tunneling, and dam or sewer construction shall be separately classified.

D

DAIRY FARMS

See Farms.

DAM CONSTRUCTION – all operations – including dam repair, alteration, seismic retrofitting and demolition 6011

This classification applies to the construction and repair of dams, including but not limited to concrete and earth filled dams.

This classification includes the construction of access roads in connection with dam construction.

Tunneling shall be separately classified as 6251, Tunneling.

DAY CARE CENTERS – child – not residential care facilities – all employees – including receptionists 9059

This classification applies to child day care centers that provide non-medical care and supervision for children ranging from infancy to 17 years of age for periods of less than 24 hours; preschool and kindergarten instructional programs; and before or after school programs that are not operated in connection with public or private schools operated by the employer.

This classification also applies to day care services provided by employers primarily for the use of their employees’ dependents.

This classification does not apply to services, including but not limited to day care, preschool, kindergarten and before or after school programs that are operated in connection with public or private schools by the employer; such operations shall be classified as 8868, Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – professors, teachers, or academic professional employees, 9101, Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – all employees other than professors, teachers, or academic professional employees, or 8875(1), Public Colleges or Schools.

Boys and girls clubs that provide supplemental after school and recreational activities for school age children on an elective or drop-in basis shall be classified as 9067(2), Clubs – boys and girls.
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DECORATING – interior or exterior – hanging flags or bunting for conventions or celebrations 9529(2)

This classification applies to decorating the interior or exterior of buildings, streets, parking lots and malls with flags, banners, pennants and bunting in connection with conventions, celebrations, festivals or parades. This classification also applies to the installation of seasonal decorations, including but not limited to garland, trees, stars, balloons, lights, inflatable figurines and props. This classification includes the installation of similar items for advertising or commercial purposes.

The erection, removal or repair of tents away from the shop shall be classified as 9529(3), Tent – erection, removal or repair.

The installation or placement of house furnishings for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 9521(1), House Furnishings.

Interior decorators or designers who operate on a fee basis and do not engage in the installation or placement of furnishings shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

The installation of floor coverings, including but not limited to linoleum, vinyl, asphalt or rubber tile, carpet or rugs within buildings shall be classified as 9521(2), Floor Covering.

The installation of window coverings shall be classified as 9521(3), Window Covering.

DENTAL LABORATORIES – including foundry or casting operations 4692

This classification applies to the manufacture of dental appliances or devices, including but not limited to crowns, dentures, inlays, bridges, braces and retainers in accordance with orders placed by dentists or orthodontists for individual patients.

Dentists, orthodontists and dental surgeons shall be classified as 8839, Dentists and Dental Surgeons.

DENTISTS AND DENTAL SURGEONS

See Health and Human Services.

DETECTIVE OR PRIVATE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES 7721(1)

This classification applies to private investigators or detectives who are retained by clients to conduct investigations of matters, including but not limited to individuals’ backgrounds, personal and business disputes, theft, embezzlement and fraud. These operations involve surveillance of persons without their knowledge.

This classification also applies to employers engaged on a contract basis in asset repossessions or airport baggage inspection.

Employees who solely conduct investigations by researching documents and conducting interviews at locations away from the employer’s premises shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Insurance claims investigation shall be classified as 8720(1), Inspection for Insurance, Safety or Valuation Purposes.

DIE CASTING MFG. 1925

This classification applies to die casting using automated equipment to inject molten metal into a mold cavity to produce castings. This classification also applies to incidental finishing of metal castings and manufacture of dies that are used in die casting operations.
The machining and assembly of castings to produce finished parts or components shall be separately classified.

DISTILLING – N.O.C.

See Food Packaging and Processing.

DOCUMENT DUPLICATION OR PHOTOCOPYING SERVICE – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

DOG SHOWS – all employees other than kennel employees and employees engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores

This classification applies to all employees of dog shows other than kennel employees and employees engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

Kennel employees shall be separately classified as 8831(3), Kennels.

The operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants and retail stores shall be separately classified.

DOOR, DOOR FRAME OR PRE-GLAZED WINDOW INSTALLATION – not overhead doors

This classification applies to the installation or erection of prefabricated doors, door frames or pre-glazed windows within commercial or residential buildings, provided such operations are not performed in connection with structures framed by the employer at the same job or location.

The installation or erection of prefabricated doors, door frames or pre-glazed windows in connection with wood or steel framing performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5403/5432, Carpentry, or 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

The installation, service or repair of overhead doors, including tilt-up, sectional and roll-up doors, shall be classified as 5108, Door Installation – overhead doors.

The installation, service or repair of automatic door openers shall be separately classified as 9519(1), Household Appliances.

The installation of sheet glass windows or insulated glass units at customers’ locations shall be separately classified as 5467/5470, Glaziers.

The installation of shower doors, screen doors or mirrors shall be separately classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

DOOR INSTALLATION – overhead doors

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of overhead doors, including tilt-up, sectional and roll-up doors for use in residential and commercial buildings, including but not limited to garages, warehouses, storage units, storefronts and aircraft hangars.

The installation of doors other than overhead doors shall be classified as 5107, Door, Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation.

The installation, service or repair of automatic door openers shall be separately classified as 9519(1), Household Appliances.

DOOR OR WINDOW FRAME MFG. – metal or plastic

This classification applies to the manufacture of metal or plastic door or window frames. This classification also applies to the manufacture of metal or plastic frames and components for use.
in the manufacture of mirrors, skylights, screen doors, window screens, patio covers and sun-
room enclosures.

The manufacture of metal, plastic or combination metal, plastic and glass doors or windows
shall be classified as 3060(1), Door or Window Mfg. – metal or plastic.

The manufacture of metal or plastic framed screen doors or window screens shall be classified
as 3060(3), Door or Window Mfg. – screen.

The manufacture of wood doors or windows shall be separately classified as 2806(1), Door,
Sash or Window Mfg.

The installation of doors, door frames and pre-glazed windows shall be classified as 5107,
Door, Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation, provided such operations are not performed in
connection with structures framed by the employer at the same job or location. If the employer is
engaged in wood or light gauge steel framing at the same job or location, the installation of
doors, door frames and pre-glazed windows at such job or location shall be classified as
5403/5432, Carpentry, or 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

The installation of unglazed metal window frames shall be classified as 5102(1), Iron, Steel,
Brass, Bronze or Aluminum Erection.

The installation of glass panes or insulated glass units within door or window frames at outside
locations shall be classified as 5467/5470, Glaziers.

The installation of screen doors shall be classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

The sheet metal cladding of wood doors shall be separately classified as 3066(1), Sheet Metal
Products Mfg.

**DOOR OR WINDOW MFG. – metal or plastic – including shop glazing 3060(1)**

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of metal, plastic or combination
metal, plastic and glass doors or windows, including but not limited to entry doors, patio doors,
garage doors, mirrored wardrobe doors, shower doors, revolving doors, casement windows,
sliding windows, awning windows and skylights. This classification also applies to the manufac-
ture of metal, plastic or combination metal, plastic and glass tub and shower enclosures, mirrors,
moveable interior wall partitions, bulletin boards, basketball backboards and acoustical panels.

The manufacture of wood doors or windows shall be separately classified as 2806(1), Door,
Sash or Window Mfg. – wood.

The sheet metal cladding of wood doors shall be separately classified as 3066(1), Sheet Metal
Products Mfg.

The manufacture of metal or plastic door or window frames shall be classified as 3060(2), Door
or Window Frame Mfg.

The manufacture of metal or plastic framed screen doors or window screens shall be classified
as 3060(3), Door or Window Mfg. – screen.

The installation of doors, door frames and pre-glazed windows shall be classified as 5107, Door,
Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation, provided such operations are not performed in
connection with structures framed by the employer at the same job or location. If the employer is
engaged in wood or light gauge steel framing at the same job or location, the installation of
doors, door frames and pre-glazed windows at such job or location shall be classified as
5403/5432, Carpentry, or 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

The installation of tub and shower enclosures, mirrors, mirrored wardrobe doors and screen
doors shall be classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.
The installation of glass panes or insulated glass units within door or window frames at outside locations shall be classified as 5467/5470, Glaziers.

The installation of overhead and roll up doors shall be classified as 5108, Door Installation.

**DOOR OR WINDOW MFG. – screen** 3060(3)

This classification applies to the manufacture of metal or plastic framed screen doors or window screens.

The installation of screen doors or window screens shall be separately classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

The manufacture of wood framed screen doors or window screens shall be classified as 2806(1), Door, Sash or Window Mfg. – wood.

The manufacture of metal, plastic or combination metal, plastic and glass doors or windows shall be classified as 3060(1), Door or Window Mfg. – metal or plastic.

The manufacture of metal or plastic door or window frames shall be classified as 3060(2), Door or Window Frame Mfg. – metal or plastic.

**DOOR, SASH OR WINDOW MFG. – wood** 2806(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of wood doors and windows, including but not limited to prehung doors, garage doors, door cores, door and window frame assemblies and window sash.

This classification also applies to the manufacture of stair components, including but not limited to wood handrails, balusters, treads, bottoms, risers and steps.

When an employer deals in any lumber or building materials or in any fuel and materials in addition to products manufactured, yard operations, including drivers and their helpers, shall be separately classified as 8232(1), Lumberyards, 8232(2), Building Material Dealers, or 8232(3), Fuel and Material Dealers, depending on the products sold.

The manufacture of metal and plastic doors and windows shall be classified as 3060(1), Door or Window Mfg. – metal or plastic.

The manufacture of metal and plastic door and window frames shall be classified as 3060(2), Door or Window Frame Mfg. – metal or plastic.

The installation of wood doors and windows shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of wood or plastic shutters shall be classified as 2806(2), Shutter Mfg. – wood or plastic.

**DREDGING – including maintenance and repair of dredging equipment** 4000(4)

This classification applies to the removal of silt, sand and gravel from waterways, including but not limited to harbors, marinas, deltas, irrigation canals, lakes, rivers and streams using suction, dragline, clamshell or similar methods.

For dredging operations conducted on navigable waterways on which interstate or international commerce is conducted, refer to the Advisory California Rules for the Recording and Reporting of United States Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act Coverage.

The storage and delivery of dredged materials shall be separately classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers.
DRILLING – geothermal wells – including installation of casing 6235(3)

This classification applies to the drilling of geothermal wells for the production of hot water or steam. This classification includes the installation of well casing and the maintenance or repair of drilling equipment at job sites in connection with the drilling operations.

Drilling oil or gas wells shall be classified as 6235(1), Oil or Gas Wells – drilling or redrilling.

Drilling water wells shall be classified as 6204, Drilling – N.O.C.

Drilling in connection with foundation preparation work shall be classified as 6258, Foundation Preparation Work.

Drilling concrete shall be classified as 5029, Concrete or Asphalt Sawing or Drilling.

DRILLING – N.O.C. – not geothermal, oil or gas producing, mining or quarrying 6204

This classification applies to drilling, including but not limited to drilling water wells and soil samples for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification includes the installation of well casing and pumps when performed in connection with drilling operations.

Drilling operations conducted in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations shall not be separately classified.

The installation or repair of submersible pumps on a fee basis shall be classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work, provided such operations are not performed in connection with drilling operations performed by the employer at the same job or location.

Drilling oil or gas wells shall be classified as 6235(1), Oil or Gas Wells – drilling or redrilling.

Drilling geothermal wells shall be classified as 6235(3), Drilling – geothermal wells.

Drilling in connection with foundation preparation work shall be classified as 6258, Foundation Preparation Work.

Drilling concrete shall be classified as 5029, Concrete or Asphalt Sawing or Drilling.

Drilling in connection with mining or quarrying shall be assigned to the applicable mining or quarrying classification.

DRUG, MEDICINE OR PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS MFG. – compounding, blending or packaging only – not manufacturing ingredients – N.O.C. 4611

This classification includes, but is not limited to, the production (compounding, blending or packaging) of drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations and devices that are intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease. This classification includes the manufacture of reagents and testing solutions, enzymes and peptides, culture media, dental preparations (impression compounds, denture adhesives, and tooth restoration materials), contact lens solutions and orthopedics’ coating materials.

Pharmacies that combine, mix or alter ingredients in response to a prescription to create a medication tailored to the medical needs of an individual patient shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail.

The manufacture of cosmetics or personal care products, such as makeup, lotions, perfumes and colognes, as well as products such as fluoride toothpaste, antifungal shampoo, sun block and antiperspirant that possess characteristics of drugs or medicinal preparations shall be classified as 4623, Cosmetic, Personal Care or Perfumery Products Mfg.

The manufacture of vitamins and food supplements shall be classified as 4831, Vitamin or Dietary Supplement Mfg.
## Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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The manufacture of test kits utilized for the diagnosis of medical conditions shall be classified as 5951, *Serum, Antitoxin or Virus Mfg.*

**DRY CLEANING – N.O.C. – including repairing or pressing, and cash and carry departments on plant premises**

Commercial laundry operations, including the rental and laundering of towels, linens, diapers and similar items shall be classified as 2585(1), *Laundries*.

**DRY CLEANING OR LAUNDRY – retail – including alterations, repairing or pressing, and cash and carry departments on premises**

This classification applies to locations at which more than 50% of gross receipts are derived from the dry cleaning or laundering of garments, linens and other household items that are owned by the general public. This classification also applies to self-service laundries that retain attendants to perform “fluff and fold” activities.

Self-service laundries that do not retain attendants to perform “fluff and fold” activities shall be classified 8017(1), *Stores – retail*.

Cash and carry facilities, situated away from the dry cleaning or laundry location, that solely engage in the receipt and distribution of items to be cleaned shall be classified as 8017(1), *Stores – retail*.

Diaper service companies and uniform and linen rental or service companies shall be classified as 2585(1), *Laundries*.

**DYEING – including yarn or thread dyeing or finishing – no yarn or thread manufacturing**

This classification shall not be used for division of payroll in connection with any other classification (other than the Standard Exceptions or General Exclusions) unless the operations described by Classification 2585(2) constitute a separate and distinct enterprise having no connection with the operations covered by any other applicable classification.

Dyeing of textile fabrics, not finished garments, shall be classified as 2413, *Textiles*.

### E

**ELECTRIC APPLIANCE MFG. – N.O.C.**

This classification contemplates, but is not limited to, the manufacture or repair of lighting apparatus, flashlights, heating elements, battery chargers, battery pack assemblies and domestic appliances such as vacuum cleaners, food processors and hair dryers.

Display and parts departments that are physically separated from the repair shop and sell parts commercially shall be separately classified as 8017(7), *Stores – hardware*.

**ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL OR SWITCHGEAR MFG.**

See Electronics Industry.

**ELECTRIC POWER COMPANIES – all operations – including construction or extension of lines**

This classification applies to the operations of publicly or privately operated electric power companies that supply electrical power to customers. This classification includes the operation of all types of power generation plants and systems, including but not limited to hydro, solar, wind, geothermal, biomass and landfill gas power plants. This classification also includes the construction, operation, maintenance and repair of substations and transmission lines and the installation and repair of electric meters.
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The erection of aerial power lines by separate concerns shall be classified as 7538, Electric Power Line Construction.

The construction of buildings, dams or reservoirs shall be separately classified.

Meter readers shall be separately classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

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**ELECTRIC POWER LINE CONSTRUCTION – by contractor 7538**

This classification applies to the construction, maintenance or repair of aerial power lines, including but not limited to the erection of poles or towers, installation of service transformers, stringing of wires and making service connections. This classification also applies to the installation of aerial power lines for electric trams, trolleys and buses.

The construction, maintenance or repair of aerial power lines by electric power companies in connection with their own operations shall be classified as 7539, Electric Power Companies.

The installation of electrical wiring within buildings shall be separately classified as 5140/5190, Electrical Wiring.

The construction of underground power lines shall be separately classified as 6325, Conduit Construction.

Aerial line construction for telephone, television, communication, data, fire alarm and similar low voltage or fiber optic networks shall be separately classified as 7601, Aerial Line Construction.

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**ELECTRIC MOTOR MFG. OR REPAIR 3569**

This classification applies to the manufacture or repair of electric motors including the cleaning and rewinding of armatures, field coils, rotors and similar parts.

Dealers that sell and repair new electric motors that are used in industrial machinery and equipment shall be classified as 8107, Machinery Dealers.

Dealers that sell and repair used electric motors that are used in industrial machinery and equipment shall be classified as 8267, Machinery and Equipment Dealers.

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**ELECTRIC POWER OR TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT MFG.**

See Electronics Industry.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS MFG.**

See Electronics Industry.

**ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR MFG.**

See Electronics Industry.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY OR AUXILIARY APPARATUS – installation, service or repair – including incidental wiring 3724(2)**

This classification applies to the outside installation, service or repair of electrical machinery or auxiliary apparatus, including but not limited to automated security gates, transformers, generators, control panels, temporary power poles at construction sites, industrial fans or blowers, photovoltaic solar panels, wind powered generators and industrial X-ray machines.

This classification does not apply to the installation or repair of machinery or electrical apparatus at facilities both occupied and operated by the employer; such operations shall be assigned to the governing classification.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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Shop manufacturing or repair operations shall be separately classified.

Operations performed in connection with the installation of aerial power lines, including erection of poles, stringing of wires, installation of service transformers on poles or on the outside of buildings, or the making of service connections shall be classified as 7538, *Electric Power Line Construction*.

**ELECTRICAL WIRE HARNESS MFG.**

See Electronics Industry.

**ELECTRICAL WIRING – within buildings – including installation or repair of fixtures or appliances – shop and outside – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $32.00 per hour**

5190

This classification also applies to the installation of lighting fixtures onto exterior building surfaces and the maintenance of interior and exterior lighting.

The installation of electrical machinery or auxiliary apparatus shall be separately classified.

The installation of aerial electric power lines shall be classified as 7538, *Electric Power Line Construction*.

The installation of electrical wiring underground, including trenching and the placement of conduit, shall be classified as 6325, *Conduit Construction*.

The installation of exterior pole mounted lighting, including but not limited to street lights and traffic signals, shall be classified as 6325, *Conduit Construction*.

The installation of low voltage communications cabling within buildings for voice or data transmission shall be classified as 5195, *Communications Cabling*.

**ELECTRICAL WIRING – within buildings – including installation or repair of fixtures or appliances – shop and outside – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $32.00 per hour**

5140

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $32.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $32.00 per hour shall be classified as 5190, *Electrical Wiring*.

This classification also applies to the installation of lighting fixtures onto exterior building surfaces and the maintenance of interior and exterior lighting.

The installation of electrical machinery or auxiliary apparatus shall be separately classified.

The installation of aerial electric power lines shall be classified as 7538, *Electric Power Line Construction*.

The installation of electrical wiring underground, including trenching and the placement of conduit, shall be classified as 6325, *Conduit Construction*.

The installation of exterior pole mounted lighting, including but not limited to street lights and traffic signals, shall be classified as 6325, *Conduit Construction*.

The installation of low voltage communications cabling within buildings for voice or data transmission shall be classified as 5195, *Communications Cabling*.

**ELECTRONIC ELEMENT MFG.**

See Electronics Industry.
### ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY


#### AUDIO/VIDEO ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS MFG.

This classification applies to the manufacture of consumer and professional electronic audio and video equipment, including but not limited to audio and video recording, playback and editing equipment, sound amplifiers, intercoms, televisions and closed circuit television equipment, automobile sound systems, motion picture and still picture cameras, electronic musical instruments including keyboards and synthesizers, and coin-operated video games. This classification includes the shop repair of audio/video equipment by the manufacturer.

The manufacture of speakers shall be classified as 3683, *Speaker Mfg.*

The installation, service or repair of portable, freestanding or built-in audio/video equipment away from the shop shall be classified as 9516, *Television, Video, Audio or Radio Equipment Installation, Service or Repair*.

The installation, service or repair of electronic equipment, including but not limited to audio systems, alarms, ignition interlock devices, vehicle locating systems, navigation systems and entertainment systems in automobiles, trucks or vans shall be classified as 8370, *Automobile or Truck Radio, Alarm or Electronic Equipment Installation, Service or Repair*.

#### COMPUTER MEMORY DISK MFG. – rigid

This classification applies to the manufacture of rigid computer memory disks used within computer hard disk drives to store data.

The manufacture of computer disk drives shall be classified as 3681(2), *Computer or Computer Peripheral Equipment Mfg.*

#### COMPUTER OR COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MFG. – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the manufacture of personal, desktop, laptop, notebook, tablet and mainframe computers and servers. This classification also applies to the manufacture of electronic computer peripheral equipment, including but not limited to monitors, terminals, printers, computer mouse devices, keyboards, disk drives, logic boards, motherboards and computer modems. This classification includes shop repair of computer or computer peripheral equipment by the manufacturer.

The repair or installation of computer or computer peripheral equipment away from the shop shall be separately classified as 5193, *Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair*.

#### ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL OR SWITCHGEAR MFG.

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of electric control panels, switchboards, circuit breakers, switches and switchgear apparatus with a power rating of 746 watts (one horsepower) or more.

The manufacture of electrical-mechanical control panels and switchboards rated at less than 746 watts (one horsepower) shall be classified as 3179, *Electrical Apparatus Mfg.* The manufacture of electrical-mechanical control panels and switchboards that are rated both at less than 746 watts and at 746 watts and above shall be classified based on the primary (over 50% of shop time) operation.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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The manufacture of electronic programmable controls shall be classified as 3681(1), *Instrument Mfg. – electronic.*

The installation or repair of electric control panels and switchboards away from the shop shall be classified as 3724(2), *Electrical Machinery or Auxiliary Apparatus.*

**ELECTRIC POWER OR TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT MFG. – N.O.C. 3643(1)**

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of electric power or transmission equipment, including but not limited to generators, converters, electromagnetic components, solenoids, turbines, transformers and power supplies with a power rating of 746 watts (one horsepower) or more that is not specifically described by another classification.

The manufacture or repair of generators, converters, transformers and power supplies rated at less than 746 watts shall be classified as 3179, *Electrical Apparatus Mfg.* The manufacture or repair of electric or power transmission equipment that is rated both at less than 746 watts and at 746 watts and above shall be classified based on the primary (over 50% of shop time) operation.

The manufacture or shop repair of electric motors shall be classified as 3569, *Electric Motor Mfg. or Repair.*

The installation or repair of generators, converters, transformers and power supplies away from the shop shall be classified as 3724(2), *Electrical Machinery or Auxiliary Apparatus.*

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS MFG. – N.O.C. 3179**

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of electrical apparatus, including but not limited to electric controls, switchboard assemblies, solenoids, electrical-mechanical switches, actuators and relays with a power rating of less than 746 watts (one horsepower) that is not specifically described by another classification.

The manufacture or shop repair of electrical apparatus, including but not limited to electric controls, switchboard assemblies, solenoids, electrical-mechanical switches and relays with a power rating of 746 watts or more shall be classified as 3643(1), *Electric Power or Transmission Equipment Mfg.* or 3643(2), *Electric Control Panel or Switchgear Mfg.* The manufacture or shop repair of electrical apparatus that are rated both at less than 746 watts and at 746 watts and above shall be classified based on the primary (over 50% of shop time) operation.

The manufacture or shop repair of electric motors shall be classified as 3569, *Electric Motor Mfg. or Repair.*

The manufacture of portable electric appliances that are not specifically described by another classification shall be classified as 3570, *Electric Appliance Mfg.*

The installation or repair of electrical apparatus away from the shop shall be classified as 3724(2), *Electrical Machinery or Auxiliary Apparatus.*

**ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR MFG. 3568**

This classification applies to the manufacture or assembly of electrical connectors, connector assemblies and contacts used to connect wire or wire harnesses to electrical components.

The manufacture of electrical connectors for use in electrical wire harnesses manufactured by the employer shall be classified as 3651, *Electrical Wire Harness Mfg.*

The manufacture or assembly of glass hermetically sealed electrical connectors shall be classified as 4111(2), *Incandescent Lamp and Fluorescent Tube Mfg.*
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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ELECTRICAL WIRE HARNESS MFG. 3651

This classification applies to the manufacture or assembly of electrical wire harnesses, connector cable assemblies and electrical cords, and includes the manufacture or assembly of electrical connectors, connector assemblies and contacts that are used in the employer’s manufacturing operations.

The manufacture of electrical wire or cable involving wire drawing shall be separately classified as 3241, Wire, Wire Rope or Wire Cable Mfg. – including wire drawing. The manufacture of electrical wire or cable involving no wire drawing shall be separately classified as 4470, Wire, Wire Rope or Wire Cable Mfg. – no wire drawing.

ELECTRONIC ELEMENT MFG. – N.O.C. 3178

This classification applies to the manufacture of electronic elements used to receive, store, govern or direct the flow of current within an electrical circuit. Electronic elements assigned to this classification include but are not limited to transistors, resistors, capacitors, diodes, coils, transformers, filters, magnetic recording heads, potentiometers and transducers with a power rating of less than 746 watts (one horsepower).

The manufacture of electronic elements used to receive, store, govern or direct the flow of current within an electrical circuit with a power rating of 746 watts or more shall be classified as 3643(1), Electric Power or Transmission Equipment Mfg., or 3643(2), Electric Control Panel or Switchgear Mfg. The manufacture of electronic elements that are rated both at less than 746 watts and at 746 watts and above shall be classified based on the primary (over 50%) operation.

The manufacture of electronic elements for inclusion in an electrical or electronic product manufactured by the employer shall be assigned to the applicable electrical or electronic product manufacturing classification.

The manufacture of electronic integrated circuit chips or semiconductor wafers shall be classified as 4112, Integrated Circuit and Semiconductor Wafer Mfg.

INSTRUMENT MFG. – electronic – professional or scientific – N.O.C. 3681(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of electronic instruments that are not specifically described by another classification, including but not limited to electronic altimeters, air speed indicators and telemetry instruments, electronic centrifuges, cell sequencers, biosensor equipment, mass spectrometers, electronic scales, programmable electronic control systems, electronic point of sale (POS) systems, calculators, electron and laser microscopes, electron accelerators and fraction collectors, electronic toxic gas or vapor detection systems, radiation monitoring equipment, ohm meters, frequency synthesizers and printed circuit board test equipment. This classification also applies to the manufacture of electronic or electronically controlled manufacturing equipment for the semiconductor industry, including but not limited to vapor ovens, wafer inspection stations, wafer probe systems, wet processing equipment, photo mask inspection equipment, diffusion etching machines, wafer cleaning equipment, wafer dicing saws and plasma etching machines.

This classification also applies to the manufacture or fee-based shop repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with an aircraft system and payload total combined weight of less than 55 pounds.

The manufacture of electronic medical equipment used for diagnostic or treatment purposes shall be classified as 3572, Medical Instrument Mfg.

The manufacture of non-electronic instruments shall be classified as 3682, Instrument Mfg. – non-electronic.

The manufacture of industrial robotic systems shall be classified as 3560(2), Machinery Mfg. – industrial.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds, including but not limited to test flight operations performed by the manufacturer shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, *General Inclusions*.

The installation or repair of instruments, or the repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds, away from shop shall be separately classified as 5128, *Instrument Installation, Service or Repair*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTEGRATED CIRCUIT AND SEMICONDUCTOR WAFER MFG.</strong></td>
<td>4112</td>
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<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of integrated circuits using semiconductor processing methods, including but not limited to thin film deposition, high temperature oxidation and diffusion, micron-range photo-lithography, and wet and dry etching. Each integrated circuit or wafer may contain tens of thousands of miniaturized electronic components, including but not limited to transistors, resistors, capacitors and diodes. This classification also applies to the manufacture of semiconductor wafers and chipsets consisting of grouped microchips. This classification also applies to the hermetic packaging of integrated circuits within pin grid arrays. The manufacture of transistors, resistors, capacitors, diodes and similar electronic components that are not contained on an integrated circuit chip or semiconductor wafer shall be classified as 3178, <em>Electronic Element Mfg.</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEDICAL INSTRUMENT MFG. – electronic – diagnostic or treatment</strong></td>
<td>3572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of electronic medical equipment used for diagnostic or treatment purposes, including but not limited to medical x-ray equipment, blood pressure monitors, pulse monitors, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) equipment, heart scan systems, ophthalmology diagnostic and eye surgery equipment, endoscopes, vital sign monitoring equipment, radiation treatment equipment, blood and gas analyzers, brain analyzers, surgical lasers, computerized axial tomography (CAT) scanners, ultrasound imagers and defibrillators. The manufacture of non-electronic medical instruments shall be classified as 3682, <em>Instrument Mfg. – non-electronic</em>. The installation or repair of instruments away from the shop shall be separately classified as 5128, <em>Instrument</em>.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POWER SUPPLY MFG.</strong></td>
<td>3573</td>
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<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of power supplies with a power rating of less than 746 watts (one horsepower). The manufacture or shop repair of power supplies with a power rating of 746 watts or more shall be classified as 3643(1), <em>Electric Power or Transmission Equipment Mfg.</em> The manufacture of power supplies that are rated both at less than 746 watts and at 746 watts and above shall be classified based on the primary (over 50%) operation. The manufacture of power supplies for inclusion in an electrical or electronic product manufactured by the employer shall be assigned to the applicable electrical or electronic product manufacturing classification. The installation or repair of power supplies away from the shop shall be separately classified.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLING – by contractor</strong></td>
<td>3577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the assembling of components onto printed circuit boards on a fee basis.</td>
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Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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<table>
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<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>The assembly of printed circuit boards for inclusion in an electrical or</td>
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<tr>
<td>electronic product manufactured by the employer shall be assigned to the</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>applicable electrical or electronic product manufacturing classification.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The manufacture of proprietary printed circuit board electronic sub-assemblies</td>
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<td>that have been designed by the employer shall be assigned to the applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>electronic product manufacturing classification.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The manufacture (etching and plating) of printed circuit boards shall be</td>
<td>4354</td>
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<tr>
<td>classified as 4354, Printed Circuit Board Mfg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD MFG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture (etching and plating) of</td>
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<td>printed circuit boards.</td>
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<td>electronic product manufactured by the employer shall be assigned to the</td>
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<td>applicable electrical or electronic product manufacturing classification.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The assembling of components onto printed circuit boards on a fee basis shall</td>
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<tr>
<td>be classified as 3577, Printed Circuit Board Assembling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MFG.</td>
<td>3681(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of electronic telecommunications</td>
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<tr>
<td>equipment, including telephones, cellular telephones, telephone equipment,</td>
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<tr>
<td>telephone answering systems, military communication equipment, professional</td>
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<tr>
<td>broadcasting/receiving equipment, wireless communication equipment, and related</td>
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<tr>
<td>equipment used to transmit, receive, route or amplify data. This classification</td>
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<tr>
<td>includes the shop repair of telecommunications equipment by the manufacturer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The installation or repair of telecommunications equipment away from the shop</td>
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<tr>
<td>shall be separately classified as 5193, Computer or Telephone System or</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The manufacture of consumer and professional audio and video equipment shall</td>
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<tr>
<td>be classified as 3681(4), Audio/Video Electronic Products Mfg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELECTROPLATING, ELECTROGALVANIZING OR ANODIZING</td>
<td>3372(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to electroplating, which is the process of</td>
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<tr>
<td>applying a metallic coating to a metal surface by electrodeposition,</td>
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<tr>
<td>performed for other concerns on a fee basis. Electroplated coatings include</td>
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<td>but are not limited to gold, silver, nickel, copper and chromium. This</td>
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<tr>
<td>classification also applies to electrogalvanizing, which is the process of</td>
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<tr>
<td>applying a zinc coating to a metal surface by electrodeposition, performed</td>
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<tr>
<td>for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to</td>
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<tr>
<td>anodizing, detinning, electropolishing, passivation or chemical milling</td>
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<tr>
<td>operations performed for other concerns on a fee basis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electroplating, electrogalvanizing, anodizing, detinning, electropolishing,</td>
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<tr>
<td>passivation or chemical milling operations, when performed by the same</td>
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<tr>
<td>employer in connection with its manufacturing, repair or service operations,</td>
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<tr>
<td>shall be assigned to the applicable manufacturing, repair or service</td>
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<tr>
<td>classification.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hot dip galvanizing shall be classified as 3372(4), Galvanizing – hot dip.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEVATOR ERECTION OR REPAIR</td>
<td>5160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the erection or repair of elevators and all</td>
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<tr>
<td>elevator components, including but not limited to elevator cabinets,</td>
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<tr>
<td>elevator guides, hydraulic pump assemblies, motor assemblies, elevator car</td>
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<tr>
<td>platforms, control units, wiring, elevator cables, limit switches,</td>
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<td>silencers and door operators.</td>
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</table>
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Elevator service inspection, oiling or adjusting (no repair) shall be classified as 8729, Elevator Service Inspections, Oiling and Adjusting.

The inspection of elevators, including crane elevators, for other concerns on a fee basis for certification purposes only (no service inspections, oiling, adjusting or repairing) shall be classified as 8720(2), Elevator Inspecting.

The installation or removal of hod hoists or construction elevators for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 9529(1), Scaffolds, Shoring, Concrete or Cement Distributing Towers, Hod Hoists or Construction Elevators. The installation or removal of hod hoists or construction elevators when performed by the employer in connection with its own operations shall be assigned to the applicable construction or erection classification.

The installation or repair of escalators shall be classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.

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ELEVATOR INSPECTING – including Outside Salespersons – no service inspections, oiling, adjusting or repairing 8720(2)

This classification applies to the inspection of elevators, including crane elevators on a fee basis for certification by the state.

Elevator service inspection, oiling and adjusting shall be classified as 8729, Elevator Service Inspections, Oiling and Adjusting.

Elevator erection or repair shall be classified as 5160, Elevator Erection or Repair.

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ELEVATOR SERVICE INSPECTIONS, OILING AND ADJUSTING – no repair 8729

This classification applies to elevator inspection, service or maintenance, including but not limited to oiling and adjusting.

The inspection of elevators for certification by the state with no repair or maintenance shall be classified as 8720(2), Elevator Inspecting.

Elevator repair operations shall be separately classified as 5160, Elevator Erection or Repair.

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ENGINEERS – consulting – mechanical, civil, electrical and mining engineers and architects – not engaged in actual construction or operation – including Outside Salespersons and Clerical Office Employees 8601(1)

This classification applies to engineering and architectural consultants who provide technical advice to construction companies, land development companies, building contractors and similar concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to land surveying prior to and during construction for separate concerns on a fee basis.

Engineering, when performed in support of an employer’s own manufacturing, processing or construction operations, is assigned to the applicable manufacturing, processing or construction classification or to the applicable Standard Exception classification.

This classification also applies to fee-based construction management companies that do not engage in or supervise construction operations, but serve as an intermediary between the general contractor and project owner, or otherwise provide expertise regarding a construction project.

Forest engineers shall be classified as 8601(4), Forest Engineers.

Oil or gas geologists or scouts shall be classified as 8601(2), Oil or Gas Geologists or Scouts.

Fee-based testing operations, including but not limited to the testing of air, water, soil, metal, concrete and other building materials not resulting in recommendations, remediation options or design advice shall be classified as 4511, Analytical or Testing Laboratories.
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ENGRAVING, LASER CUTTING OR LASER WELDING  3131(2)

This classification applies to the engraving, laser cutting or laser welding of materials other than stone for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to waterjet cutting of materials other than stone for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to the manufacture of engraved instrument panels, including incidental metal working and electrical wiring.

Engraving, laser cutting, laser welding or waterjet cutting operations, when performed by the same employer in connection with its manufacturing, processing, store or dealer operations, shall be assigned to the applicable manufacturing, processing, store or dealer classification.

Photographic engraving, photomask manufacturing, rubber printing plate and stamp manufacturing, lithograph plate manufacturing and polymer plate manufacturing shall be classified as 4351, Photo Engraving.

The engraving or cutting of stone, including headstones and stone monuments, shall be classified as 1803, Stone Cutting and Fabrication.

ENVELOPE MFG.  4251

This classification applies to the manufacture of envelopes. This classification also applies to incidental printing in connection with envelope manufacturing operations.

Envelope manufacturing, when performed to produce packaging materials in connection with other manufacturing, processing, store or dealer operations, shall be assigned to the applicable manufacturing, processing, store or dealer classification for the other operations.

The conversion of paper to produce finished goods, including but not limited to notebook paper, paper towels, napkins, cups, plates, diapers, medical gowns, paper tubes, air filter elements and coffee filters shall be classified as 4279(1), Paper Goods Mfg.

EQUIPMENT OR MACHINERY RENTAL YARDS – not dealers in new or used equipment – all employees – including counterpersons  8028

This classification applies to employers engaged in the rental, delivery and set up of equipment and machinery, including but not limited to portable air compressors, augers, jacks, chain saws, compactors, wheel barrows, electric drills, grinders, sanders, ladders, hammers, garden tools and equipment, paint compressors, plumbing tools, sandblasting equipment, portable generators, rototillers, chain saws, portable concrete mixers, vibrators, tractors, backhoes, temporary fences, scaffolds, shoring, concrete or cement distributing towers, hod hoists, construction elevators, loaders and trenchers.

This classification also applies to the rental and installation of temporary signs, including but not limited to real estate and construction site signs.

The erection of scaffolds, shoring, concrete or cement distributing towers, hod hoists, construction elevators shall be separately classified as 9529(1), Scaffolds, Shoring, Concrete or Cement Distributing Towers, Hod Hoists or Construction Elevators.

The rental of mobile cranes and hoisting equipment with operators shall be classified as 7219(3), Mobile Crane and Hoisting Service Contractors.

EVENT MARKET, FESTIVAL OR TRADE SHOW OPERATION – all employees – N.O.C.  9095

This classification applies to employers that organize and operate events or rent spaces to vendors that sell products or provide information to customers. Such events include but are not limited to farmers’ markets, flea markets, street fairs, swap meets, art or antique festivals and trade shows (public or private). This classification also applies to the operation of events, including but not limited to fun runs, foot races, cycling events, marathons, triathlons and athletic charity events.
Employers that promote or market events but do not operate events shall be separately classified.

Traveling carnivals or circuses shall be classified as 9185, *Carnivals or Circuses*.

The rental, delivery and set up of temporary chain link fences or road traffic safety barricades when performed by separate concerns shall be classified as 8028, *Equipment or Machinery Rental Yards*.

The rental, service or repair of portable toilets when performed by separate concerns shall be classified as 9426, *Septic or Portable Toilet Services*.

Vendors, performers, entertainers, retail stores and the preparation and sale of food shall be separately classified.

**EXCAVATION – N.O.C. – including borrowing, filling or backfilling – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $31.00 per hour**

This classification applies to the excavation of land to prepare sites for the construction of buildings and structures, including but not limited to residential and commercial buildings, bridges, aerial line towers, driveways, parking lots and swimming pools. This classification includes incidental grading operations. This classification also applies to excavation for removal of contaminated soil.

Excavation in connection with street or road construction shall be classified as 5507, *Street or Road Construction – grading*.

Mass rock excavation, pile driving, shaft sinking, caisson or cofferdam work shall be separately classified.

Trenching operations conducted in connection with the construction of canals, irrigation systems, cross-country water pipelines, oil or gas pipelines or sewers shall be assigned to the applicable construction classification.

**EXCAVATION – N.O.C. – including borrowing, filling or backfilling – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour**

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $31.00 per hour shall be classified as 6218(1), *Excavation – N.O.C.*

This classification applies to the excavation of land to prepare sites for the construction of buildings and structures, including but not limited to residential and commercial buildings, bridges, aerial line towers, driveways, parking lots and swimming pools. This classification includes incidental grading operations. This classification also applies to excavation for removal of contaminated soil.

Excavation in connection with street or road construction shall be classified as 5507, *Street or Road Construction – grading*.

Mass rock excavation, pile driving, shaft sinking, caisson or cofferdam work shall be separately classified.

Trenching operations conducted in connection with the construction of canals, irrigation systems, cross-country water pipelines, oil or gas pipelines or sewers shall be assigned to the applicable construction classification.

**EXCAVATION – rock – no tunneling**

This classification applies to rock excavation in connection with construction projects.
Crushing operations shall be separately classified.

Tunneling shall be classified as 6251, Tunneling.

Rock quarrying operations shall be classified as 1624(1), Quarries.

EXHIBITIONS

See Event Market, Festival or Trade Show Operation.

EXPLOSIVE MFG. – N.O.C. 4771(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of explosives, including but not limited to fuses, detonators, flares, blasting agents, pyrotechnics, munitions and ammonium nitrate when no other classification more accurately describes the operations. This classification includes the packaging of blasting agents, propellants or explosives into shells or casings. This classification also applies to the identification and removal of ordnance at military installations.

The manufacturing, mixing or blending of gasses, including but not limited to oxygen, acetylene, arsine and carbonic acid gas, dry ice and liquefied hydrogen and nitrogen shall be classified as 4635, Oxygen or Hydrogen Mfg.

The manufacture of solid propellant rocket fuel shall be classified as 4771(2), Rocket Propellant Mfg.

EXPRESS COMPANIES – including terminal employees and mechanics 7219(2)

This classification applies to the same-day and overnight delivery of freight for other concerns on a contract basis, including hauling freight between shipping points such as ports, airports and railroad stations.

When employees furnish the vehicles utilized in these operations, the determination of reportable remuneration shall be made in accordance with Section V, Rule 4, Drivers’ and Their Helpers’ Payroll.

The transport of the United States mail under contract to the United States Postal Service shall be classified as 7232, Mail Delivery Service Companies.

The contract delivery of parcels shall be classified as 7198(1), Parcel Delivery and Messenger Service Companies, if (1) less than 10% of the individual parcels and packages delivered weigh in excess of one hundred pounds, and (2) less than 10% of all deliveries have a total combined weight of all items delivered at any one stop exceeding two hundred pounds.

The contract hauling and disposal of waste shall be classified as 9403(1), Garbage or Refuse Collecting.

The transporting of household goods and furniture, office furniture and fixtures for separate concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 8293(2), Furniture Moving.

FARM MACHINERY DEALERS OR REPAIR FACILITIES – shop or outside – including demonstration 8116

This classification applies to dealers engaged in the sale or repair of new farm equipment, including but not limited to tractors, balers, combines and implements including plows, discs and cultivators. This classification also applies to independent farm machinery repair facilities that are not dealers. Repair operations can be performed at the shop or at customers’ locations on a job or warranty basis. This classification also includes operating farm machinery for demonstration purposes. This classification also includes the incidental sale of used machinery received as trade-in merchandise.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System
#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

Dealers whose sales of used machinery exceed 25% of gross receipts shall be classified as 8267, *Machinery and Equipment Dealers – secondhand.*

The sale of non-agricultural machinery shall be classified as 8107, *Machinery Dealers.*

Departments for the display and sale of machines and parts that are physically separated from the repair shop and do not engage in machine demonstration shall be separately classified as 8017(7), *Stores – hardware.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FARM MACHINERY OPERATION – by contractors – including yard employees</strong></td>
<td>0050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to employers that provide mechanized farming operations for separate concerns on a fee basis. Such operations include but are not limited to soil preparation, harvesting, pruning, baling, threshing and the application of insecticides, fertilizers, herbicides and seeds using farm equipment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The aerial application of insecticides, fertilizers, herbicides and seeds onto farmlands shall be classified as 7409, <em>Aircraft Operation – agricultural – dusting, spraying and seeding – members of the flying crew,</em> and 7410, <em>Aircraft Operation – agricultural – dusting, spraying or seeding – not members of the flying crew.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract grading of farm land shall be classified as 6218(3)/6220(3), <em>Land Leveling – grading farm lands.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **FARMS** | Refer to Section IV, *Special Industry Classification Procedures*, Rule 4, *Farms.* |
| **BUSH BERRY CROPS** | 0079(2) |
| This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the cultivation and harvesting, including field packing, of bush berries, such as raspberries, olallieberries (blackberries), blueberries and boysenberries. |
| The washing, sorting, sizing, grading, packing, precooling or otherwise preparing fresh fruit for shipment (not field packing) shall be separately classified as 2107, *Fruit – fresh fruit packing and handling.* |
| The cultivation and harvesting, including field packing, of strawberries shall be classified as 0079(1), *Strawberry Crops.* |

| **COTTON FARMS** | 0044 |
| This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the cultivation and harvesting of cotton. |
| Cotton gin operations including cotton compressing shall be separately classified as 0401, *Cotton Gin Operation.* |
| The purchase and sale of cotton including cotton compressing shall be classified as 0400(1), *Cotton Merchants.* |
| The contract storage of baled cotton, including cotton compressing, shall be classified as 0400(2), *Warehouses – cotton.* |

| **DAIRY FARMS** | 0036 |
| This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the raising of cows for the production of milk or cream and the raising of replacement dairy heifers. This classification also includes acreage devoted to the raising of goats for milk, cream or meat production. |
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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This classification includes growing feed, hay or grain crops when more than 50% of such crops are used by the employer. Cultivation and harvesting of crops that are primarily sold to others shall be assigned to the appropriate Farms Industry Group classification.

Milk pasteurization, processing or bottling; dairy products manufacturing; and route drivers who deliver bottled milk to customers and perform no other duties on the farm premises shall be separately classified as 2063, Creameries and Dairy Products Mfg.

The raising of beef cattle shall be classified as 0038(1), Stock Farms.

The raising of calves for others shall be classified as 0034(2), Sheep Raising and Hog Farms.

FIELD CROPS 0171

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the cultivation and harvesting of hay; alfalfa; all the cereal grains, including but not limited to wheat, barley, rice, feed corn and oats; all sorghums; flax; safflower and maize.

Mechanized harvesting operations performed on a fee basis shall be classified as 0050, Farm Machinery Operation.

The cultivation and harvesting, including field packing of sweet (edible) corn, shall be classified as 0172, Truck Farms.

The cultivation and harvesting of grass sod for use in landscaping shall be classified as 0005, Nurseries.

LIVESTOCK FEED YARDS – including the milling or blending of feed for use in operations 0038(2)

This classification applies to the feeding or fattening of livestock, including but not limited to cattle, sheep and hogs, on a fee basis prior to slaughter by separate concerns. This classification includes the transport of animals to and from the feed yard location.

This classification includes growing feed, hay or grain crops when more than 50% of such crops are used by the employer. Cultivation and harvesting of crops that are primarily sold to others shall be assigned to the appropriate Farms Industry Group classification.

Breeding and raising of livestock shall be separately classified.

Livestock butchering operations, including feed yard operations by the same employer, shall be classified as 2081(1), Butchering.

The fee-based care and feeding of livestock that are en route to slaughterhouses or to market shall be classified as 2081(2), Stockyards.

ORCHARDS – citrus and deciduous fruits 0016

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the cultivation and harvesting, including field packing, of citrus and deciduous fruit crops, including but not limited to oranges, lemons, limes, tangerines, kumquats, grapefruit, plums, peaches, cherries and nectarines. This classification also includes the cultivation and harvesting of avocados, figs (other than Kadota figs) and olives.

This classification also includes the cultivation and harvesting of citrus and deciduous fruit crops using trellis systems or dwarf trees.

The washing, sorting, sizing, grading, packing, precooling or otherwise preparing of deciduous fruit, olives and avocados for shipment (not field packing) shall be separately classified as 2107, Fruit – fresh fruit packing and handling.

The washing, sorting, sizing, grading, packing, precooling or otherwise preparing of citrus fruit for shipment (not field packing) shall be separately classified as 2108, Fruit – citrus fruit packing and handling.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

Contract mechanized harvesting operations shall be classified as 0050, *Farm Machinery Operation*.

Contract harvesting operations involving hand labor only shall be classified as 0016.

**ORCHARDS – nut crops**

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the cultivation and harvesting of nut tree crops, including but not limited to almonds, walnuts and pistachios.

Hulling, shelling or processing of nuts shall be separately classified as 0096, *Nut Hulling, Shelling or Processing*.

Contract mechanized harvesting operations shall be classified as 0050, *Farm Machinery Operation*.

The cultivation and harvesting of peanuts shall be classified as 0041, *Potato Crops*.

**POTATO CROPS**

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the cultivation and harvesting, including field packing, of all types of potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams. This classification also applies to the cultivation and harvesting of peanuts, horseradish, taro root and sugar beets.

The washing, sorting, sizing, grading, packing, precooking or otherwise preparing of potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, horseradish, taro root and sugar beets for shipment (not field packing) shall be separately classified as 8209, *Vegetables*.

**POULTRY RAISING, EGG PRODUCTION AND HATCHERIES**

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the raising of poultry, including but not limited to chickens, turkeys, quail, geese and squabs. This classification includes the slaughtering of animals and the candling, washing, sorting, grading and packaging of eggs when conducted by the employer.

This classification also applies to aquatic farming of fish, oysters, abalone, shrimp and prawns.

This classification also applies to the breeding and raising of rabbits, birds, tropical fish and reptiles.

The candling, washing, sorting, grading and packaging of eggs performed on a fee basis or by employers not engaged in egg production shall be classified as 8018, *Stores – wholesale*.

**SHEEP RAISING AND HOG FARMS**

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the raising of sheep and hogs. This classification includes the slaughtering of animals when performed by the employer.

This classification also applies to the raising of calves for sale to others, miniature horses (not to exceed 38 inches in height), llamas and alpacas.

This classification includes growing feed, hay or grain crops when more than 50% of such crops are used by the employer. Cultivation and harvesting of crops that are primarily sold to others shall be assigned to the appropriate Farms Industry Group classification.

The feeding and fattening of sheep and hogs prior to slaughter performed on a fee basis at feed yards shall be classified as 0038(2), *Livestock Feed Yards*.

The raising of beef cattle and horses shall be classified as 0038(1), *Stock Farms*. The raising of replacement dairy heifers shall be classified as 0036, *Dairy Farms*.

Butchering operations shall be classified as 2081(1), *Butchering*. 
### STOCK FARMS – beef cattle and horses

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the raising of beef cattle and horses.

This classification includes growing feed, hay or grain crops when more than 50% of such crops are used by the employer. Cultivation and harvesting of crops that are primarily sold to others shall be assigned to the appropriate Farms Industry Group classification.

The raising of calves for sale to others shall be classified as 0034(2), Sheep Raising and Hog Farms.

The raising of replacement dairy heifers shall be classified as 0036, Dairy Farms.

The raising and training of horses with no horse breeding or birthing operations shall be classified as 7207(1), Stables – all employees, 8631, Racing Stables – all other employees, or 7207(5), Racing Stables – harness racing.

The raising of miniature horses (not to exceed 38 inches in height) shall be classified as 0034(2), Sheep Raising and Hog Farms.

Butchering operations shall be classified as 2081(1), Butchering.

### STRAWBERRY CROPS

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the cultivation and harvesting, including field packing, of strawberries.

The precooling of field packed strawberries shall be separately classified as 8291(1), Warehouses – cold storage.

The cultivation and harvesting, including field packing, of bush berries shall be classified as 0079(2), Bush Berry Crops.

### TRUCK FARMS

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the cultivation and harvesting, including field packing, of garden vegetables, including but not limited to tomatoes, lettuce, carrots, onions, peas and sweet corn. This classification also applies to the cultivation and harvesting of melons, dry peas, dry beans, soybeans, mushrooms, bean sprouts and flower and vegetable seeds.

This classification also applies to the cultivation of garden vegetables using hydroponic farming methods and the raising of earthworms and snails.

The washing, sorting, sizing, grading, packing, precooling or otherwise preparing of vegetables for shipment (not field packing) shall be separately classified as 8209, Vegetables.

The growing of vegetable plants for sale to others shall be classified as 0005, Nurseries.

### VINEYARDS

This classification applies to all acreage devoted to the cultivation and harvesting, including field packing, of all grapes (table, wine or raisin), kiwifruit, jojoba, hops and Kadota figs and also includes the field drying of grapes to produce raisins.

The washing, sorting, sizing, grading, packing, precooling or otherwise preparing of fresh grapes for shipment (not field packing) shall be separately classified as 2107, Fruit – fresh fruit packing and handling.

The drying of grapes within buildings or sheds (not field drying) shall be separately classified as 2102, Fruit or Vegetable Evaporation or Dehydrating.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2142(1)</td>
<td>Wineries. The production of wine shall be separately classified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014(2)</td>
<td>FEED MFG. – preparing or compounding feeds for livestock and poultry: This classification applies to the manufacture of feed for livestock and poultry, including the drying and grinding of nut hulls and bone to produce feed supplements and the production of hay pellets and cubes. Hay, grain or feed dealers that perform feed and grain mixing operations with no milling or grinding operations shall be classified as 8215(1), Hay, Grain or Feed Dealers. The milling of grain or rice shall be classified as 2014(1), Grain or Rice Milling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2211(3)</td>
<td>FELTING MFG.: This classification applies to the manufacture of wool or synthetic felt. The manufacture of natural and synthetic batting, wadding and waste for use as pillow stuffing, furniture upholstery, quilt lining and clothing insulation shall be classified as 2211(1), Cotton Batting, Wadding or Waste Mfg. The preparation of raw wool by combing or scouring shall be classified as 2211(4), Wool Combing or Scouring. The manufacture of asphalt saturated building or roofing paper or felt shall be classified as 4283, Building or Roofing Paper or Felt Asphalt Saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6400</td>
<td>FENCE CONSTRUCTION – metal or wood: This classification applies to the construction of metal or wood fences, including but not limited to chain link, corral-type and wrought iron fences. This classification applies to the installation of fences constructed from synthetic materials. This classification also applies to the construction of street or road guardrails when performed by specialty contractors not engaged in street or road construction. The construction of street or road fences and guardrails by employers engaged in street or road construction shall be classified as 5506, Street or Road Construction – paving or repaving, surfacing or resurfacing or scraping. The installation of automatic gate openers shall be separately classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work. The construction of stone, brick or concrete block fences or walls shall be classified as 5027/5028, Masonry. The rental, delivery and set up of temporary chain-link fences shall be classified as 8028, Equipment or Machinery Rental Yards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4239(2)</td>
<td>FIBER PRODUCTS MFG. – wood: This classification applies to the manufacture of wood fiber products, including but not limited to insulation, grass seed mats, nonwoven mats, soil amendments, industrial absorbent, packing for fruit and bedding material for animals. This classification also applies to the manufacture of excelsior mats for evaporative cooling systems. The manufacture of paper or cardboard stock shall be classified as 4239(1), Paper or Cardboard Stock Mfg. The manufacture of corrugated fiber board containers or boxes shall be classified as 4244, Corrugated Fiber Board Container Mfg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

The conversion or processing of paper stock to manufacture finished goods, including but not limited to notebook paper, paper towels, napkins, cups, plates, diapers, medical gowns, paper tubes, air filter elements and coffee filters shall be classified as 4279(1), Paper Goods Mfg.

Logging or lumbering shall be separately classified as 2702(1), Logging.

FIELD CROPS
See Farms.

FIRE FIGHTERS – not volunteers
See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

FIRE FIGHTERS – volunteers
See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

FISH OR SEAFOOD PRODUCTS MFG. – including packaging
See Food Packaging and Processing.

FITNESS INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS OR STUDIOS – all employees – including receptionists

This classification applies to fitness instruction programs or fitness studios that provide scheduled fitness or training classes, including but not limited to martial arts, gymnastics, dance and yoga. This classification is limited to fitness instruction where facility space and exercise equipment is not available for use by clients on an at-will basis during the majority of operating hours. This classification also applies to fitness-based classes or training sessions, including but not limited to personal training and specialized coaching by employers not engaged in any facility operations, such as independent golf and tennis instructors.

Health clubs or gyms operating facilities that provide space and exercise equipment, including but not limited to cardiovascular equipment, weight machines and free weights available for at-will use by clients for the majority of operating hours, including scheduled classes and fitness training programs provided in connection therewith, shall be classified as 9053(2), Health Clubs or Gyms.

The operation of athletic teams or athletic facilities shall be classified as 9182, Athletic Teams or Athletic Facilities – all employees other than players, umpires, referees and game officials.

Swimming pools or swimming clubs shall be classified as 9053(3), Swimming Pools or Swimming Clubs.

Tennis or racquetball clubs shall be classified as 9053(5), Clubs – racquet sports.

Country clubs and golf courses shall be classified as 9060, Clubs – country or golf.

Non-profit community health and wellness clubs shall be classified as 9067(1), Clubs – community health and wellness.

Water-based athletic or fitness instructional programs at locations other than swimming pools, including but not limited to surfing, scuba, kayaking, paddle boarding and kite surfing lessons and tours on lakes, bays, rivers or oceans shall be classified as 9180(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – operation and maintenance of amusement devices.

FLOOR COVERING – installation

This classification applies to the installation of linoleum, vinyl, cork, asphalt or rubber tile, or laminate (not hardwood) flooring within buildings, as well as the laying of carpets or rugs, including baseboard molding installation in connection therewith.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

The installation of unfinished or prefinished hardwood floors, including finishing and baseboard molding installation in connection therewith, shall be classified as 5436, *Hardwood Floor Laying*.

The installation of tile, including but not limited to ceramic, stone, porcelain and glass tile shall be separately classified as 5348, *Tile, Stone, Mosaic or Terrazzo Work*.

Stores engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of floor coverings, including but not limited to carpet and rugs; vinyl, linoleum, asphalt and rubber sheets, planks and tile; prefinished hardwood and bamboo strips and planks; and laminate and cork planks and tiles shall be separately classified as 8042, *Stores – floor covering*.

Residential carpet cleaning performed as a specialty operation and not incidental to general cleaning shall be classified as 2584, *Carpet, Rug or Upholstery Cleaning*.

Commercial carpet cleaning incidental to general cleaning services shall be classified as 9008, *Janitorial Services*.

#### FLOOR INSTALLATION – elevated 5102(3)

This classification applies to the installation of elevated floors, including but not limited to data center floors, and the installation of access steps, ramps and railings in connection therewith.

#### FLORISTS – cultivating or gardening 0035

This classification applies to employers that cultivate or garden flowers, potted flower plants, ferns and similar potted plants that are sold for indoor decorative purposes. This classification also applies to the cultivation of herbs, edible flowers and marijuana. This classification includes the cultivation of plants described herein using hydroponic methods.

Employers engaged in the sale of cut flowers, potted flower plants, ferns and similar potted plants for indoor decorative purposes shall be classified as 8001, *Stores – florists*.

Employers engaged in the propagation and cultivation of nursery stock, bedding plants, bulbs and trees that are sold for outdoor planting or decorative purposes shall be classified as 0005, *Nurseries*.

#### FLOWER OR FLOWER ARRANGEMENT MFG. – artificial 2501(6)

This classification applies to the manufacture of artificial flowers from fabric and to the assembly of artificial flower arrangements using various materials.

The manufacture of plastic components shall be separately classified.

The production and arranging of dried flowers shall be classified as 8001, *Stores – florists*.

#### FOOD PACKAGING AND PROCESSING

#### BAKERIES AND CRACKER MFG. 2003

This classification applies to the manufacture of baked goods, including but not limited to bread, bagels, cakes, pastries, pies, cookies, crackers and tortillas by commercial and retail bakeries. This classification also applies to the manufacture of doughnuts (baked or fried); vegetable and corn chips; and filled pasta, including but not limited to ravioli and tortellini.

The manufacture of unfilled pasta, including but not limited to spaghetti, penne, rigatoni, rotini, linguini, and egg or rice noodles, shall be classified as 2002, *Macaroni Mfg*.

The manufacture of baked goods by restaurants to be used or sold at restaurant locations operated by the employer shall be classified as 9079(1), *Restaurants or Taverns*. 

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**California Workers' Compensation Uniform Statistical Reporting Plan—1995**

**Effective January 1, 2018**

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Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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Doughnut shops that prepare and serve doughnuts and beverages for consumption on the premises shall be classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

Retail store operations shall be separately classified.

**BOTTLING – beverages – no spirituous liquors, wine or beer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2163</td>
<td>This classification applies to the bottling or packaging of beverages, including but not limited to soft drinks, sports drinks, coffee, tea and water. This classification includes the blending of purchased fruit concentrates with water and flavorings to produce fruit drinks. This classification also includes the manufacture of containers, including but not limited to cans, bottles and paperboard boxes when performed in support of the employer’s bottling or packaging operations. The production and bottling or canning of fruit or vegetable juice or concentrate shall be classified as 2116, Fruit or Vegetable Juice or Concentrate Mfg. The production and bottling of wine shall be classified as 2142(1), Wineries. The production and bottling of distilled spirits shall be classified as 2142(2), Distilling. The production and bottling or canning of beer shall be classified as 2121, Breweries. The production and bottling or canning of milk shall be classified as 2063, Creameries and Dairy Products Mfg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BREWERIES – including bottling or canning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2121</td>
<td>This classification applies to the production and bottling or canning of beer, including but not limited to ale, lager, porter, stout and malt liquor. This classification includes product storage facilities and distribution stations and the manufacture of containers, including but not limited to cans and bottles in support of the employer’s production operations. This classification also includes the production and bottling or canning of sake and the sale of by-products, including but not limited to wet or dry feed grains and brewer’s yeast. This classification includes employees who provide tours of the brewery. The production of beer by restaurants or taverns shall be classified as 2121 in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule. The production of wine shall be classified as 2142(1), Wineries. The production of distilled spirits shall be classified as 2142(2), Distilling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BUTTER SUBSTITUTES MFG.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4717</td>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of butter substitutes, including but not limited to margarine, shortening and lard. The manufacture of butter shall be classified as 2063, Creameries and Dairy Products Mfg.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**COTTONSEED OIL MFG. OR REFINING – during both active and dormant seasons – including installation or repair of equipment; yard employees; seed or fuel haulers**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>4683(2)</td>
<td>This classification applies to the extraction and refining of cottonseed oil. The extraction and refining of oil from vegetables, seeds (other than cottonseed) and nuts, including but not limited to olives, peanuts, safflower seed, coconut meat and soy beans shall be classified as 4683(1), Vegetable Oil Mfg. or Refining.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CREAMERIES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS MFG.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2063</td>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture or processing of dairy products, including but not limited to milk, evaporated milk, powdered milk, cheese, ice cream, yogurt, whipped cream and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

- **butter and incidental packaging in containers, including but not limited to bottles, metal and paper cans, boxes and plastic containers.**

- **The manufacture of butter substitutes shall be classified as 4717, Butter Substitutes Mfg.**

- **Can manufacturing shall be separately classified.**

### DISTILLING – N.O.C. 2142(2)

This classification applies to the production of distilled spirits, including but not limited to vodka, rum, whiskey, brandy, tequila and liqueurs.

This classification includes employees who provide tours of the distillery.

The production of wine shall be classified as 2142(1), Wineries.

The production of beer or sake shall be classified as 2121, Breweries.

Blending and bottling purchased distilled spirits shall be classified as 8041, Stores – wine or spirits – wholesale.

Bottle manufacturing shall be separately classified.

### FISH OR SEAFOOD PRODUCTS MFG. – including packaging 2113

This classification applies to the processing and packaging of fish and seafood, including but not limited to tuna, salmon, cod, halibut, herring, white fish, mackerel, eel, shrimp, abalone, crab, scallops, caviar and oysters. Processing operations include but are not limited to steaming, smoking, curing, blending, mixing, breading, cooking and canning. This classification also applies to the manufacture of fish and seafood products, including but not limited to fish sticks, fish cakes, crab cakes, breaded fish fillets and imitation crab meat.

Employers engaged in the purchase, cutting, trimming, deboning and resale of fish shall be classified as 8021, Stores – meat, fish or poultry – wholesale, or 8031, Stores – meat, fish or poultry – retail.

Can manufacturing and the rendering of fish oil shall be separately classified.

### FOOD PRODUCTS MFG. OR PROCESSING – N.O.C. 6504

This classification applies to the manufacture of food products that are not described by another Food Packaging and Processing Industry Group classification, including but not limited to candy, chocolate, cocoa, condiments and sauces, seasoning, barbecue sauce, breakfast cereals, energy and nutrition bars, food extracts, flavored cooking oil (not oil extraction or refining), food coloring, glucose, milk powder, peanut butter, frozen pizza, unbaked dough and pies, salad dressing, potato, fruit and pasta salads, bean cakes, bouillon cubes, burritos and enchiladas, pudding, edible cake decoration, food grade starch, syrup, tofu, yeast, chewing gum and fish food. This classification also includes but is not limited to coconut shredding; coffee bean cleaning, roasting and grinding; bean sorting; tea blending and packaging; flour mixing, sifting and packaging; baking powder mixing; spice milling; cake mix (dry ingredients) blending; flavored cooking oil processing; gelatin mixing, blending and grinding; honey processing; and egg dehydrating or freezing. This classification includes incidental packaging in containers, including but not limited to bottles, metal and paper cans, boxes and plastic containers.

Nut processing, including but not limited to hulling, shelling, cleaning, drying, sorting, roasting, flavoring, grinding and packaging shall be classified as 0096, Nut Hulling, Shelling or Processing.

The production or packaging of vitamins and dietary supplements shall be classified as 4831, Vitamin or Dietary Supplement Mfg.
### FRUIT – citrus fruit packing and handling – including storage 2108

This classification applies to the washing, hand or machine sorting, sizing, grading, packing, precooling and storage of citrus fruit, including but not limited to oranges, lemons, limes, tangerines, kumquats and grapefruit. This classification also applies to employers that resort, resize, regrade and repack previously packed citrus fruit.

The processing of “ready-to-eat” fruits and vegetables that are packaged as “ready-to-eat” or “pre-washed” and sold for immediate consumption without need for further peeling, trimming, washing or cooking shall be classified as 2123, Fruit or Vegetable Processing – fresh – ready-to-eat.

Precooling or cold storage of produce that is exclusively field packed or received prepacked from separate concerns shall be classified as 8291(1), Warehouses – cold storage.

The packing and handling of fresh deciduous fruit shall be separately classified as 2107, Fruit – fresh fruit packing and handling.

The packing and handling of dried fruit shall be separately classified as 2109, Fruit – dried fruit packing and handling.

The packing and handling of fresh vegetables and tomatoes shall be separately classified as 8209, Vegetables.

Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable Farms Industry Group classification.

### FRUIT – dried fruit packing and handling 2109

This classification applies to the washing, hand or machine sorting, sizing, grading, and packing and handling of dried fruit, including but not limited to prunes, apricots, apples, bananas, figs, tomatoes, raisins and peaches.

The drying or dehydrating of fruit shall be separately classified as 2102, Fruit or Vegetable Evaporation or Dehydrating.

The packing and handling of fresh citrus fruit shall be separately classified as 2108, Fruit – citrus fruit packing and handling.

The packing and handling of fresh deciduous fruit shall be separately classified as 2107, Fruit – fresh fruit packing and handling.

The packing and handling of fresh vegetables and tomatoes shall be separately classified as 8209, Vegetables.

### FRUIT – fresh fruit packing and handling – including storage – N.O.C. 2107

This classification applies to the washing, hand or machine sorting, sizing, grading, packing, precooling and storage of fresh deciduous fruit, including but not limited to apples, plums, pears, nectarines, melons, grapes, cherries, avocados and berries. This classification also applies to employers that resort, resize, regrade and repack previously handled and packed fresh deciduous fruit.

The processing of “ready-to-eat” fruits and vegetables that are packaged as “ready-to-eat” or “pre-washed” and sold for immediate consumption without need for further peeling, trimming, washing or cooking shall be classified as 2123, Fruit or Vegetable Processing – fresh – ready-to-eat.

Precooling or cold storage of produce that is exclusively field packed or received prepacked from separate concerns shall be classified as 8291(1), Warehouses – cold storage.
The packing and handling of dried fruit shall be separately classified as 2109, *Fruit – dried fruit packing and handling*.

The packing and handling of fresh citrus fruit shall be separately classified as 2108, *Fruit – citrus fruit packing and handling*.

The packing and handling of fresh vegetables and tomatoes shall be separately classified as 8209, *Vegetables*.

Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable *Farms* Industry Group classification.

**FRUIT OR VEGETABLE EVAPORATION OR DEHYDRATING**

This classification applies to the drying of fruit or vegetables to produce products, including but not limited to raisins, prunes, and dried figs, oranges, apricots, apples, onions, garlic, peppers and tomatoes.

Packing of dried fruits shall be separately classified as 2109, *Fruit – dried fruit packing and handling*.

Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable *Farms* Industry Group classification.

**FRUIT OR VEGETABLE JUICE OR CONCENTRATE MFG.**

This classification applies to the manufacture of fruit or vegetable juice or juice concentrate from fresh fruit or vegetables and incidental packaging in containers, including but not limited to bottles, metal and paper cans, and plastic containers.

Employers that only blend purchased fruit concentrates with water and flavorings to produce fruit drinks shall be classified as 2163, *Bottling*.

Can manufacturing shall be separately classified.

**FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PICKLING**

This classification applies to the curing, pickling and canning of vegetables and fruits, including but not limited to cucumbers, onions, garlic, cabbage, chilies, peppers, beets and apples.

The washing, sorting, grading, curing and canning of olives shall be classified as 2111(2), *Olive Handling*.

The preserving and canning of fruit and vegetables shall be classified as 2111(1), *Fruit or Vegetable Preserving*.

Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable *Farms* Industry Group classification.

**FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PRESERVING – including canning**

This classification applies to the preserving and canning of fruit and vegetables, including but not limited to oranges, apples, peaches, cherries, blackberries, strawberries, plums, prunes, figs, tomatoes and beans. This classification also applies to the production of jams, jellies, applesauce, tomato sauce and tomato paste.

The processing of "ready-to-eat" fruits and vegetables that are packaged as "ready-to-eat" or "pre-washed" and sold for immediate consumption without need for further peeling, trimming, washing or cooking shall be classified as 2123, *Fruit or Vegetable Processing – fresh – ready-to-eat*.

The processing and canning of olives shall be classified as 2111(2), *Olive Handling*. 
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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The curing, pickling and canning of vegetables and fruits shall be classified as 2111(3), *Fruit or Vegetable Pickling*.

Frozen fruit or vegetable processing shall be classified as 2117, *Fruit or Vegetable Processing – frozen*.

Fruit or vegetable juice or concentrate manufacturing shall be classified as 2116, *Fruit or Vegetable Juice or Concentrate Mfg.*

Can manufacturing shall be separately classified.

Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable *Farms* Industry Group classification.

**FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PROCESSING – fresh – ready-to-eat 2123**

This classification applies to the processing of "ready-to-eat" fruits and vegetables that are packaged and sold for immediate consumption without the need for further peeling, trimming, washing or cooking. Produce is considered "ready-to-eat" when:

1. The produce is pre-washed to remove soil and other contaminants;
2. The produce is in a form that can be consumed without further peeling or trimming;
3. The produce is in a package that serves to protect the food from contamination during transportation and storage; and
4. The package label declares the produce as ready-to-eat with statements such as "ready-to-eat" or "pre-washed".

This classification does not apply to the preparation or packing of produce that is sold from the open self-service bins or trays at grocery stores.

The packing and handling of fresh citrus fruit shall be classified as 2108, *Fruit – citrus fruit packing and handling*.

The packing and handling of fresh deciduous fruit shall be classified as 2107, *Fruit – fresh fruit packing and handling*.

The packing and handling of fresh vegetables and tomatoes shall be classified as 8209, *Vegetables*.

Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable *Farms* Industry Group classification.

**FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PROCESSING – frozen 2117**

This classification applies to the freezing and processing, including but not limited to steaming, Blanching, cooking, cutting, slicing and packaging of fresh frozen produce, including but not limited to broccoli, cauliflower, zucchini, squash, carrots, bell peppers, potatoes, peas, lima beans, peaches, apricots and berries.

The preserving and canning of fruit and vegetables shall be separately classified as 2111(1), *Fruit or Vegetable Preserving*.

The drying of fruit or vegetables shall be separately classified as 2102, *Fruit or Vegetable Evaporation or Dehydrating*.

Can manufacturing shall be separately classified.

Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable *Farms* Industry Group classification.
### GRAIN OR RICE MILLING 2014(1)

This classification applies to the milling and incidental packaging of grain, including but not limited to wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, millet, alfalfa and rice.

The mixing and blending of flour, grain, sugar and other ingredients to produce products, including but not limited to pancake mixes, muffin mixes, pizza and pasta flours, pastry and cake flours, and breakfast cereals, shall be classified as 6504, *Food Products Mfg. or Processing*.

The manufacture of feed for livestock and poultry shall be classified as 2014(2), *Feed Mfg*.

The bulk storage of grain without milling shall be classified as 8304, *Grain Elevators or Storage Warehouses*.

The storage of sacked grain without milling shall be classified as 8215(2), *Warehouses – grain or bean*.

Growing or harvesting shall be assigned to the applicable *Farms* Industry Group classification.

### MACARONI MFG. 2002

This classification applies to the manufacture and packaging of unfilled pasta products, including but not limited to macaroni, spaghetti, penne, rigatoni, rotini, linguini and egg or rice noodles.

The manufacture of filled pasta, including but not limited to ravioli and tortellini, shall be classified as 2003, *Bakeries and Cracker Mfg*.

### MEAT PRODUCTS MFG. 2095

This classification applies to the manufacture of meat products, including but not limited to sausage; bacon; hot dogs; hamburger patties; ground meat; bologna; jerky and cured, smoked, dried or canned meats. This classification also applies to the manufacture of pet food from meat products.

Employers engaged in the cutting of sides or quarters of beef to produce steaks, roasts, chops and other meat portions, including ground meat in connection therewith, for sale to others shall be classified as 8021, *Stores – meat, fish or poultry – wholesale*, or 8031, *Stores – meat, fish or poultry – retail*.

Can manufacturing shall be separately classified.

### NUT HULLING, SHELLING OR PROCESSING 0096

This classification applies to the hulling, shelling, cleaning, drying, sorting and packaging of nuts, including but not limited to peanuts, almonds, walnuts, pecans, pistachios and cashews. This classification also applies to nut processing, including but not limited to roasting, smoking, salting and flavoring, and grinding nuts to produce meal or pastes for baking.

Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable *Farms* Industry Group classification.

### OLIVE HANDLING – sorting, curing and canning 2111(2)

This classification applies to the processing, including but not limited to washing, sorting, grading, pitting, stuffing, curing and canning or bottling of olives.

The preserving and canning of fruit and vegetables shall be classified as 2111(1), *Fruit or Vegetable Preserving*.

The curing, pickling and canning of vegetables and fruits shall be classified as 2111(3), *Fruit or Vegetable Pickling*.
## Part 3 – Standard Classification System
### Section VII – Standard Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEGETABLE OIL MFG. OR REFINING – N.O.C.</strong></td>
<td>This classification applies to the extraction and refining of oil from vegetables, seeds (not cottonseed) and nuts, including but not limited to olives, peanuts, safflower seed, coconut meat and soybeans. This classification also applies to processing and refining waste cooking oil to produce fuel oil, including biodiesel. The extraction and refining of cottonseed oil shall be classified as 4683(2), Cottonseed Oil Mfg. or Refining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUGAR MFG. OR REFINING – beet or cane – including beet dumps</strong></td>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture or refining of sugar, including granulated, powdered, raw, brown and liquid sugar and molasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEGETABLES – fresh vegetable and tomato packing and handling – including storage</strong></td>
<td>This classification applies to the washing, sorting, sizing, grading, packing, pre-cooling and storage of fresh vegetables, including but not limited to lettuce, cabbage, celery, potatoes, broccoli, onions, yams, radishes, asparagus, sweet corn, mushrooms and tomatoes. This classification also applies to employers that resort, resize, regrade and repack previously packed fresh vegetables and tomatoes. Precooling or cold storage of produce that is exclusively field packed or received prepackaged from separate concerns shall be classified as 8291(1), Warehouses – cold storage. The packing and handling of fresh citrus fruit shall be separately classified as 2108, Fruit – citrus fruit packing and handling. The packing and handling of fresh deciduous fruit shall be separately classified as 2107, Fruit – fresh fruit packing and handling. The processing of “ready-to-eat” fruits and vegetables that are packaged as “ready-to-eat” or “pre-washed” and sold for immediate consumption without need for further peeling, trimming, washing or cooking shall be classified as 2123, Fruit or Vegetable Processing – fresh – ready-to-eat. The processing and canning of olives shall be classified as 2111(2), Olive Handling. Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable Farms Industry Group classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VINEGAR MFG.</strong></td>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of various types of vinegar, including but not limited to white, cider and red wine vinegar. The production of wine shall be classified as 2142(1), Wineries. The production of distilled spirits shall be classified as 2142(2), Distilling. Bottle manufacturing shall be separately classified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The extraction and refining of olive oil shall be classified as 4683(1), *Vegetable Oil Mfg. or Refining.* Can manufacturing shall be separately classified. Growing or harvesting of olives shall be classified as 0016, *Orchards – citrus and deciduous fruits.*
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VITAMIN OR DIETARY SUPPLEMENT MFG. – compounding, blending or packaging only – not manufacturing ingredients

This classification applies to the production or packaging of vitamins and dietary supplements involving mixing, blending, forming and packaging purchased dietary ingredients, including but not limited to vitamins, minerals, herbs or other botanicals, enzymes and amino acids. Vitamins or dietary supplements may be produced in various forms, including but not limited to tablet, caplet, capsule, powder or liquid form. Vitamins and dietary supplements have only incidental caloric value and are not a substitute for food. This classification includes the manufacture of containers that are used in the employer’s production operations.

This classification also applies to the growing, harvesting and processing of algae to produce algae-based dietary supplements.

The manufacture or processing of food products shall be classified as 6504, Food Products Mfg. or Processing, unless the operations are more specifically described by another Food Packaging and Processing Industry Group classification.

The production (compounding, blending or packaging) of drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations and devices that are intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease shall be classified as 4611, Drug, Medicine or Pharmaceutical Preparations Mfg.

The production or packaging of products intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness or altering appearance shall be classified as 4623, Cosmetic, Personal Care or Perfumery Products Mfg.

WINERIES – all operations

This classification applies to the production of wine and champagne.

This classification includes employees who provide tours of the winery operations.

Retail stores, wine tasting rooms and restaurant or tavern operations shall be separately classified in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

The production of distilled spirits shall be classified as 2142(2), Distilling.

The manufacture of vinegar shall be classified as 2142(3), Vinegar Mfg.

Employers engaged in the blending and bottling of purchased wines shall be classified as 8041, Stores – wine or spirits.

Bottle manufacturing shall be separately classified.

Growing or harvesting, including field packing of crops, shall be assigned to the applicable Farms Industry Group classification.

FOOD PRODUCTS MFG. OR PROCESSING – N.O.C.

See Food Packaging and Processing.

FOREST ENGINEERS – including Outside Salespersons and Clerical Office Employees

This classification includes timber cruising.

FORGING WORKS – drop or machine – including trimming or grinding, heat treating and die making operations

This classification applies to the heating and shaping of metal using compressive forces. This classification includes incidental processing operations, including but not limited to trimming and
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

grinding to remove excess metal and heat treating. This classification also includes the manu-
ufacture of dies that are used in the employer’s operations.

The machining of forged parts to produce finished parts or products, including but not limited to
connectors, fittings, valves, couplings, connecting rods, cylinders, engine mounts, pliers, hammers,
sledges, wrenches and sockets shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of hand-forged iron or steel products shall be classified as 3110(3),
Blacksmithing.

The casting of iron shall be classified as 3081, Foundries – iron.

The casting of steel shall be classified as 3082, Foundries – steel castings.

The casting of nonferrous metal shall be classified as 3085, Foundries – nonferrous.

FOUNDATION PREPARATION WORK – including foundation drilling – all operations to com-
pletion of substructure

This classification applies to the preparation of construction sites for subsequent foundation con-
struction, including but not limited to the drilling of foundation holes, construction of poured in
place foundation piers, installation of shoring systems and incidental concrete work, masonry or
pile driving, and all other operations to completion of the substructure. This classification also
applies to the repair or strengthening of existing foundations.

This classification also applies to caisson and cofferdam work.

Building site excavation shall be separately classified as 6218(1)/6220(1), Excavation – N.O.C.

FOUNDRIES – investment casting – ferrous or nonferrous – all operations – including pattern
and mold mfg.

This classification applies to the manufacture of metal castings, either ferrous or nonferrous, by
the lost wax or investment process.

Foundry operations are General Exclusions; therefore, unless specifically included in the phra-
seology of a classification, foundry operations shall be separately classified. See Part 3, Section
III, Rule 6, General Exclusions.

The manufacture of metal castings, either ferrous or nonferrous, by die casting shall be classi-
fied as 1925, Die Casting Mfg.

The manufacture of iron castings by methods other than die casting or the lost wax or invest-
ment process shall be classified as 3081, Foundries – iron.

The manufacture of steel castings by methods other than die casting or the lost wax or investment
process shall be classified as 3082, Foundries – steel castings.

The manufacture of castings from nonferrous metals, including but not limited to aluminum,
brass, zinc or bronze by methods other than die casting or the lost wax or investment process
shall be classified as 3085, Foundries – nonferrous.

FOUNDRIES – iron – N.O.C.

This classification applies to foundries that produce iron castings, including incidental processing
operations such as the removal of gates, risers, burrs and flash.

This classification includes the manufacture of foundry sand cores that are used in the em-
ployer’s foundry operations.
The machining and assembly of castings to produce finished parts or products, including but not limited to water meter covers, pump housings, fire grates, weights, bolt anchors and gas burners shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of patterns for use in foundry operations shall be separately classified as 2790, Pattern or Model Mfg.

The casting of nonferrous metal shall be separately classified as 3085, Foundries – nonferrous, in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

The casting of steel shall be separately classified as 3082, Foundries – steel castings, in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

Die casting shall be classified as 1925, Die Casting Mfg.

The manufacture of metal castings, either ferrous or nonferrous, by the lost wax or investment process shall be classified as 3339, Foundries – investment casting.

FOUNDRIES – nonferrous – N.O.C. 3085

This classification applies to foundries that produce nonferrous castings from metals, including but not limited to aluminum, brass, zinc, bronze and precious metals. This classification includes incidental processing operations such as the removal of gates, risers, burrs and flash.

This classification includes the manufacture of foundry sand cores that are used in the employer’s foundry operations.

The machining and assembly of castings to produce finished parts or components, including but not limited to skateboard trucks, propellers, fittings, pump housings, billets, pulleys and valves shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of patterns for use in foundry operations shall be separately classified as 2790, Pattern or Model Mfg.

The casting of steel shall be separately classified as 3082, Foundries – steel castings, in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

The casting of iron shall be separately classified as 3081, Foundries – iron, in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

Smelting, sintering, refining or alloying metals shall be classified as 1438, Smelting, Sintering, Refining or Alloying.

FOUNDRIES – steel castings 3082

This classification applies to foundries that produce steel castings, including incidental processing operations such as the removal of gates, risers, burrs and flash.

This classification includes the manufacture of foundry sand cores that are used in the employer’s foundry operations.

The machining and assembly of castings to produce finished parts or products, including but not limited to suspension components, impellers, hinges, golf club heads, valves and rods shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of patterns for use in foundry operations shall be separately classified as 2790, Pattern or Model Mfg.

The casting of nonferrous metal shall be separately classified as 3085, Foundries – nonferrous, in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.
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The casting of iron shall be separately classified as 3081, Foundries – iron, in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

Die casting shall be classified as 1925, Die Casting Mfg.

The manufacture of metal castings, either ferrous or nonferrous, by the lost wax or investment process shall be classified as 3339, Foundries – investment casting.

FREIGHT FORWARDERS OR CONSOLIDATORS – N.O.C. 7360(2)

This classification applies to the consolidation or deconsolidation of freight at a terminal location in preparation for shipping by truck, air, rail or ship for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification includes the incidental pickup of freight for consolidation and forwarding purposes.

Unloading, consolidating and loading services performed for other concerns on a fee basis at customers’ shipping or receiving terminals shall be classified as 7360(1), Freight Handlers.

The hauling of freight for other concerns on a fee basis and all incidental freight handling activities shall be separately classified.

The storage of freight for other concerns on a fee basis shall be separately classified.

FREIGHT HANDLERS – packing or handling merchandise at shipping or receiving terminals – N.O.C. 7360(1)

This classification applies to unloading, consolidating and loading services for other concerns on a fee basis at customers’ shipping or receiving terminals. This classification also applies to baggage handlers who load and unload aircraft for other concerns on a fee basis.

The consolidation or deconsolidation of freight at a terminal location by freight forwarders in preparation for shipping by truck, air, rail or ship for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 7360(2), Freight Forwarders or Consolidators.

The hauling of freight for other concerns on a fee basis and all incidental freight handling activities shall be separately classified.

The storage of freight for other concerns on a fee basis shall be separately classified.

FRUIT – citrus fruit packing and handling – including storage
See Food Packaging and Processing.

FRUIT – dried fruit packing and handling
See Food Packaging and Processing.

FRUIT – fresh fruit packing and handling – including storage – N.O.C.
See Food Packaging and Processing.

FRUIT OR VEGETABLE EVAPORATION OR DEHYDRATING
See Food Packaging and Processing.

FRUIT OR VEGETABLE JUICE OR CONCENTRATE MFG.
See Food Packaging and Processing.

FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PICKLING
See Food Packaging and Processing.
FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PRESERVING – including canning
   See Food Packaging and Processing.

FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PROCESSING – fresh – ready-to-eat
   See Food Packaging and Processing.

FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PROCESSING – frozen
   See Food Packaging and Processing.

FUEL AND MATERIAL DEALERS – N.O.C. – including counterpersons 8232(3)
   This classification applies to dealers of solid combustible fuel materials, including but not limited to coal, charcoal, firewood, bark, sawdust and wood chips. This classification also applies to dealers of soil amendments, including but not limited to compost and green waste materials, including incidental composting.

   The manufacturing or blending of bark, sawdust, compost, wood chips and other soil amendments that include manure or other animal by-products shall be classified as 4665, Rendering or Fertilizer Mfg.

   The wholesale distribution of gasoline, oil, propane or other types of petroleum products shall be classified as 8350, Gasoline or Oil Dealers.

   The manufacture of wood chips for sale to co-generation plants shall be classified as 2710(2), Log Chipping.

   Commercial lumberyards shall be classified as 8232(1), Lumberyards.

   The sale of building materials, including secondhand building materials, shall be classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS – all employees – including receptionists 9620
   This classification applies to funeral directors engaged in activities, including but not limited to scheduling funerals, assisting customers with the selection of caskets, arranging for the internment of bodies, embalming and preparing bodies for funeral services and transporting deceased persons and funeral attendees in connection with funeral directing services.

   Cemetery operations shall be classified as 9220(1), Cemetery Operation.

   Crematorium operations shall be classified 9220(2), Crematory Operation.

   Transporting deceased persons and funeral attendees not performed in connection with funeral directing by the same employer shall be classified as 7382, Bus, Shuttle Van or Limousine Operations.

   Providing motorcycle escorts to funeral homes on a contract basis shall be classified as 7365, Taxicab Operations.

FURNACE OR HEATER MFG. 3175
   This classification applies to the manufacture of industrial ovens or kilns, or commercial or household furnaces. This classification also applies to the manufacture of metal fireplaces, gas or propane space heaters, paint booth heaters, industrial clothes dryers and crematory equipment.

   The installation, service or repair of industrial ovens or kilns shall be classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.
The installation, service and repair of heaters and furnaces within commercial and residential buildings shall be classified as 5183(3)/5187(3), *Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment*, provided the same employer does not engage in the installation of ductwork at the same job or location. The installation and repair of heating and air conditioning equipment where ductwork installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5538(2)/5542(2), *Heating and Air Conditioning Ductwork*.

The manufacture of portable electric space heaters shall be classified as 3570, *Electric Appliance Mfg*.

The manufacture of wood burning stoves, or gas or electric commercial or household stoves or ovens used in cooking or baking food shall be classified as 3169(1), *Stove or Oven Mfg*.

The manufacture of commercial and household water heaters if 50% or more of the metal used is lighter than #9 gauge shall be classified as 3169(2), *Water Heater Mfg*. If more than 50% of the metal used is #9 gauge or heavier, the manufacture of commercial and household water heaters shall be classified as 3620(1), *Boiler Mfg*.

The manufacture of swimming pool and spa water heaters shall be classified as 3501(2), *Machinery Mfg. – swimming pool and spa*.

The manufacture of commercial food processing equipment or machinery shall be classified as 3560(1), *Machinery Mfg. – commercial food processing equipment*.

The manufacture of autoclaves shall be separately classified.

Foundry operations shall be separately classified.

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**FURNITURE ASSEMBLING – wood – including finishing**

This classification applies to the assembly of wood furniture, including but not limited to tables, chairs, desks, bookcases, bed frames, entertainment cabinets, game tables, credenzas and church pews exclusively from parts manufactured by other concerns. This classification also applies to the assembly of bamboo, caning, wicker or reed products and woven wood products.

This classification also applies to the assembly of wood brooms and brushes.

Upholstery operations shall be separately classified as 9522(2), *Upholstering – furniture*.

The manufacture of wood furniture involving the manufacture and subsequent assembly of wood parts shall be classified as 2883, *Furniture Mfg. – wood*.

The manufacture of unassembled wood furniture parts shall be classified as 2842, *Wood Products Mfg*.

The manufacture of metal furniture shall be classified as 3076(1), *Furniture Mfg. – metal*. The manufacture of combination metal and wood furniture shall be classified based on the predominant material used.

The manufacture of plastic furniture shall be separately classified.

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**FURNITURE MFG. – metal**

This classification applies to the manufacture of metal furniture, including but not limited to tables, chairs, desks, bed frames, bookcases and storage, filing or medicine cabinets. This classification also applies to the manufacture of metal bicycles, coffins and caskets, garment racks, display racks and vending machines.

Furniture upholstery operations shall be separately classified as 9522(2), *Upholstering – furniture*.
The upholstery of coffins and caskets shall be separately classified as 9522(4), Upholstering – coffin or casket.

The manufacture of wood furniture involving the manufacture and subsequent assembly of wood parts shall be classified as 2883, Furniture Mfg. – wood.

The assembly of wood furniture exclusively from parts manufactured by other concerns shall be classified as 2881(1), Furniture Assembling.

The manufacture of combination metal and wood furniture shall be classified based on the predominant material used.

The manufacture of metal wheelchairs shall be classified as 3076(6), Wheelchair Mfg.

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**FURNITURE MFG. – wood – including assembling or finishing** 2883

This classification applies to the manufacture of freestanding wood furniture, including but not limited to tables, chairs, desks, bookcases, bed frames, entertainment cabinets, game tables, credenzas, church pews and furniture frames. This classification also applies to incidental veneer operations.

Upholstery operations shall be separately classified as 9522(2), Upholstering – furniture.

The manufacture of cabinets and fixtures that are designed to be affixed to building walls or floors shall be classified as 2812, Cabinet Mfg.

The assembly of wood furniture exclusively from parts manufactured by other concerns shall be classified as 2881(1), Furniture Assembling.

The manufacture of metal furniture shall be classified as 3076(1), Furniture Mfg. – metal. The manufacture of combination metal and wood furniture shall be classified based on the predominant material used.

The manufacture of plastic furniture shall be separately classified.

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**FURNITURE MOVING – including packing or handling** 8293(2)

This classification applies to transporting, preparing or packing of furniture or household goods for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to transporting, preparing or packing of office furniture for other concerns on a fee basis.

The storage of new furniture for furniture manufacturers or stores shall be classified as 8292, Warehouses – general merchandise.

The storage of furniture or household goods for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 8293(1), Warehouses – furniture.

The storage of portable storage units, regardless of their contents, shall be classified as 8292, Warehouses – general merchandise.

The transporting of furniture under contract for furniture manufacturers or stores shall be classified as 7219(1), Trucking Firms.

The disassembly and reinstallation of modular furniture, partitions and workstations in connection with moving office furniture shall be separately classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.
GALVANIZING – hot dip

This classification applies to hot dip galvanizing, which is the process of coating iron or steel with a layer of zinc by immersing the metal in a bath of molten zinc, for other concerns on a fee basis.

Galvanizing operations, when performed by the same employer in connection with its manufacturing, repair or service operations, shall be assigned to the applicable manufacturing, repair or service classification.

Electrogalvanizing shall be classified as 3372(1), Electroplating, Electrogalvanizing or Anodizing.

GARBAGE OR REFUSE COLLECTING

This classification applies to the collection of household and commercial waste and the curbside collection of recyclables, including but not limited to beverage containers for transport to transfer stations, material recovery facilities or disposal sites. This classification includes debris box, trash bin and roll-off container rental services. Such services include the delivery and pick up of debris boxes, bins and containers and the disposal of waste.

This classification includes the collection of hazardous materials for transport to disposal or processing sites.

The operation of landfill disposal sites, transfer stations and material recovery facilities shall be separately classified as 9424, Garbage or Refuse Landfill, Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility Operations.

GARBAGE OR REFUSE LANDFILL, TRANSFER STATION AND MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY OPERATIONS – all employees

This classification shall include gate attendants and cashiers who receive payments from customers.

The collection of household and commercial waste and the curbside collection of recyclables, including but not limited to beverage containers for transport to transfer stations, material recovery facilities or disposal sites shall be separately classified as 9403(1), Garbage or Refuse Collecting.

GAS MAINS OR CONNECTIONS CONSTRUCTION – including tunneling at street crossings – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $31.00 per hour

This classification applies to the construction of gas mains and laterals from the main line to the property line, and includes incidental trenching, shoring and tunneling at street crossings. This classification also applies to the installation of gas lines within property lines when the gas pipe exceeds 6” in diameter.

The installation of gas lines within property lines using pipe that does not exceed 6” in diameter shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

The construction of cross-country pipelines between natural gas producing fields and points of connection with local distributing systems shall be separately classified as 6233, Oil or Gas Pipeline Construction.

All tunneling other than at street crossings shall be separately classified.
**GAS MAINS OR CONNECTIONS CONSTRUCTION**—including tunneling at street crossings—employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $31.00 per hour shall be classified as 6315(2), *Gas Mains or Connections Construction*.

This classification applies to the construction of gas mains and laterals from the main line to the property line, and includes incidental trenching, shoring and tunneling at street crossings. This classification also applies to the installation of gas lines within property lines when the gas pipe exceeds 6” in diameter.

The installation of gas lines within property lines using pipe that does not exceed 6” in diameter shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), *Plumbing*.

The construction of cross-country pipelines between natural gas producing fields and points of connection with local distributing systems shall be separately classified as 6233, *Oil or Gas Pipeline Construction*.

All tunneling other than at street crossings shall be separately classified.

**GAS WORKS**—all operations—including construction or extension of lines

This classification applies to the operations of publicly or privately operated natural gas utility companies. The operations include but are not limited to the operation and maintenance of gas processing and storage plants; construction or repair of gas lines and valves; installation, repair and replacement of flow regulation and metering devices; and the sale and delivery of containerized propane or liquefied petroleum gas.

Meter readers shall be separately classified as 8742, *Salespersons – Outside*, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, *Standard Exceptions*.

The sale and delivery of containerized propane or liquefied petroleum gas by separate concerns shall be classified as 8350, *Gasoline or Oil Dealers*.

The operation of gas pipelines on a fee basis shall be classified as 7515, *Oil or Gas Pipeline Operation*.

The construction of gas pipelines between natural gas producing fields and points of connection with local distributing systems by separate concerns shall be classified as 6233, *Oil or Gas Pipeline Construction*.

The construction of gas mains along streets or roads by separate concerns shall be classified as 6315(2)/6316(2), *Gas Mains or Connections Construction*.

**GASKET MFG.**

This classification applies to the manufacture of gaskets or o-rings from materials, including but not limited to metal, rubber, plastic, cork, paper or composite materials. This classification includes the laminating of gasket materials.

The manufacture of stamped metal washers from metal sheet stock shall be classified as 3400, *Metal Goods Mfg*.

The manufacture of various metal hardware items, including but not limited to builders’ hardware; electrical outlet and switch boxes; hinges; locks; pipe or cable hangers; brackets, latches, and casters; door, window and cabinet hardware; and drawer slides hardware shall be classified as 3146(1), *Hardware Mfg*. 
GASOLINE OR OIL DEALERS – wholesale – including mixing or blending
   See Petroleum Industry.

GASOLINE RECOVERY
   See Petroleum Industry.

GASOLINE STATIONS – retail – all employees – including cashiers
   See Automotive Industry.

GATE OR CORRAL MFG. – tube or pipe stock 3401(2)
   This classification applies to the manufacture of metal gates, corrals, stanchions and fence sections if more than 50% of the metal used is tube or pipe stock.

   The manufacture of metal products not more specifically described by another classification shall be classified as 3401(1), Tube or Pipe Products Mfg., if more than 50% of the metal used is tube or pipe stock.

   The fabrication of structural iron or steel components used in the framing of buildings, whether or not tubular stock is utilized, shall be classified as 3030, Iron or Steel Works – structural.

   The fabrication of non-structural architectural or ornamental iron or steel components, whether or not tubular stock is utilized, shall be classified as 3040, Iron or Steel Works – non-structural.

GLASS MERCHANTS – including bending, grinding, beveling or silvering plate glass – including counterpersons 4130
   This classification applies to glass dealers or shops that sell glass stock or insulated glass units to other concerns. This classification also applies to related fabrication, including but not limited to the cutting, beveling, tempering, laminating and polishing of glass as required by customer orders. This classification includes the incidental engraving of fabricated glass. This classification also applies to the manufacture of mirrored glass by silvering. This classification includes the shop repair of glass items, including but not limited to windows, mirrors and table tops.

   Glass cutting operations that are incidental to door or window manufacturing operations by the same employer shall be classified as 3060(1), Door or Window Mfg. – metal or plastic.

   The manufacture of blown glass or hand-assembled glass products shall be classified as 4111(1), Glassware Mfg. – no automatic or semi-automatic machines.

   The manufacture of glass products by use of automatic or semi-automatic machines shall be classified as 4114, Glassware Mfg. – N.O.C.

   The manufacture of stained glass windows, leaded glass windows, art glass panels, glass mosaics and lampshades shall be classified as 4111(3), Cathedral or Art Glass Products Mfg.

   The installation of tub and shower enclosures, mirrors, mirrored wardrobe doors and window screens shall be separately classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

   The repair or replacement of automobile or truck glass shall be separately classified as 8389, Automobile or Truck Repair Facilities.

   The installation of glass panes or insulated glass units at customers’ locations shall be separately classified as 5467/5470, Glaziers.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

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<td>GLASSWARE MFG. – N.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLAZIERS – away from shop – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $31.00 per hour</td>
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</table>

This classification applies to the manufacture of hand-blown or hand-assembled glass products, including but not limited to figurines, jewelry boxes, picture frames, aquariums, tile, laboratory beakers and test tubes.

The manufacture of glass products using automatic or semi-automatic machines shall be classified as 4114, Glassware Mfg. – N.O.C.

The manufacture of stained glass windows, leaded glass windows, art glass panels, glass mosaics and lampshades shall be classified as 4111(3), Cathedral or Art Glass Products Mfg.

The manufacture of glass lamps or tubes, including but not limited to incandescent lamps, fluorescent tubes, electronic tubes and arc lamps shall be classified as 4111(2), Incandescent Lamp and Fluorescent Tube Mfg.

The manufacture of optical goods from optical grade glass, plastic or metal, including but not limited to light filters, prisms and reflectors shall be classified as 4150(1), Optical Goods Mfg.

The manufacture of optical lenses shall be classified as 4150(2), Lens Mfg.

Sand or gravel digging, clay digging, or quarrying shall be separately classified.

This classification applies to the manufacture of glass products, including but not limited to bottles, jars, blocks, bricks, tile, glass fiber, automobile windshields and sheet, rod and tube stock by use of automatic or semi-automatic machines.

The manufacture of hand-blown or hand-assembled glass products, including but not limited to figurines, jewelry boxes, picture frames, aquariums, tile, laboratory beakers and test tubes, shall be classified as 4111(1), Glassware Mfg. – no automatic or semi-automatic machines.

The manufacture of stained glass windows, leaded glass windows, art glass panels, glass mosaics and lampshades shall be classified as 4111(3), Cathedral or Art Glass Products Mfg.

The manufacture of glass lamps or tubes, including but not limited to incandescent lamps, fluorescent tubes, electronic tubes and arc lamps shall be classified as 4111(2), Incandescent Lamp and Fluorescent Tube Mfg.

The manufacture of optical goods from optical grade glass, plastic or metal, including but not limited to light filters, prisms and reflectors shall be classified as 4150(1), Optical Goods Mfg.

The manufacture of optical lenses shall be classified as 4150(2), Lens Mfg.

Sand or gravel digging, clay digging, or quarrying shall be separately classified.

This classification applies to the installation of glass panes or insulated glass units within framework in connection with residential or commercial buildings. This classification includes the incidental installation of framework and glass cutting at the job site.

The installation of doors, door frames and pre-glazed windows within residential or commercial buildings shall be classified as 5107, Door, Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation, provided such operations are not performed in connection with structures framed by the employer at the same job or location. If the employer is engaged in wood or light gauge steel framing, the installation of doors, door frames and pre-glazed windows at such job or location shall be classified as 5403/5432, Carpentry, or 5632/5633, Steel Framing.
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The installation of tub and shower enclosures, mirrors, mirrored wardrobe doors and window screens shall be separately classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

The repair or replacement of automobile or truck glass shall be separately classified as 8389, Automobile or Truck Repair Facilities.

The application of window film and glass tinting shall be classified as 9507(1), Sign Painting or Lettering.

The shop cutting of glass shall be classified as 4130, Glass Merchants.

GLAZIERS – away from shop – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee's regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $31.00 per hour shall be classified as 5467, Glaziers.

This classification applies to the installation of glass panes or insulated glass units within framework in connection with residential or commercial buildings. This classification includes the incidental installation of framework and glass cutting at the job site.

The installation of doors, door frames and pre-glazed windows within residential or commercial buildings shall be classified as 5107, Door, Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation, provided such operations are not performed in connection with structures framed by the employer at the same job or location. If the employer is engaged in wood or light gauge steel framing, the installation of doors, door frames and pre-glazed windows at such job or location shall be classified as 5403/5432, Carpentry, or 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

The installation of tub and shower enclosures, mirrors, mirrored wardrobe doors and window screens shall be separately classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

The repair or replacement of automobile or truck glass shall be separately classified as 8389, Automobile or Truck Repair Facilities.

The application of window film and glass tinting shall be classified as 9507(1), Sign Painting or Lettering.

The shop cutting of glass shall be classified as 4130, Glass Merchants.

GOLF CLUB OR FISHING ROD MFG., REPAIR OR ASSEMBLY

This classification applies to the manufacture, repair or assembly of golf clubs or fishing rods. This classification also applies to the manufacture, repair or assembly of ski poles, archery bows, cross bows and arrows.

This classification does not apply to the fitting or adjustment of golf clubs or fishing rods incidental to the retail sale of these items.

GRADING LAND – N.O.C. – including borrowing, filling or backfilling – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $31.00 per hour

Mass rock excavation, grading or excavation in connection with street or road construction, pile driving, shaft sinking, caisson or cofferdam work shall be separately classified.

This classification includes trenching operations conducted by specialty contractors except in connection with the construction of canals, irrigation systems, cross-country water pipelines, oil or gas pipeline construction or sewer construction. Such operations shall be assigned to the corresponding construction classification.
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GRADING LAND – N.O.C. – including borrowing, filling or backfilling – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour 6220(2)

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $31.00 per hour shall be classified as 6218(2), Grading Land.

Mass rock excavation, grading or excavation in connection with street or road construction, pile driving, shaft sinking, caisson or cofferdam work shall be separately classified.

This classification includes trenching operations conducted by specialty contractors except in connection with the construction of canals, irrigation systems, cross-country water pipelines, oil or gas pipeline construction or sewer construction. Such operations shall be assigned to the corresponding construction classification.

GRAIN ELEVATORS OR STORAGE WAREHOUSES – no cleaning, sacking or packaging 8304

This classification applies to the bulk storage of grain, including but not limited to wheat, rice or barley, as well as dried beans, in warehouses, grain elevators or silos. This classification applies to companies that hold title to the grain or beans, as well as those that store grain or beans on a contract basis. This classification also applies to rice drying operations.

The sale of animal feed products, including but not limited to hay, straw, alfalfa, oats, rice, corn or mixed feeds to wholesalers, retailers or agricultural or commercial customers, shall be classified as 8215(1), Hay, Grain or Feed Dealers.

The storage of sacked or packaged grains or beans, including cleaning, sacking or packaging operations performed in connection with storage, shall be classified as 8215(2), Warehouses – grain or bean.

GRAIN OR RICE MILLING

See Food Packaging and Processing.

GRAPHIC DESIGN – all operations

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

HARDWARE MFG. – N.O.C. 3146(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of various metal hardware items, including but not limited to builders’ hardware; electrical outlet and switch boxes; hinges; locks; pipe or cable hangers; brackets, latches, and casters; door, window and cabinet hardware; and drawer slides. The manufacture of computer hardware is not contemplated by this classification.

The manufacture of machine metal parts, including hardware items to customer specification shall be classified as 3632, Machine Shops.

The manufacture of hand forged hardware items shall be classified as 3110(3), Blacksmithing.

The manufacture of nails, tacks, rivets, staples, pins and sewing needles shall be classified as 3152(1), Nail, Tack or Rivet Mfg.

The manufacture of nuts, bolts, screws and similar threaded fasteners shall be classified as 3152(2), Nut, Bolt or Screw Mfg.
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The manufacture of screw machine products, including but not limited to fittings, spacers, pins and bushings using fully automatic screw machines for some or all of the machining operations shall be classified as 3152(3), Screw Machine Products Mfg.

HARDWOOD FLOOR LAYING – including finishing 5436

This classification applies to the installation of unfinished or prefinished hardwood flooring and the refinishing of hardwood floors. This classification also includes incidental installation of baseboard molding.

The installation of laminate floor covering (not hardwood flooring) shall be classified as 9521(2), Floor Covering – installation.

HAT MFG. 2501(2)

This classification applies to the manufacture of hats and caps made of materials, including but not limited to cloth, leather, straw and fiber. This classification also applies to the manufacture and assembly of safety helmets.

The manufacture of plastic components used in the manufacture of hats, caps or helmets shall be separately classified.

HAY, GRAIN OR FEED DEALERS 8215(1)

This classification applies to the sale of animal feed products, including but not limited to hay, straw, alfalfa, oats, rice, corn and mixed feeds to wholesalers, retailers or agricultural or commercial customers. This classification also applies to the incidental sale of farm or animal care supplies.

Stores engaged in the retail sale of feed, tack and farm supplies shall be classified as 8117, Stores – feed, tack and farm supplies.

The storing and cleaning of grains or beans that are sacked or otherwise packaged shall be classified as 8215(2), Warehouses – grain or bean.

The milling of grains shall be classified as 2014(1), Grain or Rice Milling.

The sorting and grading of beans or grains for use as seed stock shall be classified as 8102, Seed Merchants.

The manufacture of feed shall be classified as 2014(2), Feed Mfg.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY – including supervisors and receptionists – no care or supervision of residents 8851

Congregate living facilities for the elderly are facilities that, for a single monthly fee, provide a service package that typically includes a living unit, one to three meals a day, in-unit housekeeping and personal laundry service. This classification includes administrators with supervisory duties whose work is necessary, incidental or appurtenant to any of the operations of the business other than clerical office, and employees who provide tours of the facility, including but not limited to tours for marketing, admission or inspection purposes.

This classification shall not be assigned to operations that are licensed by the Department of Social Services.

Age restricted apartment or condominium complexes that do not provide the above services shall be classified as 9007, Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors.
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Employees at the same location who provide assisted care services to residents who do not require skilled nursing care but require assistance with daily living, including but not limited to assisting residents with dressing, eating, personal hygiene and taking medications shall be separately classified as 9070(1), Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, or 9070(3), Residential Care Facilities for Adults.

Employees at the same location who provide care to residents who require skilled nursing care shall be separately classified as 8829(1), Skilled Nursing Facilities, or 8829(2), Convalescent Nursing Facilities.

When the congregate living facility also has employees at the same location who are classified as 8829(1), Skilled Nursing Facilities, 8829(2), Convalescent Nursing Facilities, 9070(1), Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, and/or 9070(3), Residential Care Facilities for Adults, employees common to all operations, including but not limited to food services, laundry, maintenance, security and miscellaneous employees shall be assigned to the classification describing the level of care designated for the largest number of beds per the facility license.

CONVALESCENT NURSING FACILITIES – including supervisors and receptionists 8829(2)

Convalescent nursing facilities engage in the provision of skilled nursing care and supportive care to patients whose primary need is the availability of skilled nursing care on a short-term, rehabilitative basis. These facilities provide 24-hour inpatient care, including medical, nursing, dietary and pharmaceutical services.

This classification includes certified administrators, including but not limited to Nursing Home Administrators, Residential Care Facility for the Elderly Administrators, Adult Residential Facility Administrators and Qualified Intellectual Disabilities Professionals. This classification also includes employees who provide tours of the facility, including but not limited to tours for marketing, admission or inspection purposes.

Employees at the same location who provide assisted care services to residents who do not require skilled nursing but require assistance with daily living, including but not limited to assisting residents with dressing, eating, personal hygiene and taking medications shall be separately classified as 9070(1), Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, or 9070(3), Residential Care Facilities for Adults.

Employees at the same location who do not provide any assisted care services but provide congregate living services to residents who do not require care and supervision shall be separately classified as 8851, Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly.

When the convalescent nursing facility also has employees at the same location who are classified as 8851, Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly, 9070(1), Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, and/or 9070(3), Residential Care Facilities for Adults, employees common to all operations, including but not limited to food services, laundry, maintenance, security and miscellaneous employees shall be assigned to the classification describing the level of care designated for the largest number of beds per the facility license.

DENTISTS AND DENTAL SURGEONS – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees 8839

This classification also applies to orthodontists and periodontists.

This classification includes the manufacture or customization of dental products, including but not limited to crowns, dentures, inlays and bridges when such operations are primarily in support of the dental services provided.

The manufacture or customization of dental products primarily for other concerns shall be separately classified as 4692, Dental Laboratories.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

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<th>Classification</th>
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<td><strong>HOME CARE SERVICES – all employees</strong> 8827(1)</td>
<td>This classification applies to employers that provide in-home personal care services, including but not limited to assistance with meals, dressing, personal hygiene, housekeeping and companionship for customers who are in need of such services due to age, illness or disability. This classification includes the provision of home infusion therapy services when performed in connection with home care services. The provision of home infusion therapy services that are not performed in connection with home care services shall be classified as 8852, Home Infusion Therapists. Employers that provide registered nurses, licensed vocational nurses and certified nursing assistants to provide in-home nursing care services for patients shall be classified as 8827(2), Nursing Care – in private residences. Private residence cleaning services that are not performed in connection with home care services shall be classified as 9096, Residential Cleaning Services.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOME INFUSION THERAPISTS – all employees</strong> 8852</td>
<td>Classification 8852 shall not be used for division of payroll in connection with Classifications 8827(1), Home Care Services, or 8827(2), Nursing Care, unless the operation described by Classification 8852 constitutes a separate and distinct enterprise having no connection with the operations covered by Classifications 8827(1) or 8827(2). This classification applies to home health agencies whose outside operations are confined to the provision of infusion therapy. Outside operations may be performed at a patient's home, physician's office or hospital room. This classification includes pharmacy operations only when performed by the same employer who performs infusion therapy.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOSPITALS – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons</strong> 9043</td>
<td>The payroll for student nurses and interns shall be included at an average wage of at least $100 per week. This classification applies to facilities that are licensed by the California Department of Public Health as a General Acute Care Hospital, Acute Psychiatric Hospital or Special Hospital. Hospitals retain medical staff with the capability to provide 24-hour inpatient care. This classification includes skilled nursing facilities operated by the acute care hospital when both facilities operate under a single license as an acute care hospital. Skilled nursing facilities operated under a separate license shall be classified as 8829(1), Skilled Nursing Facilities. A medical clinic that operates at a location separate from the hospital shall be classified as 8834, Physicians’ Practices and Outpatient Clinics, provided the clinic does not provide 24-hour inpatient care. Hospitals operated by municipal, state or other public agencies shall be classified as 8830, Institutional Employees. Hospitals operated in connection with jails or prisons shall be classified as 7720, Police, Sheriffs, Marshals, Animal Control Officers, Fish and Wildlife Officers and Correctional Officers – including deputies – not volunteers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NURSING CARE – in private residences – all employees</strong> 8827(2)</td>
<td>This classification applies to home care agencies that provide registered nurses, licensed vocational nurses and certified nursing assistants to provide in-home nursing care services for patients. This classification includes the provision of additional nonmedical services, including</td>
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but not limited to assistance with meals, dressing, companionship, housekeeping and personal hygiene.

This classification includes the provision of home infusion therapy services when performed in connection with in-home nursing care services. The provision of home infusion therapy services that are not performed in connection with home care services shall be classified as 8852, Home Infusion Therapists.

Employers that provide in-home personal care services, including but not limited to assistance with meals, dressing, personal hygiene, housekeeping and companionship for customers who are in need of such services due to age, illness or disability shall be classified as 8827(1), Home Care Services.

Private residence cleaning services that are not performed in connection with in-home nursing care services shall be classified as 9096, Residential Cleaning Services.

PHYSICIANS’ PRACTICES AND OUTPATIENT CLINICS – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees

This classification applies to physicians’ practices and clinics that provide outpatient medical services that are less than 24 hours in duration to treat patients for illness, disease and disorders. Outpatient medical services also include but are not limited to surgery; medical weight loss treatment; physical therapy; acupuncture; chiropractic care; dialysis; x-ray laboratory services; and blood, body fluid and tissue collection and testing.

Physicians employed by facilities, including but not limited to hospitals, skilled nursing facilities and residential care facilities shall be assigned to the classification applicable to the facility.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES FOR ADULTS – including supervisors and receptionists – N.O.C.

Classification 9070(3) shall not be used for division of payroll in connection with Classifications 8804(1), Substance Use Disorder Recovery Homes, or 8804(2), Social Rehabilitation Facilities for Adults, unless the operation described by Classification 9070(3) constitutes a separate and distinct enterprise having no connection with the operations covered by Classifications 8804(1) or 8804(2).

Residential care facilities for adults provide assisted care and supervision to their residents. Such services include but are not limited to assisting residents with dressing, eating, personal hygiene and taking medications. This classification also applies to the provision of assisted care and supervision to residents with Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, mild cognitive impairment and similar disorders provided such residents do not receive or require skilled nursing care.

This classification includes certified administrators, including but not limited to Nursing Home Administrators, Residential Care Facility for the Elderly Administrators, Adult Residential Facility Administrators and Qualified Intellectual Disabilities Professionals. This classification also includes employees who provide tours of the facility, including but not limited to tours for marketing, admission or inspection purposes.

Employees at the same location who do not provide any assisted care services but provide congregate living services to residents who do not require care and supervision shall be separately classified as 8851, Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly.

Employees at the same location who provide assisted care services to residents who require skilled nursing care, which may include residents with Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, mild cognitive impairment and similar disorders, shall be separately classified as 8829(1), Skilled Nursing Facilities, or 8829(2), Convalescent Nursing Facilities.
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When the residential care facility also has employees at the same location who are classified as 8851, Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly, 8829(1), Skilled Nursing Facilities, and/or 8829(2), Convalescent Nursing Facilities, employees common to all operations, including but not limited to food services, laundry, maintenance, security and miscellaneous employees shall be assigned to the classification describing the level of care designated for the largest number of beds per the facility license.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN – N.O.C. 8823

This classification applies to the operation of residential facilities that provide nonmedical residential care and supervision for children who are neglected, delinquent or emotionally disturbed.

The operation of academic schools for educating children in subjects, including but not limited to reading, language arts, mathematics, science, arts, history and geography shall be separately classified.

The operation of residential facilities that provide care and supervision for children or adults who are developmentally disabled shall be classified as 9085, Residential Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled.

The operation of residential facilities that provide nonmedical care and supervision for adults (not developmentally disabled) shall be classified as 9070(3), Residential Care Facilities for Adults.

The operation of residential facilities that provide nonmedical care and supervision for the elderly (not developmentally disabled) shall be classified as 9070(1), Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED – including supervisors and receptionists 9085

This classification applies to the operation of residential facilities that provide care and supervision for children or adults who are developmentally disabled. The term developmental disability refers to a severe and chronic disability that is attributable to a mental or physical impairment that begins before an individual reaches adulthood.

This classification includes certified administrators, including but not limited to Nursing Home Administrators, Residential Care Facility for the Elderly Administrators, Adult Residential Facility Administrators and Qualified Intellectual Disabilities Professionals. This classification also includes employees who provide tours of the facility, including but not limited to tours for marketing, admission or inspection purposes.

This classification also applies to intermediate care facilities that may retain nursing staff to provide intermittent skilled nursing services (not continuous skilled nursing care) for developmentally disabled children or adults. Facilities that provide 24-hour continuous skilled nursing care for residents shall be classified as 8829(1), Skilled Nursing Facilities.

The operation of schools and independent living skills instructional programs that are administered through state-contracted regional centers shall be separately classified as 8868, Colleges or Schools.

The operation of residential facilities that provide nonmedical care and supervision for children (not developmentally disabled) shall be classified as 8823, Residential Care Facilities for Children.

The operation of residential facilities that provide assisted care and supervision for adults (not developmentally disabled) shall be classified as 9070(3), Residential Care Facilities for Adults.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

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The operation of residential facilities that provide assisted care and supervision for the elderly (not developmentally disabled) shall be classified as 9070(1), *Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly*.

#### RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY – including supervisors and receptionists – N.O.C.

Classification 9070(1) shall not be used for division of payroll in connection with Classifications 8804(1), *Substance Use Disorder Recovery Homes*, or 8804(2), *Social Rehabilitation Facilities for Adults*, unless the operation described by Classification 9070(1) constitutes a separate and distinct enterprise having no connection with the operations covered by Classifications 8804(1) or 8804(2).

Residential care facilities for the elderly provide assisted care and supervision to their residents. Such services include but are not limited to assisting residents with dressing, eating, personal hygiene and taking medications. This classification also applies to the provision of assisted care and supervision to residents with Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, mild cognitive impairment and similar disorders provided such residents do not receive or require skilled nursing care.

This classification includes certified administrators, including but not limited to Nursing Home Administrators, Residential Care Facility for the Elderly Administrators, Adult Residential Facility Administrators and Qualified Intellectual Disabilities Professionals. This classification also includes employees who provide tours of the facility, including but not limited to tours for marketing, admission or inspection purposes.

Employees at the same location who do not provide any assisted care services but provide congregate living services to residents who do not require care and supervision shall be separately classified as 8851, *Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly*.

Employees at the same location who provide assisted care services to residents who require skilled nursing care, which may include residents with Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, mild cognitive impairment and similar disorders who receive or require skilled nursing care, shall be separately classified as 8829(1), *Skilled Nursing Facilities*, or 8829(2), *Convalescent Nursing Facilities*.

When the residential care facility also has employees at the same location who are classified as 8851, *Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly*, 8829(1), *Skilled Nursing Facilities*, and/or 8829(2), *Convalescent Nursing Facilities*, employees common to all operations, including but not limited to food services, laundry, maintenance, security and miscellaneous employees shall be assigned to the classification describing the level of care designated for the largest number of beds per the facility license.

#### SHELTERED WORKSHOPS OR WORK ACTIVITY CENTERS – all employees – including supervisors, educational instructors, counselors, production managers and vocational evaluators

This classification applies to each location of those sheltered workshops or rehabilitation facilities certified as exempt from the minimum wage law by the United States Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, or the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. Sheltered workshops and work activity centers are facilities that employ clients with developmental or other disabilities. In addition to performing work related tasks, clients may also attend independent living skills classes and participate in recreational activities.

Supported employment programs that are not exempt from the minimum wage law by the United States Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, or the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement shall be separately classified.
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Retail store operations shall be separately classified using the applicable Stores Industry Group classification.

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<th>SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES – including supervisors and receptionists</th>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled nursing facilities engage in the provision of skilled nursing care and supportive care to patients whose primary need is the availability of skilled nursing care on an extended basis. These facilities provide 24-hour inpatient care, including medical, nursing, dietary and pharmaceutical services. This classification also applies to facilities providing skilled nursing care to residents with Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, mild cognitive impairment and similar disorders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>This classification includes certified administrators, including but not limited to Nursing Home Administrators, Residential Care Facility for the Elderly Administrators, Adult Residential Facility Administrators and Qualified Intellectual Disabilities Professionals. This classification also includes employees who provide tours of the facility, including but not limited to tours for marketing, admission or inspection purposes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>This classification also applies to facilities engaged in the provision of skilled nursing care for mentally ill individuals whose primary need is the availability of skilled nursing care on an extended basis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychiatric Health Facilities providing acute, short-term, inpatient treatment to mentally ill individuals shall be classified as 9043, Hospitals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employees at the same location who provide assisted care services to residents who do not require skilled nursing care but require assistance with daily living, including but not limited to assisting residents with dressing, eating, personal hygiene and taking medications shall be separately classified as 9070(1), Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, or 9070(3), Residential Care Facilities for Adults.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employees at the same location who do not provide any assisted care services but provide congregate living services to residents who do not require care and supervision shall be separately classified as 8851, Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>When the skilled nursing facility also has employees at the same location who are classified as 8851, Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly, 9070(1), Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, and/or 9070(3), Residential Care Facilities for Adults, employees common to all operations, including but not limited to food services, laundry, maintenance, security and miscellaneous employees shall be assigned to the classification describing the level of care designated for the largest number of beds per the facility license.</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL REHABILITATION FACILITIES FOR ADULTS – all employees</th>
<th>8804(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification 8804(2) shall not be used for division of payroll in connection with Classifications 9070(1), Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, 9070(3), Residential Care Facilities for Adults, 8823, Residential Care Facilities for Children, or 8851, Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly, unless the operation described by Classification 8804(2) constitutes a separate and distinct enterprise having no connection with the operations covered by Classifications 9070(1), 9070(3), 8823 or 8851.</td>
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<td>This classification shall apply to nonmedical residential care facilities, including but not limited to, psychiatric, pre-parole or probation halfway houses that provide services in a group setting to persons who are capable of meeting their life support needs independently, but who temporarily need assistance, guidance and counseling.</td>
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<th>SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER RECOVERY HOMES – all employees</th>
<th>8804(1)</th>
</tr>
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<td>This classification shall apply to nonmedical residential care facilities, including but not limited to, psychiatric, pre-parole or probation halfway houses that provide services in a group setting to persons who are capable of meeting their life support needs independently, but who temporarily need assistance, guidance and counseling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Facilites for the Elderly

Facilities for the Elderly, unless the operation described by Classification 8804(1) constitutes a separate and distinct enterprise having no connection with the operations covered by Classifications 9070(1), 9070(3), 8823 or 8851.

This classification shall apply to nonmedical residential care facilities providing services in a group setting to persons who are capable of meeting their life support needs independently, but who temporarily need assistance, guidance or counseling.

## HEALTH CLUBS OR GYMS — including restaurant employees, retail store employees and receptionists

This classification applies to health clubs or gyms operating facilities that provide space and exercise equipment, including but not limited to cardiovascular equipment, weight machines and free weights available for use by clients on an at-will basis for the majority of operating hours. This classification includes facilities and services provided in connection with health club or gym operations, including but not limited to swimming pools, tennis courts, child care and spa, massage and personal appearance services. This classification includes fitness class instruction when provided in connection with health club or gym operations. This classification also applies to facilities that provide climbing walls or trampolines available for use by clients on an at-will basis or for fitness programs or instruction.

The operation of fitness studios or fitness training programs primarily offering scheduled fitness classes where space and exercise equipment is not available for use by clients at-will during the majority of operating hours shall be classified as 8870, **Fitness Instruction Programs or Studios**.

The operation of spa or bath facilities that include saunas, steam baths, hydrotherapy baths or soaking tubs, including massage or personal appearance services that are not provided in connection with a health club or gym, shall be classified as 9054, **Spas or Baths**.

Hair cutting, massage services, nail salons and other personal appearance services that are not performed in connection with health clubs, gyms, spas or baths shall be classified as 9586, **Barber Shops, Hair Styling Salons and Personal Appearance Services**.

Public or private swimming pools shall be classified as 9053(3), **Swimming Pools or Swimming Clubs**.

Tennis or racquetball clubs shall be classified as 9053(5), **Clubs — racquet sports**.

Non-profit community health and wellness clubs shall be classified as 9067(1), **Clubs — community health and wellness**.

## HEAT TREATING — metal

This classification applies to heat treating or annealing of metal parts to produce suitable hardness, toughness, ductility or strength, and to brazing metal parts, on a fee basis. Heat treating or brazing operations performed in connection with the employer’s own manufacturing operations shall be assigned to the applicable manufacturing classification.

Welding and hardfacing (welding to build up a hard metal surface) operations performed on a fee basis shall be classified as 3365, **Welding or Cutting**.

## HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING DUCTWORK — installation or repair — including shop — including installation of furnaces or air conditioning equipment — employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $27.00 per hour — N.O.C.

This classification applies to the installation or repair of sheet metal or nonmetallic, rigid or flexible ductwork for heating and air conditioning systems.

This classification also applies to the installation or repair of heating and air conditioning equipment provided the same employer engages in the installation of ductwork at the same job or location. The installation and repair of heating and air conditioning equipment where no ductwork
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Installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5183(3)/5187(3), Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment.

This classification includes the shop fabrication of ductwork and duct fittings when the employer installs any portion of the fabricated items.

The installation of pipe and pipe fittings shall be separately classified.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING DUCTWORK – installation or repair – including shop – including installation of furnaces or air conditioning equipment – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $27.00 per hour – N.O.C.

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $27.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $27.00 per hour shall be classified as 5538(2), Heating and Air Conditioning Ductwork.

This classification applies to the installation or repair of sheet metal or nonmetallic, rigid or flexible ductwork for heating and air conditioning systems.

This classification also applies to the installation or repair of heating and air conditioning equipment provided the same employer engages in the installation of ductwork at the same job or location. The installation and repair of heating and air conditioning equipment where no ductwork installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5183(3)/5187(3), Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment.

This classification includes the shop fabrication of ductwork and duct fittings when the employer installs any portion of the fabricated items.

The installation of pipe and pipe fittings shall be separately classified.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT – installation, service and repair – shop and outside – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $26.00 per hour – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the installation, service and repair of warm air and hydronic heating and air conditioning equipment within commercial and residential buildings provided the same employer does not engage in the installation of ductwork at the same job or location. The installation and repair of heating and air conditioning equipment where ductwork installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5538(2)/5542(2), Heating and Air Conditioning Ductwork.

The installation, service and repair of commercial refrigeration equipment shall be classified as 5183(2)/5187(2), Refrigeration Equipment.

The installation of plate steel boilers shall be separately classified as 3726, Boiler Installation, Service or Repair.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT – installation, service and repair – shop and outside – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour – N.O.C.

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $26.00 per hour shall be classified as 5183(3), Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment.

This classification applies to the installation, service and repair of warm air and hydronic heating and air conditioning equipment within commercial and residential buildings provided the same employer does not engage in the installation of ductwork at the same job or location. The install-
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Installation and repair of heating and air conditioning equipment where ductwork installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5538(2)/5542(2), Heating and Air Conditioning Ductwork.

The installation, service and repair of commercial refrigeration equipment shall be classified as 5183(2)/5187(2), Refrigeration Equipment.

The installation of plate steel boilers shall be separately classified as 3726, Boiler Installation, Service or Repair.

HOME INFUSION THERAPISTS
See Health and Human Services.

HOMEMAKER SERVICES
See Health and Human Services.

HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATIONS
See Property Management/Operation.

HORSE SHOWS OR RODEOS – all employees other than stable employees and employees engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores

This classification applies to all employees of horse shows or rodeos other than stable employees and employees engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

Also refer to companion Classification 7207(3), Horse Shows or Rodeos – stable employees.

Horse dealers or auctions shall be classified as 8286, Livestock Dealers or Auction Yards.

The operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants and retail stores shall be separately classified.

HORSE SHOWS OR RODEOS – stable employees

This classification applies to the temporary board and care of horses in connection with horse shows or rodeos, including but not limited to feeding, watering, grooming and exercising horses, and the maintenance of stable grounds.

Also refer to companion Classification 9016(3), Horse Shows or Rodeos – all employees other than stable employees and employees engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

Boarding horses for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 7207(1), Stables.

The operation of riding clubs that provide board and care for members’ horses shall be classified as 7207(2), Clubs – riding.

The operation of stables in connection with pack train operations shall be classified as 7207(4), Pack Trains.

The operation of stables in connection with harness racing shall be classified as 7207(5), Racing Stables – harness racing.

Horse dealers or auctions shall be classified as 8286, Livestock Dealers or Auction Yards.
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HOSPITALS
See Health and Human Services.

HOSPITALS – veterinary – all employees – including receptionists 8831(1)
This classification applies to employers engaged in the medical treatment of domestic animals, agricultural livestock and wild animals and includes all employees who handle or feed animals, dispense prescriptions or are otherwise exposed to any of the operative hazards of the business. This classification also applies to veterinary care provided at customers' locations, and the operation of private animal shelters and shelters operated under contract for municipalities.

Boarding, grooming and care of horses shall be classified as 7207(1), Stables.

Veterinarians employed by zoos shall be classified as 9016(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

The operation of public aquariums, including veterinarians employed by public aquariums, shall be classified as 8838, Museums.

HOTELS – all employees other than employees exclusively engaged in restaurant or tavern operations 9050(1)
When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

This classification includes “front desk” employees, including but not limited to, cashiers or information and reservation clerks; employees who perform concierge services; and the operation of retail stores, including but not limited to, newsstands, gift shops and clothing stores.

The payroll of employees engaged exclusively in connection with restaurant or tavern operations shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns. This includes employees who prepare and serve hot food in connection with complimentary breakfasts, work in food and beverage departments, and room service employees who deliver food or restock in-room refrigerators, provided such employees perform no hotel duties. Employees who perform both restaurant or tavern activities and hotel activities shall be assigned to Classification 9050(1).

HOUSE FURNISHINGS – N.O.C. – installation – including upholstering 9521(1)
This classification applies to the installation or placement of house furnishings, including but not limited to freestanding furniture, fireplace hardware, wall padding, wall upholstery, upholstered acoustical wall panels and decorative accessories when there is no other classification that more accurately describes the operations. This classification also applies to picture hanging or artwork installation services for separate concerns on a fee basis.

The installation of cabinets, fixtures, paneling, shutters, sliding wardrobe doors, accordion doors, bathtub enclosures, interior trim, builders finish, display racks, exhibit booths, restaurant or store fixtures, theatrical scenery, modular office partitions or laminate, wood or plastic countertops, shall be classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

The installation of window coverings other than shutters within buildings shall be classified as 9521(3), Window Covering.

The installation of household appliances shall be classified as 9519(1), Household Appliances.

The installation of wallpaper shall be classified as 5474(1)/5482(1), Painting, Decorating or Paper Hanging.

The transporting of household goods or furniture, office furniture or fixtures for separate concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 8293(2), Furniture Moving.
The installation of floor coverings and light fixtures shall be separately classified.

**HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES – installation, service or repair – shop or outside**

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of household appliances, including but not limited to refrigerators, freezers, washers, dryers, dishwashers, ovens, ranges, broilers, barbeques, grills, fryers, dehumidifiers, trash compactors, garbage disposals, patio heaters, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines and portable air conditioning units for separate concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of exercise equipment for household use.

This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of beer coils and soft drink dispensing machines, the repair of motorized wheelchairs or mobility scooters, and the installation, service or repair of countertop appliances used in commercial kitchens.

The installation, service or repair of exercise equipment in health clubs, fitness studios and other commercial or public exercise facilities shall be classified as 3724(1), *Millwright Work*.

The installation, service or repair of appliances in commercial kitchens other than countertop appliances shall be classified as 3724(1), *Millwright Work*.

This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of automatic door openers.

The installation of doors other than overhead doors shall be classified as 5107, *Door, Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation*. The installation of overhead doors shall be classified as 5108, *Door Installation – overhead doors*.

The installation, service or repair of commercial refrigeration systems and equipment, including but not limited to commercial ice makers, refrigerators and walk-in refrigerators, shall be classified as 5183(2)/5187(2), *Refrigeration Equipment*.

The installation, service and repair of water heaters shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), *Plumbing*.

The installation or placement of house furnishings for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 9521(1), *House Furnishings*.

The installation, service or repair of household water softening, conditioning or filtration systems shall be classified as 9519(4), *Water Softening, Conditioning or Filtration Systems*.

Electrical wiring shall be separately classified.

Repair departments at stores shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section IV, Rule 6, *Stores*.

**HOUSING AUTHORITIES**

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

**ICE CREAM OR FROZEN YOGURT SHOPS**

This classification contemplates firms that sell individual servings of ice cream and frozen yogurt for consumption by the walk-in trade on or away from the premises. This classification includes the incidental sale of hand packed ice cream and prepackaged ice cream confections sold as such.

This classification shall apply to each separate location at which the sale of individual servings of ice cream or frozen yogurt for consumption on or away from the premises equals or exceeds 50% of the gross receipts.
Ice cream or frozen yogurt shops that pour and serve alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises or prepare and serve hot food for consumption on or away from the premises shall be assigned to Classification 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

**ICE MFG. OR ICE DEALERS**

This classification applies to the manufacture of ice. This classification also applies to the purchase and resale of ice.

The manufacture of dry ice shall be classified as 4635, Oxygen or Hydrogen Mfg.

The mixing or packaging of artificial (blue) ice shall be classified as 4828, Chemical Mixing or Repackaging.

**INCANDESCENT LAMP AND FLUORESCENT TUBE MFG.**

This classification applies to the manufacture of glass lamps or tubes, including but not limited to incandescent lamps, fluorescent tubes, neon tubes, cathode ray tubes, electronic tubes and arc lamps.

The manufacture of metal or plastic cabinets and backings for neon signs shall be separately classified as 4492, Sign Mfg. – metal, plastic or wood.

The manufacture or assembly of metal light fixtures or lamps shall be classified as 3180, Light Fixture or Lamp Mfg. or Assembly – metal.

**INK, ADHESIVE, POLISH OR WAX PRODUCTS MFG.**

This classification applies to the manufacture of inks, adhesives, waxes or polishes. This classification also applies to the mixing, blending and repackaging of inks, adhesives, waxes or polishes, the manufacture of electrically conductive inks and adhesives, and the manufacture of wax products, including but not limited to candles and crayons.

The manufacture of denture adhesives shall be classified as 4611, Drug, Medicine or Pharmaceutical Preparations Mfg.

The manufacture of paint, varnish or lacquer shall be classified as 4558(1), Paint, Varnish or Lacquer Mfg.

The manufacture of synthetic resins shall be classified as 4558(2), Resin Mfg.

**INSPECTION FOR INSURANCE, SAFETY OR VALUATION PURPOSES – N.O.C. – including Outside Salespersons**

This classification applies to employers that perform inspections for insurance, safety or valuation purposes on a fee basis, including but not limited to insurance fraud investigations, boiler inspections, electric meter inspection and testing, backflow valve inspection and testing, energy efficiency inspections, fire protection and safety inspections, log scaling and agricultural products inspection.

This classification also applies to insurance claims investigations performed on a fee basis that involve surveillance of persons without their knowledge.

This classification also applies to monitoring the flow of fluids on oil leases or along pipelines on a fee basis.

When performed in connection with an employer’s own operations, other than construction or erection, the operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with an aircraft system and payload total combined weight of less than 55 pounds shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions.
Insurance claims investigations performed on a fee basis that do not require surveillance of persons without their knowledge shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, or 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions. Insurance claims investigations performed by insurance companies shall be classified as 8822, Insurance Companies.

Investigation operations for other than insurance claims shall be classified as 7721(1), Detective or Private Investigative Agencies.

Property appraisal on a fee basis shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

The weighing, grading, inspecting and sampling of merchandise at docks, railway stations or warehouses on a fee basis shall be classified as 8720(3), Weighers, Samplers or Inspectors of Merchandise on Docks or at Railway Stations or Warehouses.

The fee inspection of boats, ships and marine vessels for safety and to determine seaworthiness and the fee inspection and surveying of cargo that may have been damaged in marine transit shall be classified as 7248, Marine Appraisers or Surveyors.

The provision of legal support services on a fee basis, including but not limited to process serving of summons, subpoenas and complaints; filing court documents; or reproducing documents shall be classified as 8821, Law Firm Support Services.

INSTITUTIONAL EMPLOYEES
See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

INSTRUMENT INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – medical, professional or scientific – away from shop – not office machines
5128

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of electronic instruments used in the medical, biomedical and healthcare industries, including but not limited to medical imaging and scanning equipment, health monitors, surgical or treatment equipment and sample analyzers. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of professional or scientific instruments used for research, testing, measuring or calibration in the geological, petroleum, biomedical, pharmaceutical, aerospace and defense industries or by other military or governmental entities. This classification includes the installation of low voltage cabling that is performed in connection with instrument installation, service or repair operations by the same employer.

This classification also applies to the fee-based repair away from the shop of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with an aircraft system and payload total combined weight of less than 55 pounds.

The installation, service or repair of machinery, equipment or instruments used in the manufacturing or processing of integrated circuit chips or semiconductor wafers shall be classified as 5129, Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor Processing Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation, service or repair of programmable industrial controls shall be classified as 5130(1), Programmable Industrial Controls Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation of low voltage communications cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of instruments by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The installation of electrical wiring within buildings shall be classified as 5140/5190, Electrical Wiring – within buildings.
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The manufacture and fee-based shop repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds shall be separately classified as 3681(1), Instrument Mfg. – electronic.

The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds, including but not limited to test flight operations performed in connection with repair or by the manufacturer shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions.

The shop repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier by the manufacturer shall be classified as 3830(2), Unmanned Aircraft System Mfg.

The repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier on a fee basis, and repair work performed by the manufacturer away from shop shall be classified as 7428(3), Aircraft Remanufacture, Conversion, Modification and Repair Companies.

The manufacture or shop repair of electronic professional and scientific instruments other than medical instruments shall be classified as 3681(1), Instrument Mfg. – electronic.

The manufacture of electronic medical instruments used for diagnostic or treatment purposes shall be classified as 3572, Medical Instrument Mfg.

The manufacture of non-electronic scientific or medical instruments shall be classified as 3682, Instrument Mfg. – non-electronic.

The shop repair of instruments shall be assigned to the applicable instrument manufacturing classification.

The installation or repair of industrial machinery, including but not limited to pumps, generators, printing presses, sawmill equipment and food processing equipment away from the shop shall be classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.

The installation, service or repair of computers, servers or computer peripheral equipment shall be classified as 5193, Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation, service or repair of office machines shall be classified as 5191, Office Machine or Point of Sale Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

INSTRUMENT MFG. – electronic – professional or scientific – N.O.C.

See Electronics Industry.

INSTRUMENT MFG. – non-electronic – scientific or medical – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the manufacture and shop repair of non-electronic instruments, including but not limited to micrometers, surveying levels, sighting rods, hypodermic syringes, scalpels and microscopes. This classification also applies to the manufacture of catheters, implantable medical devices, orthodontic components, medical hand tools, binoculars, compasses, non-electronic scales, measuring tapes, rifle scopes and telescopes.

The manufacture of electronic medical instruments shall be classified as 3572, Medical Instrument Mfg.

The manufacture of electronic professional and scientific instruments shall be classified as 3681(1), Instrument Mfg. – electronic.

The repair of instruments away from the shop shall be separately classified.
INSULATION WORK – installation or application of acoustical or thermal insulating materials in buildings or within building walls – N.O.C. 5479

This classification applies to the installation of insulating materials within buildings for the purpose of mitigating acoustic and thermal transfer.

The installation of insulation materials when performed by the same employer that performs wood framing or light gauge steel framing at the same job or location shall be classified as 5403/5432, Carpentry, or 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

The installation of insulation materials when performed by the same employer that performs wallboard installation and no wood framing or light gauge steel framing at the same job or location shall be classified as 5446/5447, Wallboard Application.

The installation of insulation materials onto steam pipes, boilers and heat exchangers shall be classified as 5184, Steam Pipe or Boiler Insulation.

The installation of firestop materials, including firestop caulking, shall be classified as 5474(2)/5482(2), Waterproofing.

INSURANCE COMPANIES – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons 8822

This classification applies to employers licensed by the California Department of Insurance as insurance companies to underwrite a variety of commercial or personal coverages, including but not limited to health, disability, automobile, property, title, liability, workers’ compensation, life and annuity insurance, and surety bonds.

Fee-based inspections for insurance, safety or valuation purposes shall be classified as 8720(1), Inspection for Insurance, Safety or Valuation Purposes.

The operations performed by insurance administrators, brokers, agents or adjustors who are not employed by a licensed insurance company shall be assigned to the employer’s standard classification or to the applicable Standard Exception classification.

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT OR SEMICONDUCTOR PROCESSING EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – away from shop 5129

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of machinery, equipment or instruments used in the manufacturing or processing of semiconductor wafers, including but not limited to vapor ovens, wafer inspection stations, wafer probe systems, wet processing equipment, photo mask inspection equipment, diffusion etching machines, wafer cleaning equipment, wafer dicing saws and plasma etching machines. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of machinery used to manufacture or process integrated circuit chips. This classification includes the installation of low voltage cabling that is performed in connection with equipment installation, service or repair operations by the same employer.

The installation of low voltage communications cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of equipment by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The installation of electrical wiring within buildings shall be classified as 5140/5190, Electrical Wiring – within buildings.

The manufacture or shop repair of electronic or electronically controlled manufacturing equipment for the integrated circuit or semiconductor industry shall be classified as 3681(1), Instrument Mfg. – electronic.

The manufacture of electronic integrated circuit chips or semiconductor wafers shall be classified as 4112, Integrated Circuit and Semiconductor Wafer Mfg.
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INTEGRATED CIRCUIT AND SEMICONDUCTOR WAFER MFG.
See Electronics Industry.

INTERNET OR WEB-BASED APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT OR OPERATION – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons
This classification applies to firms that specialize in the development and operation of Internet or web-based applications and websites. This classification also applies to employers engaged in such operations for other concerns on a contract basis.

This classification does not apply to firms that operate as Internet Service Providers (ISP) or to firms that operate websites in connection with additional separately classified operations by the same employer.

IRON OR STEEL ERECTION – light gauge steel framing
See Steel Framing.

IRON OR STEEL ERECTION – N.O.C.
This classification applies to the erection of staircases, handrails, monorails, metal burners, exterior tanks that are not elevated on steel structures, and other non-structural iron or steel erection operations that are not more specifically described by another classification.

This classification also applies to specialty contractors performing welding or cutting at construction sites in connection with operations described by Classification 5057.

The erection of elevated tanks on steel structures shall be classified as 5040(1), Iron or Steel Erection – structural and exterior installation.

Non-structural iron or steel erection operations when performed by the same employer in connection with the structural steel framing of buildings not exceeding two stories in height at the same job or location shall be classified as 5059, Iron or Steel Erection – structural – in the construction of buildings not over two stories in height.

Non-structural iron or steel erection operations when performed by the same employer in connection with the structural steel framing of buildings that equal or exceed three stories in height at the same job or location shall be classified as 5040(1), Iron or Steel Erection – structural and exterior installation.

Structural framing of residential or commercial structures using light gauge, cold formed steel studs and joists shall be classified as 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

IRON OR STEEL ERECTION – structural – in the construction of buildings not over two stories in height
This classification applies to the structural steel framing of buildings that do not exceed two stories in height.

This classification also applies to specialty contractors engaged in welding or cutting structural steel at construction sites in connection with the steel framing of buildings that do not exceed two stories in height.

This classification includes non-structural iron or steel erection operations when performed by the same employer in connection with the structural steel framing of buildings not exceeding two stories in height at the same job or location.

Structural steel framing of buildings that equal or exceed three stories in height shall be classified as 5040(1), Iron or Steel Erection – structural and exterior installation.
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Structural framing of residential or commercial structures using light gauge, cold formed steel studs and joists shall be classified as 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

IRON OR STEEL ERECTION – structural and exterior installation

This classification applies to the structural steel framing of buildings that equal or exceed three stories in height. This classification also applies to the erection of steel structures of any height, including but not limited to penstocks, smokestacks, gas holders, elevated tanks, fire escapes, radio and television towers and structural frame members of bridges. This classification also applies to welding or cutting structural members by specialty contractors at construction sites in connection with iron or steel erection operations.

Structural steel framing of buildings that do not exceed two stories in height shall be classified as 5059, Iron or Steel Erection – structural.

Structural framing of residential or commercial structures using light gauge, cold formed steel studs and joists shall be classified as 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

Pile driving operations shall be classified as 6003(1), Pile Driving.

Building foundation preparation work, including but not limited to the drilling of foundation holes and subsequent construction of poured in place foundation piers to completion of the substructure, including incidental pile driving, shall be classified as 6258, Foundation Preparation Work.

Excavation and concrete work shall be separately classified.

IRON OR STEEL MERCHANTS – not junk dealers or iron or steel scrap dealers

This classification applies to the sale of new ferrous or nonferrous metal stock, including but not limited to iron, steel, aluminum, brass and bronze. This classification also applies to the sale of load bearing metal wire rope or cable. This classification includes incidental cutting, shearing, slitting, bending and straightening.

The fabrication of structural iron or steel components shall be classified as 3030, Iron or Steel Works – structural.

The fabrication of non-structural architectural or ornamental iron, steel, brass or bronze items shall be classified as 3040, Iron or Steel Works – non-structural.

Dealers of ferrous scrap metal shall be classified as 8265(1), Iron or Steel Scrap Dealers.

Dealers of nonferrous or stainless steel scrap metals shall be classified as 8500, Metal Scrap Dealers.

Dealers of ferrous or nonferrous scrap metals in addition to a miscellaneous line of secondhand materials, including but not limited to glass, plastic, textiles, paper and rubber shall be classified as 8265(2), Junk Dealers.

IRON OR STEEL SCRAP DEALERS

See Salvage Material Dealers.

IRON OR STEEL WORKS – non-structural – shop – fabricating, assembling or manufacturing ornamental brass, bronze or iron work; railings; balconies; fire escapes; staircases; iron shutters or other non-structural iron or steel work

See Metal Working Classifications.

IRON OR STEEL WORKS – structural – shop – fabricating or assembling girders, beams, columns, trusses, stringers or other structural iron or steel

See Metal Working Classifications.
IRON, STEEL, BRASS, BRONZE OR ALUMINUM ERECTION – non-structural  5102(1)

This classification applies to the installation of non-structural or decorative metal work, including but not limited to hand rails, grille work, bumper rails, curtain walls and trim work. This classification also applies to the installation of non-structural metal work, including but not limited to awnings, window guards, walkway railings and balcony rails, on to building exteriors.

This classification also applies to the erection of commercial or residential greenhouse or solarium metal framing. It also applies to the installation of pre-glazed windows or wall panels if installed by the same employer that erects the metal framing at the same job or location.

Structural framing of residential or commercial structures using light gauge, cold formed steel studs and joists shall be classified as 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

The erection of staircases shall be separately classified.

IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE OR RECLAMATION WORKS OPERATION – all work incidental to maintenance and operation of irrigation, drainage or reclamation districts  0251

This classification applies to the operation of irrigation, drainage or canal systems for the purpose of providing water to agricultural customers. This classification includes all operations involved in the operation or maintenance of systems, including but not limited to maintenance and repair of pumping stations; repair or replacement of water lines; removal of weeds or debris from channels; repair of canals, channels or levees; and rodent or mosquito control.

Irrigation, drainage or reclamation work performed in connection with a farm operated by the employer shall be assigned to the appropriate Farms Industry Group classification.

Construction operations, including alterations or additions to existing irrigation or drainage systems, pile driving, dredging, tunneling and dam or sewer construction shall be separately classified.

IRRIGATION PIPE INSTALLATION – agricultural – all operations  6364

This classification applies to the installation of irrigation systems, including but not limited to the installation of main waterlines, laterals and risers, and drip lines for agricultural concerns.

The installation of landscape sprinkler systems shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

The installation of irrigation systems by the employer at its own farm shall be assigned to the applicable Farms Industry Group classification.

JANITORIAL SERVICES – by contractors  9008

This classification applies to employers that provide contract janitorial services at commercial and industrial buildings and facilities, and includes incidental maintenance operations, such as changing light bulbs and touch-up painting when performed in connection with the janitorial services. This classification also applies to exterior post-construction cleanup; fire, smoke and water damage clean-up; or window cleaning when performed as a specialty operation.

This classification includes carpet cleaning when incidental to general cleaning services. Carpet cleaning that is performed as a specialty operation and not incidental to general cleaning shall be classified as 2584, Carpet, Rug or Upholstery Cleaning.

This classification does not apply at a location where the employer provides property management services.

The interior general cleaning of occupied or vacant residential dwellings shall be separately classified as 9096, Residential Cleaning Services.
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JETTY OR BREAKWATER CONSTRUCTION – all operations to completion 6361(3)

This classification applies to the construction of jetties and breakwaters. This classification also applies to the construction of rock dikes and revetments.

The construction of revetments and sea walls by use of wood or concrete piles shall be classified as 6003(2), Wharf Building.

Caisson, cofferdam work, pile driving and quarries shall be separately classified.

JEWELRY MFG. – including foundry operations 3383(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of jewelry, including but not limited to earrings, bracelets, pendants, necklaces and rings. This classification also applies to the manufacture of costume jewelry, silverware, belt buckles, coins, fishing lures and spinners, and the cutting and polishing of precious stones.

The manufacture of analog and digital watches shall be classified as 3383(3), Watch Mfg.

Repairing, polishing or engraving jewelry when performed by a retail jewelry store for individual customers shall be classified as 8013(1), Stores – jewelry.

JOCKEYS

See Classification 8631, Racing Stables.

JUNK DEALERS

See Salvage Material Dealers.

K

KENNELS – boarding, grooming and care of domestic animals – all employees – including receptionists 8831(3)

This classification applies to the boarding, daycare and/or grooming of domestic animals and includes all employees who handle or feed animals, dispense prescriptions or are otherwise exposed to any of the operative hazards of the business.

Employees of a retail store who engage in pet grooming shall be classified as 8831(3) in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

Boarding, grooming and care of horses shall be classified as 7207(1), Stables.

The medical treatment of domestic animals, agricultural livestock and wild animals shall be classified as 8831(1), Hospitals – veterinary.

KNITTING – N.O.C. 2362

This classification applies to knitting natural or synthetic yarn or thread using automated equipment to produce fabric.

The sewing and assembly of knit components to produce garments shall be separately classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg., in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.

Hand knitting operations, without the use of automated equipment, to produce fabric or garments shall be classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg.

The spinning or weaving of natural or synthetic fiber to produce yarn, thread or fabric shall be classified as 2222, Spinning or Weaving.
LABOR UNIONS – employees engaged outside of office – including Outside Salespersons 8755

This classification applies to labor union employees who represent various groups of workers and are engaged in activities away from the office, including but not limited to handling grievances, performing job evaluations, collecting delinquent payments, checking work conditions, performing contract, wage and benefit negotiations and union organizing. This classification also applies to staff attorneys who work outside of the office at least part of the time. This classification also applies to employee associations and guilds that engage in collective bargaining.

Employees engaged in clerical office duties exclusively within the office shall be classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees.

LAMPSHADE MFG. – not metal or glass 2501(5)

This classification applies to the manufacture of lampshades from materials other than metal or glass, including but not limited to cloth and synthetic fabric, vinyl, paper and leather.

The manufacture of stained glass lampshades shall be separately classified as 4111(3), Cathedral or Art Glass Products Mfg.

The manufacture or assembly of metal light fixtures or lamps shall be classified as 3180, Light Fixture or Lamp Mfg. or Assembly – metal.

LAND CLEARING – all operations 2702(2)

This classification applies to the removal of trees, brush and vegetation in connection with the preparation of land for construction operations. This classification also applies to the removal of orchards and vineyards prior to replanting. This classification also includes wood chipping and land ripping operations when performed by the same employer in connection with land clearing operations.

The grading or leveling of land shall be separately classified as 6218(2)/6220(2), Grading Land, or 6218(3)/6220(3), Land Leveling.

Weed abatement for fire hazard control purposes shall be classified as 0042, Landscape Gardening.

LAND LEVELING – grading farm lands – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $31.00 per hour 6218(3)

This classification applies to leveling, smoothing and shaping agricultural land for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to ripping and subsequent grading of soil when such operations are not performed in connection with land clearing operations.

Land leveling performed in connection with the employer’s own farming operations shall be assigned to the applicable Farms Industry Group classification.

Land clearing operations, including land ripping, shall be classified as 2702(2), Land Clearing.

LAND LEVELING – grading farm lands – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour 6220(3)

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $31.00 per hour shall be classified as 6218(3), Land Leveling.
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This classification applies to leveling, smoothing and shaping agricultural land for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to ripping and subsequent grading of soil when such operations are not performed in connection with land clearing.

Land leveling performed in connection with the employer’s own farming operations shall be assigned to the applicable Farms Industry Group classification.

Land clearing operations, including land ripping, shall be classified as 2702(2), Land Clearing.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING – all operations – including maintenance of gardens 0042

This classification includes the construction, maintenance, repair, and installation of landscape systems and facilities for public and private gardens and other areas which are designed to aesthetically, architecturally, horticulturally, or functionally improve the grounds within or surrounding a structure or a tract or plot of land. Such operations include the preparation and grading of plots and areas of land for the installation of any architectural, horticultural and decorative treatment or arrangement. It also includes trimming or pruning trees when performed exclusively at ground level.

When performed by the same employer that is primarily engaged in landscape work at a particular job or location, this classification shall include the construction or installation of hardscape features including, but not limited to, decorative pools, fountains, drainage and sprinkler systems, garden furniture, statuary and monuments.

This classification shall not include the pruning, repairing or trimming of large, mature trees when any portion of the operations requires elevation using ladders, lifts or by climbing. Such operations, including ground crews, shall be classified as 0106, Tree Pruning, Repairing or Trimming.

The excavating, transporting and transplanting of mature trees shall be separately classified as 7219(1), Trucking Firms.

LATHING 5443

This classification applies to the application of wood and metal lath to commercial or residential building interiors or exteriors. This classification includes the incidental application of moisture barrier material, wire mesh, prefabricated wire and molded plastic foam trim.

This classification also applies to the framing of interior, non-structural walls using light gauge steel studs provided the employer performs no structural steel framing or wallboard installation operations at the same job or location.

The framing of interior, non-structural walls using light gauge steel studs by an employer engaged in the installation of wallboard at the same job or location shall be classified as 5446/5447, Wallboard Application.

The structural framing of residential or commercial structures using light gauge, cold formed steel studs and joists shall be classified as 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

The application of plaster or stucco to building surfaces shall be separately classified as 5484/5485, Plastering or Stucco Work.

LAUNDRIES – N.O.C. – all employees – including cash and carry departments on the premises 2585(1)

This classification applies to the washing and pressing of fabric items, including but not limited to clothing, uniforms, draperies, diapers and linens for commercial customers on a fee basis. This classification also applies to specialty processing by stone washing, bleaching or hand sanding and dyeing of clothing items. This classification also applies to the rental and laundering of linens, diapers and clothing.
The rental of fabric items, including but not limited to towels, linens, gowns, scrubs and lab coats shall be classified as 8017(8), Linen Rental or Restroom Supply Services, provided no laundry operations are performed by the employer.

Locations at which more than 50% of gross receipts are derived from the cleaning or laundering of garments, linens and other household items that are owned by the general public shall be classified as 2589(1), Dry Cleaning or Laundry.

Cash and carry facilities, situated away from the dry cleaning or laundry location, that solely engage in the receipt and distribution of items to be cleaned shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail.

Self-service laundries that retain attendants to perform “fluff and fold” activities shall be classified as 2589(1), Dry Cleaning or Laundry.

Self-service laundries that do not retain attendants to perform “fluff and fold” activities shall be classified 8017(1), Stores – retail.

Dyeing of textile fabrics, not finished garments, shall be classified as 2413, Textiles.

LAW FIRM SUPPORT SERVICES – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons

This classification applies to employers providing legal support services to attorneys and law firms on a fee basis, including but not limited to process serving summonses, complaints and subpoenas, preparing and filing court documents and the photocopying, scanning and microfilming of documents by registered professional photocopiers.

Licensed attorneys and law firms that provide legal services to clients on a fee or pro bono basis shall be classified as 8820, Law Firms.

The video taping of depositions and courtroom proceedings shall be classified as 9610, Motion Pictures – production.

LAW FIRMS – all employees – including Outside Salespersons and Clerical Office Employees

This classification applies to licensed attorneys and law firms that provide legal services to clients on a fee or pro bono basis, including but not limited to supplying legal advice and representation in civil and criminal litigation, administrative hearings, personal and business transactions and other legal matters.

The operations performed by legal staff who are not employed by a law firm shall be assigned to the standard classification assignable to the employer or to the applicable Standard Exception classification.

Employers providing legal support services to attorneys and law firms on a fee basis, including but not limited to process serving summonses, complaints and subpoenas, preparing or filing court documents and reproducing documents shall be classified as 8821, Law Firm Support Services.

LEAD MFG., RECLAIMING OR ALLOYING – including litharge and lead oxide manufacturing

See Metal Working Classifications

LEATHER GOODS MFG. – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the manufacture of leather products that are not more specifically described by another classification, including but not limited to belts, purses, pouches, wallets, gun holsters, saddles, horse tack, dog collars and gloves. This classification also applies to the manufacture of suede and sheepskin products.
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The manufacture of leather clothing shall be classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg.

The manufacture of leather shoes, boots or sandals shall be classified as 2660, Boot or Shoe Mfg. or Repairing.

The manufacture of rigid leather travel cases, framed luggage and transport cases shall be classified as 2683, Luggage Mfg.

**LENS MFG. – ground and polished lenses**

This classification applies to the manufacture of ground and polished glass or plastic optical lenses, including but not limited to contact lenses and lenses for telescopes, microscopes, lasers and binoculars. This classification also applies to the grinding or cutting of eyeglass lenses.

The manufacture of optical goods other than lenses shall be classified as 4150(1), Optical Goods Mfg.

Eyewear stores and dispensing opticians shall be separately classified as 8013(2), Stores – eyewear.

**LIBRARIES – private – all employees other than librarians, professional assistants or Clerical Office Employees**

This classification applies to employees other than librarians, professional assistants and clerical office employees, including but not limited to janitorial, maintenance, delivery and security personnel.

Also refer to companion Classification 8811, Libraries – private – librarians or professional assistants.

**LIBRARIES – private – librarians or professional assistants – including Clerical Office Employees**

This classification applies to librarians, professional library assistants and clerical office employees who engage in activities, including but not limited to conducting research, ordering books and publications, maintaining reference systems, assisting customers to locate and check out materials and performing general clerical and administrative functions in support of the library.

With the exception of a single permanent job reassignment, it is not permissible to divide a single employee’s payroll, within a single policy period, between this classification and any other classification.

Also refer to companion Classification 9015(5), Libraries – private – all employees other than librarians, professional assistants or Clerical Office Employees.

Public libraries shall be classified as 8812, Libraries – public – librarians or professional assistants.

**LIBRARIES – public**

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

**LIGHT FIXTURE OR LAMP MFG. OR ASSEMBLY – metal – electric**

This classification applies to the manufacture or assembly of metal light fixtures, including but not limited to incandescent, fluorescent and LED fixtures. This classification also applies to the manufacture of traffic signal lights or metal lamps, including but not limited to floor and table lamps.

The manufacture of glass lamps or tubes, including but not limited to incandescent lamps, fluorescent tubes and arc lamps shall be classified as 4111(2), Incandescent Lamp and Fluorescent Tube Mfg.
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The manufacture of wood, plastic or glass components used in the manufacture of light fixtures or lamps shall be separately classified.

LINEN RENTAL OR RESTROOM SUPPLY SERVICES – no laundry operations 8017(8)

This classification applies to linen rental services that supply laundered towels, linens, gowns, diapers and similar products with no laundry operations. This classification also applies to the restocking of restroom supplies, including but not limited to toilet paper, hand towels, hand soap, air fresheners and toilet seat covers for separate concerns on a scheduled route basis.

Linen rental services with laundry operations shall be classified as 2585(1), Laundries.

The restocking of restroom supplies in connection with janitorial services performed by the same employer shall be classified as 9008, Janitorial Services.

LIVESTOCK DEALERS OR AUCTION YARDS – not operating livestock feed yards, farms, ranches or sales stables – including Outside Salespersons or Appraisers 8286

This classification applies to the sale or auctioning of livestock, including but not limited to cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry. This classification includes the temporary care and feeding of animals at auction sites and the maintenance of holding facilities.

Employers engaged in livestock feeding or fattening prior to slaughter on a fee basis shall be classified as 0038(2), Livestock Feed Yards.

The fee-based care and feeding of livestock that are en route to slaughterhouses or to market shall be classified as 2081(2), Stockyards.

LIVESTOCK FEED YARDS – including the milling or blending of feed for use in operations

See Farms.

LOG CHIPPING 2710(2)

This classification applies to the chipping of logs, limbs and slash at logging sites, and includes log chipping that is performed in connection with trees felled by the employer.

Commercial timber harvesting shall be separately classified as 2702(1), Logging.

Log chipping conducted in connection with land clearing or tree trimming or pruning by the same employer shall not be separately classified.

LOG HAULING – including terminal, garage and repair employees 2727

This classification applies to the transport of logs from felling areas to mills, including the hauling of logs in connection with trees felled by the employer.

When employees furnish the vehicles utilized in these operations, the determination of reportable remuneration shall be made in accordance with Section V, Rule 4, Drivers’ and Their Helpers’ Payroll.

LOGGING – all kinds – including construction, operation, maintenance or extension of logging roads 2702(1)

This classification applies to cutting, skidding, on-site processing and loading of trees or logs onto trucks for transport to saw mills. This classification applies to the construction and maintenance of temporary logging roads in connection with logging operations.

The hauling of logs to sawmills shall be separately classified as 2727, Log Hauling.

When bucking, felling or limbing is performed by persons who furnish their own power equipment, including but not limited to chain saws under an agreement in which the rental value of
such equipment is included in the contract price for such operations, not less than 80% of the total amount paid to such persons shall be included as remuneration.

The construction of permanent roads, including permanent roads that are used for logging operations, shall be separately classified as 5507, Street or Road Construction – grading.

Log chipping and the subsequent transport of the chips shall be separately classified as 2710(2), Log Chipping.

Mill operations shall be separately classified.

Forest engineering and timber cruising operations shall be separately classified as 8601(4), Forest Engineers.

Reforestation and timber growth management operations performed for other concerns on a fee basis and not in connection with logging operations performed by the same employer shall be classified as 0042, Landscape Gardening.

Land clearing operations, including the removal of trees in connection therewith, shall be classified as 2702(2), Land Clearing.

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**LUGGAGE MFG. – hard case and framed**

This classification applies to the manufacture or repair of rigid travel cases and transport cases, including but not limited to cases to store, protect and transport musical instruments, professional instruments, trade show equipment, electronic equipment and fragile items. This classification includes the manufacture of standard or custom sized exterior cases and the fabrication and fitting of protective inserts.

This classification also applies to the manufacture or repair of framed luggage, roller bags and framed golf bags.

The manufacture of molded plastic components shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of leather purses, handbags and unframed luggage shall be classified as 2688, Leather Goods Mfg.

The manufacture of fabric purses, handbags and unframed luggage (not canvas bags) shall be classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg.

The manufacture of unframed canvas luggage and bags shall be classified as 2576, Awning, Tarp or Canvas Goods Mfg.

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**LUMBERYARDS – commercial – including counterpersons**

This classification applies to commercial lumberyards engaged in the sale of lumber, plywood, moldings, paneling and incidental building materials. This classification also applies to incidental cutting of lumber to length.

The operation of a retail store for the sale of various products, including but not limited to hardware, tools, housewares, paint and electrical appliances shall be separately classified as 8017(7), Stores – hardware, in accordance with the Multiple Enterprises rule. For purposes of applying the Multiple Enterprises rule, the receipt of payment for lumberyard merchandise shall not be considered interchange of labor with the lumberyard, and drivers shall be classified as 8232(1).

The sale of building materials, including secondhand building materials, shall be classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers.

Dealers of solid combustible fuel materials and soil amendments shall be classified as 8232(3), Fuel and Material Dealers.
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The processing of logs into shingles or rough lumber shall be separately classified as 2710(1), Sawmills or Shingle Mills.

Planing of lumber to produce finished lumber, flooring or unassembled millwork shall be separately classified as 2731, Planing or Moulding Mills.

The application of preservative treatments to logs or lumber shall be separately classified as 2710(3), Wood Treating or Preserving.

MACARONI MFG.
See Food Packaging and Processing.

MACHINE MFG. – office or sewing – N.O.C. 3574(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of mechanical and electrical-mechanical machines, including but not limited to photocopiers, staplers, labelers, postage affixers, money counters, sewing machines and film developing equipment. This classification also applies to the manufacture of cash registers, carburetors, speedometers, small arms and air pressure regulators. This classification also applies to refurbishing and refilling used printer toner and ink cartridges.

The manufacture of electronic office machines shall be assigned to the applicable Electronics Industry Group classification.

MACHINE SHOPS – aircraft components 3831

This classification applies to employers that are approved by the Federal Aviation Administration and engage in the manufacture or repair of machined aircraft components and accessories provided the employer does not remove or install parts or otherwise work directly on the aircraft.

Employers that remove or install parts or otherwise work directly on the aircraft shall be classified as 7428(3), Aircraft Remanufacture, Conversion, Modification and Repair Companies.

MACHINE SHOPS – N.O.C. 3632

This classification applies to machining operations performed on a contract or proprietary basis when such operations are not specifically described by another machining, manufacturing or assembly classification. This classification includes the drilling of printed circuit boards on a contract basis.

Manufacturers primarily (over 50% of shop time) engaged in the production of screw machine products, including but not limited to connectors, fittings, spacers, pins and bushings, on a fee basis or as proprietary products, using fully automatic screw machines shall be classified as 3152(3), Screw Machine Products Mfg.

Manufacturers of nuts, bolts or screws and similar threaded fasteners shall be classified as 3152(2), Nut, Bolt or Screw Mfg.

Manufacturers that produce machined aircraft parts pursuant to approval granted by the Federal Aviation Administration as a Parts Manufacturer shall be classified as 3831, Machine Shops – aircraft components.

Manufacturers of new automobile or truck parts shall be classified as 3840, Automobile, Truck or Motorcycle Parts Mfg.

The machining or rebuilding of used automotive parts shall be classified as 3828, Automobile or Truck Parts Rebuilding.
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MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT DEALERS – secondhand – including incidental reconditioning or repairing

This classification applies to dealers of secondhand machinery and equipment, including but not limited to excavators, loaders, graders, conveyors, bull dozers, mobile cranes, machine tools, farm machinery and equipment, and welding, food processing, mining and ore milling equipment.

Dealers whose sales of new machinery and equipment, other than farm machinery and equipment, equal or exceed 75% of gross receipts shall be classified as 8107, Machinery Dealers.

Dealers whose sales of new farm machinery and equipment equal or exceed 75% of gross receipts shall be classified as 8116, Farm Machinery Dealers or Repair Facilities.

The sale of new or used oil or gas well supplies or equipment shall be classified as 8111(2), Oil or Gas Well Supplies or Equipment Dealers.

Installation or repair operations away from the employer’s premises shall be separately classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.

MACHINERY DEALERS – N.O.C. – including demonstration and repair

This classification applies to dealers of new machinery, including but not limited to excavators, loaders, graders, conveyors, pumps, generators, mobile cranes, bull dozers, machine tools, welding equipment, industrial motors and engines, food processing equipment and mining and ore milling equipment. This classification also applies to the demonstration or shop repair of machinery when performed by a machinery dealer. This classification also includes the incidental sale of used machinery received as trade-in merchandise.

Dealers whose sales of used machinery exceed 25% of gross receipts shall be classified as 8267, Machinery and Equipment Dealers – secondhand.

The sale of farm equipment shall be classified as 8116, Farm Machinery Dealers or Repair Facilities.

The sale of new or used oil or gas well supplies or equipment shall be classified as 8111(2), Oil or Gas Well Supplies or Equipment Dealers.

Installation or repair operations away from the employer’s premises shall be separately classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.

Departments for the display and sale of machines and parts that are physically separated from the repair shop and do not engage in machine demonstration shall be separately classified as 8017(7), Stores – hardware.

MACHINERY MFG. – commercial food processing equipment

This classification applies to the manufacture of commercial food processing equipment or machinery, including but not limited to bakery machinery, food choppers, mixers, grinders, slicing machines, meat and poultry processing machinery, fruit or vegetable grading equipment, bottling equipment, food packaging equipment and juice extractors.

Installation or repair operations away from the shop shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of household food processing appliances shall be classified as 3570, Electric Appliance Mfg.

The manufacture of commercial or household ovens and stoves shall be classified as 3169(1), Stove or Oven Mfg.
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MACHINERY MFG. – industrial – N.O.C. 3560(2)

This classification applies to the manufacture of industrial machinery utilized in metal working, woodworking, plastics manufacturing, textiles, paper producing, printing and chemical industries. This includes items such as lathes, drills, printing equipment, bindery equipment, power presses, plating units and chemical mixers.

Installation or repair operations away from the shop shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of commercial food processing equipment or machinery shall be classified as 3560(1), Machinery Mfg. – commercial food processing equipment.

The manufacture of material handling equipment shall be classified as 3560(3), Machinery Mfg. – material handling equipment.

The manufacture of portable power tools shall be classified as 3501(1), Machinery Mfg. – portable tools and lawn care.

The manufacture or shop repair of agricultural, construction, mining or ore milling equipment shall be classified as 3507, Machinery or Equipment Mfg.

MACHINERY MFG. – material handling equipment 3560(3)

This classification applies to the manufacture of conveyors, pallet jacks, loading and unloading equipment, industrial carts, packaging equipment and labeling equipment.

Installation or repair operations away from the shop shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of forklift trucks shall be classified as 3815(1), Truck, Truck Trailer or Bus Mfg. or Assembling.

The manufacture of portable power tools shall be classified as 3501(1), Machinery Mfg. – portable tools and lawn care.

The manufacture or shop repair of agricultural, construction, mining or ore milling equipment shall be classified as 3507, Machinery or Equipment Mfg.

MACHINERY MFG. – portable tools and lawn care 3501(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of portable tools, including but not limited to spray guns, pneumatic tools, portable air compressors, compactors, grinders, vibrators, chain saws, power saws, power staple guns, hand drills, routers and sanders, and portable lawn care equipment such as leaf blowers, lawn mowers (non-riding), lawn edgers, hedgers and seeders.

The manufacture or shop repair of swimming pool and spa equipment shall be classified as 3501(2), Machinery Mfg. – swimming pool and spa.

The manufacture or shop repair of riding lawn mowers shall be classified as 3507, Machinery or Equipment Mfg.

The manufacture of stationary industrial machinery shall be classified as 3560(2), Machinery Mfg. – industrial.

MACHINERY MFG. – swimming pool and spa 3501(2)

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of swimming pool and spa equipment, including but not limited to pumps, filters, heaters, pool sweeps and air blowers. This classification also applies to the assembly of components, including but not limited to pumps, filters, heaters, tubing, controls, electrical wire, spa shells and cabinet panels to produce portable spas.
The repair of swimming pool and spa equipment away from the shop shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of plastic spa shells shall be separately classified as 4497, Plastics – fiber reinforced plastic products mfg.

The manufacture of wood cabinet panels for use in the manufacture of portable spas shall be separately classified as 2842, Wood Products Mfg.

The construction of inground swimming pools or spas shall be separately classified.

**MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT MFG. – agricultural, construction, mining or ore milling**

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of agricultural, construction, mining or ore milling equipment, including but not limited to tractors, combines, harvesters, road construction equipment, boom cranes, personnel lifts, plaster spraying equipment, bridge crane trucks, oil well drilling equipment, earth moving equipment, paving equipment, jaw crushers, hammer mills and grinding mills.

The repair of agricultural, construction, mining or ore milling machinery or equipment away from the shop shall be separately classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.

The manufacture of commercial food processing equipment or machinery shall be classified as 3560(1), Machinery Mfg. – commercial food processing equipment.

The manufacture of industrial machinery utilized in metal working, woodworking, plastics manufacturing, textiles, paper producing, printing and chemical industries shall be classified as 3560(2), Machinery Mfg. – industrial.

The manufacture of conveyors, pallet jackets, loading and unloading equipment, industrial carts, packaging equipment and labeling equipment shall be assigned as 3560(3), Machinery Mfg. – material handling equipment.

**MAGNETIC TAPE MFG.**

**MAIL DELIVERY SERVICE COMPANIES – firms operating under contract to the United States Postal Service – all employees**

This classification applies to delivery service companies that contract with the United States Postal Service to transport parcels, packages and bulk mail between regional mail processing facilities, from regional mail processing facilities to local post offices, or from local post offices to addressees.

Messenger services and parcel and mail delivery services that are not performed under contract with the United States Postal Service shall be classified as 7198(1), Parcel Delivery and Messenger Service Companies, subject to the applicable weight limitations provided in that classification.

**MAILING OR ADDRESSING COMPANIES – including Clerical Office Employees**

This classification applies to companies that contract with customers to prepare and mail various items, including but not limited to promotional literature, flyers, advertisements, billing statements and business forms.

This classification also includes printing operations if more than 50% of the printed materials are addressed or mailed by the employer. If 50% or more of the printed materials are not addressed or mailed by the insured, the printing operations and the mailing or addressing operations constitute Multiple Enterprises and shall be assigned in accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule.
MARINE APPRAISERS OR SURVEYORS 7248

This classification applies to the inspection and surveying of marine vessels, including but not limited to ships, boats and barges for safety and to determine seaworthiness for insurance or valuation purposes on a fee basis.

This classification also applies to the fee inspection and surveying of cargo that may have been damaged in marine transit.

Inspection for insurance, safety or valuation purposes that is not performed in connection with marine vessels shall be classified as 8720(1), Inspection for Insurance, Safety or Valuation Purposes.

The weighing, grading, inspecting and sampling of merchandise other than marine cargo shall be classified as 8720(3), Weighers, Samplers or Inspectors of Merchandise on Docks or at Railway Stations or Warehouses.

MASONRY – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $27.00 per hour – N.O.C. 5027

This classification applies to the construction of structures, load bearing and non-load bearing walls, fences, fireplaces, walkways, retaining walls, barbecues, enclosures and similar items using masonry materials, including but not limited to brick, natural or manufactured stone, concrete block and glass block. This classification also applies to the installation of fireproofing tile.

The installation of adhered or bonded lightweight architectural non-load bearing stone or brick veneer products shall be classified as 5348, Tile, Stone, Mosaic or Terrazzo Work.

Masonry work performed in connection with sewer construction shall be classified as 6307/6308, Sewer Construction.

MASONRY – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $27.00 per hour – N.O.C. 5028

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $27.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $27.00 per hour shall be classified as 5027, Masonry.

This classification applies to the construction of structures, load bearing and non-load bearing walls, fences, fireplaces, walkways, retaining walls, barbecues, enclosures and similar items using masonry materials, including but not limited to brick, natural or manufactured stone, concrete block and glass block. This classification also applies to the installation of fireproofing tile.

The installation of adhered or bonded lightweight architectural non-load bearing stone or brick veneer products shall be classified as 5348, Tile, Stone, Mosaic or Terrazzo Work.

Masonry work performed in connection with sewer construction shall be classified as 6307/6308, Sewer Construction.

MATTRESS OR BOX SPRINGS MFG. – including pillow, quilt, comforter or cushion manufacturing 2570

This classification applies to the manufacture of mattresses and box springs, including incidental sewing operations. This classification applies to the manufacture of foam mattresses with sewn fabric covers. This classification also applies to the reconditioning of mattresses and box springs, and the manufacture of pillows, quilts, comforters or cushions when performed in connection with mattress and box spring manufacturing.

The manufacture of water bed bladders and inflatable mattresses shall be classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System
#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

The fabrication of foam material to manufacture mattress pads without sewn fabric covers shall be classified as 4496, *Plastics – fabricated products mfg.*

The manufacture of bed spring and wire mattress assemblies and the repair of springs in connection with the reconditioning of mattresses and box springs shall be separately classified as 3257, *Wire Goods Mfg.*

The manufacture of pillows, quilts, comforters or cushions not in connection with mattress and box spring manufacturing shall be classified as 2571, *Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg. – no mattress or box spring manufacturing.*

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**MEAT PRODUCTS MFG.**

See Food Packaging and Processing.

**MEDICAL INSTRUMENT MFG.**

See Electronics Industry.

**METAL GOODS MFG. – N.O.C.**

See Metal Working Classifications.

**METAL SCRAP DEALERS**

See Salvage Material Dealers.

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**METAL WORKING CLASSIFICATIONS**

The following grouping includes classifications applicable to the manufacturing and machining of metal stock to produce an end-product that is not specifically described by another classification. Pursuant to Part 3, Section II, Rule 17, a classification having a N.O.C. (not otherwise classified) qualifier shall not be used if another classification more accurately describes the operation. As such, the following group does not include all possible classifications applicable to the manufacture or machining of metal products. For classifications that describe the manufacture or assembly of specific products, refer to the alphabetical listing of classifications. Foundry operations shall be classified in accordance with the provisions of Part 3, Section III, Rule 6, *General Exclusions.*

**ALUMINUM WARE MFG. – shop only – from sheet aluminum**

3066(3)

This classification applies to the manufacture of various aluminum products from sheet stock, including but not limited to aluminum cookware, foil baking pans and aluminum baseball bats.

The shop fabrication of aluminum sheet metal products in connection with installation, construction or erection operations by the same employer shall be classified as 5538(1)/5542(1), *Sheet Metal Work.*

If more than 50% of the metal used is sheet copper or brass, the operations shall be classified as 3066(4), *Coppersmithing.*

**BOILER MFG. – plate steel – shop only**

3620(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of boilers, water heaters and tube and shell type heat exchangers if more than 50% of the metal used is #9 gauge or heavier. If 50% or more of the metal used is lighter than #9 gauge, the operations shall be classified as 3169(2), *Water Heater Mfg.*

Payroll of a tool and die department shall be assigned to Classification 3099, *Tool Mfg.*, if more than 50% of the tools and dies are sold commercially and are not used in any way in the employer’s production operations. Otherwise, the payroll of a tool and die department shall be assigned to Classification 3620(1).
**Part 3 – Standard Classification System**

**Section VII – Standard Classifications**

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<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
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<td>3175</td>
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<tr>
<td>3726</td>
<td>Boiler Installation, Service or Repair</td>
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<tr>
<td>3066(4)</td>
<td>COPPERSMITHING – shop only</td>
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<tr>
<td>3040</td>
<td>Iron or Steel Works – non-structural – shop – fabricating, assembling or manufacturing ornamental brass, bronze or iron work; railings; balconies; fire escapes; staircases; iron shutters or other non-structural iron or steel work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3030</td>
<td>Iron or Steel Works – structural – shop – fabricating or assembling girders, beams, columns, trusses, stringers or other structural iron or steel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The manufacture of industrial ovens or kilns and commercial or household furnaces or heaters shall be classified as 3175, *Furnace or Heater Mfg.*

- The installation and outside repair of boilers, water heaters and tube and shell type heat exchangers shall be classified as 3726, *Boiler Installation, Service or Repair.*

- **COPPERSMITHING – shop only** 3066(4)

  - This classification applies to the manufacture of various copper and brass products from sheet stock, including but not limited to cookware, architectural metalwork, sculptural and ornamental items, and metal musical instruments such as trumpets, cornets, horns and tubas.

  - Shop manufacture of copper or brass sheet metal products in connection with installation, construction or erection operations by the same employer shall be classified as 5538(1)/5542(1), *Sheet Metal Work.*

  - If more than 50% of the metal used is sheet aluminum, the operations shall be classified as 3066(3), *Aluminum Ware Mfg.*

- **IRON OR STEEL WORKS – non-structural – shop – fabricating, assembling or manufacturing ornamental brass, bronze or iron work; railings; balconies; fire escapes; staircases; iron shutters or other non-structural iron or steel work** 3040

  - This classification applies to the fabrication of non-structural architectural or ornamental iron, steel, brass or bronze products, including but not limited to railings, balconies, fire escapes, staircases, shutters, and window and door grillwork from materials such as rod, bar, tube, square, angle and channel stock.

  - Employers engaged in the fabrication of both non-structural and structural iron or steel products shall be classified as 3040 if more than 50% of the shop time is devoted to the fabrication of non-structural iron or steel products. If 50% or more of the shop time is devoted to the fabrication of structural iron or steel products, the operations shall be classified as 3030, *Iron or Steel Works – structural.*

  - The manufacture of metal gates, corrals, stanchions and fence sections shall be classified as 3401(2), *Gate or Corral Mfg.*, if more than 50% of the metal used is tube or pipe stock.

  - The fabrication of miscellaneous non-structural metal products shall be classified as 3620(2), *Plate Steel Products Fabrication*, if more than 50% of the metal used is #9 gauge or heavier.

  - The cutting, bending, forming and assembly of reinforcing steel at a permanent shop or yard shall be classified as 3039, *Reinforcing Steel Fabrication.*

  - Casting of steel or rolling mills shall be separately classified.

- **IRON OR STEEL WORKS – structural – shop – fabricating or assembling girders, beams, columns, trusses, stringers or other structural iron or steel** 3030

  - This classification applies to the fabrication of structural iron or steel components, including but not limited to girders, beams, columns, trusses, communications towers, light standards and stringers from materials such as “I”, “H” and “C” beams; channel, angle and bar stock; pipe; tubing; and sheet plate.

  - The erection of structural steel shall be separately classified.

  - Employers engaged in the fabrication of both structural and non-structural iron or steel products shall be classified as 3030 if 50% or more of the shop time is devoted to the fabrication of structural iron or steel products. If more than 50% of the shop time is devoted to the fabrication of non-structural iron or steel products, the operations shall be classified as 3040, *Iron or Steel Works – non-structural.*
The fabrication of miscellaneous non-structural metal products shall be classified as 3620(2), Plate Steel Products Fabrication, if more than 50% of the metal used is #9 gauge or heavier.

The cutting, bending, forming and assembly of reinforcing steel at a permanent shop or yard shall be classified as 3039, Reinforcing Steel Fabrication.

**LEAD MFG., RECLAIMING OR ALLOYING – including litharge and lead oxide manufacturing**

**METAL GOODS MFG. – N.O.C.**

This classification is applicable to employers engaged in the fabrication of miscellaneous products, including but not limited to brackets, clips, panels, washers, drums, tanks and chassis from metal sheet stock if more than 50% of the metal used is #10 to #14 gauge, or if more than 50% of the metal used is #15 or lighter and metal stamping payroll exceeds 10% of the total manufacturing payroll.

Metal stamping is defined as the operation of power-driven presses or brakes and foot- or hand-power presses or brakes used for blanking, forming, trimming, drawing, punching or assembling metal where the operator places each piece under the point of operation at each complete press or brake stroke.

Operations performed on power presses that may be interchangeably hand fed or automatically fed shall be considered as metal stamping.

Metal stamping does not include (1) rotary punches, whether computer or manually controlled, which require only the loading and unloading of the work piece by the operator and does not require the operator to place or reposition the work piece after each stroke, or (2) hydraulic presses or brakes where the ram travel will automatically stop upon release of the activating mechanism.

Payroll of a tool and die department shall be assigned to Classification 3099, Tool Mfg., if more than 50% of the tools and dies are sold commercially and are not used in any way in the employer’s production operations. Otherwise, the payroll of a tool and die department shall be assigned to Classification 3400.

Employers rolling metal shall be classified as follows:

1. Employers engaged in the rerolling of cold metal stock shall be classified as 3400, if more than 50% of the metal stock used is lighter than #9 gauge.

2. Employers engaged in the rerolling of metal stock shall be classified as 3018, Steel Making or Processing, if more than 50% of the metal stock used is #9 gauge or heavier.

3. Employers engaged in the drawing of metal rod stock 1/2” in diameter and heavier shall be classified as 3018, Steel Making or Processing.

4. Employers engaged in the heating of metal stock and processing of same by rolling shall be classified as 3018, Steel Making or Processing.

Also refer to Classifications 3066(1), Sheet Metal Products Mfg., and 3620(2), Plate Steel Products Fabrication.

**PIPE, TUBE OR EXTRUSION MFG. – metal – not iron or steel**

This classification applies to the manufacture of extruded metal forms, including but not limited to pipe, square and round tube, angle, channel, molding and picture framing stock from nonferrous metals such as copper, brass, bronze or aluminum.

The manufacture of iron or steel stock shall be classified as 3018, Steel Making or Processing.

The manufacture of iron or steel pipe shall be classified as 3400, Metal Goods Mfg., if more than 50% of the metal used is lighter than #9 gauge. If 50% or more of the metal used is #9 gauge or heavier, the operations shall be classified as 3018, Steel Making or Processing.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

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<tr>
<td><strong>PLATE STEEL PRODUCTS FABRICATION – N.O.C.</strong></td>
<td>3620(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the fabrication of miscellaneous plate steel products and metal tanks when more than 50% of the metal used is #9 gauge or heavier. Payroll of a tool and die department shall be as assigned to Classification 3099, Tool Mfg., if more than 50% of the tools and dies are sold commercially and are not used in any way in the employer’s production operations. Otherwise, the payroll of a tool and die department shall be assigned to Classification 3620(2). The manufacture of boilers from plate steel stock shall be classified as 3620(1), Boiler Mfg. Also refer to Classifications 3400, Metal Goods Mfg., and 3066(1), Sheet Metal Products Mfg.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **REINFORCING STEEL FABRICATION – at permanent shop or yard location** | 3039 |
| This classification applies to the cutting, bending, forming and assembly of reinforcing steel at a permanent shop or yard location. The fabrication of reinforcing steel at job sites shall be assigned to the appropriate construction classification. |

| **SHEET METAL PRODUCTS MFG. – shop only – N.O.C.** | 3066(1) |
| This classification applies to the manufacture of sheet metal products, including but not limited to brackets, chassis, panels and covers when more than 50% of the metal used is #15 gauge or lighter and metal stamping payroll, if any, does not exceed 10% of the total manufacturing payroll. If 50% or more of the metal used is #10 to #14 gauge, or if more than 50% of the metal used is #15 gauge or lighter and metal stamping payroll exceeds 10% of the total manufacturing payroll, operations shall be classified as 3400, Metal Goods Mfg. Metal stamping is defined as the operation of power-driven presses or brakes and foot- or hand-power presses or brakes used for blanking, forming, trimming, drawing, punching or assembling metal where the operator places each piece under the point of operation at each complete press or brake stroke. Operations performed on power presses that may be interchangeably hand fed or automatically fed shall be considered as metal stamping. Metal stamping does not include (1) rotary punches, whether computer or manually controlled, which require only the loading and unloading of the work piece by the operator and does not require the operator to place or reposition the work piece after each stroke, or (2) hydraulic presses or brakes where the ram travel will automatically stop upon release of the activating mechanism. Sheet metal products assignable to this classification include but are not limited to heating, ventilation and air conditioning duct work; electrical and electronic chassis and enclosures; metal musical instruments; and kitchen and restaurant equipment such as sinks, steam tables and overhead hoods. The shop fabrication of sheet metal products in connection with installation, construction or erection operations by the same employer shall be classified as 5538(1)/5542(1), Sheet Metal Work. If more than 50% of the metal used is sheet aluminum, the operations shall be classified as 3066(3), Aluminum Ware Mfg. If more than 50% of the metal used is sheet copper or brass, the operations shall be classified as 3066(4), Coppersmithing. Also refer to Classifications 3400, Metal Goods Mfg., and 3620(2), Plate Steel Products Fabrication. |
STEEL MAKING OR PROCESSING 3018

This classification applies to the reduction and casting of metal and the subsequent rolling of hot or cold steel to produce steel products, including but not limited to plate, sheet, rod, tube, pipe and coil stock.

Employers exclusively engaged in rolling metal shall be classified as follows:

1. Employers engaged in the rerolling of cold metal stock shall be classified as 3400, Metal Goods Mfg., if more than 50% of the metal stock used is lighter than #9 gauge.

2. Employers engaged in the rerolling of metal stock shall be classified as 3018 if 50% or more of the metal stock used is #9 gauge or heavier.

3. Employers engaged in the drawing of metal rod stock 1/2" in diameter and larger shall be classified as 3018.

4. Employers engaged in the heating of metal stock and processing of same by rolling shall be classified as 3018.

Wire drawing shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of nonferrous extruded metal forms shall be classified as 3022, Pipe, Tube or Extrusion Mfg.

The fabrication of miscellaneous plate steel products and metal tanks when more than 50% of the metal used is #9 gauge or heavier shall be classified as 3620(2), Plate Steel Products Fabrication.

TUBE OR PIPE PRODUCTS MFG. – N.O.C. 3401(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of metal products not more specifically described by another classification, including but not limited to awning framework, bike frames, tent frames, luggage racks and scaffolding if more than 50% of the metal used is tubular stock. It also applies to employers engaged in bending, cutting, threading or perforating tube or pipe on a fee basis when more than 50% of the metal is tube or pipe stock.

The fabrication of gates, corrals and fence sections from tube stock shall be classified as 3401(2), Gate or Corral Mfg.

The fabrication of structural steel components used in the framing of buildings, whether or not tubular stock is utilized, shall be classified as 3030, Iron or Steel Works – structural.

The fabrication of non-structural architectural or ornamental iron or steel components, whether or not tubular stock is utilized, shall be classified as 3040, Iron or Steel Works – non-structural.

The manufacture of nonferrous pipe or tube stock shall be classified as 3022, Pipe, Tube or Extrusion Mfg.

WIRE GOODS MFG. – N.O.C. 3257

This classification applies to the manufacture of products from wire stock, including but not limited to springs; wire display racks; wire cloth; guitar strings; wire brush; classifying and grading screens; wire mattress assemblies; barbed wire and chain link fence fabric.

The manufacture of mattresses and box springs shall be classified as 2570, Mattress or Box Springs Mfg.

Also refer to Classifications 3241, Wire, Wire Rope or Wire Cable Mfg. – including wire drawing, and 4470, Wire, Wire Rope or Wire Cable Mfg. – no wire drawing.
### MILLWRIGHT WORK – N.O.C. – erection or repair of machinery or equipment

This classification applies to the outside operation, installation or repair of machinery or equipment, including but not limited to pumps (such as gasoline, oil and water pumps), generators, sawmill equipment, conveyor systems, food processing equipment, printing presses, automated “pick and place” machinery, industrial laundry equipment, filling and bottling equipment, industrial scales, escalators, farm machinery, riding lawnmowers and air compressors unless the work is specifically described by another classification.

This classification does not apply to the operation, installation or repair of machinery or equipment at facilities both occupied and operated by the employer; such operations shall be assigned to the governing classification.

Shop manufacturing or repair operations shall be separately classified.

### MINING

Refer to Section IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 5, Mining.

### MINING – ore milling – including sample analysis, crushing, concentration and separation

This classification applies to the processing of ore for the purpose of recovering metals and minerals, including but not limited to gold, silver, nickel, graphite, coke, zinc and iron.

Smelting, sintering, refining or alloying operations shall be classified as 1438, Smelting, Sintering, Refining or Alloying.

### MINING – surface – no shafts, tunnels, or drifts – all employees

This classification applies to surface mining (open pit method) of ores and minerals, including but not limited to gold, borax, graphite, gypsum and perlite. This classification includes all activities involved in the construction or operation of the mine, including but not limited to the construction of buildings, roads, water systems, power lines or tramways; the installation, operation or maintenance of machinery or equipment; the operation of commissaries and blasting when performed by the mine operator. This classification includes mining engineers engaged in geophysical exploration, surveying and mapping of sites.

Subsequent ore milling operations shall be separately classified as 1452, Mining – ore milling.

Underground mining operations shall be classified as 1123, Mining – underground – with shafts, tunnels or drifts; all employees with exposure to underground mining operations, and 1124, Mining – underground – surface employees.

Rock quarrying operations shall be classified as 1624(1), Quarries.

Blasting operations performed on a fee basis are classified as 1330, Blasting.

### MINING – underground – surface employees

This classification applies to surface employees, including mining engineers engaged in geophysical exploration, surveying and mapping of sites, of employers engaged in the underground extraction of ore and minerals, including but not limited to gold, borax, graphite, gypsum and perlite. This classification includes but is not limited to the following aboveground operations: installation, operation or maintenance of surface machinery or equipment; operation of commissaries and preparation of explosives.

This classification does not apply to any employee who is required to go underground at any time. Employees with exposure to underground mining operations shall be classified as 1123, Mining – underground – with shafts, tunnels or drifts; all employees with exposure to underground mining operations.

Surface mining operations shall be classified as 1122, Mining – surface.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

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Ore milling shall be separately classified as 1452, *Mining – ore milling*.

Also refer to companion Classification 1123, *Mining – underground – with shafts, tunnels or drifts; all employees with exposure to underground mining operations*.

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<tr>
<td>1123</td>
<td>MINING – underground – with shafts, tunnels or drifts; all employees with exposure to underground mining operations</td>
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</table>

This classification applies to employers engaged in the underground extraction of ores and minerals, including but not limited to gold, borax, graphite, gypsum and perlite. This classification includes all underground operations, including but not limited to the drilling of shafts, tunnels or drifts; the erection of shoring and supports; the construction of underground tramways; and the installation, operation and maintenance of underground equipment or machinery. This classification includes all employees, including mining engineers engaged in geophysical exploration, surveying and mapping of sites, who are required to go underground at any time.

Also refer to companion Classification 1124, *Mining – underground – surface employees*.

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<td>7219(3)</td>
<td>MOBILE CRANE AND HOISTING SERVICE CONTRACTORS – N.O.C. – all operations – including yard employees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This classification applies to hoisting or lifting operations requiring the use of mobile hoisting equipment, including but not limited to cranes, block and fall, jacks, shoring timbers, rollers, ropes and cables. This classification includes rigging operations performed by employees of the mobile crane and hoisting contractor and the transportation of equipment to and from work sites.

This classification also applies to the provision of mobile crane and hoisting equipment with operators on a rental basis, including subcontractors engaged in connection with wrecking, demolition, raising or moving buildings or structures who perform no other type of work at the job or location.

Rigging operations performed for other concerns on a fee basis by an employer not engaged in hoisting or lifting operations at a particular job or location shall be classified as 3724(1), *Millwright Work*.

Hoisting and lifting operations performed by an employer in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations shall not be separately classified.

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<td>2797(1)</td>
<td>MOBILE, MODULAR OR MANUFACTURED HOME MFG. – shop or yard work only</td>
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</table>

This classification applies to employers engaged in the manufacture of buildings, including but not limited to mobile homes, modular buildings and construction office trailers at a permanent shop or yard location.

The construction, erection or assembly of modular or manufactured homes away from the shop shall be separately classified.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of individual wooden building components (not complete buildings) shall be classified as 2819, *Truss or Building Components Mfg*.

Employers engaged in the manufacture of campers, travel trailers and motor homes shall be classified as 2797(3), *Recreational Vehicle Mfg*.

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<td>2797(3)</td>
<td>MOBILE HOME PARK OPERATION – property management supervisors</td>
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MORTGAGE BANKERS – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons

This classification applies to companies that specialize in direct lending of funds for residential or commercial mortgages. This classification includes loaning money held on deposit and funding loans through a line of credit.

Commissioned loan brokers engaged exclusively in matching qualified mortgage applicants with lenders with no direct lending of funds shall be classified as 8743, Mortgage Brokers.

Real estate agencies that represent buyers, sellers, lessees and lessors in real estate transactions shall be classified as 8741, Real Estate Agencies.

The operation of depository financial institutions that are licensed as banks to perform financial services, including but not limited to accepting deposits, paying interest, clearing checks, making loans and exchanging currency, shall be classified as 8808, Banks.

MORTGAGE BROKERS – no direct lending – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons

This classification applies to commissioned loan brokers engaged in matching qualified mortgage applicants with lenders.

Companies that specialize in direct lending of funds for residential or commercial mortgages shall be classified as 8749, Mortgage Bankers.

Real estate agencies that represent buyers, sellers, lessees and lessors in real estate transactions shall be classified as 8741, Real Estate Agencies.

The operation of depository financial institutions that are licensed as banks to perform financial services, including but not limited to accepting deposits, paying interest, clearing checks, making loans and exchanging currency, shall be classified as 8808, Banks.

MOTELS – all employees other than employees exclusively engaged in restaurant or tavern operations

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

This classification includes “front desk” employees, including but not limited to, cashiers or information and reservation clerks; employees who perform concierge services; and the operation of retail stores, including but not limited to, newsstands, gift shops and clothing stores.

The payroll of employees engaged exclusively in connection with restaurant or tavern operations shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns. This includes employees who prepare and serve hot food in connection with complimentary breakfasts, work in food and beverage departments, and room service employees who deliver food or restock in-room refrigerators, provided such employees perform no motel duties. Employees who perform both restaurant or tavern activities and motel activities shall be assigned to Classification 9050(2).

MOTION PICTURES – negative and print processors, distributors and film exchanges – not motion picture production companies

This classification applies to firms that specialize in the developing, printing or distribution of motion pictures for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also includes motion picture film restoration.

MOTION PICTURES – production – in studios and outside – all employees

The actual remuneration of actors, musicians, producers and the motion picture director must be included, subject to a maximum of $128,700 per year per person.
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When such employees do not work the entire year, the payroll limitation shall be prorated based upon the number of weeks in which such employees worked during the policy period.

This classification applies to companies that specialize in the production of motion pictures, television features, commercials, music videos, videotaped depositions, videotaped court proceedings or industrial films that are recorded on motion picture film stock, videotape, digital or other media.

Employees engaged exclusively in the electronic editing of digital files using computerized editing equipment are assignable to Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Employees who create animation using computer or digital applications are assignable to Classification 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

The payroll limitation of this classification is applicable to the director responsible for all aspects of production. The payroll for all other directors such as assistant and associate directors is not subject to limitation.

The payroll limitation also applies to motion picture producers responsible for overseeing the financial, administrative and creative aspects of a motion picture.

| MOTORCYCLE DEALERS OR REPAIR FACILITIES – all operations – including accessory or spare parts sales and Outside Salespersons |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| This classification applies to dealers engaged in the sale or service of new or used motorcycles. This classification also applies to independent motorcycle repair shops that are not dealers. This classification also applies to the sale or service of new or used all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles and personal watercraft. Personal watercraft are motorized vessels, including waterbikes, designed to carry one to three riders. | 8400 |
| Dealers engaged in the sale of motor vehicles, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, buses, forklift trucks, golf carts, motor homes and trailers shall be classified as 8391, Automobile or Truck Dealers – all employees other than vehicle salespersons. | |
| The sale of new or used boats, including the service or repair of boats when performed by the boat dealer, shall be classified as 8057, Boat Dealers. | |

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<td>BUS, SHUTTLE VAN OR LIMOUSINE OPERATIONS – all employees</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to firefighting operations, including but not limited to emergency fire and rescue operations, fire hydrant testing, fire investigations and fire prevention services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

**Volunteers serving with or without remuneration shall be separately classified as 7707, Firefighting Operations – volunteers, serving with or without remuneration.**

Aerial firefighting operations shall be classified as 7424(1), Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – members of flying crew.

**FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS – volunteers, serving with or without remuneration 7707**

This classification applies to volunteers performing firefighting operations, including but not limited to emergency fire and rescue operations, fire hydrant testing, fire investigations and fire prevention services.

The exposure for this classification shall be on a per capita basis.

Aerial firefighting shall be classified as 7424(1), Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – members of flying crew.

Also refer to Classification 7706, Firefighting Operations – not volunteers.

**HOUSING AUTHORITIES – all employees – including resident or on-site managers 9033**

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

This classification applies to public agencies that provide housing or housing assistance to individuals in need. The housing authority may own and operate the housing or provide financial assistance in the form of housing vouchers, which allow clients to reside in approved housing operated by other concerns. This classification includes but is not limited to resident or on-site property managers and property maintenance and repair staff.

On-site property managers are those employees whose base of operations is at any property location that they are employed to manage. The term “resident” shall refer to any employee who resides at a property managed by the employer.

The preparation or serving of hot foods shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

Day care centers operated by housing authorities shall be separately classified as 9059, Day Care Centers.

Employees engaged exclusively in determining the eligibility of properties owned and operated by separate parties for rental subsidies shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

New construction, alteration or demolition work shall be separately classified.

**INSTITUTIONAL EMPLOYEES – hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, residential care facilities for adults or residential care facilities for the aged – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons – not jail or prison employees 8830**

The payroll for student nurses or interns shall be included at an average wage of at least $100 per week.

This classification applies to the operation of hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, residential care facilities for adults and residential care facilities for the elderly by public agencies. This classification includes all operations, including but not limited to patient and resident care, meal preparation and dining facility operation, laundry, facility and grounds maintenance, and housekeeping.
### IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE OR RECLAMATION WORKS OPERATION

All work incidental to maintenance and operation of irrigation, drainage or reclamation districts

See Classification 0251, **Irrigation, Drainage or Reclamation Works Operation**.

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### LIBRARIES

Public – librarians or professional assistants – including Clerical Office Employees

This classification applies to librarians, professional library assistants and clerical office employees who engage in activities, including but not limited to conducting research, ordering books and publications, maintaining reference systems, assisting customers to locate and check out materials and performing general clerical and administrative functions in support of the public library.

With the exception of a single permanent job reassignment, it is not permissible to divide a single employee’s payroll, within a single policy period, between this classification and any other classification.

Employees other than librarians, professional assistants and clerical office employees, including but not limited to janitorial, maintenance, delivery and security personnel, shall be classified as 9420, **Municipal, State or Other Public Agency Employees – all other employees**.

Private libraries shall be classified as 8811, **Libraries – private – librarians or professional assistants**.

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### MUNICIPAL, STATE OR OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY EMPLOYEES

**Not engaged in manual labor, or direct supervision of construction or erection work – N.O.C.**

This classification includes mayors, city council members, elected officials, judges, hearing officers, district attorneys, courthouse clerks and public records clerks, employees engaged in laboratory work, health inspectors, building inspectors, engineers not engaged in actual construction or operation, meter readers other than water meter readers and similar occupations.

This classification also includes recreation and park department operations that are performed by recreation leaders, coaches, instructors, referees, and officials; daycare/babysitting; activity supervisors; and similar operations that do not involve manual labor.

Also refer to companion Classification 9420, **Municipal, State or Other Public Agency Employees – all other employees**.

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### MUNICIPAL, STATE OR OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY EMPLOYEES

**All other employees – including laborers, mechanics and storekeepers – N.O.C.**

This classification includes park and facility maintenance, landscape, snack bar and vending operations, lifeguards, security and similar activities in support of the facility.

Classification 9420 does not apply to park security operations when performed by fish and game wardens or by park rangers. Such operations shall be classified as 7720, **Police, Sheriffs, Marshals, Animal Control Officers, Fish and Wildlife Officers and Correctional Officers – including deputies – not volunteers, or 7722, Police, Sheriffs, Marshals, Animal Control Officers, Fish and Wildlife Officers and Correctional Officers – volunteers, serving with or without remuneration**.

New construction work, pest control operations, and electrical light or power department operations shall be separately classified. Marina or harbor operations shall be separately classified as 9016(4), **Boat Marina and Boat Rental Operation**.
**Part 3 – Standard Classification System**

**Section VII – Standard Classifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>POLICE, SHERIFFS, MARSHALS, ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS, FISH AND WILDLIFE OFFICERS AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS – including deputies – not volunteers</strong></td>
<td>7720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POLICE, SHERIFFS, MARSHALS, ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS, FISH AND WILDLIFE OFFICERS AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS – volunteers, serving with or without remuneration</strong></td>
<td>7722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLIC COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS – all employees – including cafeteria, Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons</strong></td>
<td>8875(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also refer to companion Classification 9410, *Municipal, State or Other Public Agency Employees – not engaged in manual labor, or direct supervision of construction or erection work.*

This classification applies to law enforcement officers, including but not limited to police officers, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, court bailiffs, marshals, animal control officers, fish and wildlife officers and correctional officers.

This classification also applies to all employees of publicly or privately operated correctional facilities.

This classification also applies to medical care personnel, including but not limited to registered nurses, licensed vocational nurses, pharmacists and psychiatric technicians who provide care to residents of correctional facilities on a contract basis.

Dog catchers, veterinarians and animal care or kennel employees (not animal control officers) who are employed by public agencies shall be classified as 9420, *Municipal, State or Other Public Agency Employees – all other employees.* Privately operated animal shelters shall be classified as 8831(1), *Hospitals – veterinary.*

Volunteers serving with or without remuneration shall be separately classified as 7722, *Police, Sheriffs, Marshals, Animal Control Officers, Fish and Wildlife Officers and Correctional Officers – volunteers, serving with or without remuneration.*

This classification applies to law enforcement volunteers, serving with or without remuneration.

The exposure for this classification shall be on a per capita basis.

Also refer to Classification 7720, *Police, Sheriffs, Marshals, Animal Control Officers, Fish and Wildlife Officers and Correctional Officers – including deputies – not volunteers.*

This classification applies to all operations of public colleges or schools, including but not limited to instruction, dormitories, cafeterias, book stores, transportation services, counseling, building and landscape maintenance, janitorial, libraries, athletic programs, parking, security, administration, clerical office employees and outside salespersons. This classification includes before or after school care programs operated by public colleges or schools.

This classification also applies to the operation of charter schools.

This classification also applies to state or county vocational training programs and to school counselors who are provided to public schools by separate concerns under contract.

The operation of private colleges or schools shall be classified as 8868, *Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – professors, teachers or academic professional employees, and 9101, Colleges or Schools – private – not automobile schools – all employees other than professors, teachers or academic professional employees.*

The operation of before or after school programs by separate employers at public school locations shall be classified as 9059, *Day Care Centers.*
### RAILROAD OPERATION – N.O.C. – operation and maintenance – all employees

See Classification 7133, *Railroad Operation*.

### ROAD DISTRICTS OR DEPARTMENTS – all operations – including shop or yard employees 9422

This classification applies to paving or repaving of public streets or roads by public agencies. This classification includes the storage of equipment or supplies and maintenance of equipment at a yard or shop location.

Tunneling, subway construction, grade separation work, bridge construction, or pile driving shall be separately classified.

Road paving operations by employers that are not public agencies shall be classified as 5506, *Street or Road Construction – paving or repaving, surfacing or resurfacing or scraping*.

### SANITARY OR SANITATION DISTRICTS OPERATION – all employees 7580

This classification applies to all work incidental to the maintenance and operation of sewer systems or sewage treatment plants. This classification also applies to the operation of sewage or wastewater treatment facilities under contract.

Additions to, alterations or construction of sewer lines or sewage disposal plants shall be separately classified.

Sewer cleaning operations by employers that are not public agencies shall be classified as 9402, *Sewer, Tank or Hazardous Spill Cleaning*.

### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OFFICE – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons 8875(2)

This classification applies to the operation of a county or district superintendent of public schools office. This classification includes but is not limited to curriculum development, instruction oversight, cafeteria operation oversight, facility maintenance oversight, funding review, and meeting with union representatives, the Board of Education and similar governmental or parental organizations. This classification includes oversight operations performed in connection with charter schools operating under charters granted by the superintendent of public schools office.

Public schools or charter school operations, including but not limited to instruction, cafeteria operations, facility maintenance, bus operations and library activities shall be classified as 8875(1), *Public Colleges or Schools*.

### WATER COMPANIES – operation – all employees – including construction or extension of lines

See Classification 7520, *Water Companies*.

### MUNICIPAL, STATE OR OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY EMPLOYEES – not engaged in manual labor, or direct supervision of construction or erection work – N.O.C.

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

### MUNICIPAL, STATE OR PUBLIC AGENCY EMPLOYEES – all other employees – including laborers, mechanics, and storekeepers – N.O.C.

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

### MUSEUMS – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees 8838

This classification applies to employers that display art objects, natural science exhibits, antiquities and objects of historical or cultural significance for viewing by the general public. This classification also applies to public aquariums, botanical gardens and planetariums.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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Art galleries that display art objects for sale to the walk-in trade shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail.

Zoos shall be classified as 9180(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – operation and maintenance of amusement devices, and 9016(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

Retail store and restaurant operations shall be separately classified.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MFG. – other than metal – N.O.C. 2923

This classification applies to the manufacture or repair of non-metal musical instruments, including but not limited to pianos, guitars, violins, cellos, violas, harps, banjos, organs and drums.

The manufacture of electronic music instruments, synthesizers, amplifiers and musical instrument digital interface (MIDI) equipment shall be classified as 3681(4), Audio/Video Electronic Products Mfg.

The manufacture or repair of metal musical instruments shall be assigned to the applicable Metal Working Classifications Industry Group classification.

NAIL, TACK OR RIVET MFG. – cold or hot work 3152(1)

This classification also applies to the manufacture of products such as staples, pins and sewing needles.

Steel making or rolling mills shall be separately classified.

NEWS AGENTS OR DISTRIBUTORS OF MAGAZINES OR OTHER PERIODICALS

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

NEWSPAPER DELIVERY

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE OR BOOK PUBLISHING – no printing or distribution

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING OR NEWSPAPER PRINTING – all other employees

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING OR NEWSPAPER PRINTING – editing, designing, proofreading, and photographic composing

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING OR NEWSPAPER PRINTING – reporters, advertising or circulation solicitors

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

NURSERIES – propagation and cultivation of nursery stock 0005

This classification applies to the propagation and cultivation of nursery stock, bedding plants, vegetable plants, bulbs and trees that are sold for outdoor planting or decorative purposes.
This classification also applies to the raising of bees for sale, honey production and rental to other concerns for pollinating crops. The processing of honey shall be classified as 6504, Food Products Mfg. or Processing.

The cultivation of flowers, potted flower plants, ferns and similar potted plants that are sold for indoor decorative purposes, as well as herbs, edible flowers and marijuana shall be classified as 0035, Florists.

The display and sale of nursery stock shall be classified as 8004, Stores – garden supplies.

**NUT, BOLT OR SCREW MFG. – cold or hot work**

This classification applies to the manufacture of threaded fasteners, including but not limited to nuts, bolts and screws, on a fee basis or as proprietary products.

Steel making or rolling mills shall be separately classified.

Employers that do not specialize in nut, bolt or screw manufacturing but manufacture individual threaded fasteners for other concerns on a contract basis shall be classified as 3632, Machine Shops – N.O.C.

The manufacture of threaded fasteners by employers that are approved by the Federal Aviation Administration as a Parts Manufacturer shall be classified as 3831, Machine Shops – aircraft components.

**OFFICE MACHINE OR POINT OF SALE EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – N.O.C. – shop or outside**

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of office machines, including but not limited to printers, copiers, scanners, coin counting and wrapping machines and mail room equipment. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of point of sale or transactional machines, including but not limited to automated teller machines, credit card readers, payment terminals, electronic cash registers and other electronic transaction devices. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of slot machines and electronic gaming machines. This classification includes the installation of low voltage cabling that is performed in connection with machine installation, service or repair operations by the same employer. Repair operations may be performed at a shop location or at customers’ locations.

This classification also applies to piano tuning.

The manufacture of office machines shall be separately classified.

The installation of low voltage cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of machines by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The installation of electrical wiring within buildings shall be classified as 5140/5190, Electrical Wiring – within buildings.

The installation, service or repair of commercial printing equipment, including but not limited to offset printers and printing presses shall be classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.

The installation, service or repair of computers, telephones, telephone systems or computer peripheral equipment shall be classified as 5193, Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.
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The installation, service or repair of vending machines shall be classified as 5192, Vending or Coin-Operated Machines.

OIL OR GAS GEOLOGISTS OR SCOUTS
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS LEASE OPERATORS
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS LEASE WORK
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS PIPELINE OPERATION
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS REFINERIES – erection or repair – all operations
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELL SERVICING
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELL SUPPLIES OR EQUIPMENT DEALERS – store or yard only – not secondhand
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELLS – acidizing or hydraulic fracturing – all operations
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELLS – cementing
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELLS – drilling or redrilling
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELLS – gravel packing
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELLS – installation or recovery of casing
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELLS – perforating of casing
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELLS – specialty tool companies
See Petroleum Industry.
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OIL OR GAS WELLS – vacuum truck service companies
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL OR GAS WELLS – wireline service companies
See Petroleum Industry.

OIL REFINING
See Petroleum Industry.

OLIVE HANDLING – sorting, curing and canning
See Food Packaging and Processing.

OPTICAL GOODS MFG. – N.O.C. 4150(1)
This classification applies to the manufacture of optical goods from optical grade glass, plastic or metal, including but not limited to light filters, prisms and reflectors. This classification also applies to the manufacture of intraocular implants. This classification also applies to the manufacture of optically read discs, including but not limited to blanks for compact discs, laser discs and digital versatile discs. This classification includes incidental coating and polarizing of manufactured optical goods.

The manufacture of glass or plastic optical lenses, including but not limited to eyeglass lenses, contact lenses and lenses for telescopes, microscopes, lasers and binoculars shall be classified as 4150(2), Lens Mfg.

ORCHARDS – citrus and deciduous fruits
See Farms.

ORCHARDS – nut crops
See Farms.

ORE MILLING
See Mining.

ORTHOTIC OR PROSTHETIC DEVICE MFG. – including fitting and adjusting 4691
This classification applies to the manufacture of body braces or artificial limbs. This classification includes all fitting operations when performed by the manufacturer.

The fitting or adjusting of orthotic or prosthetic devices by retail stores that are not the manufacturer shall be assigned to the applicable Stores Industry Group classification.

The manufacture of corsets or braces made exclusively of fabric shall be classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg.

Orthotic shoe manufacturing shall be classified as 2660, Boot or Shoe Mfg. or Repairing.

OXYGEN OR HYDROGEN MFG. – including tank charging 4635
This classification applies to the manufacture, mixing or blending of gases, including but not limited to oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene, carbonic acid, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, helium and arsine. This classification also applies to the manufacture of liquefied hydrogen and nitrogen, and dry ice. This classification includes the refilling of tanks with gas for customers.

The manufacture of propane, butane and liquefied petroleum gas shall be classified as 4740(3), Gasoline Recovery.
The sale of gases for use in welding or medical purposes shall be classified as 8110, Stores – welding supplies.

PACK TRAINS – all employees

This classification applies to the operation of pack train excursions using pack animals, including but not limited to horses, llamas, donkeys and mules. This classification also applies to guides engaged in packing equipment, setting up sites, preparing food, assisting customers with riding techniques and acting as trail guides. This classification includes the board and care of pack animals, including but not limited to feeding, watering, grooming and exercising, and the maintenance of stable facilities in connection with pack train operations.

Boarding horses for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 7207(1), Stables.

The operation of riding clubs that provide board and care for members’ horses shall be classified as 7207(2), Clubs – riding.

The operation of stables in connection with horse shows or rodeos shall be classified as 7207(3), Horse Shows or Rodeos – stable employees.

PAINT, VARNISH OR LACQUER MFG.

This classification applies to the manufacture of paint, varnish or lacquer products, including but not limited to interior and exterior house paint, automotive paint, industrial paint, sign paint, oil wood finishes and wood and concrete stain.

The sale of paint and paint supplies, including the mixing and blending of paint to customer order, shall be classified as 8065, Stores – paint or paint supplies.

The manufacture of inks, adhesives, waxes or polishes shall be classified as 4557, Ink, Adhesive, Polish or Wax Products Mfg.

The manufacture of fingernail polish shall be classified as 4623, Cosmetic, Personal Care or Perfumery Products Mfg.

The manufacture of synthetic resins shall be classified as 4558(2), Resin Mfg.

PAINTING – automobile or truck bodies – including incidental sanding – no body or fender repairing – including estimators, service writers and customer service representatives who inspect vehicles

See Automotive Industry.

PAINTING, DECORATING OR PAPER HANGING – including shop operations – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $26.00 per hour – N.O.C.

This classification includes incidental patching and surface preparation for painting.

Wallboard taping, finishing or texturing shall be classified as 5446/5447, Wallboard Application.

Painting steel structures or bridges shall be separately classified.

PAINTING, DECORATING OR PAPER HANGING – including shop operations – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour – N.O.C.

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $26.00 per hour shall be classified as 5474(1), Painting, Decorating or Paper Hanging.
This classification includes incidental patching and surface preparation for painting.

Wallboard taping, finishing or texturing shall be classified as 5446/5447, Wallboard Application.

Painting steel structures or bridges shall be separately classified.

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**PAINTING – shop only – N.O.C.**

This classification applies to the shop painting of various objects, including but not limited to wood, metal and plastic parts, automotive components, bicycle parts, computer housings, electrical boxes and wheels for separate concerns on a fee basis. This classification includes the application of coatings by electrostatic powder coating and vapor deposition.

This classification also applies to furniture refinishing operations including incidental disassembly and reassembly.

This classification does not apply to painting or finishing that is performed in connection with manufacture or repair operations performed by the employer; such operations shall be assigned to the appropriate manufacturing or repair classification.

The application of coatings by electroplating, electrogalvanizing or anodizing shall be classified as 3372(1), Electroplating, Electrogalvanizing or Anodizing.

The application of zinc coatings by hot dip galvanizing shall be classified as 3372(4), Galvanizing.

Automobile or truck service facilities at which the operations solely include painting automobile or truck bodies and no body repair is performed shall be classified as 9501(3), Painting – automobile or truck bodies.

The painting or lettering of signs shall be classified as 9507(1), Sign Painting or Lettering.

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**PAINTING – steel structures or bridges**

This classification applies to the painting of steel buildings, bridges and structures, including but not limited to aerial line towers, cranes, stationary industrial equipment, conveyors and concrete batch plants.

This classification also applies to the sandblasting of steel structures or bridges for other concerns on a fee basis.

Painting of water, oil or gasoline storage tanks shall be classified as 5474(3)/5482(3), Painting – water, oil or gasoline storage tanks.

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**PAINTING – water, oil or gasoline storage tanks – including shop operations – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $26.00 per hour**

This classification applies to the painting of water, oil and gasoline storage tanks. This classification includes incidental cleaning, abrasive blasting and surface preparation.

This classification applies to shop operations, including but not limited to mixing and blending paints, maintaining painting equipment and shop painting in connection with painting at the customers’ locations.

The painting of steel structures or bridges shall be classified as 5040(3), Painting – steel structures or bridges.

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**PAINTING – water, oil or gasoline storage tanks – including shop operations – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour**

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour. The payroll of an
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

An employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $26.00 per hour shall be classified as 5474(3), Painting.

This classification applies to the painting of water, oil and gasoline storage tanks. This classification includes incidental cleaning, abrasive blasting and surface preparation.

This classification applies to shop operations, including but not limited to mixing and blending paints, maintaining painting equipment and shop painting in connection with painting at the customers’ locations.

The painting of steel structures or bridges shall be classified as 5040(3), Painting – steel structures or bridges.

PALLET DEALERS – secondhand 2757(2)

This classification applies to the purchase, repair and sale of used wood pallets.

The manufacture of wood pallets and the repair or reconditioning of wood pallets for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 2757(1), Pallet Mfg., Repair or Reconditioning.

The manufacture of wood boxes, crates or shipping containers shall be classified as 2759, Wooden Box or Container Mfg.

PALLET MFG., REPAIR OR RECONDITIONING – wood 2757(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of wood pallets and the repair or reconditioning of wood pallets for other concerns on a fee basis.

The purchase, repair and resale of used wood pallets shall be classified as 2757(2), Pallet Dealers.

The manufacture of wood boxes, box components or containers shall be classified as 2759, Wooden Box or Container Mfg.

PAPER COATING OR LAMINATING 4250(1)

This classification applies to the coating or laminating of paper, foil or plastic film to produce products, including but not limited to pressure-sensitive paper, adhesive tape and waxed or colored paper.

The manufacture of paper or cardboard stock shall be classified as 4239(1), Paper or Cardboard Stock Mfg.

The manufacturing or refurbishing of ink ribbons used by computer printers shall be classified as 4250(2), Computer Printing or Typewriter Ribbon Mfg. or Refurbishing.

The conversion or processing of paper stock to manufacture finished goods, including but not limited to notebook paper, paper towels, napkins, cups, plates, diapers, medical gowns, paper tubes, air filter elements and coffee filters shall be classified as 4279(1), Paper Goods Mfg.

The manufacture of asphalt saturated building or roofing paper or felt shall be classified as 4283, Building or Roofing Paper or Felt Asphalt Saturation.

PAPER GOODS MFG. – N.O.C. 4279(1)

This classification applies to the conversion or processing of paper stock to manufacture finished goods, including but not limited to paper towels, notebook paper, notepads, napkins, cups, plates, diapers, medical gowns, paper tubes, air filter elements, coffee filters, abrasive paper and similar products.

The manufacture of paper or cardboard stock shall be classified as 4239(1), Paper or Cardboard Stock Mfg.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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The manufacture of paper envelopes shall be classified as 4251, Envelope Mfg.
The manufacture of paper bags shall be classified as 4279(2), Bag Mfg. – paper.
The manufacture of asphalt saturated roofing paper shall be classified as 4283, Building or Roofing Paper or Felt Asphalt Saturation.

PAPER OR CARDBOARD STOCK MFG. 4239(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of paper or cardboard stock, including but not limited to tissue, filtration and copy paper, roofing paper and roofing felt. This classification also applies to the manufacture of cardboard products, including but not limited to filter pads, fiber pads and cellulose insulation.

The manufacture of wood fiber products shall be classified as 4239(2), Fiber Products Mfg.

The manufacture of non-corrugated cardboard boxes shall be classified as 4240, Box Mfg. – paper or cardboard – rigid, or 4243, Box Mfg. – paper or cardboard – folding.

The manufacture of corrugated fiber board containers or boxes shall be classified as 4244, Corrugated Fiber Board Container Mfg.

The conversion or processing of paper stock to manufacture finished goods, including but not limited to notebook paper, paper towels, napkins, cups, plates, diapers, medical gowns, paper tubes, air filter elements and coffee filters shall be classified as 4279(1), Paper Goods Mfg.

The coating or laminating of paper shall be classified as 4250(1), Paper Coating or Laminating.

The manufacture of asphalt saturated building or roofing paper or felt shall be separately classified as 4283, Building or Roofing Paper or Felt Asphalt Saturation.

Logging or lumbering shall be separately classified as 2702(1), Logging.

PAPER STOCK DEALERS – secondhand

See Salvage Material Dealers.

PARCEL DELIVERY AND MESSENGER SERVICE COMPANIES – including terminal employees and mechanics – no handling of bulk merchandise or freight 7198(1)

This classification does not apply: (1) if 10% or more of the individual parcels and packages delivered weigh in excess of one hundred pounds, or (2) if the total combined weight of all items delivered at any one stop exceeds two hundred pounds for 10% or more of all deliveries.

When employees furnish the vehicles utilized in the delivery of parcels, the determination of reportable remuneration shall be made in accordance with Section V, Rule 4, Drivers’ and Their Helpers’ Payroll.

The transport of the United States mail under contract to the United States Postal Service shall be classified as 7232, Mail Delivery Service Companies.

PATTERN OR MODEL MFG. 2790

This classification applies to the manufacture of custom patterns, models and architectural displays; non-functional prototypes of various items, including but not limited to automobile parts, toys and medical devices; and the manufacture of animatronics, masks, special effects, props and models for use in the theater, entertainment and motion picture industries. The patterns, models and prototypes are made from a variety of materials, including but not limited to metal, plastic, wood, rubber, plaster, ceramic, paper, cardboard or foam and may include electronics, hydraulics, pneumatics and controls.

This classification also applies to the manufacture of patterns for use in foundry operations.
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Pattern or model manufacturing performed in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations shall not be separately classified.

The manufacture of functional prototype products on a contract basis shall be assigned to the applicable manufacturing classification.

The manufacture of theatrical settings and backdrops shall be separately classified.

**PEN OR MECHANICAL PENCIL MFG.**

This classification applies to the manufacture of writing instruments, including but not limited to ballpoint pens, felt tip pens, fountain pens, pen refills and mechanical pencils. This classification includes incidental embossing or printing on pens or mechanical pencils. This classification also applies to the manufacture of pencil type applicators that dispense cosmetic products, including but not limited to eyeliner, lip liner and eyebrow liner.

The manufacture of wood pencils (not mechanical) shall be classified as 2842, *Wood Products Mfg.*

The manufacture of ink shall be classified as 4557, *Ink, Adhesive, Polish or Wax Products Mfg.*

**PEST CONTROL – all operations – including yard employees, Outside Salespersons and estimators**

This classification applies to operations involving the control and extermination of pests by the use of pesticides, rodenticides, fumigants, traps and mechanical devices.

Termite control work shall be separately classified as 5650, *Termite Control Work.*

The spraying of orchards and farm crops (not aerial) on a fee basis shall be classified as 0050, *Farm Machinery Operation.*

The aerial spraying of orchards and farm crops shall be classified as 7409, *Aircraft Operation – agricultural – all members of flying crew.*

The spraying or spreading of lawn fertilizers and herbicides shall be classified as 0042, *Landscape Gardening.*

**PETROLEUM INDUSTRY**

**GASOLINE OR OIL DEALERS – wholesale – including mixing or blending**

This classification applies to the wholesale distribution of gasoline or oil and other types of petroleum products, including but not limited to grease, road oil, fuel oil, propane gas, butane gas and kerosene. This classification includes the collection, filtering and redistribution of reclaimed oil, and the mixing and blending of various grades and viscosities of oil, grease or gasoline to achieve a custom blend per customer specifications.

This classification also applies to the sale and delivery of propane or liquefied petroleum gas to household and commercial accounts and the delivery and set up of liquefied petroleum gas tanks when performed in support of propane sales.

The sale, installation, service or repair of propane heaters, stoves and other appliances shall be separately classified.

The hauling of gasoline or oil under contract shall be classified as 7219(1), *Trucking Firms.*
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

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<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GASOLINE RECOVERY – from casing head or natural gas</strong></td>
<td>This classification applies to the production of various grades of petroleum gas by processing natural gas through absorption, fractionation, dehydration and cryogenic processing to produce liquefied petroleum gas components such as propane, butane, ethane, pentanes and raw gasoline.</td>
<td>4740(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL FIELD EQUIPMENT TRUCKING</strong></td>
<td>See Trucking Firms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS GEOLOGISTS OR SCOUTS – including mapping of subsurface areas – including Outside Salespersons and Clerical Office Employees</strong></td>
<td>This classification applies to geologists or scouts who travel to potential oil drilling sites to observe and gather data that is compiled into reports that describe the probability that oil or gas deposits are present. This classification includes analyzing technical data from monitoring instruments and analyzing drilling mud or well cuttings to identify the types of subsurface formations in the region and the presence of hydrocarbons. This classification also applies to the geophysical exploration of subsurface areas using physical methods, including but not limited to seismic, gravitational, magnetic, electrical and electromagnetic methods to measure the physical properties of rock. Consulting engineers, including but not limited to civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineers who do not perform oil or gas related operations as described above shall be classified as 8601(1), Engineers. Geologists or scouts who perform outside operations in connection with oil or gas well drilling or redrilling, oil or gas lease operations, or oil or gas pipeline operations by the employer shall be assigned to the applicable Petroleum Industry Group classification.</td>
<td>8601(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS LEASE OPERATORS – all operations</strong></td>
<td>This classification applies to operations performed by oil or gas lease operators at lease sites including but not limited to clearing land; building lease roads, slush pits, levees or fire walls; laying or taking up flow lines and water lines; installing and repairing oil field equipment, such as central pumping units, compressors, engines, oil and water separation units and steam generators; building maintenance; and lease beautification work. Drilling or redrilling, installation or recovery of casing, cementing, gravel packing, acidizing or hydraulic fracturing, tank building, refinery operations or gasoline recovery shall be separately classified. Contractors that perform a variety of operations at oil or gas lease sites shall be classified as 6216, Oil or Gas Lease Work.</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS LEASE WORK – N.O.C. – not lease operators</strong></td>
<td>This classification applies to contractors that perform a variety of operations at oil or gas lease sites for lease owners, including but not limited to clearing land; building lease roads, slush pits, levees or fire walls; laying or taking up flow lines and water lines; installing and repairing oil field equipment, such as central pumping units, compressors, engines, oil and water separation units and steam generators; building maintenance; and lease beautification work. This classification does not apply to a specialty contractor who performs a single construction or erection activity on an oil or gas lease site; such activity shall be assigned to the applicable construction or erection classification. The operation of oil or gas leases by the lease operator shall be classified as 1320, Oil or Gas Lease Operators.</td>
<td>6216</td>
</tr>
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Part 3 – Standard Classification System  
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>NAIC Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline construction, tank building, oil or gas storage tank painting, installation or recovery of casing, drilling or redrilling, cementing, gravel packing, acidizing or hydraulic fracturing and all downhole well servicing, such as pulling and replacing rods, tubing and pumps, well cleaning and swabbing, shall be separately classified.</td>
<td>6233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIL OR GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION – all operations</td>
<td>6233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the construction of above and below ground oil or gas pipelines for other concerns on a fee basis. Construction operations include but are not limited to constructing pipe supports, excavating and backfilling trenches, connecting pipe and fittings and testing pipelines for leaks. Pile driving, dredging or tunneling shall be separately classified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIL OR GAS PIPELINE OPERATION</td>
<td>7515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to employers that operate oil or gas pipelines to transport petroleum products from oil or gas lease sites to refineries and from refineries to ports or rail terminals for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification includes the repair and replacement of pipes and pipeline equipment, including but not limited to valves, compressors, pumps and flow meters. The operation of wells or oil refining shall be separately classified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIL OR GAS REFINERIES – erection or repair – all operations</td>
<td>3719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the erection and repair of oil or gas refineries and associated refinery equipment, including but not limited to casing head plants, cracking plants, polymerizing units, distillation units, compressor units, power plants, pumping units and piping. This classification does not apply to a specialty contractor that performs a single construction or erection activity at an oil or gas refinery; such activity shall be assigned to the applicable construction or erection classification. This classification shall not apply to storage tanks or pumping equipment that are not an integral part of the oil or gas refinery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIL OR GAS WELL SERVICING – N.O.C. – by contractors using well service or work-over rigs – no drilling or redrilling – including Outside Salespersons</td>
<td>1322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to oil or gas well servicing contractors who perform downhole services, including but not limited to pulling and replacing rods, tubing and pumps, well cleaning or swabbing. This classification does not apply to ancillary downhole services performed by the contractor engaged in well drilling or redrilling operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIL OR GAS WELL SUPPLIES OR EQUIPMENT DEALERS – store or yard only</td>
<td>8111(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to dealers of oil or gas well supplies or equipment, including but not limited to drill collars, drill bits, bushings, casings, drill pipe, sucker rods, pipe tongs, blowout preventers, compressors, subsurface oil well pump parts, vacuum pumps, tubing, valves, gasoline engines, generators, gaskets, lubricants, drilling fluids, well cleaning chemicals, sand, cement, belting stock, hand tools, chain, wire rope and pipe fittings. This classification also applies to dealers of water well supplies or equipment. This classification also applies to the sale of used oil or gas well supplies or equipment, including incidental cleaning operations to prepare items for sale. Installation and erection operations shall be separately classified. Dealers of plumbers’ supplies shall be classified as 8111(1), Plumbers’ Supplies Dealers.</td>
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### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

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<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS WELLS – acidizing or hydraulic fracturing – all operations</strong></td>
<td>6206(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the pumping of acid and other fluids into oil or gas wells to stimulate or restore the flow of oil or gas.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS WELLS – cementing</strong></td>
<td>6206(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the pumping of cement into oil or gas wells to seal all or a portion of the well.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil or gas well cementing in connection with oil or gas well drilling or redrilling operations by the employer shall be classified as 6235(1), <strong>Oil or Gas Wells – drilling or redrilling</strong>.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS WELLS – drilling or redrilling – including installation of casing</strong></td>
<td>6235(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the drilling or redrilling of oil or gas wells and includes but is not limited to preparing the drill site, digging slush pits, installing well casings and maintaining or repairing the drill rig at the drill site.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS WELLS – gravel packing</strong></td>
<td>6206(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the packing of gravel into oil or gas wells to enable the flow of oil or gas while reducing formation sand from entering the well stream.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil or gas well gravel packing in connection with oil or gas well drilling or redrilling operations by the employer shall be classified as 6235(1), <strong>Oil or Gas Wells – drilling or redrilling</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS WELLS – installation or recovery of casing</strong></td>
<td>6235(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the installation or removal of oil or gas well casing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS WELLS – perforating of casing – all operations</strong></td>
<td>6237(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the perforating of oil or gas well casing to allow the flow of oil or gas into the well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS WELLS – specialty tool companies – N.O.C. – all employees – including outside supervisors and shop or yard employees</strong></td>
<td>6213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to oil or gas well specialty tool companies who lease, without operating crews, special equipment, including but not limited to drilling, fishing or casing-cutting tools. This classification includes outside supervisors who provide advice to the customer as to the function and proper operation of the tool.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specialty oil or gas well tool companies that furnish operating crews with such equipment shall be separately classified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS WELLS – vacuum truck service companies – all operations</strong></td>
<td>6206(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the removal of materials, including but not limited to petroleum sludge, salt water and drilling mud, from oil or gas well drilling sites by use of vacuum trucks. This classification also applies to the removal of petroleum products from underground storage tanks by use of vacuum trucks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIL OR GAS WELLS – wireline service companies – including instrument logging or survey work in wells</strong></td>
<td>6237(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to oil or gas well wireline operations, including but not limited to instrument logging or surveying. This classification also includes the use of slicklines to deliver and retrieve tools downhole.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil or gas well wireline service operations in connection with oil or gas well drilling or redrilling operations by the employer shall be classified as 6235(1), <strong>Oil or Gas Wells – drilling or redrilling</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

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<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oil Refining – petroleum</td>
<td>4740(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the processing and refining of crude oil and reclaimed oil through a series of operations such as heating, distilling, fractionating, vaporizing and condensing to produce products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, petroleum naphtha, kerosene, heating oil, asphalt base and liquefied petroleum gas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil producing shall be separately classified.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The refining of vegetable oil or waste cooking oil shall be classified as 4683(1), Vegetable Oil Mfg. or Refining.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PHOTO ENGRAVING

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

#### PHOTOFINISHING

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

#### PHOTOGRAPHERS

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

#### PHYSICIANS

See Health and Human Services.

#### PICTURE FRAME ASSEMBLY | 2840(1)

This classification applies to the assembly of picture frames, including the cutting and assembly of frame stock, matting and glass.

The manufacture of wood picture frame stock shall be separately classified as 2731, Planing or Moulding Mills.

The custom framing of pictures and artwork, including incidental picture frame assembly, shall be classified as 2840(2), Picture or Artwork Framing.

Retail store operations shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of molded plastic components shall be separately classified.

#### PICTURE OR ARTWORK FRAMING – including frame assembly | 2840(2)

This classification applies to the custom framing of pictures or artwork and includes the cutting and assembly of frame stock, matting and glass and the incidental assembly of picture frames.

The manufacture of wood picture frame stock shall be separately classified as 2731, Planing or Moulding Mills.

The assembly of picture frames not in connection with picture or artwork framing shall be classified as 2840(1), Picture Frame Assembly.

Retail store operations shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of molded plastic components shall be separately classified.

#### PILE DRIVING | 6003(1)

This classification applies to employers engaged in driving concrete, steel or wood piles into the earth to provide foundation support for buildings and structures.
Pile driving operations in connection with wharf building shall be classified as 6003(2), Wharf Building.

Building foundation preparation work, including but not limited to the drilling of foundation holes and the subsequent construction of poured in place foundation piers to completion of the substructure, including incidental pile driving, shall be classified as 6258, Foundation Preparation Work.

PILLOW, QUILT, COMFORTER OR CUSHION MFG. – no mattress or box spring manufacturing

This classification applies to the manufacture of pillows, quilts, comforters, cushions, stuffed animals, sleeping bags, moving blankets, industrial quilted products and similar non-clothing products that are filled with insulation, including but not limited to polyester fiber, foam, fiberglass batting or down. These operations may be conducted by hand or with the use of machinery such as sewing machines or automatic quilting machines.

The manufacture of pillows, quilts, comforters or cushions in connection with the manufacture of mattresses or box springs shall be classified as 2570, Mattress or Box Springs Mfg. – including pillow, quilt, comforter or cushion manufacturing.

Furniture upholstery operations, including the manufacture of pillows or cushions in connection with upholstery operations, shall be classified as 9522(2), Upholstering – furniture. Upholstery operations shall be classified as 9522(1), Upholstering – N.O.C., when there is not another classification that more accurately describes the operation.

PIPE, TUBE OR EXTRUSION MFG. – metal – not iron or steel

See Metal Working Classifications.

PLANING OR MOULDING MILLS

This classification applies to the production of finished lumber, flooring or unassembled millwork.

Yard employees receiving incoming materials and stocking, grading and loading finished milled products, including drivers and their helpers, shall be separately classified as 8232(1), Lumberyards.

Building material dealers or fuel and material dealers shall be separately classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers, or 8232(3), Fuel and Material Dealers.

Forest engineering and timber cruising operations shall be separately classified as 8601(4), Forest Engineers.

PLASTER BOARD MFG.

This classification applies to the manufacture of plaster or gypsum building materials in sheet form, including but not limited to drywall (wallboard).

The manufacture of non-structural ornamental plaster or concrete products shall be classified as 4038(1), Plaster or Concrete Statuary or Ornament Mfg.

Drivers and their helpers shall be separately classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers.

Quarrying, crushing or grinding shall be separately classified.

PLASTER MILLS

This classification applies to the crushing and grinding of materials, including but not limited to clay, limestone and gypsum, to powder form.

Sand, gravel or clay digging, and mining or quarrying shall be separately classified.
### PLASTER OR CONCRETE STATUARY OR ORNAMENT MFG. – shop or yard work only

This classification applies to the manufacture of nonstructural ornamental plaster or concrete products, including but not limited to garden statuary, fountains, mantels, columns, panels, moldings, vases and statues. This classification also applies to the manufacture of cement coated expanded polystyrene foam architectural decorative trim items. This classification does not apply to operations performed at construction sites.

The manufacture of concrete building products within a shop or yard location shall be classified as 4034, Concrete Products Mfg.

The manufacture of plaster or gypsum building materials in sheet form shall be classified as 4036, Plaster Board Mfg.

The manufacture of decorative or architectural clay or terra cotta products shall be classified as 4049, Pottery Products Mfg.

### PLASTERING OR STUCCO WORK – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $29.00 per hour

This classification applies to the application of plaster, including veneer plaster, or stucco onto interior and exterior building surfaces.

This classification also applies to the application of fireproofing materials onto structural steel members and the application of cement-based pigmented coatings (fog coat) to stucco surfaces.

Lathing operations shall be separately classified as 5443, Lathing.

Swimming pool plastering shall be classified as 5201(1)/5205(1), Concrete or Cement Work.

### PLASTERING OR STUCCO WORK – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $29.00 per hour

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee's regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $29.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $29.00 per hour shall be classified as 5484, Plastering or Stucco Work.

This classification applies to the application of plaster, including veneer plaster, or stucco onto interior and exterior building surfaces.

This classification also applies to the application of fireproofing materials onto structural steel members and the application of cement-based pigmented coatings (fog coat) to stucco surfaces.

Lathing operations shall be separately classified as 5443, Lathing.

Swimming pool plastering shall be classified as 5201(1)/5205(1), Concrete or Cement Work.

### PLASTIC PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING

The following grouping includes classifications applicable to the manufacturing and fabrication of plastic materials to produce an end-product that is not specifically described by another classification. These classifications include printing and labeling that is performed in connection with plastic manufacturing or fabrication operations.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System  
Section VII – Standard Classifications

Pursuant to Part 3, Section II, Rule 17, a classification having a N.O.C. (not otherwise classified) qualifier shall not be used if another classification more accurately describes the operation. As such, the following group does not include all possible classifications applicable to the manufacture or fabrication of plastic products. When possible, employers engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product shall be assigned to the classification that specifically describes the employer’s product. However, in those cases where no specific product classification exists, the employer shall be assigned to the appropriate Plastics classification listed below.

**PLASTIC GOODS MFG. – N.O.C.**

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of plastic goods using methods and materials that are not more specifically described by another Plastic Products Manufacturing Industry Group classification, including but not limited to liquid resin casting or molding, dip molding, compression molding, rotational molding, plastic grinding, expanded polystyrene foam block molding and cultured or synthetic marble products manufacturing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The entire payroll of a tool and die department shall be classified as follows:

- If 50% or more of the department’s total time is devoted to the maintenance or repair (not manufacture or modification) of molds and dies used in the employer’s production operations, the department shall be classified as 4478; otherwise, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.
- If more than 50% of the department’s total time is devoted to the manufacture or modification (not maintenance or repair) of molds or dies (irrespective of the end user), or the maintenance or repair of customers’ molds and dies that are not used in the employer’s production operations, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.; otherwise, the department shall be classified as 4478.

**PLASTICS – blow molded products mfg. – N.O.C.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4494</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of blow molded plastic products, including but not limited to plastic bottles and containers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The entire payroll of a tool and die department shall be classified as follows:

- If 50% or more of the department’s total time is devoted to the maintenance or repair (not manufacture or modification) of molds and dies used in the employer’s production operations, the department shall be classified as 4494; otherwise, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.
- If more than 50% of the department’s total time is devoted to the manufacture or modification (not maintenance or repair) of molds or dies (irrespective of the end user), or the maintenance or repair of customers’ molds and dies that are not used in the employer’s production operations, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.; otherwise, the department shall be classified as 4494.

**PLASTICS – extrusion molded products mfg. – N.O.C.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4495</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of extrusion molded plastic products, including but not limited to sheet plastic; plastic pellets; rod, tube and pipe stock; hose and bubble wrap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The manufacture of plastic bags shall be classified as 4286, Bag Mfg. – plastic.

The entire payroll of a tool and die department shall be classified as follows:

- If 50% or more of the department’s total time is devoted to the maintenance or repair (not manufacture or modification) of molds and dies used in the employer’s production operations, the department shall be classified as 4495; otherwise, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.
- If more than 50% of the department’s total time is devoted to the manufacture or modification (not maintenance or repair) of molds or dies (irrespective of the end user), or the
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- Maintenance or repair of customers’ molds and dies that are not used in the employer’s production operations, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.; otherwise, the department shall be classified as 4495.

PLASTICS – fabricated products mfg. – no molding – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the manufacture of plastic products, including but not limited to display cases and stands, picture frames, furniture parts and countertops using processes such as machining, bending, grinding, polishing or assembling. This classification also applies to the cutting, shaping and assembly of molded foam.

PLASTICS – fiber reinforced plastic products mfg. – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the manufacture of fiber reinforced plastic products, including but not limited to shower stalls, hot tubs, machinery cabinets, golf club shafts, fishing poles and automobile body parts, using materials such as thermosetting fiber, reinforced plastics, fiberglass and carbon fiber. Manufacturing processes include but are not limited to hand or spray lay-up, fiber filament wrapping and winding, transfer molding, resin injection molding and compression molding. This classification also includes finishing and fabrication operations associated with the manufacture of fiber reinforced plastic products, including but not limited to shaping, grinding, sanding, trimming and assembly.

The manufacture of glass fiber or carbon fiber fabrics that have been pre-impregnated with epoxy resin shall be classified as 2413, Textiles.

The entire payroll of a tool and die department shall be classified as follows:

- If 50% or more of the department’s total time is devoted to the manufacture or modification (not maintenance or repair) of molds or dies, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.; otherwise, the department shall be classified as 4497.

PLASTICS – injection molded products mfg. – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the manufacture of injection molded plastic products, including but not limited to fittings, knobs, O-rings, valve bodies, housings, plastic wheels, nozzles, handles and bottle caps.

The entire payroll of a tool and die department shall be classified as follows:

- If 50% or more of the department’s total time is devoted to the maintenance or repair (not manufacture or modification) of molds and dies used in the employer’s production operations, the department shall be classified as 4498; otherwise, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.

PLASTICS – thermoformed products mfg. – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the manufacture of thermoformed or vacuum formed plastic products, including but not limited to containers, packaging materials, computer parts and panels.
This classification includes secondary machining operations, including but not limited to routing, drilling and grinding and assembly.

The entire payroll of a tool and die department shall be classified as follows:

- If 50% or more of the department’s total time is devoted to the maintenance or repair (not manufacture or modification) of molds and dies used in the employer’s production operations, the department shall be classified as 4499; otherwise, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.

- If more than 50% of the department’s total time is devoted to the maintenance or repair of molds or dies (irrespective of the end user), or the maintenance or repair of customers’ molds and dies that are not used in the employer’s production operations, the department shall be separately classified as 3099, Tool Mfg.; otherwise, the department shall be classified as 4499.

PLATE STEEL PRODUCTS FABRICATION – N.O.C.

See Metal Working Classifications.

PLUMBERS’ SUPPLIES DEALERS – wholesale or retail – gas, steam or hot water equipment – no manufacturing

This classification applies to dealers of plumbing supplies, including but not limited to steel, black iron, plastic, copper and transite pipe, pipefittings, valves, pipe putty and sealants, water filters, bathroom fixtures, bathtubs, washbasins, drinking fountains, water heaters, pumps, boilers, insulation, ventilating ducts and hand tools.

This classification also applies to the sale of used pipe, including incidental cleaning operations to prepare pipe for sale.

Dealers of oil or gas well supplies and equipment shall be classified as 8111(2), Oil or Gas Well Supplies or Equipment Dealers.

PLUMBING – shop and outside – gas, steam, hot water or other pipe fittings installation, including house connections installation – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $26.00 per hour – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the installation, service and repair of plumbing systems, including but not limited to piping, valves, faucets, toilets, sinks, showers, bathtubs and water heaters within the property line of commercial or residential properties. This classification also applies to drain clearing operations for pipe that does not exceed 6” in diameter. This classification includes incidental excavation operations.

This classification also applies to the installation and repair of solar water heating systems, swimming pool plumbing, water meters and central vacuum systems. This classification also applies to the installation and repair of oil or gas burners and radiators used for heating.

This classification also applies to the installation and repair of outdoor sprinkler systems provided the employer is not primarily engaged in landscape gardening operations at the same job or location. If the employer is primarily engaged in landscape gardening at a particular job or location, sprinkler installation or repair at such job or location shall be classified as 0042, Landscape Gardening.

The installation of underground water, gas or sewer lines along streets and roads shall be classified as 6315(1)/6316(1), Water Mains or Connections Construction, 6315(2)/6316(2), Gas Mains or Connections Construction, or 6307/6308, Sewer Construction, respectively.

The installation of sewer lines within property lines where the sewer pipe exceeds 6” in diameter shall be classified as 6307/6308, Sewer Construction.
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The cleaning of sewer lines within property lines where the sewer pipe exceeds 6" in diameter shall be classified as 9402, Sewer, Tank or Hazardous Spill Cleaning.

The installation, service or repair of water softening, conditioning or filtration systems shall be classified as 9519(4), Water Softening, Conditioning or Filtration Systems.

Automatic fire suppression sprinkler system installation within buildings shall be classified as 5185/5186, Automatic Sprinkler Installation.

PLUMBING – shop and outside – gas, steam, hot water or other pipe fittings installation, including house connections installation – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour – N.O.C.

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $26.00 per hour shall be classified as 5183(1), Plumbing.

This classification applies to the installation, service and repair of plumbing systems, including but not limited to piping, valves, faucets, toilets, sinks, showers, bathtubs and water heaters within the property line of commercial or residential properties. This classification also applies to drain clearing operations for pipe that does not exceed 6" in diameter. This classification includes incidental excavation operations.

This classification also applies to the installation and repair of solar water heating systems, swimming pool plumbing, water meters and central vacuum systems. This classification also applies to the installation and repair of oil or gas burners and radiators used for heating.

This classification also applies to the installation and repair of outdoor sprinkler systems provided the employer is not primarily engaged in landscape gardening operations at the same job or location. If the employer is primarily engaged in landscape gardening at a particular job or location, sprinkler installation or repair at such job or location shall be classified as 0042, Landscape Gardening.

The installation of underground water, gas or sewer lines along streets and roads shall be classified as 6315(1)/6316(1), Water Mains or Connections Construction, 6315(2)/6316(2), Gas Mains or Connections Construction, or 6307/6308, Sewer Construction, respectively.

The installation of sewer lines within property lines where the sewer pipe exceeds 6" in diameter shall be classified as 6307/6308, Sewer Construction.

The cleaning of sewer lines within property lines where the sewer pipe exceeds 6" in diameter shall be classified as 9402, Sewer, Tank or Hazardous Spill Cleaning.

The installation, service or repair of water softening, conditioning or filtration systems shall be classified as 9519(4), Water Softening, Conditioning or Filtration Systems.

Automatic fire suppression sprinkler system installation within buildings shall be classified as 5185/5186, Automatic Sprinkler Installation.

POLICE, SHERIFFS, MARSHALS, ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS, FISH AND WILDLIFE OFFICERS AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS – including deputies – not volunteers

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

POLICE, SHERIFFS, MARSHALS, ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS, FISH AND WILDLIFE OFFICERS AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS – volunteers, serving with or without remuneration

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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POTATO CROPS
See Farms.

POTTERY PRODUCTS MFG. – for decorative or architectural purposes 4049
This classification applies to the manufacture of decorative or architectural clay or terra cotta products, including but not limited to planters, ceramic tile, electrical porcelain, china or tableware and decorative floor, wall or fireplace tile. This classification also applies to the manufacture of foundry sand cores that are sold commercially.

The manufacture of bricks, fireproofing tile, refractory panels or similar clay building products shall be classified as 4041, Brick or Clay Building Products Mfg.

Mining, quarrying or clay digging shall be separately classified.

POULTRY RAISING, EGG PRODUCTION AND HATCHERIES
See Farms.

POWER SUPPLY MFG.
See Electronics Industry.

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLING – by contractor
See Electronics Industry.

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD MFG.
See Electronics Industry.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND DUPLICATING

BOOKBINDING OPERATION – all other employees – including counterpersons and drivers and their helpers 4299(2)
This classification applies to bookbinding for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification includes secondary finishing operations, including but not limited to incidental printing, embossing or stamping operations on bound items.

This classification also applies to the manufacture of binders or albums from materials, including but not limited to leather, fabric or vinyl, and to the manufacture of felt erasers for use with whiteboards or chalkboards.

Bindery operations performed in support of commercial printing operations shall be assigned to the appropriate printing classification.

Also refer to companion Classification 8813(2), Bookbinding Operation – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

BOOKBINDING OPERATION – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing – including Clerical Office Employees 8813(2)
This classification applies to pre-bindery activities and Clerical Office Employees of employers engaged in bookbinding or binder manufacturing operations. Pre-bindery activities include but are not limited to editing, designing, proofreading, and photographic composition including negative stripping and plate making.

Also refer to companion Classification 4299(2), Bookbinding Operation – all other employees.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOCUMENT DUPLICATION OR PHOTOCOPYING SERVICE – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons</td>
<td>This classification applies to locations at which document duplication or photocopying services are performed on a fee basis using electrostatic copiers, scanners, ink jet or laser printers on paper of any size, and includes self-serve duplication or photocopying services. This classification includes incidental bindery operations in support of duplication and photocopying services. Locations at which offset printing is performed shall be classified as 4299(1), Printing Operation – all other employees, or 8019(1), Printing – quick printing. Employers that provide legal support services, including document duplication or scanning in connection therewith, on a fee basis shall be classified as 8821, Law Firm Support Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRONIC PRE-PRESS – all operations – including Clerical Office Employees</td>
<td>This classification applies to the production of computer generated typeset materials or color separations, including all incidental camera work, that are used by separate concerns in connection with commercial printing operations. This classification does not apply when electronic pre-press operations are performed by an employer in connection with its own operations. Such operations shall be assigned to the applicable classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAPHIC DESIGN – all operations – including Clerical Office Employees</td>
<td>This classification applies to the production of camera-ready layouts by combining text, photographs, artwork and graphics for use in commercial printing operations performed by separate concerns. This classification does not apply when graphic design operations are performed by an employer in connection with its own operations. Such operations shall be assigned to the applicable classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWS AGENTS OR DISTRIBUTORS OF MAGAZINES OR OTHER PERIODICALS – not retail dealers – including Outside Salespersons</td>
<td>This classification applies to the wholesale distribution of newspapers, magazines or periodicals. The sale or delivery of newspapers to customers for their personal use and not for resale shall be separately classified as 4312, Newspaper Delivery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWSPAPER DELIVERY</td>
<td>This classification applies to the sale and/or delivery of newspapers to customers for their personal use and not for resale. This classification applies to such sale and delivery operations by employers engaged in the publishing or printing of newspapers, tabloids, advertising newspapers, and specialty sections, and to such operations performed on a fee basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE OR BOOK PUBLISHING – no printing or distribution – editing, designing, proofreading, and photographic composing – including Clerical Office Employees</td>
<td>This classification applies to pre-press activities and Clerical Office Employees of employers engaged in publishing printed newspapers, magazines or books where all printing and distribution is conducted by separate concerns. Pre-press activities include editing, designing, proofreading, and photographic composing, including negative stripping and plate making. Newspaper reporters, photographers and advertising or circulation solicitors employed by newspaper publishers or printers shall be separately classified as 8746, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – reporters or photographers – including Outside Salespersons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

Newspaper printing operations shall be classified as 4304, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – all other employees, or 8818, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

Magazine or book printing operations shall be classified as 4299(1), Printing Operation – all other employees, or 8813(1), Printing Operation – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

**NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING OR PRINTING – all other employees – including drivers and their helpers**

This classification applies to employers engaged in the publishing or printing of newspapers, tabloids, advertising newspapers, and specialty sections, including but not limited to the comics and television sections of newspapers.

This classification applies to newspaper publishers that assemble, bundle, label or distribute newspapers that are printed by other employers.

The sale or delivery of newspapers to customers for their personal use and not for resale shall be separately classified as 4312, Newspaper Delivery.

Newspaper reporters, photographers and advertising or circulation solicitors employed by newspaper publishers or printers shall be separately classified as 8746, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – reporters or photographers – including Outside Salespersons.

Also refer to companion Classification 8818, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

**NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING OR PRINTING – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing – including Clerical Office Employees**

This classification applies to pre-press activities and Clerical Office Employees of employers engaged in publishing or printing newspapers. Pre-press activities include editing, designing, proofreading, and photographic composition including negative stripping and plate making.

Newspaper reporters, advertising or circulation solicitors shall be separately classified as 8742(4), Newspaper Publishing or Printing – reporters, advertising or circulation solicitors.

Also refer to companion Classification 4304, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – all other employees.

**NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING OR PRINTING – reporters or photographers – including Outside Salespersons**

This classification applies to reporters, photographers and advertising or circulation salespersons employed by newspaper publishers or printers.

With the exception of a single permanent job reassignment, it is not permissible to divide a single employee’s payroll, within a single policy period, between this classification and any other classification.

The publishing or printing of newspapers, tabloids, advertising newspapers and specialty sections, including but not limited to the comics and television sections of newspapers shall be classified as 4304, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – all other employees, or 8818, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

The sale or delivery of newspapers to customers for their personal use and not for resale shall be separately classified as 4312, Newspaper Delivery.
## Part 3 – Standard Classification System
### Section VII – Standard Classifications

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PHOTO ENGRAVING</strong></td>
<td>4351</td>
<td>This classification applies to photo engraving, photomask manufacturing, rubber printing plate and stamp manufacturing, lithograph plate manufacturing, chemical etching and polymer plate manufacturing for other concerns on a fee basis. Photo engraving operations performed in connection with an employer’s own printing or manufacturing operations shall be assigned to the applicable printing or manufacturing classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHOTOFINISHING – all employees – including receptionists</strong></td>
<td>4361(2)</td>
<td>This classification applies to photo processing operations, including but not limited to film processing, photograph restoration, printing of digital photographs, assembly of photography albums and printing of photograph enlargements for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification includes the sale of related merchandise including film and photography supplies not exceeding 25% of gross receipts. Photo processing operations performed in support of developing, printing or distributing motion pictures or motion picture film restoration by the employer shall be classified as 4362, <em>Motion Pictures – negative and print processors, distributors and film exchanges.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHOTOGRAPHERS – all employees – including receptionists – N.O.C.</strong></td>
<td>4361(1)</td>
<td>This classification applies to still photography services within portrait studios and at outside events. This classification includes all operations, including but not limited to processing film, examining proofs, handling, sorting and mounting photographs and assembling photography albums. This classification also applies to noncommercial videography services to memorialize events such as weddings and family celebrations. Employers providing photofinishing operations only shall be classified as 4361(2), <em>Photofinishing.</em> Aerial photography operations performed aboard aircraft shall be classified as 7424(1), <em>Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – members of the flying crew.</em> Photographers employed by newspaper publishers or printers shall be classified as 8746, <em>Newspaper Publishing or Printing – reporters or photographers – including Outside Salespersons.</em> The production of motion pictures, television features, commercials, music videos, depositions, court proceedings or industrial films that are recorded on motion picture film stock, videotape, digital or other media shall be classified as 9610, <em>Motion Pictures – production.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRINTING – quick printing – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons</strong></td>
<td>8019(1)</td>
<td>This classification applies to job printing at locations where the operations are performed using sheet-fed offset printing presses on paper not exceeding 18” x 24”. This classification includes incidental bindery activities in support of the printing operations. Printing operations that use roll-fed presses or where the paper fed to the presses exceeds 18” x 24” shall be classified as 4299(1), <em>Printing Operation – all other employees.</em> Document duplication or photocopying by use of equipment other than offset printing presses, including but not limited to electrostatic copiers, scanners, and ink jet and laser printers shall be classified as 8019(2), <em>Document Duplication or Photocopying Service.</em> Employers that provide legal support services, including document duplication or scanning in connection therewith, on a fee basis shall be classified as 8821, <em>Law Firm Support Services.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note: The table content is extracted from the California Workers' Compensation Uniform Statistical Reporting Plan—1995, effective January 1, 2018.*
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

Employers engaged in the printing of signs, banners and related commercial advertising products shall be classified as 9507(2), Sign Mfg. – quick sign shops.

PRINTING OPERATION – all other employees – including counterpersons and drivers and their helpers – N.O.C. 4299(1)

This classification applies to employers engaged in commercial offset printing using methods, including but not limited to lithography, flexography, rotogravure, hot stamp or letterpress to produce printed matter such as business forms, stationery, greeting cards, labels, bumper stickers, bar codes, playing cards, bank checks, books and magazines. This classification includes incidental bindery and die cutting activities in support of the printing operations.

This classification does not apply when printing operations are performed by an employer in connection with its own operations. Such operations shall be assigned to the applicable classification of the employer.

Employees engaged in sales, collection or public relations work in support of commercial printing operations shall be separately classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Locations at which job printing is exclusively performed with sheet-fed offset printing presses on paper not exceeding 18” x 24” shall be classified as 8019(1), Printing – quick printing.

Publishing or printing of newspapers, tabloids or advertising newspapers or newspaper inserts shall be classified as 4304, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – all other employees, or 8818, Newspaper Publishing or Printing – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

Screen printing shall be classified as 4295(1), Printing Operation – screen printing – all other employees, or 8846(1), Printing Operation – screen printing – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

Document duplication or photocopying by use of equipment, including but not limited to electrostatic copiers, scanners, and ink jet and laser printers shall be classified as 8019(2), Document Duplication or Photocopying Service.

Employers engaged in the printing of signs, banners and related commercial advertising products shall be classified as 9507(2), Sign Mfg. – quick sign shops.

Also refer to companion Classification 8813(1), Printing Operation – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

PRINTING OPERATION – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing – including Clerical Office Employees 8813(1)

This classification includes pre-press activities and clerical office employees of employers engaged in commercial off-set printing. Pre-press activities include but are not limited to editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composition, including negative stripping and plate making.

Employees engaged in sales, collection or public relations work in support of printing operations shall be separately classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Also refer to companion Classification 4299(1), Printing Operation – all other employees.

PRINTING OPERATION – screen printing – all other employees 4295(1)

This classification applies to fee-based screen printing of a variety of items, including but not limited to clothing, banners, wallpaper, business cards, plastic, glass and metal containers and various parts received from customers. This classification also applies to pad printing.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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Commercial printing operations shall be classified as 4299(1), Printing Operation – all other employees, 8813(1), Printing Operation – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing, or 8019(1), Printing – quick printing.

Employees engaged in sales, collection or public relations work in support of printing operations shall be separately classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Also refer to companion Classification 8846(1), Printing Operation – screen printing – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

PRINTING OPERATION – screen printing – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing – including Clerical Office Employees 8846(1)

This classification applies to pre-press activities and clerical office employees of employers engaged in fee-based screen printing. Pre-press activities include but are not limited to the design and development of artwork and the preparation of screens. This classification also includes the post-printing cleaning of screens.

Employees engaged in sales, collection or public relations work in support of printing operations shall be separately classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Also refer to companion Classification 4295(1), Printing Operation – screen printing – all other employees.

SCREEN PRINTED MERCHANDISE DEALERS – all other employees 4295(2)

This classification applies to the screen printing or pad printing of merchandise, including but not limited to clothing, advertising novelties, balloons and souvenirs, where not less than 75% of gross receipts are developed through the sale of items printed by the employer.

Retail store operations shall be separately classified.

Employees engaged in sales, collection or public relations work in support of printing operations shall be separately classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Also refer to companion Classification 8846(2), Screen Printed Merchandise Dealers – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing.

SCREEN PRINTED MERCHANDISE DEALERS – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing – including Clerical Office Employees 8846(2)

This classification applies to the pre-press operations and clerical office employees of screen printed merchandise dealers. Pre-press activities include but are not limited to the design and development of artwork and the preparation of screens. This classification also includes the post-printing cleaning of screens.

Also refer to companion Classification 4295(2), Screen Printed Merchandise Dealers – all other employees.

PRINTING – quick printing or photocopying – all employees

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

PRINTING OPERATION – all other employees

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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PRINTING OPERATION – editing, designing, proofreading, and photographic composing
See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

PRINTING OPERATION – Salespersons – Outside
See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

PRINTING OPERATION – screen printing – all other employees
See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

PRINTING OPERATION – screen printing – editing, designing, proofreading, and photographic composing
See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

PRODUCT DEMONSTRATORS AND SAMPLE DISTRIBUTORS – by contractors – in stores 8017(9)
This classification applies to employers that provide product demonstrators and sample distributors to promote products or services in stores such as but not limited to retail warehouse stores, grocery stores and department stores. Operations include demonstrating products, distributing samples or offering promotional materials to store patrons. Food demonstrators may set up display tables and operate appliances to prepare food product samples that are distributed to store patrons.

This classification does not apply to store employees engaged in in-store product demonstration or sample distribution. Such operations shall be assigned to the applicable store classification.

PROGRAMMABLE INDUSTRIAL CONTROLS INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – shop or outside 5130(1)
This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of programmable industrial controls, including but not limited to programmable logic controllers, human machine interfaces used to operate or automate industrial processes and data acquisition systems used in the automation of manufacturing and processing equipment. This classification includes the installation of low voltage cabling that is performed in connection with controls installation, service or repair operations by the same employer.

The outside installation, service or repair of electrical machinery or auxiliary apparatus shall be classified as 3724(2), Electrical Machinery or Auxiliary Apparatus.

The installation, service or repair of building automation or energy management control systems shall be classified as 5130(2), Building Automation or Energy Management Control Systems Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation, service or repair of medical, professional or scientific instruments shall be classified as 5128, Instrument Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation, service or repair of machinery, equipment or instruments used in the manufacturing or processing of integrated circuit chips or semiconductor wafers shall be classified as 5129, Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor Processing Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation of low voltage cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of controls by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The installation of electrical wiring within buildings shall be classified as 5140/5190, Electrical Wiring – within buildings.

The manufacture or shop repair of programmable industrial controls shall be separately classified as 3681(1), Instrument Mfg. – electronic.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

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The manufacture or shop repair of non-programmable electrical control panels, switchboards and circuit breaker apparatus with a power rating of 746 watts (one horsepower) or more shall be separately classified as 3643(2), *Electric Control Panel or Switchgear Mfg.*

#### PROPERTY MANAGEMENT/OPERATION

Refer to Section IV, *Special Industry Classification Procedures*, Rule 9, *Property Management/Operation*.

### APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX OPERATION – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees – including resident employees and resident Clerical Office Employees

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

This classification applies to employers engaged in the management and operation of residential apartment or condominium complexes comprised of one or more multi-unit buildings with four or more units per building. This classification includes property managers engaged in the direct supervision of employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of properties. Such operations include but are not limited to cleaning and maintaining lobbies and common areas, maintaining ventilation and heating systems, changing door locks and directories, interior remodeling, exterior landscape maintenance, swimming pool maintenance, security and the operation of parking facilities.

Also refer to companion Classification 8740(1), *Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors*. Classification 8740(1) applies to non-residing property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of properties. Classification 8740(1) also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee apartment or condominium complexes at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9011(1). Property managers not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9011(1).

Non-residing employees engaged exclusively in the rental or leasing of property to clients and who have no other duties of any kind in the service of the employer except clerical office work shall be separately classified as 8741, *Real Estate Agencies*, provided separate employees are retained to manage the property.

New construction, alteration or demolition work shall be separately classified.

The preparation or serving of hot foods shall be separately classified as 9079(1), *Restaurants or Taverns*.

The management and operation of individual apartment or condominium units (not apartment or condominium complexes), single-family residences, duplexes, triplexes and other residential properties consisting of not more than three units per building shall be classified as 9015(1), *Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees*.

The management and operation of properties, including but not limited to residential homes and apartment or condominium complexes, by homeowners associations shall be classified as 9066, *Homeowners Associations*.

### APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX OPERATION – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors – not resident managers or supervisors

This classification applies to non-residing apartment or condominium complex property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of residential properties.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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apartment or condominium complexes comprised of one or more multi-unit buildings with four or more units per building. This classification also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee such apartment or condominium complexes at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9011(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

Apartment or condominium complex property management supervisors not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9011(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

Also refer to companion Classification 9011(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX OPERATION FOR SENIORS – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – all other employees – including resident employees and resident Clerical Office Employees

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

This classification applies to employers engaged in the management and operation of apartment or condominium complexes comprised of one or more multi-unit buildings with four or more units per building that, in compliance with state or federal housing laws, restrict tenancy to persons who have reached a minimum age (typically either 55 or 62 depending on the type of facility). This classification includes property managers engaged in the direct supervision of employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of properties. Such operations include but are not limited to cleaning and maintaining lobbies and common areas, maintaining ventilation and heating systems, changing door locks and directories, interior remodeling, exterior landscape maintenance, swimming pool maintenance, security and the operation of parking facilities.

Also refer to companion Classification 8740(6), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors – age-restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors. Classification 8740(6) applies to non-residing property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of properties. Classification 8740(6) also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee such apartment or condominium complexes for seniors at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9007. Property managers not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9007.

Non-residing employees engaged exclusively in the rental or leasing of property to clients and who have no other duties of any kind in the service of the employer except clerical office work shall be separately classified as 8741, Real Estate Agencies, provided separate employees are retained to manage the property.

New construction, alteration or demolition work shall be separately classified.

The preparation or serving of hot foods shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

Those facilities that, for a single monthly fee, provide a service package that typically includes a living unit, one to three meals a day, in-unit housekeeping and personal laundry service shall be classified as 8851, Congregate Living Facilities for the Elderly.

The management and operation of individual apartment or condominium units (not apartment or condominium complexes), single-family residences, duplexes, triplexes and other residential properties consisting of not more than three units per building shall be classified as 9015(1), Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees.
APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX OPERATION FOR SENIORS – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors – not resident managers or supervisors

This classification applies to non-residing property management supervisors engaged in the management and operation of apartment or condominium complexes comprised of one or more multi-unit buildings with four or more units per building that, in compliance with state or federal housing laws, restrict tenancy to persons who have reached a minimum age (typically either 55 or 62 depending on the type of facility), who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of such apartment or condominium complexes for seniors. This classification also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee such apartment or condominium complexes for seniors at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9007, Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

Apartment or condominium complex for seniors property management supervisors not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9007, Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

Also refer to companion Classification 9007, Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation for Seniors – age restricted – not Congregate Living Facilities or Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

BUILDING OPERATION – N.O.C. – all other employees – including resident employees

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

This classification applies to the management or operation of properties such as individual apartment or condominium units (not apartment or condominium complexes), single-family residences, duplexes, triplexes and other residential properties consisting of not more than three units per building, undeveloped land, recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds that are not described by another Property Management/Operation classification. This classification includes property managers engaged in the direct supervision of employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of properties. Such operations include but are not limited to cleaning and maintaining property grounds and structures, maintaining ventilation and heating systems, changing door locks and directories, interior remodeling, exterior landscape maintenance, swimming pool maintenance, restroom maintenance, security and the operation of parking facilities.

Also refer to companion Classification 8740(3), Building Operation – N.O.C. – property management supervisors. Classification 8740(3) applies to non-residing property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of properties. Classification 8740(3) also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee properties at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9015(1). Property managers not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9015(1).

Classification 9015(1) also applies to employers that perform a variety of minor property repairs for other concerns on a fee basis for which no contractor’s license is required. Such repairs include but are not limited to patching walls, touch-up painting, faucet repair, door hardware repair and replacement of electrical switches.

Non-residing employees engaged exclusively in the rental or leasing of property to clients and who have no other duties of any kind in the service of the employer except clerical office work shall be separately classified as 8741, Real Estate Agencies, provided separate employees are retained to manage the property.
New construction, alteration or demolition work shall be separately classified.

The preparation or serving of hot foods shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

**BUILDING OPERATION – N.O.C. – property management supervisors – not resident managers or supervisors**

This classification applies to non-residing property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of properties such as individual apartment or condominium units (not apartment or condominium complexes), single-family residences, duplexes, triplexes and other residential properties consisting of not more than three units per building, undeveloped land, recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds that are not described by another Property Management/Operation classification. This classification also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee such properties at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9015(1), Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees.

Property management supervisors not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9015(1), Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees.

Also refer to companion Classification 9015(1), Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees.

**COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL MIXED-USE BUILDING OPERATION – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees – including resident employees and resident Clerical Office Employees**

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

This classification applies to employers engaged in the management and operation of combined commercial and residential mixed-use multi-unit properties comprised of one or more mixed-use multi-unit buildings with four or more units per building. This classification includes property managers engaged in the direct supervision of employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of properties. Such operations include but are not limited to cleaning and maintaining lobbies and common areas, maintaining ventilation and heating systems, changing door locks and directories, interior remodeling, exterior landscape maintenance, swimming pool maintenance, security and the operation of parking facilities.

Also refer to companion Classification 8740(7), Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors. Classification 8740(7) applies to property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of commercial and residential mixed-use buildings. Classification 8740(7) also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee commercial and residential mixed-use buildings at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9011(2). Property managers not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9011(2).

Non-residing employees engaged exclusively in the rental or leasing of property to clients and who have no other duties of any kind in the service of the employer except clerical office work shall be separately classified as 8741, Real Estate Agencies, provided separate employees are retained to manage the property.

New construction, alteration or demolition work shall be separately classified.

The preparation or serving of hot foods shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.
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The management and operation of only the residential portion of a commercial and residential mixed-use building where a separate concern manages the commercial portion shall be classified as 9011(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

The management and operation of only the commercial portion of a commercial and residential mixed-use building where a separate concern manages the residential portion shall be classified as 9009, Commercial Properties – N.O.C. – all other employees.

The management and operation of individual apartment or condominium units (not apartment or condominium complexes), single-family residences, duplexes, triplexes and other residential properties consisting of not more than three units per building shall be classified as 9015(1), Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees.

The management and operation of properties, including but not limited to residential homes and apartment or condominium complexes by homeowners associations shall be classified as 9066, Homeowners Associations.

COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL MIXED-USE BUILDING OPERATION – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors – not resident managers or supervisors

This classification applies to non-residing commercial and residential mixed-use building property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of commercial and residential mixed-use multi-unit properties comprised of one or more mixed-use multi-unit buildings with four or more units per building. This classification also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee such commercial and residential mixed-use buildings at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9011(2), Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

Commercial and residential mixed-use building property management supervisors not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9011(2), Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

Property management supervisors who meet the above conditions, but manage only the residential portion of a commercial and residential mixed-use building where a separate concern manages the commercial portion shall be classified as 8740(1), Apartment or Condominium Complex Operation – N.O.C. – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors.

Property management supervisors who meet the above conditions, but manage only the commercial portion of a commercial and residential mixed-use building where a separate concern manages the residential portion shall be classified as 8740(2), Commercial Properties – N.O.C. – property management supervisors.

Also refer to companion Classification 9011(2), Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES – N.O.C. – all other employees

This classification applies to employers engaged in the management and operation of commercial properties, including but not limited to office buildings, office complexes, shopping malls and centers, and industrial buildings. This classification includes property managers engaged in the direct supervision of employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of properties. Such operations include but are not limited to cleaning and maintaining restrooms, lobbies and common areas, maintaining ventilation and heating systems, changing door locks and office directories, interior remodeling, exterior landscape maintenance, security and the operation of parking facilities.
Also refer to companion Classification 8740(2), Commercial Properties – N.O.C. – property management supervisors. Classification 8740(2) applies to property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of commercial properties. Classification 8740(2) also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee commercial properties at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9009. Property managers not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9009.

Non-residing employees engaged exclusively in the rental or leasing of property to clients and who have no other duties of any kind in the service of the employer except clerical office work shall be separately classified as 8741, Real Estate Agencies, provided separate employees are retained to manage the property.

New construction, alteration or demolition work shall be separately classified.

The preparation or serving of hot foods shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

The management and operation of combined commercial and residential mixed-use buildings shall be classified as 9011(2), Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – all other employees.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES – N.O.C. – property management supervisors

This classification applies to non-residing commercial property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of commercial properties, including but not limited to office buildings, office complexes, shopping malls and centers, and industrial buildings. This classification also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee commercial properties at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9009, Commercial Properties – N.O.C. – all other employees.

Commercial property management supervisors not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9009, Commercial Properties – N.O.C. – all other employees.

Also refer to companion Classification 9009, Commercial Properties – N.O.C. – all other employees.

Property management supervisors of combined commercial and residential mixed-use buildings shall be classified as 8740(7), Commercial and Residential Mixed-Use Building Operation – not Homeowners Associations – property management supervisors.

HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATIONS – not Building Operation

This classification applies to entities with the specific purpose of operating and maintaining the premises owned and occupied by association members. Such operations include but are not limited to the maintenance of common grounds; the operation of swimming pools, tennis courts, saunas, weight rooms and recreational clubhouse facilities; the functions performed by security personnel; and front desk operations such as receptionists and lobby attendants.

Timeshare operations where the majority of payroll is developed in hotel type operations and rooms are rented by the day, week or longer shall be classified as 9050(1), Hotels.

Property management firms shall be separately classified.

Operations, including but not limited to golf courses, stables, restaurants, outpatient clinics, boat marinas, day nurseries, water works, new construction, alteration or demolition work and fire departments shall be separately classified.
HOUSING AUTHORITIES

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

MOBILE HOME PARK OPERATION – all other employees – including resident employees and resident Clerical Office Employees

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

This classification applies to employers engaged in the management and operation of mobile home parks where tenants are provided with a space for the placement of the mobile home and utility services. The mobile home unit may be owned by the tenant or the mobile home may be owned by the park owner and rented or leased to the resident. Spaces are rented on a month-to-month or extended lease basis. This classification includes property managers engaged in the direct supervision of employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of mobile home parks. Such operations include but are not limited to cleaning and maintaining restrooms, lobbies, swimming pools and common areas, general property repairs, exterior landscape maintenance and security.

Also refer to companion Classification 8740(4), Mobile Home Park Operation – property management supervisors. Classification 8740(4) applies to non-residing property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of mobile home parks. Classification 8740(4) also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee mobile home parks at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9010. Mobile home park property managers not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9010.

Non-residing employees engaged exclusively in the rental or leasing of property to clients and who have no other duties of any kind in the service of the employer except clerical office work shall be separately classified as 8741, Real Estate Agencies, provided separate employees are retained to manage the property.

New construction, alteration or demolition work shall be separately classified.

The preparation or serving of hot foods shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

The management and operation of recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds shall be classified as 9015(1), Building Operation – N.O.C. – all other employees.

MOBILE HOME PARK OPERATION – property management supervisors – not resident managers or supervisors

This classification applies to non-residing mobile home park property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of mobile home parks where tenants are provided with a space for the placement of the mobile home and utility services. This classification also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee mobile home parks at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 9010, Mobile Home Park Operation – all other employees.

Mobile home park property management supervisors not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 9010, Mobile Home Park Operation – all other employees.

Also refer to companion Classification 9010, Mobile Home Park Operation – all other employees.
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REAL ESTATE AGENCIES – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons

This classification applies to real estate agencies that represent buyers, sellers, lessees and lessors in real estate transactions.

The operation or management of rental property, construction and remodeling operations shall be separately classified.

This classification also applies to non-residing leasing agents of a property management company who are engaged exclusively in the rental or leasing of property to clients and who have no other duties of any kind except clerical office work and the property management company retains separate employees to manage the property.

Employers that specialize in residential and commercial mortgage brokerage or mortgage banking operations that do not engage in the direct lending of mortgage funds shall be classified as 8743, Mortgage Brokers.

Employers that specialize in the direct lending of funds for residential and commercial mortgages shall be classified as 8749, Mortgage Bankers.

WAREHOUSES – self-storage – all other employees – including resident employees and resident Clerical Office Employees

When lodging is provided by the employer, the total remuneration shall include the market value of such lodging to the employee.

This classification applies to employers engaged in the operation of self-storage warehouses. This classification includes self-service warehouse managers engaged in the direct supervision of employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of self-storage warehouses. Such operations include but are not limited to opening and closing access gates, directing customers to storage spaces, maintaining common areas and landscaping, security and repairing or maintaining storage units, and working at the front counter to rent or sell supplies, including but not limited to storage, shipping and moving boxes, packaging tape, security locks, rope, dollies and moving tools.

Also refer to companion Classification 8740(5), Warehouses – self-storage – property management supervisors. Classification 8740(5) applies to non-residing property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of self-storage warehouses. Classification 8740(5) also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee self-storage warehouses at which all operation, maintenance and care activities are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to Classification 8290. Self-storage warehouse property managers not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 8290.

WAREHOUSES – self-storage – property management supervisors – not resident managers or supervisors

This classification applies to non-residing self-storage warehouse property management supervisors who exercise direction through maintenance or operations supervisors who directly supervise employees engaged in the operation, maintenance and care of self-storage warehouses. This classification also applies to non-residing property management supervisors who oversee self-storage warehouses at which all operation, maintenance and care activities and front counter operations are conducted by separate concerns and no payroll is assignable to 8290, Warehouses – self-storage – all other employees.

Self-storage warehouse property management supervisors not meeting the above conditions shall be classified as 8290, Warehouses – self-storage – all other employees.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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Also refer to companion Classification 8290, Warehouses – self-storage – all other employees.

PUBLIC COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS
See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

PUMP OR HYDRAULIC APPARATUS MFG. OR REPAIR – N.O.C. 3612
This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of various types of pumps or hydraulic apparatus, including but not limited to hydraulic pumps, centrifugal pumps, filtration pumps, fuel dispensing pumps, submersible pumps, regenerative turbine pumps and variable speed pumps; however, the manufacture or shop repair of pumps or hydraulic apparatus for use in aircraft, automobiles or trucks, or swimming pools or spas shall be separately classified.

The installation, service and repair of pumps and hydraulic apparatus away from the shop shall be separately classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.

QUARRIES – including all employees engaged in the construction, repair and maintenance of all buildings, structures or equipment and installation of machinery 1624(1)
This classification applies to open quarries for the removal of rock, including but not limited to granite, limestone, sandstone and soapstone.

This classification includes the hauling of material from the quarry to a stone crusher operated by the quarry.

Crushing operations shall be separately classified.

Surface mining (open pit method) of ores and minerals shall be classified as 1122, Mining – surface.

Underground mining shall be classified as 1123, Mining – underground – with shafts, tunnels or drifts; all employees with exposure to underground mining operations, and 1124, Mining – underground – surface employees.

RACING STABLES – all other employees – N.O.C. 8631
This classification applies to the operation of stables at race tracks or certified training facilities for horse racing not more specifically described by another classification. This classification includes but is not limited to feeding, grooming, exercising, training and the general care of horses. This classification also applies to jockeys not hired on a per race basis.

The exposure for this classification shall be the number of stalls occupied each day at race tracks and certified training facilities during the policy period.

This classification does not apply to jockeys or harness racing drivers hired on a per race basis. Refer to companion Classification 8278, Racing Stables – jockeys or harness racing drivers.

Harness racing stables shall be classified as 7207(5), Racing Stables – harness racing.

The operation of race tracks by public agencies shall be classified as 9410/9420, Municipal, State or Other Public Agency Employees.

The operation of race tracks by employers that are not public agencies shall be classified as 9016(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.
The raising of horses shall be classified as 0038(1), Stock Farms.

Stables that are not racing stables shall be classified as 7207(1), Stables.

Stable operations in connection with horse shows or rodeos shall be classified as 7207(3), Horse Shows or Rodeos – stable employees.

**RACING STABLES – harness racing – all other employees** 7207(5)

This classification applies to the operation of stables at race tracks or certified training facilities for harness racing. This classification includes but is not limited to feeding, grooming, exercising, training and the general care of horses. This classification also applies to harness racing drivers not hired on a per race basis.

Stables operated for other types of horse racing, including but not limited to thoroughbred and quarter horse racing shall be classified as 8631, Racing Stables – all other employees.

Race track operations shall be classified as 9016(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

This classification does not apply to jockeys or harness racing drivers hired on a per race basis.

Refer to companion Classification 8278, Racing Stables – jockeys or harness racing drivers.

**RACING STABLES – jockeys or harness racing drivers** 8278

This classification applies to jockeys or harness racing drivers hired by racing stables on a per race basis.

The exposure for jockeys or harness racing drivers hired on a per race basis shall be the number of races.

Also refer to companion Classifications 8631, Racing Stables – all other employees, and 7207(5), Racing Stables – harness racing.

Jockeys not hired on a per race basis shall be classified as 8631, Racing Stables – all other employees. Harness racing drivers not hired on a per race basis shall be classified as 7207(5), Racing Stables – harness racing.

The operation of race tracks by public agencies shall be classified as 9410/9420, Municipal, State or Other Public Agency Employees.

The operation of race tracks by employers that are not public agencies shall be classified as 9016(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – all employees other than those engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

Stables that are not racing stables shall be classified as 7207(1), Stables.

Horse shows or rodeos shall be classified as 7207(3), Horse Shows or Rodeos – stable employees, and 9016(3), Horse Shows or Rodeos – all employees other than stable employees and employees engaged in the operation or maintenance of amusement devices, restaurants or retail stores.

The operation of riding clubs that provide board and care for members’ horses shall be classified as 7207(2), Clubs – riding.

**RADIO, TELEVISION OR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons** 7610

The actual remuneration of on-air personalities, entertainers or musicians shall be included, subject to a maximum of $128,700 per year per person.
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When such employees do not work the entire year, the payroll limitation shall be prorated based upon the number of weeks in which such employees worked during the policy period.

This classification applies to Federal Communications Commission licensed radio, television or commercial wireless broadcasting stations. This classification also applies to television studios that are operated by cable television companies. This classification also applies to the operation of music recording studios.

The dissemination of audio or video programming exclusively over the internet shall be classified as 8859(2), Internet or Web-Based Application Development or Operation.

Companies engaged in the provision of cable or satellite television services or internet connectivity using cable or satellite infrastructure shall be classified as 7606, Cable or Satellite Television Companies.

Computerized or electronic video or audio post-production for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 7607(1), Video Post-Production, and 7607(2), Audio Post-Production, respectively.

Motion picture production shall be classified as 9610, Motion Pictures – production.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION – all operations

This classification applies to the construction, maintenance and repair of railroads for use by freight, passenger and light rail trains. Such operations include but are not limited to excavating and grading right-of-ways, laying track at grade and on above ground structures, relocating utilities, constructing temporary decking of streets and pedestrian walkways, installing electric lighting systems (other than in train station buildings) and installing railroad signals and crossing arms.

Railroad operations shall be classified as 7133, Railroad Operation.

Rock excavation, bridge building and tunneling shall be separately classified.

RAILROAD OPERATION – N.O.C. – all employees

This classification applies to all railroad operations, including but not limited to engine and track maintenance, loading and unloading of cargo, collecting tickets, operation of trains and inspection of goods. This classification includes railroad freight terminals operated by the railroad company.

This classification also applies to the operation of railway transit systems such as subways, cable cars and light rail transit systems.

The operation or maintenance of bus lines shall be separately classified as 7382, Bus, Shuttle Van or Limousine Operations.

Truck delivery of freight shall be separately classified as 7219(1), Trucking Firms.

REAL ESTATE AGENCIES – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons

See Property Management/Operation.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE MFG.

See Automotive Industry.
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REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT – not household units – installation, service and repair – shop and outside – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $26.00 per hour – N.O.C.  

This classification applies to the installation, service and repair of commercial refrigeration systems and equipment, including but not limited to walk-in refrigerators, commercial refrigerators or freezers, refrigerated display cases, refrigerated drinking fountains and ice makers.

The installation, service and repair of household refrigeration equipment shall be classified as 9519(1), Household Appliances.

REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT – not household units – installation, service and repair – shop and outside – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour – N.O.C. 

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $26.00 per hour shall be classified as 5183(2), Refrigeration Equipment.

This classification applies to the installation, service and repair of commercial refrigeration systems and equipment, including but not limited to walk-in refrigerators, commercial refrigerators or freezers, refrigerated display cases, refrigerated drinking fountains and ice makers.

The installation, service or repair of household refrigeration equipment shall be classified as 9519(1), Household Appliances.

REFRIGERATOR MFG. – metal 3165(2) 

This classification applies to the manufacture and shop repair of self-contained metal refrigerators and freezers, refrigerated drink dispensing machines and refrigerated ice cream cabinets.

The manufacture of metal refrigerator cabinets and enclosure panels that do not include refrigeration equipment shall be classified as 3076(1), Furniture Mfg. – metal.

The installation and repair of self-contained metal refrigerators away from the shop shall be classified as 9519(1), Household Appliances.

REINFORCING STEEL FABRICATION – at permanent shop or yard location

See Metal Working Classifications.

REINFORCING STEEL INSTALLATION – placing for concrete construction 5225

Reinforcing steel installation in connection with the construction of canal, irrigation or drainage systems, cross-country water pipelines, sewers, tunnels, caissons and dams or with operations assigned to Classification 5201(1)/5205(1), Concrete or Cement Work, and 5201(2)/5205(2), Concrete or Cement Work, shall be assigned to the classification describing the construction with which such reinforcing steel installation is connected.

The cutting, bending, forming and assembly of reinforcing steel at a permanent shop or yard location shall be classified as 3039, Reinforcing Steel Fabrication.

RENDERING OR FERTILIZER MFG. 4665

This classification applies to the processing of animal carcasses or by-products, including but not limited to manure and fish emulsion, for the subsequent production of fertilizer, tallow and similar products. This classification also applies to the manufacturing or blending of soil amendments that include manure or other animal by-products.

The manufacture of chemical fertilizers that do not include manure or other animal by-products shall be classified as 4828, Chemical Mixing or Repackaging, or 4829, Chemical Mfg.
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The manufacturing or blending of bark, sawdust, compost, wood chips and other soil amendments that do not include manure or other animal by-products shall be classified as 8232(3), Fuel and Material Dealers.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES FOR ADULTS
See Health and Human Services.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN
See Health and Human Services.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED
See Health and Human Services.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY
See Health and Human Services.

RESIDENTIAL CLEANING SERVICES – by contractors 9096
This classification shall apply to the interior general cleaning of occupied or vacant residences. Painting, remodeling, or repair operations shall be separately classified.

This classification includes carpet cleaning when incidental to general cleaning services. Carpet cleaning that is not incidental to general cleaning shall be classified as 2584, Carpet, Rug or Upholstery Cleaning.

Contract janitorial services performed at commercial and industrial buildings and facilities; exterior post-construction cleanup; fire, smoke, and water damage clean-up; or window cleaning as a specialty operation shall be classified as 9008, Janitorial Services.

RESIN MFG. – synthetic 4558(2)
This classification applies to the manufacture of synthetic resins, including but not limited to non-water soluble resins used in connection with plastic manufacturing operations.

The manufacture of paint, varnish or lacquer products shall be classified as 4558(1), Paint, Varnish or Lacquer Mfg.

The manufacture of inks, adhesives, waxes or polishes shall be classified as 4557, Ink, Adhesive, Polish or Wax Products Mfg.

The manufacture of chemicals, including but not limited to polyethylene, polypropylene or polystyrene shall be classified as 4829, Chemical Mfg.

RESTAURANTS OR TAVERNS – all employees – including musicians and entertainers 9079(1)
This classification applies to the preparation and serving of hot and cold food items for consumption on or away from the premises or the preparation, pouring and serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. This classification also applies to the operation of mobile food trucks vending operations involving the use of food trucks, trailers, carts or temporary booths wherein hot food is prepared for sale to customers. Mobile food vending operations that do not include the preparation of hot food shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail, 8078(1), Sandwich Shops, 8078(2), Beverage Preparation Shops, or 8078(3), Ice Cream or Frozen Yogurt Shops, depending on the products sold.

Hot foods items are foods that are cooked to order and served hot to customers or foods that are cooked in advance and served from a warming tray or similar device.

This classification includes doughnut shops that prepare and serve doughnuts and beverages for consumption on the premises.
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ROAD DISTRICTS OR DEPARTMENTS
See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

ROCK, MINERAL OR GLASS WOOL MFG. 1699
Sand, gravel or clay digging, mining or quarrying shall be separately classified.
This classification applies to the production of fiberglass insulation or fire resistant fiber from rock, slag or glass.

ROCKET PROPELLANT MFG. – solid propellant 4771(2)
This classification applies to the manufacture of solid propellants for use in rockets, missiles and similar applications. This classification includes rocket fueling at launch sites.
The manufacture of gaseous rocket fuel shall be classified as 4635, Oxygen or Hydrogen Mfg.
The manufacture of explosives that are not more specifically described by another classification shall be classified as 4771(1), Explosive Mfg.
The manufacture of liquid rocket fuel shall be separately classified.

ROOFING – all kinds – including yard employees – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $25.00 per hour 5552
This classification applies to the installation, repair, removal and waterproofing of all types of roofs and roofing systems to prevent water and other substances from penetrating and damaging the structure. This classification includes but is not limited to preparing surfaces and application of torchdown or adhesive modified bitumen, hot or cold tar, felt glass, fabric, urethane foam, shakes, shingles, tile, slate, sheet metal, and other roofing, waterproofing, weatherproofing or membrane material onto rooftops.
A physical audit shall be conducted on the complete policy period of each policy insuring the holder of a C-39 Roofing Contractor license from the Contractors State License Board. See Part 3, Section VI, Rule 4, Drivers’ and Their Helpers’ Payroll.
The installation of shingle roofing when performed by the same employer that performs carpentry work in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location shall be classified as 5403/5432, Carpentry.
The installation of sheet metal roofing when installed by the same employer that performs sheet metal skinning in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location shall be classified as 5538(1)/5542(1), Sheet Metal Work.
The installation of photovoltaic solar panels shall be separately classified as 3724(2), Electrical Machinery or Auxiliary Apparatus.

ROOFING – all kinds – including yard employees – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $25.00 per hour 5553
Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $25.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $25.00 per hour shall be classified as 5552, Roofing.
This classification applies to the installation, repair, removal and waterproofing of all types of roofs and roofing systems to prevent water and other substances from penetrating and damaging the structure. This classification includes but is not limited to preparing surfaces and application of torchdown or adhesive modified bitumen, hot or cold tar, felt, glass, fabric, urethane foam, shakes, shingles, tile, slate, sheet metal, and other roofing, waterproofing, weatherproofing or membrane material onto rooftops.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System

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A physical audit shall be conducted on the complete policy period of each policy insuring the holder of a C-39 Roofing Contractor license from the Contractors State License Board. See Part 3, Section VI, Rule 4, Drivers’ and Their Helpers’ Payroll.

The installation of shingle roofing when performed by the same employer that performs carpentry work in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location shall be classified as 5403/5432, Carpentry.

The installation of sheet metal roofing when installed by the same employer that performs sheet metal skinning in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location shall be classified as 5538(1)/5542(1), Sheet Metal Work.

The installation of photovoltaic solar panels shall be separately classified as 3724(2), Electrical Machinery or Auxiliary Apparatus.

RUBBER GOODS MFG. – N.O.C. 4410

This classification applies to the manufacture of synthetic, natural or silicone rubber products, including but not limited to tubing, plugs, seals, doormats, rubber gloves, hoses and other rubber products not more specifically described by another classification. This classification also applies to the manufacture of automobile, truck and aircraft tires.

Gasket manufacturing shall be classified as 4983, Gasket Mfg.

Rubber tire recapping or retreading shall be classified as 4420, Rubber Tire Recapping or Retreading.

The manufacture of plastic products shall be assigned to the applicable Plastic Products Manufacturing Industry Group classification.

RUBBER STOCK DEALERS – secondhand

See Salvage Material Dealers.

RUBBER TIRE DEALERS – wholesale or retail, or combined wholesale and retail – including inside salespersons, estimators, service writers, customer service representatives and cashiers; repairing and adjusting tires away from the premises; and accessories and spare parts departments

See Automotive Industry.

RUBBER TIRE RECAPPING OR RETREADING 4420

This classification applies to the retreading or recapping of used tires, including but not limited to automobile, truck and aircraft tires.

The manufacture of new rubber tires shall be classified as 4410, Rubber Goods Mfg.

Sales or service operations shall be separately classified using the applicable Automotive Industry or Aircraft Operation Industry Group classification.

SALESPERSONS – Outside 8742

Assignment of this classification is subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.
### SALT PRODUCTION – by solar evaporation exclusively

This classification applies to the production and processing of salt from seawater, which includes but is not limited to the pumping of seawater into evaporation ponds, and washing, crushing, sizing and packaging of salt. This classification also applies to the production of borax and potash.

Mining of salt, borax or potash shall be separately classified.

### SALVAGE MATERIAL DEALERS

#### BEVERAGE CONTAINER COLLECTION OR REDEMPTION

This classification applies to the operation of certified recycling centers, mobile recycling centers or collection programs for the collection and redemption of California Redemption Value beverage containers. This classification does not apply to collection or redemption operations conducted at processing facilities.

The curbside collection of recyclables, including but not limited to beverage containers shall be classified as 9403(1), Garbage or Refuse Collecting.

#### BOTTLE DEALERS – secondhand

This classification applies to the purchasing, sorting, crushing and resale of glass originating from glass bottles. This classification includes certified processing facilities that process glass bottles.

This classification does not apply to handling scrap metal; refer to Classifications 8265(1), Iron or Steel Scrap Dealers, or 8500, Metal Scrap Dealers.

The collection and redemption of California Redemption Value beverage containers at sites other than processing facilities shall be classified as 8847, Beverage Container Collection or Redemption.

The purchasing, sorting, consolidating and selling of ferrous or nonferrous scrap metals in addition to a miscellaneous line of secondhand materials, including but not limited to glass, plastic, textiles, paper and rubber shall be classified as 8265(2), Junk Dealers.

#### IRON OR STEEL SCRAP DEALERS

This classification applies to the purchasing, sorting, consolidating and selling of ferrous scrap metal, including but not limited to steel and iron beams, pipe, rebar, sheet metal, plate stock and heavy tubing.

Dealers of nonferrous and stainless steel scrap metal shall be classified as 8500, Metal Scrap Dealers.

Dealers in new metal shall be classified as 8106, Iron or Steel Merchants.

The purchasing, sorting, consolidating and selling of ferrous or nonferrous scrap metals in addition to a miscellaneous line of secondhand materials, including but not limited to glass, plastic, textiles, paper and rubber shall be classified as 8265(2), Junk Dealers.

Wrecking or salvaging shall be separately classified.

#### JUNK DEALERS – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the purchasing, sorting, consolidating and selling of ferrous or nonferrous scrap metals in addition to a miscellaneous line of secondhand materials, including but not limited to glass, plastic, textiles, paper and rubber.
### California Workers’ Compensation Uniform Statistical Reporting Plan—1995

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This classification also applies to the dismantling of electronic waste to obtain recyclable materials for sale.

Dismantling electronic or non-electronic waste products to allow for proper disposal shall be classified as 9424, *Garbage or Refuse Landfill, Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility Operations*.

Also refer to Classifications 8265(1), *Iron or Steel Scrap Dealers*, and 8500, *Metal Scrap Dealers*.

Wrecking or salvaging shall be separately classified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METAL SCRAP DEALERS – nonferrous</th>
<th>8500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the purchasing, sorting, consolidating and selling of nonferrous scrap metal, including but not limited to stainless steel, aluminum, copper, brass, tin, lead and precious metals. This classification includes certified processing facilities that process aluminum beverage containers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dealers of ferrous scrap metals shall be classified as 8265(1), <em>Iron or Steel Scrap Dealers</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The purchasing, sorting, consolidating and selling of ferrous or nonferrous scrap metals in addition to a miscellaneous line of secondhand materials, including but not limited to glass, plastic, textiles, paper and rubber shall be classified as 8265(2), <em>Junk Dealers</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The collection and redemption of California Redemption Value beverage containers at sites other than processing facilities shall be classified as 8847, <em>Beverage Container Collection or Redemption</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAPER STOCK DEALERS – secondhand</th>
<th>8264(1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the purchasing, baling and resale of paper, cardboard and corrugated stock, and includes mobile paper shredding services.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification does not apply to handling scrap metal; refer to Classifications 8265(1), <em>Iron or Steel Scrap Dealers</em>, or 8500, <em>Metal Scrap Dealers</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The collection and redemption of California Redemption Value beverage containers at sites other than processing facilities shall be classified as 8847, <em>Beverage Container Collection or Redemption</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The purchasing, sorting, consolidating and selling of ferrous or nonferrous scrap metals in addition to a miscellaneous line of secondhand materials, including but not limited to glass, plastic, textiles, paper and rubber shall be classified as 8265(2), <em>Junk Dealers</em>.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>RUBBER STOCK DEALERS – secondhand</th>
<th>8264(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to the purchasing, sorting, grinding and resale of scrap rubber material.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification does not apply to the manufacture of rubber or rubber products.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification does not apply to handling scrap metal; refer to Classifications 8265(1), <em>Iron or Steel Scrap Dealers</em>, or 8500, <em>Metal Scrap Dealers</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The purchasing, sorting, consolidating and selling of ferrous or nonferrous scrap metals in addition to a miscellaneous line of secondhand materials, including but not limited to glass, plastic, textiles, paper and rubber shall be classified as 8265(2), <em>Junk Dealers</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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WIPING CLOTH OR RAG DEALERS – including all laundry operations 8264(4)

This classification applies to the purchasing, sorting, cutting, laundering, bundling and resale of wiping cloth or rag material.

This classification does not apply to handling scrap metal; refer to Classifications 8265(1), Iron or Steel Scrap Dealers, or 8500, Metal Scrap Dealers.

The purchasing, sorting, consolidating and selling of ferrous or nonferrous scrap metals in addition to a miscellaneous line of secondhand materials, including but not limited to glass, plastic, textiles, paper and rubber shall be classified as 8265(2), Junk Dealers.

SAND OR GRAVEL DIGGING – including construction, repair or maintenance of all buildings, structures or equipment and installation of machinery 4000(1)

If 25% or less of the excavated material is crushed or ground, all sand or gravel processing, including but not limited to crushing, grinding, washing, screening and bagging, shall be classified as 4000(1).

If more than 25% of the excavated material is crushed or ground, all sand or gravel processing, including but not limited to crushing, grinding, washing, screening and bagging, shall be classified as 1710, Stone Crushing, unless all crushed product will pass through an 8-mesh or finer screen, in which case the operations shall be classified as 1741(1), Silica Grinding.

Canal, sewer or cellar excavation or mining shall be separately classified.

Employees engaged exclusively in the delivery of the finished product shall be separately classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers – commercial.

SANDWICH SHOPS – not restaurants – N.O.C. 8078(1)

This classification contemplates the preparation, serving and sale of cold food items such as sandwiches, salads, and side dishes that are prepared for consumption by the walk-in trade.

Cold food items are foods that are prepared and served cold or cooked in advance of orders and allowed to cool. This classification contemplates incidental warming of cold food items using microwave ovens, toaster ovens or heat lamps and the preparation of sandwiches with meats that are kept warm in a steam table.

Classification 8078(1) also applies to stores that prepare and sell fresh, unbaked pizzas.

This classification shall apply to each separate location at which the sale of prepared cold food items for consumption on or away from the premises equals or exceeds 50% of the gross receipts.

Sandwich shops that pour and serve alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises or prepare and serve hot food for consumption on or away from the premises shall be assigned to Classification 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

SANITARY OR SANITATION DISTRICTS OPERATION – all employees

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

SATELLITE TELEVISION OR INTERNET ANTENNA EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – shop or outside 9531(2)

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of satellite and non-satellite antenna-based television and internet connectivity equipment, including but not limited to exterior dish or other antenna components, and switchers, routers, converter boxes, modems and other system components that may be installed indoors or outdoors in connection therewith. This classification includes low voltage cable installation and the connection of television, computer,
router and similar connectivity equipment when performed in connection with antenna-based television or internet systems installation, service or repair by the same employer.

The installation of low voltage cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of antenna-based satellite television and internet connectivity equipment by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The installation, service or repair of cable television equipment for television and internet connectivity that does not include antennas, including but not limited to cable converter boxes, modems, high definition digital video recorders, coaxial cables, connectors and similar items, shall be classified as 9516, Television, Video, Audio or Radio Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

Operations performed by Federal Communications Commission licensed telecommunications companies shall be classified as 7600, Telecommunications Companies.

Store operations shall be separately classified.

SAWMILLS OR SHINGLE MILLS – all employees – including grading, sorting, pulling, piling, drying, loading, storage and shipping of sawmill products

This classification applies to the cutting, edging and trimming of logs to produce rough lumber. This classification also applies to the cutting and splitting of logs at a permanent shop or yard location.

The planing and moulding of lumber to produce finished lumber, flooring or unassembled millwork shall be separately classified as 2731, Planing or Moulding Mills.

Subsequent manufacturing operations shall be separately classified.

Forest engineering and timber cruising operations shall be separately classified as 8601(4), Forest Engineers.

The chipping of logs, limbs and slash at logging sites, and log chipping that is performed in connection with trees felled by the employer, not in connection with sawmill operations, shall be classified as 2710(2), Log Chipping.

The application of preservatives onto logs, lumber or other wood materials not in connection with sawmill operations shall be classified as 2710(3), Wood Treating or Preserving.

SCAFFOLDS, SHORING, CONCRETE OR CEMENT DISTRIBUTING TOWERS, HOD HOISTS OR CONSTRUCTION ELEVATORS – installation or removal

This classification applies to the installation or removal of scaffolds, shoring, concrete or cement distribution towers, hod hoists and construction elevators when performed as a specialty operation for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to the erection of wood or metal temporary grandstands and bleachers.

The maintenance and repair of scaffolds, shoring, concrete or cement distributing towers, hod hoists or construction elevators at a permanent shop or yard location whether in support of the installation or removal of such equipment for other concerns on a fee basis or solely for rental purposes shall be classified as 8028, Equipment or Machinery Rental Yards.

The installation or removal of scaffolds, shoring, concrete or cement distributing towers, hod hoists, or construction elevators, when performed by the employer in connection with its own operations, shall be assigned to the employer’s governing classification at a particular job or location.

SCHOOLS

See Colleges or Schools.
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SCREEN PRINTED MERCHANDISE DEALERS – all other employees

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

SCREEN PRINTED MERCHANDISE DEALERS – editing, designing, proofreading and photographic composing

See Printing, Publishing and Duplicating.

SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS MFG. – N.O.C. 3152(3)

This classification applies to the manufacture of screw machine products such as connectors, fittings, spacers, pins and bushings, on a fee basis or as proprietary products, using fully automatic screw machines for some or all of the machining operations.

Employers that engage in the machining of metal parts on a fee basis and do not use fully automatic screw machines for some or all of the machining operations shall be classified as 3632, Machine Shops – N.O.C.

SECURITY ALARM, FIRE ALARM OR LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – including shop and yard employees

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of security or fire alarm systems at residential, commercial or public locations for other concerns. Such operations include but are not limited to the installation, service or repair of security cameras and monitors, video surveillance systems (CCTV), motion sensors, smoke detectors, heat sensors, central control units, transformers, alarms and emergency lighting. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of life safety systems, including but not limited to mass notification or public address systems, emergency call towers, call boxes or panic buttons used within buildings or at public venues, including but not limited to stadiums, school campuses, parking lots and healthcare facilities. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of nurse call or patient intercom systems at residential, commercial or public locations, including but not limited to residential care and healthcare facilities. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of access control systems that are integrated with security alarm, fire alarm or life safety systems.

This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of access control systems that are not integrated with security alarm, fire alarm or life safety systems. The installation, service or repair of access control systems that are not integrated with security alarm, fire alarm or life safety systems shall be classified as 5130(2), Building Automation or Energy Management Control Systems Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation, service or repair of televisions, stereo systems, home theater systems or similar electronic entertainment devices, including the installation of home security equipment in connection therewith, shall be classified as 9516, Television, Video, Audio or Radio Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

Employees responding to alarms shall be separately classified as 7721(1), Detective or Private Investigative Agencies.

The installation of low voltage cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of alarm or life safety systems by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The installation, service, repair or testing of fire suppression systems shall be classified as 5185/5186, Automatic Sprinkler Installation.

The testing of fire detection or alarm systems that is performed for certification or insurance purposes and is not performed in connection with installation, service or repair operations shall be separately classified as 8720(1), Inspection for Insurance, Safety or Valuation Purposes.
SECURITY GUARD OR PATROL SERVICES – private 7721(2)

This classification applies to employers that contract with others to provide guard or patrol services for the purpose of controlling access, maintaining security, public safety or loss prevention at locations, including but not limited to shopping malls, office buildings, retail stores, apartment complexes, hospitals, hotels, gated communities, sporting events, clubs, restaurants or taverns, public roadways, public events and parties. Security or patrol personnel include but are not limited to security guards, bodyguards, street crossing guards, loss prevention agents, gate attendants, lobby attendants and door attendants. Security or patrol personnel may or may not be armed or in uniform.

SEED MERCHANTS – including operation of seed sorting machinery 8102

This classification applies to employers engaged in the purchase, sale and processing of plant seeds, including but not limited to flower, grain, grass and vegetable seeds, including incidental research and development operations and research farming. This classification also applies to the cleaning and packaging of flower bulbs.

Stores engaged in the sale of nursery stock and garden supplies shall be classified as 8004, Stores – garden supplies.

The processing of seed products for human consumption shall be classified as 6504, Food Products Mfg. or Processing.

The blending of seeds and grains to produce animal feed shall be classified as 2014(2), Feed Mfg.

The commercial growing of plants for the purpose of obtaining seeds shall be classified as 0172, Truck Farms.

SEPTIC OR PORTABLE TOILET SERVICES – cleaning of septic tanks, cesspools or portable toilets – all employees 9426

This classification applies to the cleaning of septic tanks or cesspools by vacuum truck operations. This classification also applies to the rental of portable toilets, including the delivery, placement, service or repair of portable toilets at customers' locations or shop or yard locations. This classification also applies to the removal of effluent and cooking grease from tanks using vacuum trucks when no actual tank cleaning is conducted.

Fee-based sewer cleaning operations by employers that are not public agencies shall be classified as 9402, Sewer, Tank or Hazardous Spill Cleaning.

Cleaning of waste pipe that does not exceed 6" in diameter within property lines shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

The removal of petroleum or petroleum-contaminated materials from tanks using vacuum trucks shall be classified as 6206(3), Oil or Gas Wells – vacuum truck service companies.

The contract hauling and disposal of waste, transport of roll-off steel trash containers, collection of household and commercial waste and curbside collection of recyclables for transport to transfer stations, material recovery facilities or disposal sites shall be classified as 9403(1), Garbage or Refuse Collecting.

The operation of sanitation districts and sewage disposal plants and the cleaning of sewer lines and storm drains by public agencies shall be classified as 7580, Sanitary or Sanitation Districts Operation.

Construction of sewer lines and septic systems shall be separately classified.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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SERUM, ANTITOXIN OR VIRUS MFG. 5951

This classification applies to the manufacture of serum, antitoxins and viruses. This classification also applies to blood and plasma processing operations, and to the manufacture of diagnostic test kits for a variety of purposes, including but not limited to allergy testing, enzyme research and pregnancy testing. This classification includes any care and handling of animals in connection with these operations.

Blood banks and blood donor centers shall be classified as 8834, Physicians’ Practices and Outpatient Clinics.

Biomedical research laboratories that are not engaged in commercial production operations shall be classified as 4512, Biomedical Research Laboratories.

The manufacture of drugs, medicine or pharmaceutical preparations by compounding, blending or packaging only, with no manufacturing of ingredients, shall be classified as 4611, Drug, Medicine or Pharmaceutical Preparations Mfg.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION – all operations – including construction of laterals and tunneling at street crossings – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $31.00 per hour 6307

This classification applies to the construction of sewer main lines and laterals from the main line to the property line, and includes incidental trenching, shoring and tunneling at street crossings. This classification also applies to the installation of sewer lines within property lines when the sewer pipe exceeds 6” in diameter. This classification also applies to the construction of closed concrete culverts, monolithic or concrete pipe storm drains and catch basins and the installation of septic tanks and cesspools.

The installation of sewer lines within property lines using pipe that does not exceed 6” in diameter shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION – all operations – including construction of laterals and tunneling at street crossings – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour 6308

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $31.00 per hour shall be classified as 6307, Sewer Construction.

This classification applies to the construction of sewer main lines and laterals from the main line to the property line, and includes incidental trenching, shoring and tunneling at street crossings. This classification also applies to the installation of sewer lines within property lines when the sewer pipe exceeds 6” in diameter. This classification also applies to the construction of closed concrete culverts, monolithic or concrete pipe storm drains and catch basins and the installation of septic tanks and cesspools.

The installation of sewer lines within property lines using pipe that does not exceed 6” in diameter shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

SEWER, TANK OR HAZARDOUS SPILL CLEANING – N.O.C. 9402

This classification applies to the fee-based cleaning of main sewer lines or storm drains by employers that are not public agencies. This classification applies to fee-based tank cleaning services or onshore clean-up operations in connection with oil or hazardous chemical spills. This classification also applies to the collection, removal and hauling of waste materials incidental to the contracted sewer, tank or hazardous spill cleaning operations.

Cleaning of main sewer lines and storm drains by public agencies shall be classified as 7580, Sanitary or Sanitation Districts Operation.
Cleaning of waste pipe that does not exceed 6” in diameter within property lines shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

Vacuum truck cleaning of septic tanks or cesspools; rental, service or repair of portable toilets; and removal of effluent and cooking grease from tanks using vacuum trucks when no actual tank cleaning is performed shall be classified as 9426, Septic or Portable Toilet Services.

The removal of petroleum or petroleum-contaminated materials from tanks using vacuum trucks shall be classified as 6206(3), Oil or Gas Wells – vacuum truck service companies.

The transportation and disposal of hazardous materials that have been collected and placed in barrels by other concerns shall be classified as 7219(1), Trucking Firms.

Construction of sewer lines and septic systems shall be separately classified.

SHEEP RAISING AND HOG FARMS

See Farms.

SHEET METAL PRODUCTS MFG. – shop only – N.O.C.

See Metal Working Classifications.

SHEET METAL WORK – erection, installation or repair – including shop – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $27.00 per hour – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the installation of sheet metal items that are not more specifically described by another classification, including but not limited to gutters, downspouts, flashings, siding, flues, commercial kitchen vent hoods, counters, wall lining, expansion joint covers, decorative metal ceilings and corrugated metal decking.

This classification includes the shop fabrication of sheet metal items when the employer installs any portion of the fabricated items.

This classification applies to the installation of sheet metal roofing when installed by the same employer who performs the sheet metal skinning in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location. All other roofing shall be separately classified.

This classification also applies to the installation of vinyl siding.

The installation of ductwork for heating and air conditioning systems shall be classified as 5538(2)/5542(2), Heating and Air Conditioning Ductwork.

The installation of pipe and pipe fittings shall be separately classified.

SHEET METAL WORK – erection, installation or repair – including shop – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $27.00 per hour – N.O.C.

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $27.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $27.00 per hour shall be classified as 5538(1), Sheet Metal Work.

This classification applies to the installation of sheet metal items that are not more specifically described by another classification, including but not limited to gutters, downspouts, flashings, siding, flues, commercial kitchen vent hoods, counters, wall lining, expansion joint covers, decorative metal ceilings and corrugated metal decking.

This classification includes the shop fabrication of sheet metal items when the employer installs any portion of the fabricated items.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>This classification applies to the installation of sheet metal roofing when installed by the same employer who performs the sheet metal skinning in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location. All other roofing shall be separately classified. This classification also applies to the installation of vinyl siding. The installation of ductwork for heating and air conditioning systems shall be classified as 5538(2)/5542(2), <em>Heating and Air Conditioning Ductwork</em>. The installation of pipe and pipe fittings shall be separately classified.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9180(2)</td>
<td>This classification applies to the operation of facilities for game hunting or sport shooting. This classification also applies to indoor or outdoor shooting ranges. This classification includes gun rental and ammunition sales in connection with gun club or range operations. The preparation or serving of hot foods shall be separately classified as 9079(1), <em>Restaurants or Taverns</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2806(2)</td>
<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of interior or exterior shutters from wood, synthetic wood and plastic materials. The installation of shutters shall be classified as 5146(1), <em>Cabinet or Fixtures</em>. The manufacture of metal, wood, fabric or plastic window coverings, including but not limited to mini blinds, vertical blinds, louvered blinds and window shades shall be classified as 2852, <em>Window Blind Mfg. or Assembly</em>. When an employer deals in any lumber or building materials or in any fuel and materials in addition to products manufactured, yard operations, including drivers and their helpers, shall be separately classified as 8232(1), <em>Lumberyards</em>, 8232(2), <em>Building Material Dealers</em>, or 8232(3), <em>Fuel and Material Dealers</em>, depending on the products sold. The manufacture of wood doors and windows shall be classified as 2806(1), <em>Door, Sash or Window Mfg. – wood</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9552</td>
<td>This classification applies to the erection, installation, service or repair of free-standing signs, including but not limited to pole signs, tower signs, monument signs and street signs (not in connection with street or road construction). This classification includes electrical wiring activities within 6 feet of the sign in connection with sign installation. If electrical wiring activities are not within 6 feet of the sign in connection with sign installation, the electrical wiring operations shall be separately classified as 5140/5190, <em>Electrical Wiring – within buildings</em>, or 6325, <em>Conduit Construction</em>. The installation, service or repair of signs affixed to interior or exterior building surfaces shall be classified as 5146(2), <em>Sign Installation or Repair</em>. The installation of street signs, when conducted by employers engaged in street or road construction, shall be classified as 5506, <em>Street or Road Construction – paving or repaving</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
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surfacing or resurfacing or scraping, or 5507, Street or Road Construction – grading, depending on which classification develops the most payroll for the job or location.

The installation of temporary signs, including but not limited to real estate and construction site signs shall be classified as 8028, Equipment or Machinery Rental Yards.

The installation of signs by employers selling space for advertising purposes shall be classified as 9549, Advertising Companies.

The operation of mobile billboard trucks (mobile advertising signs) shall be classified as 9549, Advertising Companies.

SIGN INSTALLATION OR REPAIR – interior or affixed to building surfaces

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of signs that are affixed directly to interior or exterior building surfaces, including but not limited to cabinet signs, channel letters, three dimensional letters, directional signs and neon signs. This classification includes electrical wiring activities within 6 feet of the sign in connection with sign installation.

If electrical wiring activities are not within 6 feet of the sign in connection with sign installation, the electrical wiring operations shall be separately classified as 5140/5190, Electrical Wiring – within buildings, or 6325, Conduit Construction.

The installation, service or repair of permanent signs that are not affixed directly to building surfaces, including but not limited to pole signs, tower signs, monument signs and street signs (not in connection with street or road construction) shall be classified as 9552, Sign Erection or Repair. The installation of street signs, when conducted by employers engaged in street or road construction, shall be classified as 5506, Street or Road Construction – paving or repaving, surfacing or resurfacing or scraping, or 5507, Street or Road Construction – grading, depending on which classification develops the most payroll for the job or location.

The installation of temporary signs, including but not limited to real estate and construction site signs shall be classified as 8028, Equipment or Machinery Rental Yards.

The installation of signs by employers selling space for advertising purposes shall be classified as 9549, Advertising Companies.

The operation of mobile billboard trucks (mobile advertising signs) shall be classified as 9549, Advertising Companies.

The installation of awnings shall be classified as 5102(1), Iron, Steel, Brass, Bronze or Aluminum Erection.

SIGN MFG. – metal, plastic or wood – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the manufacture of metal, plastic and wood signs, including but not limited to cabinet signs, channel letter signs, two-dimensional signs and three-dimensional signs involving the fabrication and assembly of sign parts. This classification includes the painting and application of pressure sensitive vinyl letters and graphics onto signs manufactured by the employer.

Employees engaged exclusively in the design and production of vinyl letters and graphics using office type computers and plotters/printers shall be classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees, provided such operations are separated from sign manufacturing activities.

Employers engaged exclusively in the production of signs, banners and related products by application of painted, screen printed and pressure sensitive vinyl letters and graphics onto substrates, including but not limited to plastic, canvas, wood, foam, acrylic and magnetic materials shall be classified as 9507(2), Sign Mfg. – quick sign shops. Such operations may involve trimming substrates to size.
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Neon tube fabrication and charging shall be separately classified as 4111(2), *Incandescent Lamp and Fluorescent Tube Mfg.*

Sign erection, installation or repair away from the shop shall be separately classified.

**SIGN MFG. – quick sign shops – including outside operations – including counterpersons 9507(2)**

This classification applies to employers engaged exclusively in the production of signs, banners and related products by application of painted, screen printed or pressure sensitive vinyl letters and graphics onto substrates, including but not limited to plastic, canvas, wood, foam, acrylic and magnetic materials. Such operations may involve trimming substrates to size.

Employees engaged exclusively in the design and production of vinyl letters and graphics using office type computers and plotters/printers shall be classified as 8810, *Clerical Office Employees*, provided such operations are separated from sign painting and lettering activities. The application of painted, screen printed or vinyl letters and graphics to a sign or banner surface shall be classified as 9507(2).

The manufacture of metal, plastic and wood signs, including but not limited to cabinet signs, channel letter signs, two-dimensional signs and three-dimensional signs involving the fabrication and assembly of sign parts and associated sign painting and lettering shall be classified as 4492, *Sign Mfg. – metal, plastic or wood.*

The production of signs, banners and related products by advertising companies shall be classified as 9549, *Advertising Companies.*

**SIGN MFG. AND INSTALLATION BY ADVERTISING COMPANIES**

See Advertising Companies.

**SIGN PAINTING OR LETTERING – shop and outside – including counterpersons 9507(1)**

This classification applies to employers that apply painted or adhesive lettering and graphics onto surfaces, including but not limited to customers’ buildings, structures, windows, signs and banners. This classification also includes the application of painted or adhesive lettering, signage, striping, adhesive wraps and window tint film onto automobiles, trucks or buses by employers not engaged in automobile, truck or bus painting or body repairing.

Employees engaged exclusively in the design and production of vinyl letters and graphics using office type computers and plotters/printers shall be classified as 8810, *Clerical Office Employees*, provided such operations are separated from sign painting and lettering activities. The application of painted or vinyl letters or graphics onto a surface shall be classified as 9507(1).

The manufacture of metal, plastic and wood signs, including but not limited to cabinet signs, channel letter signs, two-dimensional signs and three-dimensional signs involving the fabrication and assembly of sign parts and associated sign painting and lettering shall be classified as 4492, *Sign Mfg. – metal, plastic or wood.*

The application of painted or adhesive lettering and graphics onto surfaces at customers' locations or onto customers' vehicles by advertising companies shall be classified as 9549, *Advertising Companies.*

**SILICA GRINDING 1741(1)**

This classification applies to the crushing or grinding of excavated or quarried materials to produce products that will pass through an 8-mesh screen. If the crushed or ground material is retained on an 8-mesh screen, the crushing or grinding operations shall be classified as 1710, *Stone Crushing.*

Silica grinding that is performed in connection with sand, gravel or clay digging shall be classified as 4000(1), *Sand or Gravel Digging*, if 25% or less of the excavated material is crushed or
SKATING CENTERS – ice or roller – including restaurant or tavern employees, retail store employees and counterpersons

This classification applies to the operation of indoor or outdoor ice or roller skating centers or skate parks, including the operation of arcades, snack bars, restaurants, taverns and retail stores for the sale of equipment or clothing in connection with skating centers where 50% or more of gross receipts are generated by skating operations. This classification also applies to instructors when on the payroll of skating centers or skate parks.

Restaurants or taverns with skating center operations where the primary (over 50% of gross receipts) operations are restaurant or tavern operations shall be classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

The operation of skating centers or skate parks by public agencies shall be classified as 9410/9420, Municipal, State or Other Public Agency Employees.

Non-profit community health and wellness clubs shall be classified as 9067(1), Clubs – community health and wellness.

SKI RESORTS – Alpine – all operations – including the operation of Nordic ski trails at Alpine ski resort locations

This classification applies to all operations of Alpine (downhill) ski resorts, including but not limited to trail maintenance, snow grooming, snowmaking, ticket sales, general building maintenance, parking lot attendants, security staff, ski school operations and the operation of gondolas, rope tows, chair and T-bar lifts. This classification also applies to the operation and maintenance of Nordic (cross-country) ski trails at Alpine ski resort locations.

Ski resorts that exclusively provide Nordic (cross-country) skiing shall be classified as 9016(1)/9180(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C.

Ski equipment rental shops engaged in the rental or sale of skis, boots, poles, gloves, goggles and related accessories shall be separately classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail.

Restaurants, stores and hotels shall be separately classified.

SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES

See Health and Human Services.

SMELTING, SINTERING, REFINING OR ALLOYING – metals – not lead – N.O.C.

This classification applies to the extraction, purification, refining or alloying of metals, including but not limited to gold, silver, tin, zinc, aluminum, calcium carbide, brass, bronze and copper (not lead) using metallurgical processes, such as heating, cooling, exposure to chemicals or electrolytes and compression. This classification includes the pouring of molten metals to produce ingots.

The manufacture, alloying, sintering, refining or recovery of lead shall be classified as 3647(2), Lead Mfg., Reclaiming or Alloying.

The dismantling of electronic waste to obtain recyclable materials for sale shall be classified as 8265(2), Junk Dealers.
SOAP OR SYNTHETIC DETERGENT MFG. 4720

This classification applies to the manufacture of soap or detergent products for household or industrial cleaning, including but not limited to granulated, powdered and sprayed soaps, soap chips and flakes, liquid soap, synthetic detergents, carpet shampoo and household cleaning products that have characteristics and uses similar to soap. This classification also applies to the manufacture of bar soap and pet shampoo.

The manufacturing or packaging of products other than bar soap intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or sprayed on, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness or altering appearance shall be classified as 4623, Cosmetic, Personal Care or Perfumery Products Mfg.

The mixing or repackaging of bleach involving no chemical reaction shall be classified as 4828, Chemical Mixing or Repackaging.

The packaging of cleaning products in aerosol cans shall be classified as 4828, Chemical Mixing or Repackaging.

SOCIAL REHABILITATION FACILITIES FOR ADULTS
See Health and Human Services.

SOLAR PANEL MFG. 3165(3)

This classification applies to the manufacture and shop repair of photovoltaic solar panels that are used to generate electricity and solar collection panels that are used to heat water.

The manufacture of photovoltaic cells shall be classified as 4112, Integrated Circuit and Semiconductor Wafer Mfg.

The installation and repair of photovoltaic solar panels away from the shop shall be classified as 3724(2), Electrical Machinery or Auxiliary Apparatus.

The installation and repair of solar collection panels away from the shop shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

SPAS OR BATHS – including restaurant employees, retail store employees and receptionists 9054

This classification applies to the operation of spa or bath facilities, including but not limited to saunas, steam baths, hydrotherapy baths, cryotherapy, natural springs, mud baths and soaking tubs. This classification also applies to massage or personal appearance services provided in connection with spa or bath operations.

Health clubs or gyms operating facilities that provide space and exercise equipment, including but not limited to cardiovascular equipment, weight machines and free weights available for at-will use by clients for the majority of operating hours shall be classified as 9053(2), Health Clubs or Gyms.

The operation of fitness studios or fitness training programs primarily offering scheduled fitness classes where space and exercise equipment is not available for use by clients at-will during the majority of operating hours shall be classified as 8870, Fitness Instruction Programs or Studios.

Hair cutting, massage services, nail salons and other personal appearance services that are not performed in connection with spas or baths shall be classified as 9586, Barber Shops, Hair Styling Salons and Personal Appearance Services.

Public or private swimming pools shall be classified as 9053(3), Swimming Pools or Swimming Clubs.

Tennis or racquetball clubs shall be classified as 9053(5), Clubs – racquet sports.
Non-profit community health and wellness clubs shall be classified as 9067(1), *Clubs – community health and wellness*.

**SPEAKER MFG.**

This classification applies to the manufacture or assembly of electronic audio speakers, including but not limited to speakers used in connection with stereo systems, home theater systems, automobile sound systems, professional audio systems and computer systems.

The manufacture of consumer and professional electronic audio and video equipment other than audio speakers shall be classified as 3681(4), *Audio/Video Electronic Products Mfg*.

The manufacture of computer equipment other than audio speakers shall be classified as 3681(2), *Computer or Computer Peripheral Equipment Mfg*.

The manufacture of wood cabinetry shall be separately classified as 2883, *Furniture Mfg. – wood*.

**SPINNING OR WEAVING – natural and synthetic fibers – N.O.C.**

This classification applies to spinning and weaving natural and synthetic fibers, including but not limited to cotton, jute, wool, nylon or polyester, to produce yarn, thread or fabric. This classification also applies to the manufacture of spun or woven products, including but not limited to braid, silk fly fishing lines, webbing, rope, carpet seam tape, cloth labels, fire hose, nets and plush or velvet fabric. This classification also applies to the manufacture of jute or hemp carpets or rugs.

The extrusion of plastic to produce plastic strands for spinning or weaving shall be classified as 4495, *Plastics – extrusion molded products mfg*.

Knitting operations shall be classified as 2362, *Knitting*.

The bleaching, dyeing, mercerizing and finishing of textile fabrics shall be classified as 2413, *Textiles*.

**STABLES – all employees – N.O.C.**

This classification applies to stables that are engaged in boarding horses for other concerns on a fee basis and that are not more specifically described by another classification. This classification includes the feeding, watering, training, grooming and exercising of horses, and the maintenance of stable grounds. This classification also applies to the provision of riding lessons.

Veterinary care of horses, including stable operations in connection with veterinary care, shall be classified as 8831(1), *Hospitals – veterinary*.

The operation of riding clubs that provide board and care for members’ horses shall be classified as 7207(2), *Clubs – riding*.

The operation of stables at race tracks or certified training facilities for horse racing not more specifically described by another classification shall be classified as 8631, *Racing Stables – all other employees*.

The operation of stables at race tracks or certified training facilities for harness racing shall be classified as 7207(5), *Racing Stables – harness racing*.

The operation of stables in connection with horse shows or rodeos shall be classified as 7207(3), *Horse Shows or Rodeos – stable employees*.

The operation of stables in connection with pack train operations shall be classified as 7207(4), *Pack Trains*.

The breeding of horses shall be classified as 0038(1), *Stock Farms*. 

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The raising of miniature horses (not to exceed 38 inches in height) shall be classified as 0034(2), Sheep Raising and Hog Farms.

STEAM PIPE OR BOILER INSULATION – applying non-conducting materials – including shop 5184

This classification applies to the application of insulating material, including but not limited to fiberglass, polystyrene, aluminum and calcium silicate, onto steam pipes, boilers, vessels, duct work and similar apparatus to conserve heat and cold and to prevent condensation.

This classification also includes the removal of insulating material, including but not limited to fiberglass, polystyrene, aluminum and calcium silicate, from steam pipes, boilers, vessels, duct work and similar apparatus. Removal operations that include asbestos abatement shall be classified as 5473, Asbestos Abatement.

The application of insulating material to ductwork when ductwork installation is performed by the employer at the same job or location shall be classified as 5538(2)/5542(2), Heating and Air Conditioning Ductwork.

The installation of temperature or sound control insulating materials within buildings or building walls shall be classified as 5479, Insulation Work.

STEEL – fabrication or erection

See Iron or Steel.

STEEL FRAMING – light gauge – including the incidental installation of interior trim, builders finish, doors and cabinet work – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $32.00 per hour 5632

This classification applies to the structural framing of buildings using cold formed, light gauge steel studs and joists that are #15 gauge or lighter.

This classification also applies to incidental carpentry operations, including but not limited to the installation of interior trim, builders finish, doors and cabinets; the installation of shingle roofing; and the installation or application of insulation materials in buildings or within building walls, but only if such work is performed by the same employer who performs light gauge steel framing in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location. All other roofing shall be separately classified.

The making, erecting or stripping of forms in connection with concrete work shall be assigned to the appropriate concrete classification.

The assembly of light gauge steel building components, including but not limited to wall panels and trusses at a permanent shop or yard location shall be classified as 3066(1), Sheet Metal Products Mfg.

The erection of steel structures constructed from steel beams shall be classified as 5040(1), Iron or Steel Erection – structural and exterior installation, or 5059, Iron or Steel Erection – structural – in the construction of buildings not over two stories in height.

STEEL FRAMING – light gauge – including the incidental installation of interior trim, builders finish, doors and cabinet work – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $32.00 per hour 5633

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $32.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $32.00 per hour shall be classified as 5632, Steel Framing.

This classification applies to the structural framing of buildings using cold formed, light gauge steel studs and joists that are #15 gauge or lighter.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>This classification also applies to incidental carpentry operations, including but not limited to the installation of interior trim, builders finish, doors and cabinets; the installation of shingle roofing; and the installation or application of insulation materials in buildings or within building walls, but only if such work is performed by the same employer who performs light gauge steel framing in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location. All other roofing shall be separately classified. The making, erecting or stripping of forms in connection with concrete work shall be assigned to the appropriate concrete classification. The assembly of light gauge steel building components, including but not limited to wall panels and trusses at a permanent shop or yard location shall be classified as 3066(1), Sheet Metal Products Mfg. The erection of steel structures constructed from steel beams shall be classified as 5040(1), Iron or Steel Erection – structural and exterior installation, or 5059, Iron or Steel Erection – structural – in the construction of buildings not over two stories in height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2081(2)</td>
<td>This classification applies to the temporary care and feeding of livestock that are en route to slaughterhouses or to market. This classification also applies to the butchering of livestock and the processing, packaging and distribution of meat in connection with the employer’s stockyard operations. Livestock butchering operations that do not include stockyard operations shall be classified as 2081(1), Butchering. The raising of stock animals shall be classified as 0038(1), Stock Farms. The feeding and fattening of livestock for other concerns on a fee basis to prepare livestock for butchering shall be classified as 0038(2), Livestock Feed Yards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>This classification applies to the crushing or grinding of excavated or quarried materials to produce products that will be retained on an 8-mesh screen. If the crushed or ground products pass through an 8-mesh or finer screen, the crushing or grinding operations shall be assigned to Classification 1741(1), Silica Grinding. Stone crushing or silica grinding that is performed in connection with sand, gravel or clay digging shall be classified as 4000(1), Sand or Gravel Digging, if 25% or less of the excavated material is crushed or ground. If more than 25% of the excavated material is crushed or ground, all crushing and grinding activities shall be classified as 1710 or 1741(1), Silica Grinding. Mining or quarrying operations shall be separately classified. Employees engaged exclusively in delivery of the finished product shall be separately classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers – commercial.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STONE CUTTING AND FABRICATION – shop

This classification applies to the cutting and fabrication of stone slabs, including but not limited to granite, marble, travertine, quartz, limestone and onyx to produce products such as countertops, backsplashes, cemetery monuments, ceiling and wall veneer, mantels, floor tile, tabletops and exterior building panels or components.

Employees engaged exclusively in the design and production of stencils using office type computers and plotters/printers shall be classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees, provided such operations are separated from stone cutting or fabrication activities.

The installation of cemetery monuments shall be classified as 5027/5028, Masonry.

Installation operations that include stone cutting and fabrication at installation sites shall be separately classified.

Quarrying and stone cutting in quarries shall be classified as 1624(1), Quarries.

STORES

Refer to Section IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 6, Stores.

STORES – automobile or truck parts or accessories – wholesale or retail – including Inside Salespersons or Outside Salespersons

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of automobile parts and accessories, including but not limited to spark plugs, condensers, points, ignition wires, fuel filters, heater hoses, fan belts, gaskets, water pumps, alternators, carburetors, batteries, transmission fluid, oil, oil additives, windshield wipers or replacement blades, mechanic’s tools, car waxes and cleaners, seat covers, tire chains and mirrors. This classification also applies to stores engaged in the sale of automobile or truck batteries.

Recapping or retreading of tires shall be separately classified.

The machining and rebuilding of used automobile parts shall be separately classified as 3828, Automobile or Truck Parts Rebuilding.

Automobile or truck parts or accessories stores at which the sale of rubber tires exceeds 10% of the total gross receipts shall be classified as 8388, Rubber Tire Dealers.

This classification does not apply to the sale of used automobile or truck parts or accessories that were dismantled by the employer. Such operations shall be classified as 3821, Automobile or Truck Dismantling.

This classification does not apply to an automobile or truck dealer that maintains a department for the sale of parts or accessories. Such operations shall be classified as 8391, Automobile or Truck Dealers.

STORES – bicycles and bicycle accessories – wholesale or retail – including repairs or rental operations

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of bicycles and bicycle parts and accessories, including but not limited to seats, helmets, shoes, tire repair kits, bicycle repair tools, handlebars, chains, sprockets, inner tubes, tires, rims and brake parts. This classification includes the assembly of bicycles incidental to display and sales operations.

This classification also applies to employers that rent or repair bicycles.

Bicycle manufacturing or contract bicycle assembly for commercial concerns shall be classified as 3076(1), Furniture Mfg. – metal.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STORES – books, video media or recorded audio media – retail</td>
<td>8071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale or rental of new or used books or magazines; video media, including but not limited to digital video discs (DVDs) and video games; or recorded audio media, including but not limited to records, compact discs (CDs) and other formats of recorded and audio media.</td>
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<tr>
<td>This classification also applies to the mail order sale or rental of books, magazines, video media or recorded audio media.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The sale or rental of merchandise by use of vending machines shall be classified as 5192, Vending or Coin-Operated Machines.</td>
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<tr>
<td>STORES – clothing, shoes, linens or fabric products – retail – including alteration department</td>
<td>8008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to retail stores engaged in the sale of clothing, shoes, linens and fabric products, including but not limited to curtains and draperies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale clothing stores shall be classified as 8032, Stores – clothing, shoes, linens or fabric products – wholesale.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing operations shall be separately classified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>STORES – clothing, shoes, linens or fabric products – wholesale</td>
<td>8032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to wholesale stores engaged in the sale of clothing, shoes, linens and fabric products, including but not limited to curtains and draperies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>This classification also applies to employers that do not manufacture but prepare clothing for display and sale by sewing in labels, tagging, pressing, placing on hangers or packaging for clothing retailers on a fee basis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail clothing stores shall be classified as 8008, Stores – clothing, shoes, linens or fabric products – retail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing manufacturing shall be classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg. Clothing manufacturers include employers who design garments, even if some or all of the production sewing or assembling operations are subcontracted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>STORES – computer – wholesale or retail – including Outside Salespersons</td>
<td>8062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to each location of an employer at which the sale of computers, computer peripheral items, computer software, computer accessories, computer parts and computer supplies equals or exceeds 75% of gross receipts and not less than 10% of gross receipts is derived from the sale of computers, which include but are not limited to laptops, personal computers, servers, tablets and notebooks. For purposes of administering this classification, cellular telephones are not computers or computer peripheral items. Refer to Classification 8017(1), Stores – retail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The manufacture of computers shall be classified as 3681(2), Computer or Computer Peripheral Equipment Mfg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The installation, service or repair of computers or computer systems at the store or at customers’ locations shall be separately classified as 5193, Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>STORES – department stores – retail – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons</td>
<td>8039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This classification applies to each store location at which all the following conditions exist:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. The payroll subject to this classification is at least $1,000,000 per annum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The merchandise handled must include:</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(a) Wearing Apparel
(b) Linens
(c) House Furnishings (other than furniture)
(d) One or more of the following:
   • Cosmetics
   • Drugs
   • Furniture
   • Groceries
   • Hardware
   • Jewelry
   • Luggage
   • Musical Instruments
   • Sporting Goods
   • Toys

3. The total annual sales of items (a), (b) and (c), above, must exceed 50% of the total annual sales.

This classification also applies to the installation of house furnishings and household appliances that have been sold by the store and to satellite warehouse or clerical office locations.

STORES – eyewear – wholesale or retail 8013(2)

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of prescription and non-prescription eyeglasses, contact lenses and sunglasses, including fitting and minor repair operations. This classification also applies to dispensing opticians.

Optometrists’ practices, including the sale of eyeglasses exclusively to patients, shall be classified as 8834, Physicians’ Practices and Outpatient Clinics.

Lens manufacturing and the grinding or cutting of lens blanks shall be separately classified as 4150(2), Lens Mfg.

The manufacture of optical goods other than lenses shall be classified as 4150(1), Optical Goods Mfg.

STORES – feed, tack and farm supplies – retail 8117

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of feed, tack, and farm supplies, including but not limited to barbed wire, chicken wire, poultry netting, sacked animal feed, individual bales of hay or straw, animal care products, live animals such as chickens, ducks, geese and rabbits, saddles, bridles, reins, clothing, hats and boots.

Dealers of bulk animal feed products, including but not limited to hay, straw, alfalfa, oats, rice, corn and mixed feeds shall be classified as 8215(1), Hay, Grain or Feed Dealers.

STORES – floor covering – wholesale or retail – carpet, rugs, vinyl or linoleum – including showroom sales 8042

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of floor coverings, including but not limited to carpet and rugs; vinyl, linoleum, asphalt and rubber sheets, planks and tile; prefinished hardwood and bamboo strips and planks; and laminate and cork planks and tiles. This classification also applies to floor covering auctioneers.

The installation of linoleum, vinyl, laminate, carpet, rugs or asphalt or rubber tile shall be separately classified as 9521(2), Floor Covering – installation.

The installation or refinishing of hardwood or bamboo flooring shall be separately classified as 5436, Hardwood Floor Laying.

Dealers of building materials, including unfinished hardwood flooring, shall be classified as 8232(2), Building Material Dealers – commercial.
California Workers' Compensation Uniform Statistical Reporting Plan—1995
Effective January 1, 2018

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Stores engaged in the sale of ceramic floor tile shall be classified as 8059, Stores – tile.

**STORES – florists – wholesale or retail – including delivery, set up and service away from premises**

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of fresh cut flowers, floral arrangements, indoor plants, terrariums and incidental floral supplies and giftware.

This classification also applies to employers that rent and care for indoor, containerized plants on a fee basis.

This classification also applies to employers that decorate parade floats with cut flowers on a fee basis.

Stores engaged in the sale of nursery stock and garden supplies shall be classified as 8004, Stores – garden supplies.

Cultivating or gardening of flowers, potted flower plants, ferns and similar potted plants that are sold for indoor decorative purposes shall be separately classified as 0035, Florists.

The manufacture of artificial flowers or flower arrangements shall be classified as 2501(6), Flower or Flower Arrangement Mfg.

**STORES – fruit or vegetables – retail**

This classification applies to stores principally (in excess of 50% of gross receipts) engaged in the sale of fresh produce.

The following departments shall be separately classified:
- Fresh meat (cutting or wrapping)
- Bakery
- Hot food (preparation or serving)

For purposes of determining gross receipts, only the portion of lottery ticket sales identified by the California State Lottery as commission shall be included in the calculation. Refer to Section IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 6, Stores.

Stores principally engaged in the sale of grocery items shall be classified as 8006(1), Stores – groceries and provisions – retail.

**STORES – furniture – wholesale or retail**

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale or rental of furniture, including but not limited to couches, chairs, tables, dressers, bed frames, desks and bookcases. This classification also applies to furniture auctioneers.

This classification also applies to the operation of furniture galleries or showrooms that display samples of furniture for viewing and direct sale to customers. Such operations include but are not limited to the sale of furniture by salespersons, interior decorators or designers retained by the employer, and furniture shipping, receiving and delivery. This classification includes travel to customers' locations by salespersons, interior decorators or designers to gather information and provide advice in support of furniture sales.

This classification does not apply to the operation of furniture galleries or showrooms that sell exclusively from samples to buyers for stores (no direct sales) and where no inventory (exclusive of showroom samples) is maintained at the gallery or showroom location. Such gallery or showroom salespersons shall be classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, provided they have no other duties of any kind in the service of the employer except clerical work or outside sales. See Part 3, Section IV, Rule 6, Stores.

The installation, service or repair of household appliances shall be separately classified as 9519(1), Household Appliances.
The installation of linoleum, vinyl, carpet, rugs or asphalt or rubber tile shall be separately classified as 9521(2), Floor Covering – installation.

The installation of hardwood flooring shall be separately classified as 5436, Hardwood Floor Laying.

The installation of window coverings and associated hardware within buildings shall be separately classified as 9521(3), Window Covering.

Stores engaged in the sale of mattresses and box springs only shall be classified as 8017(1), Stores – retail.

STORES – garden supplies – N.O.C. 8004

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of nursery stock, including but not limited to bedding plants, vegetable plants, sod, ornamental trees and ground cover. In addition, garden supply stores typically engage in the sale of items, including but not limited to fertilizers, insecticides, lawn mowers and garden tools, barbecue supplies, cut or arranged flowers, statuary, fountains and patio furniture.

Stores engaged in the sale of fresh cut flowers, floral arrangements, indoor plants, terrariums and incidental floral supplies and giftware shall be classified as 8001, Stores – florists.

The propagation and cultivation of nursery stock shall be separately classified as 0005, Nurseries.

Lumberyards, building materials dealers and retail hardware stores shall be separately classified.

STORES – groceries and provisions – convenience – retail 8061

This classification applies to each separate store location open after 11:00 PM any night of the week; having less than 5,000 square feet devoted to the display and sale of merchandise; and selling a variety of items, including but not limited to bread processed packaged food items, canned foods, snack foods, prepackaged sandwiches, canned or bottled beverages, coffee, tea, dairy products, flour, sugar, condiments, soap, toiletries, pet food, charcoal, cigarettes, magazines and sundries.

Stores engaged in the sale of groceries and provisions that do not meet the qualifications described above shall be classified as 8006(1), Stores – groceries and provisions – retail.

Stores meeting the qualifications contained in the footnote under Classification 8060, Stores – wine, beer or spirits, shall be assigned to 8060.

Stores engaged in the sale of gasoline or automobile services shall be assigned to the applicable store classification if the sale of merchandise in the store, other than gasoline or automobile services, exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of the total annual receipts for the location.

For purposes of determining gross receipts, only the portion of lottery ticket sales identified by the California State Lottery as commission shall be included in the calculation. Refer to Section IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 6, Stores.

STORES – groceries and provisions – retail 8006(1)

This classification applies to stores principally (over 50% of gross receipts) engaged in the sale of grocery items, including but not limited to fresh and frozen produce, dairy products, cereals, canned goods, frozen foods, bread, condiments, herbal spices and flavorings, baking supplies, flour, soft drinks, coffee, tea, delicatessen style meats, salads, and cheeses.

The following departments shall be separately classified:
- Fresh meat (cutting or wrapping)
- Bakery
Part 3 – Standard Classification System

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- Hot food (preparation or serving)

For purposes of determining gross receipts, only the portion of lottery ticket sales identified by
the California State Lottery as commission shall be included in the calculation. Refer to Sec-
tion IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 6, Stores.

Stores engaged in the sale of groceries and provisions having less than 5,000 square feet de-
voted to the display and sale of merchandise and open after 11:00 PM any night of the week
shall be classified as 8061, Stores – groceries and provisions – convenience.

Stores engaged in the sale of gasoline or automobile services shall be assigned to the applica-
ble store classification if the sale of merchandise in the store, other than gasoline or automobile
services, exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of the total annual receipts for the location. Refer to
Section IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 6, Stores.

STORES – hardware – retail 8017(7)

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of hardware items, including but not lim-
ited to nails, nuts, bolts, screws, washers, clips, hooks, brackets and fasteners; door locks,
hinges and knobs; gas and water fittings, valves and faucets; electric circuit breakers, switches
and plugs; and hand and power tools.

In accordance with the provisions of the Multiple Enterprises rule, this classification shall be as-
signed to hardware stores operated in connection with lumberyards and building material deal-
ers. For purposes of applying the Multiple Enterprises rule, the receipt of the payment for
building material merchandise shall not be considered an interchange of labor with the building
material dealer.

This classification also applies to locksmith operations performed at fixed or outside locations.

STORES – jewelry – wholesale or retail 8013(1)

This classification applies to stores principally (in excess of 50% of gross receipts) engaged in
the sale of jewelry items, including but not limited to rings, earrings, bracelets, necklaces,
watchs and costume jewelry that are intended for personal adornment. This classification in-
cludes repairing, polishing or engraving jewelry when performed by a retail jewelry store for indi-
vidual customers.

This classification also applies to stores engaged in the sale of gems and precious and semipre-
cious stones; hearing aids; coins; and trophies, badges and medals.

STORES – lighting fixtures – wholesale or retail 8063

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of lamps and lighting fixtures. This clas-
sification includes incidental assembly or preparation of purchased merchandise for display and
sale.

The installation of lighting fixtures shall be separately classified.

STORES – meat, fish or poultry – retail 8031

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of fresh meat, fish or poultry. This classi-
ﬁcation also applies to meat departments within grocery stores assignable to Classiﬁcation
8006(1), Stores – groceries and provisions – retail, and within produce stores.

Wholesale meat, fish or poultry stores shall be classified as 8021, Stores – meat, fish or poultry
– wholesale.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

STORES – meat, fish or poultry – wholesale

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of fresh meat, fish or poultry with operations that include the handling of unpacked meat, fish or poultry and may include cutting, trimming, deboning or grinding meat, fish or poultry. This classification also includes the slaughtering of poultry when performed by the poultry store.

Wholesale stores that do not handle unpacked meat, fish or poultry but confine the operations to the receiving and shipping of prepackaged meat, fish or poultry shall be classified as 8018, Stores – wholesale.

Retail meat, fish or poultry stores shall be classified as 8031, Stores – meat, fish or poultry – retail.

The slaughtering of livestock, including but not limited to beef cattle, hogs, lambs and goats shall be classified as 2081(1), Butchering. Classification 2081(1) includes the processing, packaging and distribution of meat produced by the employer.

STORES – office supplies – wholesale or retail

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of office supplies, including but not limited to printer paper, pens, pencils, note pads, drafting and engineering supplies, binders, report covers, paper clips, envelopes and desk blotters.

The sale of office machines or office furniture shall be assigned to the applicable Stores classification in accordance with Section IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 6, Stores.

Computer stores shall be classified as 8062, Stores – computer.

STORES – paint or paint supplies – wholesale or retail

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of paint and paint supplies, including but not limited to brushes, rollers, paint pans, masking tape, paint remover, drop cloths, caulk and sand paper. This classification includes the mixing of paint to customer order.

Stores engaged in the sale of wallpaper, window blinds or window coverings shall be classified as 8018, Stores – wholesale, or 8017(1), Stores – retail.

STORES – retail – N.O.C.

This classification applies to retail stores engaged in the sale of items not more specifically described by another store classification, including but not limited to appliances, artwork, baked goods, cellular telephones, cosmetics or beauty supplies, prescription and non-prescription pharmaceuticals, party supplies, craft supplies, disposable medical supplies, mattresses and box springs, domestic pets, firearms, games or gaming devices, home electronics, musical instruments, sporting goods, toys, vitamins or food supplements, cut Christmas trees and wheelchairs.

This classification also applies to self-serve laundromats, dry cleaning or laundry drop-off and pick-up facilities (no cleaning on the premises), mail service stores and gaming arcades.

The preparation or serving of hot foods shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

STORES – tile – wholesale or retail

This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of decorative tile, including but not limited to ceramic, stone, porcelain and glass tile.

Dealers in stone slabs and countertops, including but not limited to marble, granite, quartz and limestone materials shall be classified as 8232(2), Building Materials Dealers – commercial.
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

The installation of tile shall be separately classified as 5348, *Tile, Stone, Mosaic or Terrazzo Work*.

<table>
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| **STORES – welding supplies – wholesale or retail – including the charging of welding cylinders** | 8110
This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of welding supplies, including but not limited to welding rods, torch tips, gauges, electrode holders, welding generators, electric welders, protective clothing and eyewear, and welding gases such as oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and helium, including recharging bottles or tanks with gas.

This classification also applies to stores engaged in the sale of medical gases, including recharging bottles or tanks with gas.

The manufacture of welding gases shall be classified as 4635, *Oxygen or Hydrogen Mfg.* |

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| **STORES – wholesale – N.O.C.** | 8018
This classification applies to wholesale stores engaged in the sale of merchandise not more specifically described by another store classification, including but not limited to electrical or electronic components, industrial parts, janitorial supplies, restaurant supplies, appliances, cosmetics or beauty supplies, pharmaceuticals, toys, vitamins or food supplements, packaging materials and specialty foodstuffs.

This classification also applies to the provision of in-office coffee and tea supplies to customers on a fee basis; sale and servicing of fire extinguishers; packaging and fulfillment services on a fee basis; purchase and resale of prepackaged meats when no handling of unpackaged fresh meat and no processing, including but not limited to cutting, trimming, deboning, grinding or repackaging, is performed; and egg processing (candling) and packaging (not in connection with farms). |

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| **STORES – wine, beer or spirits – retail** | 8060
This classification applies to retail stores operating under “off-sale” licenses issued by the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control and principally (in excess of 50% of gross receipts) engaged in the sale of alcoholic beverages to the general public for consumption away from the store premises.

For purposes of determining gross receipts, only the portion of lottery ticket sales identified by the California State Lottery as commission shall be included in the calculation. See Part 3, Section IV, Rule 6, Stores.

In accordance with the Multiple Enterprises rule, this classification shall be assigned to the sale of alcoholic beverages to the general public for consumption away from the premises in connection with wineries, breweries and distilleries. |

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| **STORES – wine or spirits – wholesale – including blending, rectifying or bottling** | 8041
This classification applies to stores engaged in the sale of wine or liquor on a wholesale basis.

This classification also applies to employers engaged in blending and bottling purchased distilled spirits, including but not limited to vodka, rum, whiskey, brandy, tequila and liqueurs.

The production of spirituous liquors, including but not limited to rum, gin, vodka, brandy and whiskey, using distillation processes shall be classified as 2142(2), *Distilling*.

The production of wine shall be classified as 2142(1), *Wine*. |

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California Workers’ Compensation Uniform Statistical Reporting Plan—1995
Effective January 1, 2018

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The wholesale distribution of beer, ale, malt liquor and similar brewed beverages shall be classified as 7392, Beer Dealers.

STOVE OR OVEN MFG. – gas or electric 3169(1)

This classification applies to the manufacture of gas or electric commercial or household stoves or ovens used in cooking and baking food. This classification also applies to the manufacture of wood burning stoves.

The installation or repair of gas or electric household or household stoves or ovens shall be classified as 9519(1), Household Appliances.

The installation or repair of gas or electric commercial stoves or ovens shall be classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.

The manufacture of industrial ovens shall be classified as 3175, Furnace or Heater Mfg.

The manufacture of commercial food processing equipment or machinery, including food conveyors and conveyor ovens, shall be classified as 3560(1), Machinery Mfg. – commercial food processing equipment.

The manufacture of microwave ovens and portable electric cooking appliances, including but not limited to toaster ovens, waffle irons and crock pots shall be classified as 3570, Electric Appliance Mfg.

STRAWBERRY CROPS

See Farms.

STREET OR ROAD CONSTRUCTION – grading – all operations of bringing roadbed to grade, including clearing and grubbing right-of-way and temporary surfacing 5507

Bridge or culvert building where clearance is more than 10 feet at any point or the entire distance between terminal abutments exceeds 20 feet, tunneling, sewer construction, quarrying, stone crushing, and sand and gravel digging shall be separately classified.

STREET OR ROAD CONSTRUCTION – paving or repaving, surfacing or resurfacing or scraping – all kinds – including airport runways, warming aprons, incidental field plants, fence or guardrail construction 5506

Clearing of right-of-way, earth or rock excavation, filling or grading, tunneling, bridge or culvert building, quarrying, stone crushing and sand or gravel digging shall be separately classified.

STREET SWEEPING SERVICE COMPANIES 9403(2)

This classification applies to cleaning public streets or highways by mechanical or manual sweeping or snow removal.

Off-street sweeping, including but not limited to sweeping parking lots and private driveways shall be classified as 9008, Janitorial Services.

Off-street snow removal using hand or portable power tools or equipment shall be classified as 9008, Janitorial Services.

Off-street snow removal using vehicles or construction equipment, including but not limited to plows, excavators or loaders shall be classified as 6218(1)/6220(1), Excavation – N.O.C.

The contract hauling and disposal of waste, transport of roll-off steel trash containers, collection of household and commercial waste and curbside collection of recyclables for transport to transfer stations, material recovery facilities or disposal sites, shall be classified as 9403(1), Garbage or Refuse Collecting.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System  
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Substance Use Disorder Recovery Homes

See Health and Human Services.

Sugar Mfg. or Refining – beet or cane – including beet dumps

See Food Packaging and Processing.

Superintendent of Public Schools Office

See Municipal, State or Other Public Agencies.

Swimming Pool Cleaning or Servicing – by specialty contractors 9097

This classification applies to swimming pool or spa cleaning, service or maintenance operations provided on a contract basis, including but not limited to removing debris, cleaning surfaces and testing pool or spa water to assess and adjust pH and chlorine levels. This classification also applies to the service or repair of pool or spa equipment at outside locations, provided such operations are performed in connection with the employer’s own pool or spa cleaning operations at the same job or location. This classification also applies to water treatment services when no other pool or spa cleaning or maintenance operations are performed.

This classification also applies to the cleaning, service or maintenance of ponds and aquariums.

The manufacture or shop repair of swimming pool or spa equipment shall be classified as 3501(2), Machinery Mfg. – swimming pool and spa, provided such operations are not performed in connection with the employer’s own pool or spa cleaning operations at the same job or location.

The outside installation or repair of pool or spa equipment on a fee basis shall be classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work, provided such operations are not performed in connection with the employer’s own pool or spa cleaning operations at the same job or location.

The installation and repair of solar water heating systems and swimming pool plumbing shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

Swimming pool plastering shall be classified as 5201(1)/5205(1), Concrete or Cement Work.

The installation of tile, stone, mosaic or terrazzo onto swimming pool surfaces shall be classified as 5348, Tile, Stone, Mosaic or Terrazzo Work.

Swimming Pools or Swimming Clubs – including restaurant employees, retail store employees and receptionists 9053(3)

This classification applies to the operation of public swimming pools. This classification also applies to swim clubs that operate pool facilities. This classification also applies to swimming, diving, scuba diving and water safety instruction performed in swimming pools.

Competitive swim clubs or teams that do not operate pool facilities shall be classified as 9182, Athletic Teams or Athletic Facilities – all employees other than players, umpires, referees and game officials.

Health clubs or gyms operating facilities that provide space and exercise equipment, including but not limited to cardiovascular equipment, weight machines and free weights available for all to use by clients for the majority of operating hours, including swimming pool operations provided in connection therewith, shall be classified as 9053(2), Health Clubs or Gyms.

Tennis or racquetball clubs, including swimming pool operations provided in connection therewith, shall be classified as 9053(5), Clubs – racquet sports.

Non-profit community health and wellness clubs shall be classified as 9067(1), Clubs – community health and wellness.
The operation of water parks shall be classified as 9016(1)/9180(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C.

Water-based athletic or fitness instructional programs at locations other than swimming pools, including but not limited to surfing, scuba, kayaking, paddle boarding, and kite surfing lessons and tours on lakes, bays, rivers or oceans, shall be classified as 9180(1), Amusement or Recreational Facilities – N.O.C. – operation and maintenance of amusement devices.

TAILORING – custom exclusively

This classification applies to the tailoring and alteration of garments for other concerns on a fee basis. This classification also applies to the manufacture of custom tailored clothing and costumes.

Clothing alterations or repairs performed by retail dry cleaners or laundries shall be classified as 2589(1), Dry Cleaning or Laundry.

Clothing alterations or repairs performed by retail clothing stores shall be classified as 8008, Stores – clothing, shoes, linens or fabric products – retail.

TAXICAB OPERATIONS – all employees

Payroll shall include the entire remuneration earned by all taxicab drivers during the policy period. In the event an employer does not keep verifiable payroll records for all taxicab drivers, the minimum remuneration for taxicab drivers shall not be less than $35,700 per annum per taxicab dispatched by or operated under the auspices of the insured. The minimum payroll amount is in consideration of taxicab downtime, vacation time or other periods during which the taxicab is not in operation, as well as the use of a single taxicab by multiple drivers. The per annum payroll amount shall be prorated only when the taxicab is not dispatched by or under the auspices of the insured or registered for the full policy period or when the policy period is less than one year.

This classification applies to the operation of taxicab services engaged in transporting the general public on a fee basis. Taxicab operations provide passenger transportation services that are available for immediate hire with fares that must be determined by either zone or meter. This classification includes the maintenance and repair of vehicles in connection with taxicab operations by the same employer.

Dispatchers engaged in clerical activities shall be separately classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

Transportation services provided to passengers exclusively on a scheduled route, charter or other pre-arranged basis, including Transportation Network Companies (TNC) that employ drivers, shall be classified as 7382, Bus, Shuttle Van or Limousine Operations.

TAXIDERMIST

This classification applies to the stuffing or mounting of animal skins. This classification also applies to hide preserving and tanning operations when performed by taxidermists. This classification includes the manufacture of mounted fish replicas.

The commercial processing of cow hide shall be classified as 2585(1), Laundries.

TELECOMMUNICATION ANTENNA EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – shop or outside

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of telecommunication antenna equipment located on towers, roofs or balconies of commercial or residential buildings and other
exterior locations. This classification includes the installation, service or repair of switching equipment, repeaters, radios and similar electronic equipment and low voltage coaxial cable installation within buildings when performed in connection with telecommunication antenna installation by the same employer. This classification also applies to deployment of temporary, portable cellular antennas.

The installation of low voltage cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of telecommunication antenna equipment by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

Erection of structural steel cellular towers shall be classified as 5040(1), Iron or Steel Erection – structural and exterior installation.

Operations performed by Federal Communications Commission licensed telecommunications firms shall be classified as 7600, Telecommunications Companies.

Telecommunication equipment installation within buildings shall be separately classified as 5193, Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

Store operations shall be separately classified.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES – all employees – including installation, maintenance, repair and operation of telephone lines and systems, remote transmission sites, and central office switching equipment – including shop

This classification applies to Federal Communications Commission licensed telecommunications companies engaged in the provision of wireline, long distance, cellular, radio paging or mobile radio services for customers on a fee basis. This classification also applies to Internet Service Providers that provide internet connectivity using telecommunications infrastructure.

Federal Communications Commission licensed companies engaged in the provision of cable or satellite television services or internet connectivity using cable or satellite infrastructure shall be classified as 7606, Cable or Satellite Television Companies.

The contract installation of aerial lines for telephone, television, communication, data, fire alarm and similar low voltage or fiber optic networks shall be classified as 7601, Aerial Line Construction.

The contract installation or repair of telecommunications equipment shall be classified as 5193, Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The contract installation of low voltage communications cabling within buildings for voice or data transmission and the contract splicing of fiber optic cables at ground level shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The contract installation of cables underground, including trenching and placing of conduit, shall be classified as 6325, Conduit Construction.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MFG.

See Electronics Industry.

TELEVISION STATIONS

See Radio, Television or Commercial Broadcasting Stations.

TELEVISION, VIDEO, AUDIO OR RADIO EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION, SERVICE OR REPAIR – shop or outside

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of freestanding or built-in audio or video equipment, including but not limited to televisions, stereo systems, home theater systems or similar electronic entertainment devices. This classification also applies to the installation,
service or repair of cable television equipment, including but not limited to cable converter boxes, modems, high definition digital video recorders, coaxial cables, connectors or similar items. This classification includes the installation of low voltage cabling or the installation of home security equipment that is performed in connection with audio or video equipment installation, service or repair operations by the same employer.

The installation, service or repair of electronic equipment, including but not limited to audio systems, alarms, ignition interlock devices, vehicle locating systems, navigation systems or entertainment systems in automobiles, trucks or vans shall be classified as 8370, Automobile or Truck Radio, Alarm or Electronic Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation of low voltage cabling within buildings that is not performed in connection with the installation, service or repair of audio or video equipment by the same employer shall be classified as 5195, Communications Cabling.

The installation, service or repair of telecommunication antennas or equipment that are located on rooftops, towers, structures or other exterior locations shall be classified as 9531(1), Telecommunication Antenna Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The contract installation, service or repair of exterior satellite antennas or non-satellite antennas or antenna equipment for television or internet connectivity, which may be installed indoors or outdoors in connection therewith, shall be classified as 9531(2), Satellite Television or Internet Antenna Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation, service or repair of Closed Circuit Television security systems or video surveillance systems not in connection with the installation of electronic entertainment devices shall be classified as 7605, Security Alarm, Fire Alarm or Life Safety Systems Installation, Service or Repair.

The installation, service or repair of satellite antennas or equipment for television or internet connectivity by Federal Communications Commission licensed companies that provide cable or satellite television services on a fee basis shall be classified as 7606, Cable or Satellite Television Companies.

The installation, service or repair of computers or electronic computer peripheral equipment shall be classified as 5193, Computer or Telephone System or Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

Store operations shall be separately classified.

### TENT – erection, removal or repair – away from shop

The manufacture of tents shall be classified as 2576, Awning, Tarp or Canvas Goods Mfg.

The erection, removal or repair of awnings away from the shop shall be separately classified as 5102(1), Iron, Steel, Brass, Bronze or Aluminum Erection.

The operations of a store for the purpose of the sale or rental of tents shall be classified in accordance with Section IV, Special Industry Classification Procedures, Rule 6, Stores.

### TERMITE CONTROL WORK – all operations – including yard employees, Outside Salespersons and estimators

This classification applies to the control and extermination of termites and other wood-destroying pests and organisms by any method, including but not limited to fumigation, spraying insecticides and applying orange oil and hot or cold thermal treatments. This classification also applies to structural repair operations that are conducted incidental to termite control work. This classification also applies to the application of insecticides onto soil and structures to control termites in connection with new construction.
Part 3 – Standard Classification System
Section VII – Standard Classifications

The control and extermination of pests, including but not limited to rodents and insects other than termites or other wood-destroying pests shall be classified as 9031, Pest Control.

The structural repair of wood framed buildings that is not incidental to termite control work at a particular job or location shall be classified as 5403/5432, Carpentry.

TEXTILES – bleaching, dyeing, mercerizing, finishing fabric raw materials – not cleaning and dyeing of garments

This classification applies to the bleaching, dyeing, mercerizing and finishing of fabric raw materials. This classification also applies to fabric flame proofing, waterproofing and sizing, and impregnating glass fiber or carbon fiber fabric with resins.

The bleaching, dyeing, mercerizing and finishing of garments incidental to clothing manufacturing operations by the same employer shall be classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg.

The dyeing and treating of yarn, thread and garments shall be classified as 2585(2), Dyeing.

THEATERS – dance, opera and theater companies – all performers and directors of performers – N.O.C.

The actual remuneration of performers and directors of performers must be included, subject to a maximum of $128,700 per year per person. When such employees do not work the entire year, the payroll limitation shall be prorated based upon the number of weeks in which such employees worked during the policy period.

This classification applies to the production of dance, opera, dramatic, comedic or other theatrical presentations before a live audience. This classification includes all stage performers, directors and musicians in connection therewith.

Musical entertainers who are not employees of dance, opera or theater companies, but who provide entertainment for a live audience, including but not limited to orchestras, touring bands, casual or steady engagement music groups and event disc jockeys, shall be classified as 9151, Theaters – musical entertainment.

The operation of motion picture theaters shall be classified as 9155, Theaters – motion picture.

Also refer to companion Classification 9154, Theaters – not motion picture – all employees other than performers and directors of performers.

If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 9156 also performs duties described by Classification 9154, the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 9154 and 9156, provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. See Part 3, Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

THEATERS – motion picture – all employees other than employees exclusively engaged in restaurant or tavern operations

This classification applies to all employees engaged in the operation of “walk-in” or “drive-in” motion picture theaters, including but not limited to ushers, motion picture projection and sound equipment operators, box office and snack bar cashiers, security staff and parking lot attendants.

The operation of a concession stand or snack bar by separate concerns shall be classified as 9079(2), Concessionaires.

Theater stage performers, directors and musicians engaged in dance, opera, dramatic, comedic or other theatrical presentations before a live audience shall be classified as 9156, Theaters – dance, opera and theater companies.
Orchestras, touring bands, casual or steady engagement music groups and event disc jockeys engaged in the provision of musical entertainment before a live audience shall be classified as 9151, Theaters – musical entertainment.

Employees other than stage performers, directors and musicians engaged in the operation of live performance theaters shall be classified as 9154, Theaters – not motion picture.

The payroll of employees engaged exclusively in restaurant or tavern operations shall be separately classified as 9079(1), Restaurants or Taverns.

THEATERS – musical entertainment – live performances – all performers and directors of performers 9151

The actual remuneration of performers and directors of performers must be included, subject, however, to a maximum of $128,700 per year per person. When such employees do not work the entire year, the payroll limitation shall be prorated based upon the number of weeks in which such employees worked during the policy period.

This classification applies to employers that provide musical entertainment for a live audience. This classification includes but is not limited to orchestras, touring bands, casual or steady engagement music groups and event disc jockeys. This classification also applies to stage performers and dancers incidental to the musical performance.

Dance, opera, ballet and live theater performers including musicians shall be classified as 9156, Theaters – dance, opera and theater companies.

Also refer to companion Classification 9154, Theaters – not motion picture – all employees other than performers and directors of performers.

If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 9151 also performs duties described by Classification 9154, the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 9151 and 9154 provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. See Part 3, Section V, Rule 3, Division of Single Employee’s Payroll.

THEATERS – not motion picture – all employees other than performers and directors of performers – including managers, stage hands, box office employees or ushers 9154

Also refer to companion Classification 9156, Theaters – dance, opera and theater companies – all performers and directors of performers – N.O.C., and to companion Classification 9151, Theaters – musical entertainment – live performances.

If an employee who performs duties described by Classification 9154 also performs duties described by Classifications 9156 or 9151, the payroll of that employee may be divided between Classifications 9154 and 9156, or between Classifications 9154 and 9151 provided the employer maintains accurate records supported by time cards or time book entries that show such division. Refer to Part 3, Section V, Rule 3.

TILE, STONE, MOSAIC OR TERRAZZO WORK – not fireproof tile construction 5348

This classification applies to the installation of tile, stone, mosaic or terrazzo onto surfaces, including but not limited to floors, walls, ceilings, countertops and swimming pools. This classification includes the preparation of surfaces by placement of cement board underlayment, installation of lath and plaster or by applying a base layer of mortar.

This classification includes the installation of adhered or bonded lightweight architectural non-load bearing stone or brick veneer products.

The construction of driveways, patios and walkways by placing brick, stone or concrete pavers directly onto base materials, including but not limited to sand, aggregate or dirt shall be classified as 5027/5028, Masonry.
The installation of fireproof tile shall be classified as 5027/5028, *Masonry*.

The installation of vinyl, cork, asphalt or other resilient tile shall be classified as 9521(2), *Floor Covering*.

The installation of hardwood floors, including baseboard molding in connection therewith, shall be classified as 5436, *Hardwood Floor Laying*.

**TOOL MFG. – N.O.C. 3099**

This classification applies to tool manufacturing and maintenance operations that are not specifically described by another manufacturing or assembling classification. This classification includes the manufacture and maintenance of products, including but not limited to non-powered hand tools, cutting and machining tools, abrasive sanding disks and belts, dies, molds, and jigs and fixtures used to position materials for machining.

This classification also applies to the sharpening of knives, blades and cutting tools.

Classification 3099 shall be assigned to the payroll of a tool and die department operated by a plastic products manufacturer provided certain conditions are met. Refer to Plastic Products Manufacturing Industry Group. For all other types of manufacturers, the payroll of a tool and die department shall by classified as 3099 when more than 50% of the tools and dies are sold commercially and are not used in any way in the employer’s production operations. Otherwise, the payroll of a tool and die department shall be assigned to the governing classification. (See Section II, Classification Terminology, for the definition of “Governing Classification.”)

The hot forming of metal to produce tool parts, including but not limited to gears, shafts and blades shall be separately classified as 3110(1), *Forging Works*.

The manufacture of portable power tools shall be classified as 3501(1), *Machinery Mfg. – portable tools and lawn care*.

**TREE PRUNING, REPAIRING OR TRIMMING – N.O.C. – hand or mechanical power – including yard employees**

This classification applies to specialty contractors engaged in pruning, trimming or repairing large, mature trees, where any portion of the operations requires elevation using ladders, lifts or by climbing, and includes clean-up, chipping and removal of debris. This classification includes stump grinding or removal operations, and tree spraying or fumigating that is performed in connection with tree pruning, repairing or trimming. This classification also applies to the removal of trees that retain no timber value.

Commercial timber harvesting operations shall be classified as 2702(1), *Logging*.

Land clearing operations, including the removal of trees in connection therewith, shall be classified as 2702(2), *Land Clearing*.

Stump grinding or removal operations performed for other concerns on a fee basis not in connection with tree pruning, repairing or trimming at a particular job or location shall be classified as 3724(1), *Millwright Work*.

Tree pruning or trimming activities that are performed at a particular job or location exclusively from the ground using pole cutters or hand tools shall be classified as 0042, *Landscape Gardening*.

**TROPHY MFG. – including foundry operations**

This classification applies to the manufacture of trophies, plaques and novelty statuettes.

The assembly and engraving of trophies, plaques and novelty statuettes from purchased components when performed by a retail store for individual customers shall be classified as 8013(1), *Stores – jewelry*. 
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#### Section VII – Standard Classifications

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<tr>
<td>When employees furnish the vehicles utilized in these operations, the determination of reportable remuneration shall be made in accordance with Section V, Rule 4, <em>Drivers’ and Their Helpers’ Payroll.</em></td>
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<td>This classification also applies to the rental of trucks or forklift trucks with operators and the excavation, transportation and transplanting of mature trees.</td>
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<td>The transport of the United States mail under contract to the United States Postal Service shall be classified as 7232, <em>Mail Delivery Service Companies.</em></td>
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<td>The contract delivery of parcels shall be classified as 7198(1), <em>Parcel Delivery and Messenger Service Companies,</em> if (1) less than 10% of the individual parcels and packages delivered weigh in excess of one hundred pounds, and (2) less than 10% of all deliveries have a total combined weight of all items delivered at any one stop exceeding two hundred pounds.</td>
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<td>The hauling of logs under contract shall be classified as 2727, <em>Log Hauling.</em></td>
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<td>This classification applies to the manufacture of wood building components, including but not limited to roof trusses, floor joists and prefabricated wall sections when performed at a permanent shop or yard location. This classification also applies to prefabricated wood docks and building kits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The outside installation or manufacture of roof trusses, floor joists and prefabricated wall sections at job sites shall be classified as 5403/5432, <em>Carpentry.</em></td>
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<td>The manufacture of mobile, modular or manufactured homes shall be classified as 2797(1), <em>Mobile, Modular or Manufactured Home Mfg.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>When an employer deals in any lumber or building materials or in any fuel and materials in addition to products manufactured, yard operations, including drivers and their helpers, shall be separately classified as 8232(1), <em>Lumberyards,</em> 8232(2), <em>Building Material Dealers,</em> or 8232(3), <em>Fuel and Material Dealers,</em> depending on the products sold.</td>
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**TUNNELING – all work to completion – including lining**

This classification applies to the construction of tunnels and caves and includes the incidental installation of concrete lining, electrical wiring and plumbing. This classification also applies to tunneling underneath roadways or railroads by hydraulic jacking pipe exceeding 6’ in diameter through the earth. This classification also applies to tunneling in connection with dam construction and street or road construction.

Hydraulic jacking pipe not exceeding 6’ in diameter through the earth to produce sewer, gas or water lines shall be separately classified.

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**UNDERTAKERS**

See Funeral Directors.

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**UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM MFG. – aircraft system and payload total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier**

This classification applies to the manufacture of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with an aircraft system and payload total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier. This classification includes the shop repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier when performed by the manufacturer.

The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier, including but not limited to test flight operations performed by the manufacturer shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 6, General Exclusions. The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier used for other than agricultural operations shall be separately classified as 7428(1), Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – not members of the flying crew.

The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier used for agricultural operations, including but not limited to dusting, spraying and seeding, shall be separately classified as 7410, Aircraft Operation – agricultural – dusting, spraying or seeding – not members of the flying crew.

The manufacture and fee-based shop repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds shall be classified as 3681(1), Instrument Mfg. – electronic.

The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds, including but not limited to test flights performed by the manufacturer shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions.

The repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier on a fee basis, and repair work performed by the manufacturer away from shop shall be separately classified as 7428(3), Aircraft Remanufacture, Conversion, Modification and Repair Companies.

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**UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM OPERATION – aircraft system and payload total combined weight of less than 55 pounds – including Outside Salespersons**

This classification applies to the operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (aerial drones) with an aircraft system and payload total combined weight of less than 55 pounds that are operated on a fee basis. This classification includes shop or field repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems in connection with such operations.

This classification also applies to the operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds that are operated in support of the employer’s construction or erection operations, provided the operating crew members are engaged exclusively in such operations, or are engaged in such work for any portion of their time and devote the balance of their time to clerical office duties or outside sales. Employees who are members of an
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Unmanned Aircraft System operating crew and also perform or supervise construction or erection operations shall be classified based on the construction or erection operations they supervise or perform. See Part 3, Section IV, Rule 2, Construction or Erection Work.

When performed in connection with an employer’s own operations, other than construction or erection, the operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 5, General Inclusions.

Operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier shall be classified in accordance with Part 3, Section III, Rule 6, General Exclusions. The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier used for other than agricultural operations shall be separately classified as 7428(1), Aircraft Operation – other than agricultural, scheduled or supplemental air carriers – not members of the flying crew. The operating crew of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of 55 pounds or heavier used for agricultural operations, including but not limited to dusting, spraying and seeding, shall be separately classified as 7410, Aircraft Operation – agricultural – dusting, spraying and seeding – not members of the flying crew.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems operating crew members working remotely from an office location with no exposure outside of the clerical office shall be classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

The fee-based repair of Unmanned Aircraft Systems with a total combined weight of less than 55 pounds away from shop shall be separately classified as 5128, Instrument Installation, Service or Repair.

### UPHOLSTERING – coffin or casket

9522(4)

This classification applies to the upholstering of coffins or caskets.

The manufacture or assembly of wood coffins or caskets shall be separately classified as 2881(2), Coffin or Casket Mfg. or Assembling – wood.

The manufacture or assembly of metal coffins or caskets shall be separately classified as 3076(1), Furniture Mfg. – metal.

### UPHOLSTERING – furniture

9522(2)

This classification applies to the upholstering of furniture in connection with new furniture manufacturing operations or the reupholstering of existing furniture, including the manufacture of pillows or cushions in connection with upholstery operations. This classification also applies to refelting pool tables or the upholstering of modular office partition panels.

Wall padding and upholstery shall be classified as 9521(1), House Furnishings.

The manufacture of pillows or cushions not in connection with upholstery operations shall be classified as 2571, Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg.

The manufacture of wood furniture frames shall be separately classified as 2883, Furniture Mfg. – wood.

The assembly of wood furniture frames exclusively from parts fabricated by others with no furniture parts fabrication shall be separately classified as 2881(1), Furniture Assembling.

The upholstering of coffins or caskets shall be classified as 9522(4), Upholstering – coffin or casket.

The upholstering of wheelchairs shall be classified as 9522(5), Upholstering – wheelchair.
The manufacture of metal furniture frames shall be separately classified as 3076(1), *Furniture Mfg. – metal*.

**UPHOLSTERING – N.O.C.**

9522(1)

This classification applies to upholstering when there is no other classification that more accurately describes the operations. This classification also applies to binding the edges of carpet material to produce area rugs or mats.

Upholstering, when performed in connection with an employer’s own manufacturing operations, other than operations assigned to Classification 2812, *Cabinet Mfg.*, shall be assigned to the applicable manufacturing classification.

The upholstering of furniture shall be classified as 9522(2), *Upholstering – furniture*.

The manufacture of pillows or cushions not in connection with upholstery operations shall be classified as 2571, *Pillow, Quilt, Comforter or Cushion Mfg.*.

The upholstering of automobile interiors and the installation or replacement of vinyl and convertible tops shall be classified as 9522(3), *Automobile Upholstering*.

The upholstering of coffins or caskets shall be classified as 9522(4), *Upholstering – coffin or casket*.

The upholstering of wheelchairs shall be classified as 9522(5), *Upholstering – wheelchair*.

Wall padding and upholstery shall be classified as 9521(1), *House Furnishings*.

**UPHOLSTERING – wheelchair**

9522(5)

This classification applies to the upholstering of wheelchair or mobility scooter seats or backs.

The manufacture or assembly of wheelchairs shall be classified as 3076(6), *Wheelchair Mfg.*

The repair of motorized wheelchairs or mobility scooters shall be classified as 9519(1), *Household Appliances*.

**V**

**VALVE MFG. – N.O.C.**

3634

This classification applies to the manufacture or shop repair of various types of valves, including but not limited to gas valves, gate valves, globe valves, oil well head valves, pneumatic and hydraulic valves, steam valves, water faucets and fire hydrants; however, the manufacture or shop repair of valves for use in aircraft, automobiles or trucks, or swimming pools or spas shall be separately classified.

The installation, service and repair of valves away from the shop shall be separately classified as 3724(1), *Millwright Work*.

**VEGETABLE OIL MFG. OR REFINING – N.O.C.**

See Food Packaging and Processing.

**VEGETABLES – fresh vegetable and tomato packing and handling – including storage**

See Food Packaging and Processing.

**VENDING OR COIN-OPERATED MACHINES – installation, service or repair – including storage, shop and outside operations and Outside Salespersons**

5192

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of vending machines at customers’ locations and also includes shop repair. This classification includes stocking vending machines.
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with merchandise, including but not limited to candy, gum, toys, soft drinks, coffee and video media for sale to customers, and the collection of money from vending or coin-operated machines operated by the employer and for other concerns on a fee basis.

The manufacture of vending machines shall be separately classified.

The installation or repair of automated teller machines shall be classified as 5191, Office Machine or Point of Sale Equipment Installation, Service or Repair.

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**VENEER OR VENEER PRODUCTS MFG. – N.O.C. 2915**

This classification applies to the manufacture of wood veneer and wood laminate products, including but not limited to plywood, table tops, engineered hardwood flooring and wood paneling.

The manufacture of wood furniture, including incidental veneer manufacturing, shall be classified as 2883, Furniture Mfg. – wood.

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**VIDEO POST-PRODUCTION – computer or electronic – all employees – including Clerical Office Employees and Outside Salespersons 7607(1)**

This classification applies to employers engaged exclusively in computerized or electronic video post-production operations for other concerns in connection with motion pictures, television features, commercials or similar productions, on a fee basis.

This classification does not apply to computer or electronic video post-production operations that are performed in connection with television or motion picture production by the employer; such operations shall be classified as 8810, Clerical Office Employees, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

This classification does not apply to non-computer or non-electronic post-production operations, including but not limited to developing film, production of prints by exposing raw film stock, editing of film prints by cutting or splicing or contract video duplication; such operations shall be assigned to the applicable classification.

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**VINEGAR MFG.**

See Food Packaging and Processing.

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**VINEYARDS**

See Farms.

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**VITAMIN OR DIETARY SUPPLEMENT MFG. – compounding, blending or packaging only – not manufacturing ingredients**

See Food Packaging and Processing.

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**W**

**WALLBOARD APPLICATION – within buildings – installation or application of gypsum wallboard – including finishing and preparation prior to painting – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $34.00 per hour – N.O.C. 5446**

This classification applies to the installation of non-structural metal stud wall framing and the installation or application of insulating materials within building walls, but only if installed by the same employer who performs the wallboard application in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location. At a particular job or location, when the same employer engages in structural framing of buildings using cold formed, light gauge steel studs and joists, all metal framing operations shall be classified as 5632/5633, Steel Framing.
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This classification includes wallboard taping and texturing whether or not it is performed by the same employer who performs the wallboard application.

The application of veneer plaster over installed wallboard shall be separately classified as 5484/5485, Plastering or Stucco Work.

WALLBOARD APPLICATION – within buildings – installation or application of gypsum wallboard – including finishing and preparation prior to painting – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $34.00 per hour – N.O.C. 5447

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee's regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $34.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $34.00 per hour shall be classified as 5446, Wallboard Application.

This classification applies to the installation of non-structural metal stud wall framing and the installation or application of insulating materials within building walls, but only if installed by the same employer who performs the wallboard application in constructing new buildings or additions to existing buildings at the same job or location. At a particular job or location, when the same employer engages in structural framing of buildings using cold formed, light gauge steel studs and joists, all metal framing operations shall be classified as 5632/5633, Steel Framing.

This classification includes wallboard taping and texturing whether or not it is performed by the same employer who performs the wallboard application.

The application of veneer plaster over installed wallboard shall be separately classified as 5484/5485, Plastering or Stucco Work.

WAREHOUSES – climate controlled storage 8291(2)

This classification applies to the storage of items, including but not limited to wine and artwork, at controlled temperatures at or above 45° Fahrenheit to prevent damage or deterioration.

The storage of items below 45° Fahrenheit shall be classified as 8291(1), Warehouses – cold storage.

The storage of merchandise without cooling or climate control shall be classified as 8292, Warehouses – general merchandise.

The operation of self-storage warehouses and facilities shall be classified as 8290, Warehouses – self-storage – all other employees.

WAREHOUSES – cold storage 8291(1)

This classification applies to the cold storage of items, including but not limited to meat, dairy products and live plants at temperatures below 45° Fahrenheit on a fee basis. This classification also applies to the cold storage and precoring of field packed or prepacked produce by employers that hold title to the stored or precooled produce, or by employers that store or precool produce on a contract basis.

Storage at controlled temperatures at or above 45° Fahrenheit shall be classified as 8291(2), Warehouses – climate controlled storage.

This classification does not apply to cold storage or precoring operations in connection with fruit or vegetable packing or handling by the same employer.

The packing and handling of fresh vegetables and tomatoes, including incidental storage or precoring shall be classified as 8209, Vegetables.

The packing and handling of fresh deciduous fruit, including incidental storage or precoring, shall be classified as 2107, Fruit – fresh fruit packing and handling.
The storage of merchandise without cooling or climate control shall be classified as 8292, Warehouses – general merchandise.

The operation of self-storage warehouses and facilities shall be classified as 8290, Warehouses – self-storage – all other employees.

WAREHOUSES – cotton – including cotton compressing 0400(2)

This classification applies to the storage of cotton for other concerns on a fee basis and includes incidental cotton compressing.

This classification does not apply to cotton gin operations; all operations, including the storage, compressing, sale and distribution of cotton in connection with cotton gin operations shall be classified as 0401, Cotton Gin Operation.

The purchase and sale of cotton, including cotton compressing, shall be classified as 0400(1), Cotton Merchants.

Cotton batting manufacturing shall be classified as 2211(1), Cotton Batting, Wadding or Waste Mfg.

The cultivation and harvesting of cotton shall be separately classified as 0044, Cotton Farms.

WAREHOUSES – furniture – including packing, handling and transport away from the employer’s premises in connection with storage 8293(1)

This classification applies to the storage of furniture or household goods for other concerns on a fee basis, including packing or handling away from the employer’s premises in connection with storage. This classification includes the moving of furniture or household goods in connection with storage operations.

Self-storage warehouses shall be classified as 8290, Warehouses – self-storage – all other employees.

The storage of general merchandise for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 8292, Warehouses – general merchandise, when no other classification more specifically describes the operations.

The storage of portable storage units, regardless of their contents, shall be classified as 8292, Warehouses – general merchandise.

The storage of new furniture for furniture manufacturers or stores shall be classified as 8292, Warehouses – general merchandise.

The transporting of furniture or household goods for other concerns on a fee basis, including packing and handling, with no fee-based storage operations shall be classified as 8293(2), Furniture Moving.

The transporting of furniture under contract for furniture manufacturers or stores shall be classified as 7219(1), Trucking Firms.

WAREHOUSES – general merchandise – N.O.C. 8292

This classification applies to the storage of general merchandise, including new furniture, for separate concerns on a fee basis when no other classification more specifically describes the operations. This classification also includes the crating of merchandise on a fee basis.

Drivers and their helpers shall be separately classified as 7219(1), Trucking Firms.

The storage of household goods and furniture (not new furniture for furniture stores or manufacturers) for separate concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 8293(1), Warehouses – furniture.
Warehouses that provide climate controlled storage maintaining below ambient temperatures to prevent spoilage and preserve the integrity of the stored merchandise shall be classified as 8291(1), Warehouses – cold storage, or 8291(2), Warehouses – climate controlled storage.

The operation of self-storage warehouses and facilities shall be classified as 8290, Warehouses – self-storage – all other employees.

WAREHOUSES – grain or bean – including cleaning and handling 8215(2)

This classification applies to the storage of sacked or packaged grains or beans and includes incidental cleaning, sacking or packaging of the grains or beans. This classification applies to companies that hold title to the grains or beans, as well as those that store the grains or beans on a contract basis.

The storage of grains or beans in bulk, where no sacking, packaging or handling of packaged products is performed, shall be classified as 8304, Grain Elevators or Storage Warehouses.

The sale of animal feed products to wholesalers, retailers or agricultural or commercial customers shall be classified as 8215(1), Hay, Grain or Feed Dealers.

The sorting and grading of beans or grains for use as seed stock shall be classified as 8102, Seed Merchants.

Grain or bean hand sorting departments that are physically separated from other operations shall be separately classified as 6504, Food Products Mfg. or Processing.

WAREHOUSES – self-storage – all other employees

See Property Management/Operation.

WAREHOUSES – self-storage – property management supervisors

See Property Management/Operation.

WATCH MFG. – including foundry operations 3383(3)

This classification applies to the manufacture and repair of analog and digital watches.

The manufacture of jewelry shall be classified as 3383(1), Jewelry Mfg.

Repairing, polishing or engraving watches and watch battery replacement when performed by a retail jewelry store for individual customers shall be classified as 8013(1), Stores – jewelry.

WATER COMPANIES – all employees – including construction or extension of lines 7520

This classification applies to the operations of publicly or privately operated water companies that supply potable water to communities. This classification includes but is not limited to the construction, maintenance or repair of water mains and lateral lines, the treatment of water, the operation and maintenance of pumping stations and the installation or repair of water meters.

The construction of aqueducts, buildings, dams or reservoirs shall be separately classified.

Meter readers shall be separately classified as 8742, Salespersons – Outside, subject to the Standard Exceptions rule. See Part 3, Section III, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions.

The construction of cross-country water pipelines by separate concerns shall be classified as 6361(2), Cross-Country Water Pipeline Construction.

The construction of water mains along streets and roads by separate concerns shall be classified as 6315(1)/6316(1), Water Mains or Connections Construction.

The delivery and spraying of water at construction sites by water truck service companies shall be classified as 7272, Water Truck Service Companies.
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The operation of hydroelectric power plants shall be classified as 7539, Electric Power Companies.

WATER HEATER MFG. 3169(2)

This classification applies to the manufacture of commercial or household water heaters if 50% or more of the metal used is lighter than #9 gauge. If more than 50% of the metal used is #9 gauge or heavier, the manufacture of commercial or household water heaters shall be classified as 3620(1), Boiler Mfg.

The installation, service and repair of water heaters shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

The manufacture of portable electric appliances that heat drinking water shall be classified as 3570, Electric Appliance Mfg.

The manufacture of swimming pool and spa water heaters shall be classified as 3501(2), Machinery Mfg. – swimming pool and spa.

WATER MAINS OR CONNECTIONS CONSTRUCTION – including tunneling at street crossings 6315(1)

This classification applies to the construction of water mains and laterals from the main line to the property line, and includes incidental trenching, shoring and tunneling at street crossings. This classification also applies to the installation of water lines within property lines when the water pipe exceeds 6" in diameter.

The installation of water lines within property lines using pipe that does not exceed 6" in diameter shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

The construction of aqueducts, cross-country pipelines and hydroelectric projects shall be separately classified.

All tunneling other than at street crossings shall be separately classified.

WATER MAINS OR CONNECTIONS CONSTRUCTION – including tunneling at street crossings 6316(1)

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee's regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $31.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $31.00 per hour shall be classified as 6315(1), Water Mains or Connections Construction.

This classification applies to the construction of water mains and laterals from the main line to the property line, and includes incidental trenching and shoring and tunneling at street crossings. This classification also applies to the installation of water lines within property lines when the water pipe exceeds 6" in diameter.

The installation of water lines within property lines using pipe that does not exceed 6" in diameter shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

The construction of aqueducts, cross-country pipelines and hydroelectric projects shall be separately classified.

All tunneling other than at street crossings shall be separately classified.

WATER SOFTENING, CONDITIONING OR FILTRATION SYSTEMS – household – installation, service or repair – shop or outside 9519(4)

This classification applies to the installation, service or repair of household water softening, conditioning or filtration systems or the recharging of used water conditioning canisters at shop or
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outside locations. This classification also applies to the installation of reverse osmosis water purification systems using membrane filters when installed on household systems.

This classification does not apply to the installation, service or repair of equipment for the treatment of sewage or wastewater.

The installation, service and repair of water heaters shall be classified as 5183(1)/5187(1), Plumbing.

The installation of swimming pool filters or industrial water treatment systems shall be classified as 3724(1), Millwright Work.

WATER TRUCK SERVICE COMPANIES – all operations 7272

This classification applies to the delivery and spray application of water onto surfaces, including but not limited to construction sites, streets, roads and public event sites for other concerns on a fee basis. Such services are typically provided to control dust and aid in soil compaction.

This classification also applies to the delivery of bulk water to fill water storage tanks and swimming pools.

The delivery and spray application of water performed by an employer in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations shall not be separately classified.

WATERPROOFING – other than roofing or subaqueous work – performed as a separate operation not a part of or incidental to any other operation – including shop operations – employees whose regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $26.00 per hour 5474(2)

This classification applies to the application of water repellent coatings, membranes or caulking to interior or exterior building surfaces. This classification also applies to the application of firestop caulking.

This classification includes shop operations, including but not limited to mixing and blending waterproofing materials and equipment maintenance.

The application of water repellent coatings, membranes or caulking to roof surfaces shall be classified as 5552/5553, Roofing.

Waterproofing operations in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations shall not be separately classified.

WATERPROOFING – other than roofing or subaqueous work – performed as a separate operation not a part of or incidental to any other operation – including shop operations – employees whose regular hourly wage equals or exceeds $26.00 per hour 5482(2)

Assignment of this classification is subject to verification at the time of final audit that the employee’s regular hourly wage does not equal or exceed $26.00 per hour. The payroll of an employee whose regular hourly wage is not shown to equal or exceed $26.00 per hour shall be classified as 5474(2), Waterproofing.

This classification applies to the application of water repellent coatings, membranes or caulking to interior or exterior building surfaces. This classification also applies to the application of firestop caulking.

This classification includes shop operations, including but not limited to mixing and blending waterproofing materials and equipment maintenance.

The application of water repellent coatings, membranes or caulking to roof surfaces shall be classified as 5552/5553, Roofing.
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Waterproofing operations in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations shall not be separately classified.

WEIGHERS, SAMPLERS OR INSPECTORS OF MERCHANDISE ON DOCKS OR AT RAILWAY STATIONS OR WAREHOUSES – including mending or repacking of damaged containers – including Outside Salespersons

This classification applies to the weighing, grading, inspecting and sampling of a variety of merchandise, including but not limited to fruits, vegetables, grains, equipment parts and machinery at docks, railway stations or warehouses on a fee basis.

This classification also applies to operation of public scales.

The operation of warehouses shall be separately classified.

The inspection and surveying of marine vessels to analyze cargo that may have been damaged in marine transit shall be classified as 7248, Marine Appraisers or Surveyors.

WELDING OR CUTTING – N.O.C. – shop or outside – including incidental machining operations

This classification applies to welding or cutting performed for other concerns on a fee basis that is not in connection with manufacturing, demolition, wrecking, salvaging or construction operations. This classification includes incidental metal fabrication or machining performed by the employer in connection with job welding. This classification also applies to the repair of customer supplied items or equipment when repairs are primarily performed by welding; hardfacing (welding to build up a hard metal surface); and metallizing metal items using thermal spray methods.

Welding or cutting operations shall only be separately classified when conducted as a separate and distinct operation and not in connection with the employer’s other classifiable operations.

Welding or cutting performed in connection with manufacturing, demolition, wrecking, salvaging or construction operations shall be assigned to the applicable classification for such operations.

WHARF BUILDING – timber – including pile driving

This classification applies to the construction of wood piers and wharves, including incidental pile driving. This classification also applies to the wrecking or demolition and raising or moving of piers and wharves. This classification also applies to the construction of dikes, revetments and sea walls by use of wood or concrete piles.

Concrete work and reinforcing steel installation in connection with concrete work shall be separately classified.

WHEELCHAIR MFG. – metal

This classification applies to the manufacture of metal wheelchairs, including motorized wheelchairs and mobility scooters.

Upholstery operations shall be separately classified as 9522(5), Upholstering – wheelchair.

The manufacture of metal furniture shall be classified as 3076(1), Furniture Mfg. – metal.

The repair of motorized wheelchairs and mobility scooters shall be classified as 9519(1), Household Appliances.

WINDOW BLIND MFG. OR ASSEMBLY – all types

This classification applies to the manufacture or assembly of window coverings, including but not limited to mini blinds, vertical blinds, louvered blinds or window shades. Such products may be manufactured from a variety of materials, including but not limited to metal, wood, plastic or fabric.
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The manufacture or assembly of draperies or curtains shall be classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg.

The manufacture of wood or plastic shutters shall be classified as 2806(2), Shutter Mfg. – wood or plastic.

**WINDOW COVERING – installation – within buildings**

This classification applies to the installation of window coverings, including but not limited to blinds, shades and draperies, within buildings.

The installation of wooden or plastic shutters and window screens shall be classified as 5146(1), Cabinet or Fixtures.

The manufacture of window blinds, shades and wooden shutters shall be classified as 2852, Window Blind Mfg. or Assembly.

The manufacture of fabric curtains and draperies shall be classified as 2501(1), Clothing Mfg.

The installation of doors, door frames or pre-glazed windows shall be classified as 5107, Door, Door Frame or Pre-Glazed Window Installation, provided no framing is performed by the employer at the same job or location.

The installation of window security bars and security shutters shall be classified as 5102(1), Iron, Steel, Brass, Bronze or Aluminum Erection.

The sale of window coverings shall be separately classified using the applicable Stores Industry Group classification.

**WINE BOTTLE CORK, CAP, CAPSULE OR WIRE CORK RETAINER MFG.**

This classification applies to the manufacturing or processing of wine bottle corks, caps, capsules, wire cork retainers and similar bottle closure products. This classification includes the processing of purchased corks, including but not limited to cleaning, tumbling, printing and branding. This classification includes the manufacturing or processing of bottle closure products made from materials, including but not limited to natural cork, synthetic cork, metal and plastic. This classification also applies to the manufacture of similar bottle closures for other bottled products.

The manufacture of glass bottles shall be classified as 4114, Glassware Mfg. – N.O.C.

The manufacture of plastic injection molded bottle closures shall be separately classified.

**WINERIES – all operations**

See Food Packaging and Processing.

**WIPING CLOTH OR RAG DEALERS**

See Salvage Material Dealers.

**WIRE GOODS MFG. – N.O.C.**

See Metal Working Classifications.

**WIRE, WIRE ROPE OR WIRE CABLE MFG. – including wire drawing**

This classification applies to the manufacture of insulated or non-insulated wire, wire rope or wire cable used for electrical, non-electrical or load bearing applications when the manufacturing process includes wire drawing operations. This classification includes the heating of wire to facilitate the drawing process and the galvanizing, coating, insulating and braiding of the drawn wire.
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The manufacture of wire, wire rope or wire cable when the manufacturing process does not include wire drawing operations shall be classified as 4470, Wire, Wire Rope or Wire Cable Mfg. – no wire drawing.

The manufacture of electrical wire harnesses shall be classified as 3651, Electrical Wire Harness Mfg.

The manufacture of products from wire stock shall be classified as 3257, Wire Goods Mfg.

**WIRE, WIRE ROPE OR WIRE CABLE MFG. – no wire drawing** 4470

This classification applies to the manufacture of insulated or non-insulated wire, wire rope or wire cable used for electrical, non-electrical or load bearing applications when the manufacturing process does not include wire drawing operations. This classification includes galvanizing, coating, insulating and braiding the manufactured wire.

The manufacture of wire, wire rope or wire cable when the manufacturing process includes wire drawing operations shall be classified as 3241, Wire, Wire Rope or Wire Cable Mfg. – including wire drawing.

The manufacture of electrical wire harnesses shall be classified as 3651, Electrical Wire Harness Mfg.

The manufacture of products from wire stock shall be classified as 3257, Wire Goods Mfg.

The manufacture of cable products, including but not limited to cable chokers or non-electrical cable swaging from purchased wire cable, shall be classified as 3632, Machine Shops – N.O.C.

**WOOD CHOPPING OR TIE MAKING – including lumbering, timber cutting and incidental sawing** 2702(3)

This classification applies to the cutting and splitting of logs at outside locations, including but not limited to logging sites and forests for the production of wood products, such as firewood, kindling and railroad ties.

Commercial timber harvesting shall be classified as 2702(1), Logging.

The cutting and splitting of logs at a permanent shop or yard location shall be classified as 2710(1), Sawmills or Shingle Mills.

**WOOD PRODUCTS MFG. – N.O.C.** 2842

This classification applies to the manufacture of wood products that are not specifically described by another classification, including but not limited to furniture parts, lamp or trophy bases, sign or plaque blanks, ladders, skateboards, fence panels and theatrical scenery.

When an employer deals in any lumber or building materials or in any fuel and materials in addition to performing wood products manufacturing operations, yard operations, including drivers and their helpers, shall be classified as 8232(1), Lumberyards, 8232(2), Building Material Dealers, or 8232(3), Fuel and Material Dealers.

The manufacture of wood furniture shall be classified as 2883, Furniture Mfg. – wood.

**WOOD TREATING OR PRESERVING – including yard or incidental woodworking operations** 2710(3)

This classification applies to the application of preservatives onto logs, lumber or other wood materials by methods, including but not limited to spraying, dipping, soaking or brushing to preserve or otherwise decrease susceptibility to adverse environmental influences such as water, fire, dry rot, termites or other wood destroying pests or organisms.
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WOODEN BOX OR CONTAINER MFG. 2759

This classification applies to the manufacture of wood boxes, box components, crates and shipping containers. This classification also applies to the manufacture of cooperage stock and the assembly of wood barrels.

The manufacture of boxes made of paper, corrugated material or card stock shall be separately classified.

The manufacture of wood pallets and the repair or reconditioning of wood pallets for other concerns on a fee basis shall be classified as 2757(1), Pallet Mfg., Repair or Reconditioning.

The manufacture of wood coffins shall be classified as 2881(2), Coffin or Casket Mfg. or Assembling – wood.

WOOL COMBING OR SCOURING 2211(4)

This classification applies to the preparation of raw wool by combing or scouring.

The manufacture of natural and synthetic batting, wadding and waste for use as pillow stuffing, furniture upholstery, quilt lining and clothing insulation shall be classified as 2211(1), Cotton Batting, Wadding or Waste Mfg.

The manufacture of wool or synthetic felt shall be classified as 2211(3), Felting Mfg.

The spinning or weaving of natural or synthetic fiber to produce yarn, thread or fabric shall be classified as 2222, Spinning or Weaving.

YMCA, YWCA AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER INSTITUTIONS

See Classification 9067(1), Clubs – community health and wellness.
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<td>Wine Cork/Cap/Capsule/Retainer Mfg</td>
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<td>3152(1)</td>
<td>Nail/Tack/Rivet Mfg</td>
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<td>Nut/Bolt/Screw Mfg</td>
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<td>Screw Machine Products Mfg</td>
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<td>3165(1)</td>
<td>Air Conditioning/Refrigeration Equip Mfg</td>
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<td>Refrigerator Mfg</td>
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<td>Solar Panel Mfg</td>
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<td>Stove/Oven Mfg</td>
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<td>Water Heater Mfg</td>
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<td>3175</td>
<td>Furnace/Heater Mfg</td>
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<td>3178</td>
<td>Electronic Element Mfg</td>
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<td>Electrical Apparatus Mfg</td>
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<td>3180</td>
<td>Light Fixture/Lamp Mfg/Assembly</td>
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### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VIII – Abbreviated Classifications – Numeric Listing

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<tr>
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<td>3241</td>
<td>Wire/Wire Rope/Cable Mfg–incl wire dwg</td>
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<td>Wire Goods Mfg</td>
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<td>3339</td>
<td>Foundries–investment casting</td>
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<td>Welding/Cutting</td>
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<td>3372(1)</td>
<td>Electro-plating/galvanizing/Anodizing</td>
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<td>Buffing/Polishing of Metal</td>
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<td>Galvanizing</td>
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<td>Jewelry Mfg</td>
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<td>Clock Mfg</td>
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<td>Watch Mfg</td>
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<td>3401(1)</td>
<td>Tube/Pipe Products Mfg</td>
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<td>Gate/Corral Mfg</td>
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<td>Machinery Mfg–portable tools/lawn care</td>
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<td>Machinery Mfg–swimming pool/spa</td>
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<td>Machinery Mfg–industrial</td>
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<td>Machinery Mfg–material handling equip</td>
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<td>Electric Motor Mfg/Repair</td>
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<td>Power Supply Mfg</td>
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<td>Golf Club/Fishing Rod Mfg/Repair</td>
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<td>Pump/Hydraulic Apparatus Mfg/Repair</td>
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<td>Plate Steel Products Mfg</td>
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<td>Machine Shops</td>
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<td>3634</td>
<td>Valve Mfg</td>
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<td>Electric Power/Transmission Equip Mfg</td>
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<td>Electric Control Panel/Switchgear Mfg</td>
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<td>Battery Mfg</td>
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<td>Lead Mfg/Reclaiming/Alloying</td>
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<td>Computer/Computer Peripheral Equip Mfg</td>
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<td>Telecommunications Equip Mfg</td>
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<td>Audio/Video Electronic Products Mfg</td>
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<td>3682</td>
<td>Instrument Mfg–non-electronic</td>
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<td>Speaker Mfg</td>
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<td>Aircraft Engine Mfg/Rebuilding</td>
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<td>Auto/Motorcycle Mfg/Assembling</td>
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<td>Truck/Truck Trailer/Bus Mfg/Assembling</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Truck Body Mfg–truck/trailer/bus</td>
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### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VIII – Abbreviated Classifications – Numeric Listing

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<td>Auto/Truck Parts Rebuilding</td>
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<td>Aircraft/Spacecraft Mfg</td>
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<td>Unmanned Aircraft System Mfg</td>
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<td>3831</td>
<td>Machine Shops–aircraft components</td>
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<td>3840</td>
<td>Auto/Truck/Motorcycle Parts Mfg</td>
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<td>Sand/Gravel Digging</td>
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<td>Clay Digging</td>
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<td>Dredging</td>
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<td>Concrete Products Mfg</td>
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<td>Plaster Board Mfg</td>
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<td>Plaster/Concrete Statuary/Ornament Mfg</td>
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<td>Taxidermist</td>
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<td>4041</td>
<td>Brick/Clay Building Products Mfg</td>
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<td>Pottery Products Mfg</td>
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<td>4111(1)</td>
<td>Glassware Mfg–no automatic machines</td>
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<td>Incandescent Lamp/Fluorescent Tube Mfg</td>
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<td>Cathedral/Art Glass Products Mfg</td>
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<td>Integrated Circuit Mfg</td>
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<td>Lens Mfg</td>
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<td>Paper/Cardboard Stock Mfg</td>
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<td>Fiber Products Mfg</td>
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<td>Box Mfg–paper/cardboard–rigid</td>
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<td>Box Mfg–paper/cardboard–folding</td>
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<td>Corrugated/Fiber Board Container Mfg</td>
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<td>Paper Coating/Laminating</td>
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<td>Computer/Typewriter Ribbon Mfg/Refurbish</td>
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<td>4251</td>
<td>Envelope Mfg</td>
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<td>Printing–all other employees</td>
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<td>Bag Mfg–paper</td>
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<td>4283</td>
<td>Building/Roofing Paper/Asphalt</td>
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<td>Bag Mfg–plastic</td>
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<td>Printing–screen–all other employees</td>
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<td>Screen Printed Merchandise Dealers–other</td>
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<td>Electronic Pre-press–all operations</td>
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<td>Graphic Design–all operations</td>
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<td>Printing–all other employees</td>
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<td>Bookbinding–all other employees</td>
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<td>Newspaper Publishing–all other employees</td>
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<td>Photo Engraving</td>
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<td>Printed Circuit Board Mfg</td>
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<td>Photographers</td>
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<td>Motion Pictures–processors/distributors</td>
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<td>Rubber Goods Mfg</td>
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<td>Rubber Tire Recapping/Retreading</td>
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<td>4432</td>
<td>Pen/Mechanical Pencil Mfg</td>
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<td>Wire/Wire Rope/Cable Mfg–no wire drawing</td>
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<td>4478</td>
<td>Plastic Goods Mfg</td>
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</table>
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Section VIII – Abbreviated Classifications – Numeric Listing

4492  Sign Mfg–metal/plastic/wood
4494  Plastics–blow molded products mfg
4495  Plastics–extrusion molded products mfg
4496  Plastics–fabricated products mfg
4497  Plastics–fiber reinforced products mfg
4498  Plastics–injection molded products mfg
4499  Plastics–thermoformed products mfg
4511  Analytical/Testing Laboratories
4512  Biomedical Research Laboratories
4557  Ink/Adhesive/Polish/Wax Products Mfg
4558(1)  Paint/Varnish/Lacquer Mfg
4558(2)  Resin Mfg
4611  Drug/Medicine/Pharm Preparations Mfg
4623  Cosmetic/Personal Care Products Mfg
4635  Oxygen/Hydrogen Mfg
4665  Rendering/Fertilizer Mfg
4683(1)  Vegetable Oil Mfg/Refining
4683(2)  Cottonseed Oil Mfg/Refining
4691  Orthotic/Prosthetic Device Mfg
4692  Dental Laboratories
4717  Butter Substitutes Mfg
4720  Soap/Synthetic Detergent Mfg
4740(1)  Oil Refining–petroleum
4740(2)  Asphalt/Tar Distilling/Refining
4740(3)  Gasoline Recovery
4771(1)  Explosive Mfg
4771(2)  Rocket Propellant Mfg
4828  Chemical Mixing/Repackaging
4829  Chemical Mfg
4831  Vitamin/Dietary Supplement Mfg
4922  Magnetic Tape Mfg
4983  Gasket Mfg
5020  Ceiling Installation
5027  Masonry–low wage
5028  Masonry–high wage
5029  Concrete/Asphalt Sawing/Drilling
5040(1)  Iron/Steel Erection–structural
5040(2)  Bridge Building–metal
5040(3)  Painting–steel structures/bridges
5057  Iron/Steel Erection–N.O.C.
5059  Iron/Steel Erection–buildings <3 stories
5102(1)  Iron/Steel Erection–non-structural
5102(3)  Floor Installation
5107  Door/Pre-Glazed Window Installation
5108  Door Installation–overhead doors
5128  Instrument Install/Repair
5129  Circuit/Semiconduct Equip Install/Repair
5130(1)  Programmable Controls Install/Repair
5130(2)  Bldg Automate/Energy Mgmt Install/Repair
5140  Electrical Wiring–high wage
5146(1)  Cabinet/Fixtures Installation
5146(2)  Sign Installation/Repair
5160  Elevator Erection/Repair
5183(1)  Plumbing–low wage
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<td>Heating/Air Conditioning Equip–low wage</td>
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<td>Steam Pipe/Boiler Insulation</td>
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<td>Automatic Sprinkler Install–low wage</td>
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<td>Automatic Sprinkler Install–high wage</td>
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<td>Plumbing–high wage</td>
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<td>Refrigeration Equipment–high wage</td>
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<td>Heating/Air Conditioning Equip–high wage</td>
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<td>Office Machine/POS Equip Install/Repair</td>
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<td>Vending/Coin-Operated Machines</td>
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<td>Computer/Telephone Install/Repair</td>
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<td>Concrete Pumping–foundations</td>
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<td>Concrete/Cement Work–precast</td>
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<td>Concrete Construction–bridges</td>
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<td>Chimney Construction</td>
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<td>Reinforcing Steel Installation</td>
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<td>Tile/Stone/Mosaic/Terrazzo Work</td>
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<td>Lathing</td>
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<td>Wallboard Application–low wage</td>
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<td>Glaziers–low wage</td>
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<td>Heating/Air Conditioning Duct–low wage</td>
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<td>Contractors–executive level supervisors</td>
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<td>Contractors–construction subcontracted</td>
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<td>Steel Framing–light gauge–low wage</td>
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<td>Steel Framing–light gauge–high wage</td>
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### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

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<td>Wharf Building</td>
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<td>Bridge/Trestle Construction–wood</td>
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<td>6011</td>
<td>Dam Construction</td>
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<td>Drilling</td>
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<td>Oil/Gas Wells–cementing</td>
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<td>Oil/Gas Wells–vacuum truck service</td>
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<td>Oil/Gas Wells–gravel packing</td>
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<td>Stores–wine/spirits–wholesale</td>
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<td>Stores–auto/truck parts/accessories</td>
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<td>Stores–tile</td>
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<td>Congregate Living Facilities–elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8852</td>
<td>Home Infusion Therapists</td>
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<tr>
<td>8859(1)</td>
<td>Computer Programming/Software Developmnt</td>
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<tr>
<td>8859(2)</td>
<td>Internet/Web-Based Application Developmnt</td>
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<td>8868</td>
<td>Colleges/Schools–private–professionals</td>
</tr>
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<td>8870</td>
<td>Fitness Instruction Programs/Studios</td>
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<td>8875(1)</td>
<td>Public Colleges/Schools</td>
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<td>8875(2)</td>
<td>Superintendent of Public Schools Office</td>
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<td>9007</td>
<td>Apt/Condo Operation–seniors–other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9008</td>
<td>Janitorial Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9009</td>
<td>Commercial Prop–N.O.C.–other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9010</td>
<td>Mobile Home Park Operation–other</td>
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<tr>
<td>9011(1)</td>
<td>Apt/Condo Operation–N.O.C.–other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9011(2)</td>
<td>Comm/Resident Mixed-Use–other</td>
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<tr>
<td>9015(1)</td>
<td>Building Operation–N.O.C.–other employees</td>
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<tr>
<td>9015(4)</td>
<td>Church/Temple/Mosque/Synagogue–other</td>
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<tr>
<td>9015(5)</td>
<td>Libraries–private–all other employees</td>
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<td>9016(1)</td>
<td>Amusement/Rec Facilities–no device</td>
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<tr>
<td>9016(2)</td>
<td>Dog Shows</td>
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<td>9016(3)</td>
<td>Horse Shows/Rodeos–not stable employees</td>
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<tr>
<td>9016(4)</td>
<td>Boat Marina/Rental Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9031</td>
<td>Pest Control</td>
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<td>9033</td>
<td>Housing Authorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>9043</td>
<td>Hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td>9048(1)</td>
<td>Camps</td>
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<td>9048(2)</td>
<td>Boy/Girl Scout Councils—camp operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9050(1)</td>
<td>Hotels</td>
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<tr>
<td>9050(2)</td>
<td>Motels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9053(2)</td>
<td>Health Clubs/Gyms</td>
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<tr>
<td>9053(3)</td>
<td>Swimming Pools/Clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9053(5)</td>
<td>Clubs–racquet sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9054</td>
<td>Spas/Baths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9059</td>
<td>Day Care Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9060</td>
<td>Clubs–country/golf</td>
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<tr>
<td>9061</td>
<td>Clubs–N.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9066</td>
<td>Homeowners Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9067(1)</td>
<td>Clubs – community health/wellness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Part 3 – Standard Classification System

## Section VIII – Abbreviated Classifications – Numeric Listing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9067(2)</td>
<td>Clubs–boys and girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9069</td>
<td>Clubs–gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9070(1)</td>
<td>Residential Care Facilities–elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9070(3)</td>
<td>Residential Care Facilities–adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9079(1)</td>
<td>Restaurants/Taverns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9079(2)</td>
<td>Concessionaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9085</td>
<td>Residential Care–development disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td>9092(1)</td>
<td>Bowling Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9092(2)</td>
<td>Billiard Halls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9092(3)</td>
<td>Skating Centers</td>
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<tr>
<td>9095</td>
<td>Event Markets/Trade Shows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9096</td>
<td>Residential Cleaning Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9097</td>
<td>Swimming Pool Cleaning/Servicing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9101</td>
<td>Colleges/Schools–private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9151</td>
<td>Theaters—musical entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9154</td>
<td>Theaters–not motion picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9155</td>
<td>Theaters–motion picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9156</td>
<td>Theaters–dance/ops</td>
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<tr>
<td>9180(1)</td>
<td>Amusement/Rec Facilities–device ops</td>
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<tr>
<td>9180(2)</td>
<td>Shooting Clubs/Ranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9181</td>
<td>Athletic Team/Facility–players/officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9182</td>
<td>Athletic Team/Facility–maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>9184</td>
<td>Ski Resorts</td>
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<td>9185</td>
<td>Carnivals/Circuses</td>
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<tr>
<td>9220(1)</td>
<td>Cemetery Operation</td>
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<td>9220(2)</td>
<td>Crematory Operation</td>
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<td>9402</td>
<td>Sewer/Tank/Hazardous Spill Cleaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>9403(1)</td>
<td>Garbage/Refuse Collecting</td>
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<td>9403(2)</td>
<td>Street Sweeping Service Companies</td>
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<td>9410</td>
<td>Municipal/State/Public Agency</td>
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<td>9420</td>
<td>Municipal/State/Public Agency–other</td>
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<tr>
<td>9422</td>
<td>Road Districts/Departments</td>
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<tr>
<td>9424</td>
<td>Garbage/Transfer Station/Mat Recovery</td>
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<td>9426</td>
<td>Septic/Portable Toilet Services</td>
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<td>9501(1)</td>
<td>Painting–shop only</td>
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<tr>
<td>9501(3)</td>
<td>Painting–auto/truck bodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>9507(1)</td>
<td>Sign Painting/Lettering</td>
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<tr>
<td>9507(2)</td>
<td>Sign Mfg–quick sign shops</td>
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<td>9516</td>
<td>TV/Video/Audio Equip Install/Repair</td>
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<tr>
<td>9519(1)</td>
<td>Household Appliances</td>
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<td>9519(4)</td>
<td>Water Soften/Condition/Filtration System</td>
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<td>9521(1)</td>
<td>House Furnishings</td>
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<td>Floor Covering</td>
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<td>9521(3)</td>
<td>Window Covering</td>
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<td>9522(1)</td>
<td>Upholstering–N.O.C.</td>
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<td>9522(2)</td>
<td>Upholstering–furniture</td>
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<td>9522(3)</td>
<td>Auto Upholstering</td>
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<td>9522(4)</td>
<td>Upholstering–coffin/casket</td>
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<td>9522(5)</td>
<td>Upholstering–wheelchair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9529(1)</td>
<td>Scaffolds/Construction Elevators</td>
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<tr>
<td>9529(2)</td>
<td>Decorating</td>
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<tr>
<td>9529(3)</td>
<td>Tent Erection/Removal/Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9531(1)</td>
<td>Telecom Antenna Equip Install/Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9531(2)</td>
<td>Satellite TV/Internet Equip Install/Repair</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Part 3 – Standard Classification System

#### Section VIII – Abbreviated Classifications – Numeric Listing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9549</td>
<td>Advertising Companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9552</td>
<td>Sign Erection/Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9586</td>
<td>Barber Shops/Hair Styling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9610</td>
<td>Motion Pictures–production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9620</td>
<td>Funeral Directors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements
Section I – General Instructions

2. Date of Valuation
The date of valuation for losses shall be determined as follows:

a. First Reports
Losses included in the first reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of eighteen (18) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.

b. Second Reports
Losses included in the second reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of thirty (30) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.

c. Third Reports
Losses included in the third reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of forty-two (42) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.

d. Fourth Reports
Losses included in the fourth reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of fifty-four (54) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.

e. Fifth Reports
Losses included in the fifth reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of sixty-six (66) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.

f. Sixth Reports
Losses included in the sixth reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of seventy-eight (78) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.

g. Seventh Reports
Losses included in the seventh reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of ninety (90) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.

h. Eighth Reports
Losses included in the eighth reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of one hundred two (102) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.

i. Ninth Reports
Losses included in the ninth reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of one hundred fourteen (114) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.
Section I – General Instructions

j. Tenth Reports

Losses included in the tenth reporting of a given policy shall be valued as of one hundred twenty-six (126) months after the month of the inception date of the policy.

3. Date of Reporting

Unit statistical report data shall be submitted as follows:

a. First Reports

The first reporting of exposure, premium and loss information is due in the WCIRB no later than twenty (20) months after the inception date of the policy.

b. Second Reports

The second reporting of losses is due in the WCIRB no later than thirty-two (32) months after the inception date of the policy.

c. Third Reports

The third reporting of losses is due in the WCIRB no later than forty-four (44) months after the inception date of the policy.

d. Fourth Reports

The fourth reporting of losses is due in the WCIRB no later than fifty-six (56) months after the inception date of the policy.

e. Fifth Reports

The fifth reporting of losses is due in the WCIRB no later than sixty-eight (68) months after the inception date of the policy.

f. Sixth Reports

The sixth reporting of losses is due in the WCIRB no later than eighty (80) months after the inception date of the policy.

g. Seventh Reports

The seventh reporting of losses is due in the WCIRB no later than ninety-two (92) months after the inception date of the policy.

h. Eighth Reports

The eighth reporting of losses is due in the WCIRB no later than one hundred four (104) months after the inception date of the policy.

i. Ninth Reports

The ninth reporting of losses is due in the WCIRB no later than one hundred sixteen (116) months after the inception date of the policy.

j. Tenth Reports

The tenth reporting of losses is due in the WCIRB no later than one hundred twenty-eight (128) months after the inception date of the policy.
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements

Section II – Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Report Level</th>
<th>Date of Valuation (number of months after the month in which policy incepted)</th>
<th>Date of Reporting (number of months after the inception date of the policy)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First Level</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Second Level</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Third Level</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fourth Level</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fifth Level</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sixth Level</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Seventh Level</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Eighth Level</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>104</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ninth Level</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tenth Level</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Excess Policies

Unit statistical data on policies that provide coverage for specific excess or aggregate excess insurance shall not be reported to the WCIRB.

5. Foreign Construction or Erection Projects

Experience developed under construction or erection projects lasting more than 180 calendar days outside the United States, its Territories, or the Dominion of Canada, shall not be included with the regular submission of unit statistical report data.

6. Reinsurance

No deduction shall be made from final premiums and losses for, or on account of, reinsurance ceded. Final premiums and losses arising from reinsurance assumed shall be excluded.

7. Insolvent Insurers

Unit statistical report data for a policy written by an insolvent insurer with a required month of valuation on or after the date of liquidation of the insolvent insurer shall not be reported to the WCIRB.

Section II – Definitions

The definitions set forth in this Section shall govern the construction and meaning of the terms and phrases used for the reporting of data under Part 4 of this Plan.

1. Accident Date
   a. For specific injuries, it is the date on which the accident or injury occurred.
   b. For cumulative injury or occupational disease cases, it is the date during the policy period to which the claim is assigned.

2. Allocated Loss Adjustment Expense(s)

See Loss Adjustment Expense(s).
3. Audited Exposure
Payroll or other basis of exposure reported from an audit conducted pursuant to Part 3, Section VI, Rule 4, Audit of Payroll. See also Part 1, Section II, General Definitions, for the definition of “Audit” and “Exposure(s)”.

4. Catastrophe
Any single accident resulting in a compensable injury to two or more persons. Accident includes incidents where multiple claims have been consolidated for hearing by the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board.

5. Closed or Closed Claim
Any claim for which final payment has been made.

6. Compromise and Release
A settlement over the issues of compensability, extent of injury, and/or past, present and/or future benefits.

7. Compromised Death Claim(s)
A closed death claim that has been compromised over the sole issue of the applicability of the workers’ compensation laws of California.

8. Contract Medical
The actual costs incurred by the insurer under medical contracts with physicians, hospitals, and others that cannot be allocated to a particular claim, e.g., a contract for medical services provided on a per-head or “capitated” basis.

9. Cumulative Injury or Cumulative Injury Claim(s)
An injury having occurred from repetitive mentally or physically traumatic activities extending over a period of time, the combined effect of which caused any disability or need for medical treatment.

10. Death or Death Claim
Any industrial death claim, unless it has been established that the insurer incurred no liability for the death, the injured worker died from natural causes, or the claim was compromised over the sole issue of the applicability of the workers’ compensation laws of California. (See the definition of “Compromised Death Claim(s)”.)

11. Employers’ Liability Claim(s)
A claim with an Allocated Loss Adjustment Expense or an incurred loss amount under the employers’ liability provision of the workers’ compensation insurance policy.

12. Final Premium(s)
Reported in the “Standard Premium Total” field on the unit statistical report, this is the total premium charged to the policyholder, EXCEPT that it does not include the following:
   a. Reinsurance assumed,
   b. Adjustment for reinsurance ceded,
   c. Retrospective rating adjustments,
   d. Policyholder dividends,
   e. Application of deductible credits,
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements
Section II – Definitions

f. Premium charges arising from the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 as amended by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 and 2015,
g. The costs incurred by the insurer in unsuccessfully attempting to perform a payroll audit that are reimbursable pursuant to Insurance Code Section 11760.1, and
h. Policy assessments, including but not limited to California Insurance Guarantee Association (CIGA) assessments, California Workers’ Compensation Revolving Fund assessments, California workers’ compensation fraud surcharges, Uninsured Employers Benefits Trust Fund assessments, Occupational Safety and Health Fund assessments, Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund assessments, and Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund assessments.

The following hypothetical examples illustrate how final premiums on two large policies are to be determined (assuming, for simplicity, that retrospective rating adjustments and policyholder dividends do not apply to these two policies, but a charge arising from the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 as amended by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 does apply):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Example One</th>
<th>Example Two</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Subject Premium</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Based on exposure and insurer’s rates)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Experience Rating Credit</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Experience Rating Debit</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Deductible Credit</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Premium Discount</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Expense Constant</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Other Credit Adjustments*</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Other Debit Adjustments**</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Charge for Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 as amended by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Actual Premium Charged [ (1) + (3) + (6) + (8) + (9) ] – [ (2) + (4) + (5) + (7) ]</td>
<td>5,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Final Premium to be Reported [ (1) + (3) + (6) + (8) ] – [ (2) + (5) + (7) ], or simply (10) + (4) – (9)</td>
<td>$5,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* schedule rating credits, merit rating credits, Insolvent Insurer Rating Adjustment Factor credits, etc., if applicable.

** schedule rating debits, surcharge for waiver of subrogation, surcharge for Coverage B increased limits, surcharge for policyholder audits authorized by Insurance Code Section 11665, additional premium estimated pursuant to Insurance Code Section 11760.1, Insolvent Insurer Rating Adjustment Factor debits, etc., if applicable.

13. Findings and Award
An award that has been issued by a workers’ compensation judge based on evidence presented in the process of litigation.

14. Incurred Indemnity
The sum of all paid indemnity losses and the outstanding indemnity losses on a claim. (See the definitions for “Indemnity Loss(es)” and “Outstanding Indemnity”.)
15. Incurred Loss(es)
The sum of incurred indemnity and incurred medical losses. (See the definitions for “Incurred Indemnity” and “Incurred Medical”.)

16. Incurred Medical
The sum of all paid medical losses and the outstanding medical on a claim. (See the definitions for “Medical Loss(es)” and “Outstanding Medical”.)

17. Indemnity Loss(es)
All indemnity costs, including but not limited to:
   a. On a claim closed by a single sum settlement, that portion assignable to indemnity. (See the definition of “Single Sum Settlement”.)
   b. The following legal expenses for the claimant if they are included in the award to, or incurred on behalf of, a claimant:
      (1) Witness fees.
      EXCEPTION: Expert medical witness fees shall be included in medical loss.
      (2) Attorney fees.
      (3) Other court costs.
      (4) Reimbursement for expenses incurred in attending a hearing or deposition, including interpreter fees.
      (5) Cost of copies of documents such as birth and death certificates.
   c. The cost of all supplemental job displacement benefit vouchers as well as any additional vocational rehabilitation-type benefits (including those provided on a voluntary basis).
   d. Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses incurred for employers’ liability claims.

Note:
Indemnity losses do not include automatic increases to late indemnity payments made pursuant to California Labor Code Section 4650, penalties for unreasonable delay determined by the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board pursuant to California Labor Code Section 5814, reimbursement of lien filing fee or lien activation fee made pursuant to California Labor Code Section 4903.07 or reimbursements of independent bill review fee made pursuant to California Labor Code Section 4603.6 (c).

18. Insolvent Insurer Rating Adjustment Factors
See the definition of “Insolvent Insurer Rating Adjustment Factor” located in Part 1, General Provisions, Section II, General Definitions, of the Miscellaneous Regulations for the Recording and Reporting of Data—1995, approved by the Insurance Commissioner of the state of California, Title 10, California Code of Regulations, Section 2354.

19. Joint Coverage or Joint Coverage Claim(s)
A claim for which it has been determined by adjudication that the coverage furnished by other than the one policy for which experience is being reported is pertinent to a division of the total incurred loss which usually results from the injured party having co-employers, overlapping coverage on the same employer, or the injury developing over an extended period. When an insurer has determined that the loss is chargeable to two or more employers insured by such insurer, or when a written agreement has been executed between two or more insurers which specifies a sum specific or percentage of contribution as to
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements  
Section II – Definitions

each insurer’s liability for the claim, it shall be considered the equivalent of a determination by adjudication that the coverage furnished by other than the one policy for which experience is being reported is pertinent to the division of the total incurred loss.

20. Loss Adjustment Expense(s)

Loss adjustment expense(s) includes two components, Allocated Loss Adjustment Expense(s) and Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expense(s), each of which is defined below:

a. Allocated Loss Adjustment Expense(s)

Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses includes the following costs:

(1) Fees, salary and overhead (including support staff) of individuals whose primary or predominant job function is to perform representation before the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board or other legal services. This shall include costs incurred by outside or in-house counsel, non-attorney hearing representatives and their related support personnel.

EXCEPTION: Costs associated with occasional or incidental legal work performed by individuals hired primarily or predominantly to perform the function of claim operations shall be considered as Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (see Subrule 20b, below).

(2) The cost of legal services incurred in pursuing subrogation recoveries.

EXCEPTION: If a subrogation reimbursement is obtained, the reported cost of legal services incurred in pursuing the recovery shall be reduced by the amount reimbursed. If the reimbursement exceeds the cost of such legal services, the excess shall be applied to reduce the reported incurred losses.

(3) Court, alternate dispute resolution and other specific costs listed below that are not included in the award to or incurred on behalf of the claimant:

(If any costs listed below are included in the award to or incurred on behalf of the claimant, they shall be reported as indemnity loss.)

(a) Expert testimony.

EXCEPTION: The cost of all expert testimony related to medical-legal shall be reported as medical loss.

(b) Witnesses and summonses.

(c) Copies of documents such as birth and death certificates.

EXCEPTION: The cost of procuring copies of medical treatment records shall be reported as medical loss.

(d) Alternate dispute resolution fees, such as arbitration fees.

(e) Surveillance, including activity checks, performed by either in-house personnel or outside services.

EXCEPTION: The cost of incidental surveillance or activity checks performed by individuals hired primarily or predominantly to perform the function of claim operations shall be considered as Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (see Subrule 20b, below).

(f) The cost of field investigations related to the compensability of claims, potential fraud or the potential for future subrogation, performed by either dedicated in-house personnel or outside services.

EXCEPTION: The cost of incidental field investigations performed by individuals hired primarily or predominantly to perform the function of claim operations shall be considered as Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (see Subrule 20b, below).

(g) Court costs, such as appeal bond costs and appeal filing fees.
(h) Interpreter fees.

EXCEPTION: Interpreter fees related to medical-legal or medical treatment shall be reported as medical loss. Interpreter fees related to vocational rehabilitation or included in the award to, or incurred on behalf of, the claimant, other than those related to medical-legal or medical treatment, shall be reported as indemnity loss.

(4) The cost of medical cost containment programs incurred with respect to a particular claim or which can be allocated to a particular claim, whether by an outside vendor or done internally by an employee, to ensure that only reasonable and necessary costs of services are paid, shall be included in the allocated loss adjustment expense amount. (The cost of medical cost containment programs that cannot be allocated to a particular claim shall be considered unallocated loss adjustment expenses.) These costs include, but are not limited to:

(a) Bill auditing expenses for any medical services rendered, such as hospital bills, nursing home bills, physician bills, chiropractic bills, medical equipment charges, pharmacy charges, physical therapy bills and medical vendor bills.

(b) Hospital and other treatment utilization reviews, including precertification/preadmission, and concurrent or retrospective reviews.

(c) Access fees and other expenses incurred with respect to the utilization of managed care organizations, such as preferred provider networks/organizations (PPOs), medical provider networks (MPNs), and Health Care Organizations (HCOs).

(d) Costs of medical management except for nurse case management or case management that directly interacts and is coordinated with the injured employee and others, who are all parties to the employee’s need for medical care.

(5) The fees and costs, including the cost of procuring copies of medical records, associated with independent bill review conducted pursuant to Labor Code Section 4603.6 or independent medical review conducted pursuant to Labor Code Sections 4610.5 and 4610.6 or 4616.4.

b. Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expense(s)

The costs of an insurer, in connection with the handling of claims, which are not defined as Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, indemnity loss or medical loss. These include, but are not limited to:

(1) Fees, salary and overhead (including support staff) of individuals hired primarily or predominately to perform the function of claim operations. This includes costs incurred by in-house personnel or outside services.

EXCEPTION: Costs related to individuals whose primary or predominant function is to perform legal services or field investigations related to the compensability of claims, potential fraud or the potential for future subrogation shall be considered as Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (see Subrule 20a, above).

(2) The costs of medical cost containment programs that cannot be allocated to a particular claim. (The costs of medical cost containment programs that can be allocated to a particular claim shall be reported as allocated loss adjustment expenses.)

(3) The cost of benefit increases or penalty awards made pursuant to California Labor Code Sections 4650, 5814, 4603.2, 4610.6 and 4622.

(4) The cost of the reimbursement to the lien claimant of the lien filing fee or lien activation fee when ordered or awarded by the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB) or arbitrator pursuant to Labor Code Section 4903.07.
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements
Section II – Definitions

21. Major Permanent Partial Disability
An injury resulting in a permanent partial disability, not constituting permanent total disability, which has been adjudicated to constitute a permanent disability rating of 25% or more (but less than 100%) or which, in the opinion of the insurer, will result in a permanent disability rating of 25% or more (but less than 100%).

22. Medical Evaluation
An examination of a worker’s injury, performed by an independent medical examiner, agreed medical evaluator, treating physician, consulting physician or qualified medical evaluator, for purposes of assessing the worker’s eligibility for benefits, ability to return to work, extent of permanent disability and/or need for new and further medical treatment. This does not include independent medical review conducted pursuant to Labor Code Sections 4610.5 and 4610.6 or 4616.4 or independent bill review conducted pursuant to Labor Code Section 4603.6.

23. Medical Loss(es)
All medical costs, including but not limited to:
   a. On a claim closed by a single sum settlement, that portion assignable to medical. (See the definition of “Single Sum Settlement”.)
   b. The cost of all medical evaluations and medical-legal evaluations shall be included in the medical amount. This includes all evaluations to determine eligibility for benefits, such as ability to return to work, extent of permanent disability, and/or the need for new and further medical treatment. This also shall include the cost of procuring copies of medical records and interpreter fees related to medical evaluations and medical-legal evaluations. This does not include costs associated with independent medical review conducted pursuant to Labor Code Sections 4610.5, and 4610.6 or 4616.4 or independent bill review conducted pursuant to Labor Code Section 4603.6.
   c. Contract medical. (See the definition of “Contract Medical”.)
   d. Interpreter fees related to medical treatment.
   e. All fees or costs related to Medicare Set-aside Arrangements.

   Note:
   Medical losses shall not include increases due to late payments for medical and medical-legal services made pursuant to California Labor Code Sections 4603.2 or 4622.

24. Medical Only or Medical Claims Only
A claim or injury for which no indemnity is incurred, but for which medical treatment costs are incurred is a “medical only” claim or injury, regardless of whether the cost of medical treatment, including first aid, is paid by an employer or insurer, or regardless of whether a Workers’ Compensation Claim Form (DWC 1) is filed. “Medical Only” claims or injuries include but are not limited to all compensable injuries in which the disability does not extend beyond the waiting period specified in the workers’ compensation laws of California, or injuries for which immediate medical treatment has been provided prior to a determination of compensability pursuant to Labor Code Section 5402(c).

25. Minor Permanent Partial Disability
An injury resulting in a permanent partial disability, not constituting permanent total disability, which has been adjudicated to constitute a permanent disability rating of less than 25% (but greater than 0%) or which, in the opinion of the insurer, will result in a permanent disability rating of less than 25% (but greater than 0%).
26. Non-Compensable Claim(s)
Any claim where:
   a. There is a ruling by the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB), or other court of compe-
ten jurisdiction, specifically holding that a claimant is not entitled to benefits under the workers’
   compensation laws of California, even though the claimant may have been awarded reimburse-
   ment for expenses incurred by the claimant in presenting his/her case;
   b. The insurer rejects the claim for benefits under the workers’ compensation laws of California and
   the claim is dismissed by a ruling by the WCAB or other court of competent jurisdiction, because
   of the claimant’s failure to prosecute his/her claim; or
   c. The insurer rejects the claim for benefits and no application for adjudication of claim was filed dur-
   ing the period of limitation provided by the workers’ compensation laws of California.

27. Nontransferable Education-Related Voucher(s)
See the definition of “Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit Voucher(s)”.

28. Occupational Disease
Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by expo-
sure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or dis-
ease that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

29. Open or Open Claim(s)
Any claim that is not closed.

30. Outstanding Indemnity
The insurer’s individual case estimate of all future indemnity payments on the claim.

31. Outstanding Medical
The insurer’s individual case estimate of all future medical payments on the claim.

32. Partially Fraudulent Claim(s)
A claim where the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB) declares a portion of the claim costs
invalid, unnecessary or excessive, such as, but not limited to, cases where medical liens are deemed
excessive.

33. Permanent Total Disability
An injury that has been adjudicated to constitute a permanent disability rating of 100% or which, in the
judgment of the insurer, will result in a 100% permanent disability rating.

34. “S” Claim(s)
See the definition of “Compromised Death Claim(s)”.

35. Single Sum Settlement
The closing amount of a claim representing the discounted or commuted value of a specific award or ben-
efit. These could include compromise and release settlements, stipulated awards, findings and awards or
summary ratings.
36. Statistical Code
A code, not a standard classification code, normally used by insurers to report premium credits and debits resulting from rating plans, discounts, surcharges, etc., if required.

37. Stipulated Award
An award that has been drawn up between the insurer and claimant and submitted to the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board for review.

38. Subrogated, Subrogation or Subrogation Claim(s)
A claim where an insurer received monetary reimbursement either in part or in whole under subrogation rights.

39. Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit Voucher(s)
Supplemental job displacement benefits in the form of vouchers issued pursuant to Labor Code Sections 4658.5 and 4658.7.

40. Temporary Total or Temporary Partial Disability
A claim or compensable injury that is not classified as permanent and that extends beyond the waiting period specified in the workers’ compensation laws of California.

41. Trauma
An injury resulting in disability or death that is traceable to a definite accident occurring during the worker’s present or past employment and cannot be classified as either a cumulative injury or an occupational disease claim.

42. Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expense(s)
See Loss Adjustment Expense(s).

43. Weekly Wage Amount
Average weekly wages upon which the indemnity benefits are based pursuant to the California Labor Code (but not the maximum or minimum weekly earnings specified in the California Labor Code).

Section III – Link Data and Header Record Information
All link data and header record fields shall be reported as required for California in WCSTAT except as indicated below.

1. Exposure State Code
Report code “04”.

2. Policy Effective Date
Report the inception date that corresponds exactly to that shown on the policy information page or the inception date changed by endorsement.
   a. Interstate Policies
      For interstate policies that are endorsed after the inception date to provide coverage for California, the effective date shall be the inception date of the interstate policy.
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements
Section III – Link Data and Header Record Information

b. Continuing Form Policies

For each successive annual period, treat the policy in the same manner as though it were an annual policy effective in the same month and on the same day of the month as the inception date of the annual period. If there has been a first period of coverage, which has been treated as a short-term policy in accordance with Part 2, Section II, Rule 2, Continuing Form Policy or Fixed-Term Policy Written in Excess of One Year and Sixteen Days, of this Plan, such first period shall also be treated as a separate short-term policy for reporting purposes under this Plan.

c. Fixed-Term Policies

For each successive annual period, treat the policy in the same manner as though it were an annual policy effective in the same month and on the same day of the month as the inception date of the annual period. If there has been a first period or last period of coverage, which has been treated as a short-term policy in accordance with Part 2, Section II, Rule 2, Continuing Form Policy or Fixed-Term Policy Written in Excess of One Year and Sixteen Days, of this Plan, such period shall also be treated as a separate short-term policy for reporting purposes under this Plan.


Report the code that corresponds to the report level based on the policy valuation date. (See Section I, General Instructions, Rules 2, Date of Valuation, and 3, Date of Reporting, to determine the policy valuation dates and required reporting dates.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Second Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Third Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fourth Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fifth Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sixth Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Seventh Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Eighth Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ninth Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Tenth Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Policy Expiration or Cancellation Date

Report the expiration date as the expiration date shown on the policy information page unless the policy is cancelled. In that event, the cancellation date shall be reported as the expiration date.

a. Interstate Policies

For interstate policies, report the expiration or cancellation date of the interstate policy.

b. Continuing Form Policies

For each successive annual period, treat the policy in the same manner as though it were an annual policy expiring twelve (12) months after the inception date shown, unless the policy is cancelled. In that event, the cancellation date shall be reported as the expiration date.

5. Estimated Audit Code

Report whether the exposure is audited or estimated. If an audit was not conducted pursuant to Part 3, Section VI, Rule 4, Audit of Payroll, the exposure shall be considered estimated. Report Estimated Audit Code “U” if estimate is due to an uncooperative policyholder; report Estimated Audit Code “Y” for all other reasons.
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements

Section IV – Exposure Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Exposure is audited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U*</td>
<td>Exposure is estimated due to an uncooperative policyholder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y**</td>
<td>Exposure is estimated—other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Where it is not possible to obtain audited exposure figures due to the policyholder’s refusal to provide the insurer access to the payroll and other required records, the insurer shall use the Estimated Audit Code “U”. A “U” Estimated Audit Code means that the insurer has made a good faith effort to complete the audit and inform the policyholder of the possible consequences of not permitting the insurer to complete the final audit, which may result in the exclusion of the payroll from the policyholder’s experience modification in accordance with Section III, Eligibility and Experience Period, Rule 3, Experience to be Used for Rating California Workers’ Compensation Insurance Risks, Subrule g, of the Experience Rating Plan.

** Where it is not possible to obtain audited exposure figures, for reasons other than an uncooperative policyholder, the insurer shall submit a statement indicating the reasons why audited exposure figures cannot be obtained. (See the definition of “Audited Exposure” as applicable to this Plan.)

Section IV – Exposure Information

All exposure-related fields shall be reported as required for California in WCSTAT except as indicated below.

1. Classification Code

Report the appropriate 4-digit California standard classification code. All records containing “Exposure Amount” must be assigned to a standard classification code developed in accordance with the provisions of this Plan.

Also, report statistical code 9740, Catastrophe Provisions for Terrorism, if applicable. Other statistical codes need not be reported. (See the definition of “Statistical Code” as applicable to this Plan.)

2. Experience Modification Effective Date

Report the California experience modification effective date. When more than one modification applies to a single policy, report the corresponding standard classification codes and exposures for each experience modification period separately, with the appropriate effective date of each modification. If no experience modification applies to the policy, report the policy effective date.

3. Rate Effective Date

Report the rate (exposure) effective date. If the rate effective date precedes the policy effective date, report the policy effective date.

4. Exposure Amount

Report the total audited exposure for each standard classification code. (See the definition of “Audited Exposure” as applicable to this Plan.) Report payroll dollars rounded to the nearest whole dollar amount. Report non-payroll exposures to the nearest tenth of a unit. Payrolls or other applicable exposure amounts reported shall be obtained in accordance with the provisions of this Plan.

In those cases where it is not possible to obtain audited exposure figures, the insurer shall submit a statement indicating the reasons why audited exposure figures cannot be obtained. (See Section III, Link Data and Header Record Information, Rule 5, for reporting the “Estimated Audit Code”.)
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements
Section V – Loss Information

a. For a number of standard classifications, this Plan provides for a basis of exposure other than payroll. A list of these standard classifications and the applicable unit of exposure is given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Standard Classification</th>
<th>Unit of Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8278</td>
<td>Jockeys or Harness Drivers</td>
<td>Per Race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7707</td>
<td>Firefighting Operations, Volunteers</td>
<td>Per Capita, Per Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7722</td>
<td>Police, etc., Volunteers</td>
<td>Per Capita, Per Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8631</td>
<td>Racing Stables</td>
<td>Per Occupied Stall, Per Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each such standard classification that applies, report the total number of exposure units.

5. Premium Amount

Report the premium amount for statistical code 9740, *Catastrophe Provisions for Terrorism*, if applicable. (Note that the premium amount for statistical code 9740 is not to be included in the “Final Premium Total (Standard Premium Total)” amount in Section VI, *Unit Total Record Data*. See definition of “Final Premium(s)” in Section II, *Definitions*.) The premium amounts for standard classification codes and other statistical codes need not be reported.

6. Update Type Code

Report the alphabetic code that identifies the activity of an exposure record. Exposure records can be reported using either the “Previous/Revised” method or the “Add/Change/Delete” method. Refer to Section VII, *Subsequent Reports, Correction Reports, and Reporting Methods*, Rule 3, *Reporting Methods*, for instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Add Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Delete Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Previously Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Revised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section V – Loss Information

A. General Loss Reporting Instructions

1. Reporting Losses

Any and all claims, including those involving first aid as defined in California Labor Code Section 5401(a), in which Indemnity Losses or Medical Losses are incurred or Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses are paid must be reported individually.

All loss amounts are on a direct basis (excluding reinsurance assumed and adjustment for reinsurance ceded) and must be reported on a gross basis prior to the application of any deductibles.

2. Date of Valuation

See Section I, *General Instructions*, Rule 2, *Date of Valuation*, to determine the valuation dates for losses.

3. Supplemental Claim Information

   a. Except for “Total Gross Incurred Amount”, which is to be reported only for joint coverage, partially fraudulent, subrogated, or Injury Type “08” claims (Compromised Death or “S” Claims) and “ Scheduled Indemnity – Percentage of Disability” which is to be reported only for joint coverage,
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements
Section V – Loss Information

partially fraudulent, subrogated or Injury Type “02”, “03” or “04” claims, the loss data elements specified in Subrule 3b, below, shall be reported on claims that meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. Injury Type = “01”, “02”, “03”, “04”, “05” or “08” (Compromised Death or “S” Claims); or
2. Claim is a joint coverage, partially fraudulent, or subrogated claim.

b. The following loss data elements shall be reported on claims meeting the criteria specified in Subrule 3a, above:

   1. “Weekly Wage Amount”
   2. “Scheduled Indemnity – Percentage of Disability”
   3. “Total Incurred Vocational Rehabilitation Amount”
   4. “Total Gross Incurred Amount”

B. Loss Data Elements

All loss-related fields shall be reported on all claims as required for California in WCSTAT except as indicated below.

1. Classification Code

Report the 4-digit California standard classification code to which the claim has been assigned. With respect to contract medical, costs shall be apportioned by standard classification. (See the definition of “Contract Medical” as applicable to this Plan.) No claims may be assigned to any standard classification unless payroll or other appropriate exposure also has been reported for that standard classification. In cases where losses have been incurred under the benefits of a state other than where the payroll is assigned, report the claim in the state where the payroll is assigned.

2. Weekly Wage Amount

Report the whole dollar amount of the injured worker’s weekly wage. (See the definition of “Weekly Wage Amount” as applicable to this Plan.)

3. Injury Code (Injury Type)

Report the code that identifies the injury type giving rise to the claim. See Section II, Definitions, for assistance in determining the “Injury Code (Injury Type).” All claims shall be assigned to an injury type even if the data in the file on the date of valuation is not sufficient to form a conclusive determination of the duration or extent of disability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Permanent Total Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Major Permanent Partial Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Minor Permanent Partial Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Temporary Total or Temporary Partial Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Medical Claims Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Contract Medical or Hospital Allowance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Compromised Death or “S” Claim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Catastrophe Number

Report the 2-digit sequential number for two or more claims resulting from the same occurrence. For each policy, all claims resulting from the first such occurrence shall be assigned a “Catastrophe Number” of 01, all claims resulting from the second occurrence shall be 02, etc. When an occurrence results in only one claim being reported, report zero.
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements
Section V – Loss Information

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim No.</th>
<th>Policy No.</th>
<th>Date of Injury</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>WC-1</td>
<td>2/15/yy</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>WC-1</td>
<td>2/15/yy</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>WC-1</td>
<td>4/23/yy</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>789</td>
<td>WC-1</td>
<td>6/14/yy</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987</td>
<td>WC-1</td>
<td>6/14/yy</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With respect to unit statistical report data with a required date of valuation on or after March 1, 2002, report “Catastrophe Number” 48 for all claims directly arising from the commercial airline hijackings of September 11, 2001 and the resulting subsequent events with accident dates of September 11, 2001 through September 14, 2001. (This applies to both single and multiple claims.) (See the definition of “Catastrophe” as applicable to this Plan.)

5. Update Type Code

Report the alphabetic code that identifies the activity of the loss record. Loss records can be reported using either the “Previous/Revised” method or the “Add/Change/Delete” method. Refer to Section VII, Subsequent Reports, Correction Reports, and Reporting Methods, Rule 3, Reporting Methods, for instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Add Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Change Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Delete Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Previously Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Revised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Type of Settlement

Report the code that identifies the certain settlement situation for the claim.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>Claim Not Subject to Settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Stipulated Award*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Findings and Award*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Non-Compensable**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Compromise and Release*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>All Other Settlements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Section II, Definitions, for definitions as applicable to this Plan.

** See Section II, Definitions, Rule 26, Non-Compensable Claim(s), for definition of a non-compensable claim. The insurer shall submit a statement to the WCIRB when a non-compensable claim meets the requirements of California Labor Code Section 3761 (d).

7. Part of Body

Report the code that identifies the part of body injured. (See Appendix III of this Plan for the applicable codes.)

8. Nature of Injury

Report the code that identifies the nature of injury. (See Appendix III of this Plan for the applicable codes.)

9. Cause of Injury

Report the code that identifies the cause of injury. (See Appendix III of this Plan for the applicable codes.)
10. Fraudulent Claim Code

Report the appropriate code from the list below to indicate whether a claim is partially fraudulent or not. (See the definition of “Partially Fraudulent Claim(s)” as applicable to this Plan.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>Not Partially Fraudulent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Partially Fraudulent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Total Gross Incurred Amount

Report the total gross incurred amount in whole dollars.

This field is only required to be reported on claims that are subrogated (Type of Recovery Code “03”), partially fraudulent (Fraudulent Claim Code “01”), joint coverage (Type of Recovery Code “05” or “06”), or Compromised Death or “S” claim (Injury Code (Injury Type) “08”). For these four special types of claims, the gross incurred amounts shall be reported as follows:

a. Subrogation Claims – See Subsection C, Special Loss Reporting Instructions, Rule 1, Subrogation Claims, below.


d. Compromised Death or “S” Claims – See Subsection C, Special Loss Reporting Instructions, Rule 7, Compromised Death or “S” Claims, below

C. Special Loss Reporting Instructions

1. Subrogation Claims

For a subrogation claim reported on a normal valuation of losses, the gross incurred shall be the estimated liability for the claim as of the normal valuation as if there had been no subrogation. For a subrogation claim reported on a correction filed between valuation dates, the gross incurred shall be the estimated liability for the claim at the time of subrogation reimbursement as if there had been no subrogation.

In reporting subrogation claims, the net incurred amount is the sum of the net paid and net outstanding amounts. The net paid is equal to the gross paid less the amount of the subrogation reimbursement that exceeds the expense incurred in obtaining the subrogation. The net outstanding is equal to the gross outstanding less the subrogation credit allowed, and is subject to a minimum of zero. (In other words, Net Incurred = [Gross Paid - (Reimbursement - Expense Incurred in Obtaining Subrogation)] + [Gross Outstanding - Subrogation Credit Allowed]).

* Amount is limited to be no less than zero.

The following hypothetical examples illustrate how net and gross incurred on subrogation claims are to be determined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Example One</th>
<th>Example Two</th>
<th>Example Three</th>
<th>Example Four</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Total Paid (Gross)</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Amount Reimbursed</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Expense Incurred in Subrogation</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Total Net Paid [(1) - (2) - (3)]*</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Total Outstanding (Gross)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Credit Allowed</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Example A – Subrogation Reimbursement and Credits – Medical Losses Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(7A)</td>
<td>Amount Reimbursed Indemnity</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8A)</td>
<td>Amount Reimbursed Medical</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9A)</td>
<td>Expense Incurred in Subrogation</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10A)</td>
<td>Net Paid Indemnity</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11A)</td>
<td>Net Paid Medical</td>
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<td>(12A)</td>
<td>Credit Allowed Indemnity</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13A)</td>
<td>Credit Allowed Medical</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14A)</td>
<td>Net Outstanding Indemnity</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15A)</td>
<td>Net Outstanding Medical</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16A)</td>
<td>Net Incurred Indemnity</td>
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<tr>
<td>(17A)</td>
<td>Net Incurred Medical</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
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</table>

* Amount is limited to be no less than zero.
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements  
Section V – Loss Information

Example B – Subrogation Reimbursement and Credits Apportionment to Medical and Indemnity
Not Known

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(7B)</th>
<th>Amount Reimbursed (Unapportioned)</th>
<th>$15,000</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8B)</td>
<td>Expense Incurred in Subrogation</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9B)</td>
<td>Total Net Reimbursement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(10B)</td>
<td>Net Paid Indemnity</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>$[(1) - ((9B) \times [1]/[3])]*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11B)</td>
<td>Net Paid Medical</td>
<td>$18,750</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>$[(2) - ((9B) \times [2]/[3])]*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(12B)</td>
<td>Credit Allowed (Unapportioned)</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(13B)</td>
<td>Net Outstanding Indemnity</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$[(4) - ((12B) \times [4]/[6])]*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(14B)</td>
<td>Net Outstanding Medical</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$[(5) - ((12B) \times [5]/[6])]*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(15B)</td>
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<td>$[(10B) + ((13B)]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(16B)</td>
<td>Net Incurred Medical</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$[(11B) + ((14B)]</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Amount is limited to no less than zero.

2. Partially Fraudulent Claims

In reporting partially fraudulent claims, report all loss details (i.e., medical costs, etc.) apportioned as existed in the gross loss. The gross incurred shall be the estimated cost of the claim if it had not been found to be partially fraudulent. The net incurred is the estimated cost of the claim after it is found to be partially fraudulent.

3. Joint Coverage Claims

In reporting joint coverage claims, report as the net incurred only that amount which has been apportioned to the claim of the policyholder. The amount apportioned to the claim of the particular policyholder shall be that proportion of the total incurred loss (gross incurred) assignable by adjudication to the policy for which the experience is being reported.

All loss details shall be apportioned as existed in the gross incurred loss. The gross incurred shall be that amount for which the insurer would have been liable had the insurer incurred the entire loss.

4. Non-Compensable Claims

Loss amounts incurred on non-compensable claims are to be reported. (These loss amounts are not used in experience rating.)

5. Cumulative Injury Claims

The incurred loss amounts reported for a cumulative injury claim shall not reflect the incurred loss amounts, if any, for benefits due to a specific injury. (Claims for benefits due to a specific injury shall be reported separately.) A cumulative injury claim with liability limited to a single employer covered by a single insurer during the period of liability shall be reported on the most current policy providing coverage during that period.

6. Employers’ Liability Claims

If reported as a single claim, an "03" shall be reported for “Type of Claim”. If reported as separate claims, an "02" shall be reported for “Type of Claim.”
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements

Section VII – Subsequent Reports, Correction Reports, and Reporting Methods

7. Compromised Death or “S” Claims

To report Compromised Death or “S” claims, the gross incurred shall be the amount for which the insurer would have been liable had there been no compromise over the applicability of the claim to the workers’ compensation laws of California. The net incurred indemnity and net incurred medical amounts shall be reported as the incurred indemnity and incurred medical amounts for which the insurer is liable.

Section VI – Unit Total Record Data

All unit total fields shall be reported as required for California in WCSTAT except as indicated below:

1. Exposure – Payroll Total

Report in whole dollars the sum of all payroll exposures. Do not include per capita or per race exposure units in this total.

2. Final Premium Total (Standard Premium Total)

Report the whole dollar amount of the final premium for the policy. (See Section II, Definitions, for the definition of, and assistance in determining, “Final Premium” as applicable to this Plan.)

3. Incurred Indemnity Amount Total

Report the sum of the amounts reported for “Incurred Indemnity” as of the valuation date. In the case of subsequent reports and correction reports, the totals shown must be the revised totals for all of the claims for the policy and not just the sum of the loss records being revised or added in the correction report.

4. Incurred Medical Amount Total

Report the sum of the amounts reported for “Incurred Medical” as of the valuation date. In the case of subsequent reports and correction reports, the totals shown must be the revised totals for all of the claims for the policy and not just the sum of the loss records being revised or added in the correction report.

Section VII – Subsequent Reports, Correction Reports, and Reporting Methods

1. Subsequent Reports

In order to reflect changes in loss records subsequent to the valuation date of the first report because of developments in the nature of the claims and departmental or judicial decisions, losses must be revalued, and subsequent reports filed, in accordance with Section I, General Instructions, Rule 2, Date of Valuation, and Rule 3, Date of Reporting. A subsequent (second through tenth) revaluation must be filed when one or more claims meet any of the following conditions as of the scheduled date of the valuation:

a. previously reported as open at the most recent prior report level valuation,

b. incurred but not reported at the most recent prior report level valuation,

c. previously reported as closed at any prior report level valuation, but are now open, or

d. previously reported as closed at any prior report level valuation, but have been subsequently reopened and reclosed with the incurred indemnity and/or incurred medical amounts different from the last reported amounts.

The revaluation shall include a reporting of every claim described in a through d, above, in the same detail as set forth in Section V, Loss Information. Claims reported as closed on the earlier report level may be reported again on the revaluation. Second through tenth reports shall be identified by the appropriate code in the “Report Level Code / Report Number” field (see Section III, Link Data and Header Record Information, Rule 3, Report Level Code / Report Number).
2. Correction Reports

a. Policy Information (Header) Corrections

(1) Corrections or changes involving key data elements ("Report Level Code / Report Number", "Correction Sequence Number", "Insurer Code", "Policy Number Identifier", "Policy Effective Date", "Exposure State Code") are to be made through a Header (Correction Type Code "H") correction by indicating all previous key data above.

(2) Corrections or changes involving non-key data elements, such as "Policy Expiration or Cancellation Date", "Estimated Audit Code", etc., are also to be made using Header (Correction Type Code "H") corrections; however, only the changed non-key data elements along with all key data elements shall be reported.

b. Exposure, Standard Classification, Experience Modification and Final Premium Corrections

(1) Whenever exposure amounts, standard classification(s), experience modification(s), or the final premium previously reported is changed, a correction report must be submitted as soon as the revised figures are available.

(2) A correction report must be filed if:

(a) a final audit has been made of estimated figures previously submitted to the WCIRB;

(b) a clerical error in the exposure or final premium has been discovered, either by the insurer or by the WCIRB;

(c) a change in the experience modification has been made;

(d) a revision in exposure has been made as a result of a test audit of a policyholder for which experience has been submitted; or

(e) any other adjustment affecting previously reported exposure, final premium or standard classification.

(3) Corrections to exposure amounts, standard classifications, experience modifications, and final premium are to be made through an Exposure (Correction Type Code "E") correction. Corrections only to the "Final Premium Total" field are to be made through a Total (Correction Type Code "T") correction.

c. Loss Corrections

(1) Subsequent to the first reporting, a loss correction, when required, must be filed between two valuation dates or within thirty (30) months after the final valuation of losses. Except for loss corrections due to mistake other than error of judgment, should a loss correction coincide with a normal valuation of losses, only the normal valuation of losses should be filed. If a loss correction is not required, losses shall be revalued, and subsequent reports filed, in accordance with Section I, General Instructions, Rule 2, Date of Valuation, and Rule 3, Date of Reporting.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if an employer notified its insurer that a claim is non-compensable pursuant to California Labor Code Section 3761 and such claim is determined to be non-compensable by the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board, a loss correction shall be filed within ninety (90) days after final adjudication of the determination of non-compensability.

(2) A loss correction must be filed under the following circumstances:

(a) A loss record detail was incorrectly reported through mistake other than error of judgment.

(b) One or more claims are non-compensable.
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements  
Section VII – Subsequent Reports, Correction Reports, and Reporting Methods

(c) The insurer has recovered in an action against a third party through subrogation or where a claim is determined to be partially fraudulent.

(d) A death claim has been compromised over the sole issue of the applicability of the workers’ compensation laws of California, i.e., Compromised Death or “S” claim.

(e) A claim is determined to be a joint coverage claim.

(f) Exposure has been reassigned to another standard classification through the revision of an audit. A loss correction should be filed with the exposure correction, reassigning all claims to the appropriate standard classification.

(g) A clerical error in either the standard classification assignment or the type of injury assignment of a given claim, or a group of claims, has been discovered by the insurer.

(h) A clerical error in either the standard classification assignment or the type of injury assignment of a given claim has been discovered by the WCIRB.

Under these circumstances, the insurer shall, when notified by the WCIRB, file a loss correction or make satisfactory explanation.

(i) A correction is made in a standard classification assignment of a given claim, or a group of claims, as a result of a WCIRB test audit of a policyholder for which experience has been submitted.

(3) Corrections to losses are to be made through a Loss (Correction Type Code “L”) correction. Corrections only to loss totals are to be made through a Total (Correction Type Code “T”) correction.

3. Reporting Methods

Exposure and loss records can be reported using either the “Previous/Revised” method or the “Add/Change/Delete” method.

a. Previous/Revised Method

(1) Exposures and Losses

(a) Additions

To add a new exposure or loss, all required data elements are to be reported on a record with Update Type Code “R”.

(b) Deletions

To eliminate exposure and loss information, all required data elements must be reported on a record with Update Type Code “P”. The following key data elements are used for matching the record to existing data:

1. Exposure – “Classification Code”, “Exposure Act / Exposure Coverage Code”, “Exposure Amount” and “Rate Effective Date”.

2. Loss – “Claim Number”.

(c) Changes

To change an existing exposure or loss, all required data elements are to be reported on a set of two records – one with Update Type Code “P” and one with Update Type Code “R”. The record with Update Type Code “P” must include the data previously reported, including the key data for matching described above. The record with Update Type Code “R” must include the revised data.
(2) Totals

The revised risk totals are required to be reported. The Exposure – Payroll Total should be the sum of all payroll for the policy, not just the sum of the revised payroll records. To the extent that exposure records are revised, report the revised Final Premium based on the latest exposure information of the entire policy. The Incurred Indemnity Amount Total and Incurred Medical Amount Total should be the sum of incurred indemnity and incurred medical amounts for all of the claims for the policy as of the reported report level, not just the sum of the loss records being revised or added.

b. Add/Change/Delete Method

(1) Exposure and Losses

(a) Additions

To add a new exposure or loss, all required data elements are to be reported on a record with Update Type Code “A”.

(b) Deletions

To eliminate existing exposure and loss information, all required data elements must be reported on a record with Update Type Code “D”. The following key data elements will be used for matching the record to existing data:


2. Loss – “Claim Number”.

(c) Changes

To change an existing exposure or loss, all required data elements are to be reported on a set of two records – one with Update Type Code “D” and one with Update Type Code “A”. The record with Update Type Code “D” must include the data previously reported, including the key data for matching described above. The record with Update Type Code “A” must include the revised data.

Alternatively, to change an existing loss, all required data elements may be reported on a single record with Update Type Code “C”. Update Type Code “C” can only be used to change the details of an individual claim. Changes to the Claim Number of an individual claim, grouped claims or exposure records must be made using Update Type Codes “D” and “A”, as described above.

(2) Totals

The revised risk totals are required to be reported. The Exposure – Payroll Total should be the sum of all payroll for the policy, not just the sum of the revised payroll records. To the extent that exposure records are revised, report the revised Final Premium based on the latest exposure information of the entire policy. The Incurred Indemnity Amount Total and Incurred Medical Amount Total should be the sum of incurred indemnity and incurred medical amounts for all of the claims for the policy as of the reported report level, not just the sum of the loss records being revised or added.
Part 4 – Unit Statistical Reporting Requirements
Section VII – Subsequent Reports, Correction Reports, and Reporting Methods

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Appendix I

Construction and Erection Classifications

Construction and Erection Classifications

1322 Oil/Gas Well Servicing
1330 Blasting
3365 Welding/Cutting
3719 Oil/Gas Refineries–erection
3724(1) Millwright Work
3724(2) Electrical Machinery/Aux Apparatus
3726 Boiler Install/Service/Repair
5020 Ceiling Installation
5027 Masonry–low wage
5028 Masonry–high wage
5029 Concrete/Asphalt Sawing/Drilling
5040(1) Iron/Steel Erection–structural
5040(2) Bridge Building–metal
5040(3) Painting–steel structures/bridges
5057 Iron/Steel Erection–N.O.C.
5059 Iron/Steel Erection–buildings <3 stories
5102(1) Iron/Steel Erection–non-structural
5102(3) Floor Installation
5107 Door/Pre-Glazed Window Installation
5108 Door Installation–overhead doors
5130(1) Programmable Controls Install/Repair
5130(2) Bldg Automate/Energy Mgmt Install/Repair
5140 Electrical Wiring–high wage
5146(1) Cabinet/Fixtures Installation
5146(2) Sign Installation/Repair
5160 Elevator Erection/Repair
5183(1) Plumbing–low wage
5183(2) Refrigeration Equip–low wage
5183(3) Heating/Air Conditioning Equip-low wage
5184 Steam Pipe/Boiler Insulation
5185 Automatic Sprinkler Install–low wage
5186 Automatic Sprinkler Install–high wage
5187(1) Plumbing–high wage
5187(2) Refrigeration Equipment–high wage
5187(3) Heating/Air Conditioning Equip-high wage
5190 Electrical Wiring–low wage
5195 Communications Cabling
5201(1) Concrete/Cement Work–sidewalks–low wage
5201(2) Concrete/Cement Work–low wage
5205(1) Concrete/Cement Work–sidewalks–high wage
5205(2) Concrete/Cement Work–high wage
5212 Concrete Pumping–foundations
5213 Concrete Construction
5214 Concrete/Cement Work–precast
5222(1) Concrete Construction–bridges
5222(2) Chimney Construction
5225 Reinforcing Steel Installation
5348 Tile/Stone/Mosaic/Terrazzo Work
5403 Carpentry–low wage
### Appendix I

#### Construction and Erection Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5432</td>
<td>Carpentry–high wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>5436</td>
<td>Hardwood Floor Laying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5443</td>
<td>Lathing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5446</td>
<td>Wallboard Application–low wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>5447</td>
<td>Wallboard Application–high wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>5467</td>
<td>Glaziers–low wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>5470</td>
<td>Glaziers–high wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>5473</td>
<td>Asbestos Abatement</td>
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<tr>
<td>5474(1)</td>
<td>Painting/Decorating–low wage</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Waterproofing–low wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>5474(3)</td>
<td>Painting–oil/gas storage tanks–low wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5479</td>
<td>Insulation Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5482(1)</td>
<td>Painting/Decorating–high wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5482(2)</td>
<td>Waterproofing–high wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5482(3)</td>
<td>Painting–oil/gas–storage tanks–high wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5484</td>
<td>Plastering/Stucco Work–low wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>5485</td>
<td>Plastering/Stucco Work–high wage</td>
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<td>5506</td>
<td>Street/Road Construction–paving</td>
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<td>5507</td>
<td>Street/Road Construction–grading</td>
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<td>5538(1)</td>
<td>Sheet Metal Work–low wage</td>
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<td>Heating/Air Conditioning Duct–low wage</td>
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<td>5542(1)</td>
<td>Sheet Metal Work–high wage</td>
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<td>5542(2)</td>
<td>Heating/Air Conditioning Duct–high wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5552</td>
<td>Roofing–low wage</td>
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<td>5553</td>
<td>Roofing–high wage</td>
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<td>5606</td>
<td>Contractors–executive level supervisors</td>
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<td>5610</td>
<td>Contractors–construction subcontracted</td>
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<td>5632</td>
<td>Steel Framing–light gauge–low wage</td>
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<td>5633</td>
<td>Steel Framing–light gauge–high wage</td>
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<td>5650</td>
<td>Termite Control Work</td>
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<td>6003(1)</td>
<td>Pile Driving</td>
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<td>6003(2)</td>
<td>Wharf Building</td>
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<td>6003(3)</td>
<td>Bridge/Trestle Construction–wood</td>
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<td>6011</td>
<td>Dam Construction</td>
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<td>6204</td>
<td>Drilling</td>
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<td>6206(1)</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Wells–cementing</td>
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<td>6206(2)</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Wells–acidizing/fracturing</td>
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<td>6206(3)</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Wells–vacuum truck service</td>
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<td>6206(4)</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Wells–gravel packing</td>
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<td>6213</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Wells–specialty tool</td>
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<td>6216</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Lease Work</td>
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<td>6218(1)</td>
<td>Excavation–low wage</td>
</tr>
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<td>6218(2)</td>
<td>Grading Land–low wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>6218(3)</td>
<td>Land Leveling–farm lands–low wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>6220(1)</td>
<td>Excavation–high wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6220(2)</td>
<td>Grading Land–high wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6220(3)</td>
<td>Land Leveling–farm lands–high wage</td>
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<td>6233</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Pipeline Construction</td>
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<td>6235(1)</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Wells–drilling–redrilling</td>
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<td>6235(2)</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Wells–install/recovery of casing</td>
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<td>6235(3)</td>
<td>Drilling–geothermal wells</td>
</tr>
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<td>6237(1)</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Wells–wireline service</td>
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<tr>
<td>6237(2)</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Wells–perforating of casing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6251</td>
<td>Tunneling</td>
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</table>
## Appendix I

**Construction and Erection Classifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6258</td>
<td>Foundation Preparation Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6307</td>
<td>Sewer Construction–low wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6308</td>
<td>Sewer Construction–high wage</td>
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<tr>
<td>6315(1)</td>
<td>Water Mains Construction–low wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6315(2)</td>
<td>Gas Mains Construction–low wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6316(1)</td>
<td>Water Mains Construction–high wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6316(2)</td>
<td>Gas Mains Construction–high wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6325</td>
<td>Conduit Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6361(1)</td>
<td>Canal Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>6361(2)</td>
<td>Cross-Country Water Pipeline</td>
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<tr>
<td>6361(3)</td>
<td>Jetty/Breakwater Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>6364</td>
<td>Irrigation Pipe Installation</td>
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<tr>
<td>6400</td>
<td>Fence Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>7538</td>
<td>Electric Power Line Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>7601</td>
<td>Aerial Line Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>7605</td>
<td>Security/Fire Alarm Install/Repair</td>
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<tr>
<td>7855</td>
<td>Railroad Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>8227</td>
<td>Construction/Erection Permanent Yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9529(1)</td>
<td>Scaffolds/Construction Elevators</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Decorating</td>
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<tr>
<td>9529(3)</td>
<td>Tent Erection/Removal/Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9531(1)</td>
<td>Telecomm Antenna Equip Install/Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9531(2)</td>
<td>Satellite TV/Internet Equip Install/Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9549</td>
<td>Advertising Companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I
Construction and Erection Classifications

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## Appendix II
### Payroll/Remuneration Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Compensation</th>
<th>Is Payment Included as Payroll?</th>
<th>Exception or Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Sick Pay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Payment of accumulated or accrued sick leave usually is made upon the employee’s termination and is considered to be pay to which the employee would have been entitled had s/he remained employed. Include as payroll unless sick pay was accrued during periods that the employer was legally self-insured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Vacation Pay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Payment of accumulated or accrued vacation usually is made upon the employee’s termination and is considered to be pay to which the employee would have been entitled had s/he remained employed. Include as payroll unless vacation pay was accrued during periods that the employer was legally self-insured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance at Conferences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Directly Related to the Employer’s Business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s salary</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition or other conference related fees paid by the employer</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance at Trade Schools or Special Business Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s salary</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition or fees paid by the employer</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance</td>
<td>Yes (but see comment)</td>
<td>Exclude that portion of the allowance that is reimbursement for actual expenses incurred by the employee in the conduct of the employer’s business</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix II

### Payroll/Remuneration Table

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Compensation</th>
<th>Is Payment Included as Payroll?</th>
<th>Exception or Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement for documented, actual expenses incurred by the employee in the conduct of the employer's business or when paid at a stipulated amount less than or equal to the IRS business rate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Automobile – Furnished by the Employer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value to employee added to wages for tax purposes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back Wages/Back Pay</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awarded for time worked during the current policy period</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awarded for time worked during a prior policy period</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Exclude when reporting payrolls for the current policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board of Directors’ Fees</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipend for attending board meetings</td>
<td>No (but see comment)</td>
<td>Exclude unless the Director is also an employee and active in the company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonuses</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Cafeteria” Plans</strong></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Commuter Checks”</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-tax contributions by the employee to purchase scrip redeemable for transportation tickets or passes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commissions or Draws</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Davis-Bacon”, Davis Bacon Act</strong></td>
<td>See “Prevailing Wage Laws”, “Davis Bacon Act”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix II

### Payroll/Remuneration Table

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Is Payment Included as Payroll?</th>
<th>Exception or Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Compensation – 401K</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s contribution</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Employee’s voluntary contributions made through regular payroll deductions are included even when the contribution is part of a “Cafeteria” plan qualified under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer’s contribution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Exclude if contribution to a “qualified” plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s contribution through regular payroll deduction</td>
<td>Yes (but see comment)</td>
<td>Exclude if part of a “Cafeteria” plan qualified under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code, provided the employer’s books and records are maintained in accordance with USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer’s contribution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors’ Fees</td>
<td></td>
<td>See “Board of Directors’ Fees”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestics (Remuneration paid to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>See “Private Residence Employees”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Discounts</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Prevalent in store operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Leave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s salary</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The continuation of the employee’s salary while on leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FICA</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s obligation paid by the employer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Some employers pay the employee’s obligation to FICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Substitute for money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s contribution through regular payroll deduction</td>
<td>Yes (but see comment)</td>
<td>Exclude if part of a “Cafeteria” plan qualified under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code, provided the employer’s books and records are maintained in accordance with USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer’s contribution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix II
### Payroll/Remuneration Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Compensation</th>
<th>Is Payment Included as Payroll?</th>
<th>Exception or Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guaranteed Wage</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Pay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Additional pay for performing hazardous duty or work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing/Lodging</td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of the lodging – when the classification phraseology or other rules of the Standard Classification System include lodging</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Include the value as specified by Standard Classification System rules or classification phraseology or footnotes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of the lodging – when the classification phraseology or other rules of the Standard Classification System are silent regarding lodging</td>
<td>No (but see comment)</td>
<td>When housing/lodging is provided expressly in lieu of wages, or the employee’s wages are reduced by an amount equal to the value of the lodging, include the value of the lodging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle Time Pay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Payments for time not worked due to circumstances such as, but not limited to, weather conditions, equipment breakdown and other delays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jury Duty</td>
<td>Employee’s salary Yes</td>
<td>Continuation of the employee’s salary while serving on a jury or grand jury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry Allowance</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging/Housing</td>
<td>See Housing/Lodging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1b.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals provided free to the employee</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Exclude the value of meals even though it may be added to the employee’s wages for tax purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals purchased by the employee</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Include if the employee purchases meals from the employer and the cost of the meals is shown as a payroll deduction or the meals are provided in lieu of wages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix II
### Payroll/Remuneration Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Compensation</th>
<th>Is Payment Included as Payroll?</th>
<th>Exception or Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer's contribution through regular payroll deduction</td>
<td>Yes (but see comment)</td>
<td>Exclude if part of a &quot;Cafeteria&quot; plan qualified under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code, provided the employer's books and records are maintained in accordance with USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer's contribution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Leave Pay</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuation of the employee's salary while serving in the military or reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee's salary</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer's reimbursement of additional expenses incurred by employee due to a change in job location</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Such pay is considered compensation for services rendered by the employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Call/Stand-by Pay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Such pay is considered compensation for services rendered by the employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overtime Payments</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension/Retirement Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee's contribution</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Employee's voluntary contributions made through regular payroll deductions are included even when the contribution is part of a &quot;Cafeteria&quot; plan qualified under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer's contribution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Exclude if contribution to a &quot;qualified&quot; plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piece Work Pay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Season Game Pay (Athletic Teams)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Include post-season pay subject to the provisions of USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevailing Wage Laws, “Davis Bacon Act”</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and fringe benefits paid directly to the employee</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>All salary or remuneration components paid to employee are included</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix II

**Payroll/Remuneration Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Compensation</th>
<th>Is Payment Included as Payroll?</th>
<th>Exception or Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With the exception of vacation and holiday pay, fringe benefits paid to a fund or third-party administrator</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Pursuant to California Insurance Code Sections 11592 and 11758.1, the rates, classifications and rating systems for workers’ compensation do not apply to the workers’ compensation insurance covering those persons defined as employees by Labor Code Section 3351(d). Accordingly, payroll or losses developed by private residence employees shall not be reported on unit statistical reports. The rates and classifications applicable to private residence employees may be determined by the insurer affording coverage in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9, Part 2, Division 1 of the California Insurance Code (Sections 1850.4, et seq.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Residence Employees (Remuneration paid to) Private Residence Employees as defined by Labor Code Section 3351(d))</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Residence Employees</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Sharing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual distribution</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Similar to a bonus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer contribution to a stock purchase plan or fund that is held by the employer until the employee’s termination, and distribution is not made through the regular payroll</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quota Prizes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Similar to a bonus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual Payments – Commercials</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Persons employed for the purpose of making radio or television commercials may receive periodic payments when the commercial is broadcast. Such payments are known as residual payments and are in addition to the fee received for making the commercial. Exclude if residual payments are clearly identified and segregated in the employer’s records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Pension/Retirement Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix II

### Payroll/Remuneration Table

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Compensation</th>
<th>Is Payment Included as Payroll?</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salary Reduction Plans</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s contribution, through regular payroll deduction, to welfare or fringe benefit portion of a “Cafeteria plan” qualified under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Exclude if part of a “Cafeteria” plan qualified under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code, provided the employer’s books and records are maintained in accordance with USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s contribution to pension, 401(k) or deferred compensation plan through regular payroll deduction</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Include even when contributions are part of a “Cafeteria” plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer’s contribution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Savings Plans</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s contribution made through regular payroll deduction.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer’s contribution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School Tuition Reimbursement</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Severance or Dismissal Pay</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shift Differential Pay</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sick Pay</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments by the employer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to employee by a third party</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signing-On Bonus:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic teams</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The bonus is often paid before the player becomes an employee and in some cases the player may never actually play for the team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other types of employers</td>
<td>Yes (but see comment)</td>
<td>Include bonus payments to individuals that become employees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A signing-on bonus is a payment made for agreeing to sign a contract to play for an athletic team or to work for an employer.
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### Payroll/Remuneration Table

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Reward – Discovery or Invention</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand-By Pay</td>
<td>See “On Call/Stand-by Pay”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock Option Plans</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Employees may be granted an option to purchase stock in the company at a specified price. Typically when the option is exercised, the employee purchases stock at a price that is lower than the market value. The difference between the market value and the lower option price is not included as payroll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock Purchase Plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s contribution</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer’s contribution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store Certificates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Substitute for money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence Payments</td>
<td></td>
<td>Subsistence Payments are considered to be reimbursement for additional living expense by virtue of job location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documented, actual additional expense</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipulated amount (per-diem)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Exclude provided amount is reasonable and the employer’s records show that the employee worked at a job location that would have required the employee to incur additional expenses not normally assumed by the employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tips</td>
<td></td>
<td>See USRP, Part 3, Section V, Rule 1d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-paid tips</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary tips</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Compensation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tool or Equipment Expense Reimbursement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipulated amount</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment by/to third-party administrator</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual or documented expense for tools or equipment not normally provided by the employee</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Also see “Automobile Allowance” and “Subsistence Payments”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Travel Allowances</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of documented, actual additional expenses</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Exclude provided reimbursement is for additional expenses due to travel, other than commuting or expenses normally assumed by the employee, and the reimbursement is reasonable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipulated amount</td>
<td>No (but see comment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Travel Time Payments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages while employee travels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uniform Allowance</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Considered a reimbursement of expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union Dues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid by the employee</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Payment is normally assumed by the employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid by the employer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vacation Pay</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[This page intentionally left blank.]
## Injury Description Codes

### A. Part of Body (Positions 1-2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Multiple Head Injury Any Combination of Below Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Skull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Ear(s) Includes: Hearing, Inside Eardrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Eye(s) Includes: Optic Nerves, Vision, Eyelids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nose Includes: Nasal Passage, Sinus, Sense of Smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Mouth Includes: Lips, Tongue, Throat, Taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Soft Tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Facial Bones Includes: Jaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. Neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Multiple Neck Injury Any Combination of Below Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Disc Includes: Spinal Column Cartilage, “Cervical Segment”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Larynx Includes: Cartilage and Vocal Cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Soft Tissue Other Than Larynx or Trachea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Trachea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III. Upper Extremities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Multiple Upper Extremities Any Combination of Below Parts, Excluding Hands and Wrists Combined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix III
### Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Upper Arm Humerus and Corresponding Muscles, Excluding Clavicle and Scapula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Elbow Radial Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Lower Arm Forearm – Radius, Ulna and Corresponding Muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Wrist Carpals and Corresponding Muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Hand Metacarpals and Corresponding Muscles – Excluding Wrist or Fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Finger(s) Other than Thumb and Corresponding Muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Thumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Shoulder(s) Armpit, Rotator Cuff, Trapezius, Clavicle, Scapula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Wrist(s) and Hand(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IV. Trunk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Multiple Trunk Any Combination of Below Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Upper Back Area (Thoracic Area) Upper Back Muscles, Excluding Vertebrae, Disc, Spinal Cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Lower Back Area (Lumbar and Lumbo Sacral) Lower Back Muscles, Excluding Sacrum, Coccyx, Pelvis, Vertebrae, Disc, Spinal Cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Disc Spinal Column Cartilage Other Than Cervical Segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Chest Including Ribs, Sternum, Soft Tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Sacrum and Coccyx Final Nine Vertebrae-Fused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Pelvis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Spinal Cord Nerve Tissue Other Than Cervical Segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Internal Organs Other Than Heart and Lungs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Lungs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Abdomen Including Groin Excluding Injury to Internal Organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Buttocks Soft Tissue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix III
Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Lumbar and/or Sacral Vertebrae (Vertebrae NOC Trunk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bone Portion of the Spinal Column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Lower Extremities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Multiple Lower Extremities</td>
<td>Any Combination of Below Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Hip</td>
<td>Femur and Corresponding Muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Upper Leg</td>
<td>Patella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Knee</td>
<td>Patella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Lower Leg</td>
<td>Tibia, Fibula and Corresponding Muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Ankle</td>
<td>Tarsals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Foot</td>
<td>Metatarsals, Heel, Achilles Tendon and Corresponding Muscles, Excluding Ankle or Toes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Toes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Great Toe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Multiple Body Parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Artificial Appliance</td>
<td>Braces, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Insufficient Info to Properly Identify —</td>
<td>Insufficient Information to Identify Part Affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. No Physical Injury</td>
<td>Mental Disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. Multiple Body Parts (Including Body</td>
<td>Applies When More Than One Major Body Part Has Been Affected, Such As an Arm and a Leg, and Multiple Internal Organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems and Body Parts)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. Body Systems and Multiple Body Systems</td>
<td>Applies to the Functioning of an Entire Body System that Has Been Affected Without Specific Injury to Any Other Part, as in the Case of Poisoning, Corrosive Action, Inflammation, Affecting Internal Organs, Damage to Nerve Centers, etc. Does Not Apply When the Systemic Damage Results from an External Injury Affecting an External Part Such As a Back Injury Which Includes Damage to the Nerves of the Spinal Cord</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix III
### Injury Description Codes

#### B. Nature of Injury (Positions 3–4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>No Physical Injury i.e., Glasses, Contact Lenses, Artificial Appliance, Replacement of Artificial Appliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Amputation Cut Off Extremity, Digit, Protruding Part of Body, Usually by Surgery, i.e., Leg, Arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Angina Pectoris Chest Pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Asphyxiation Strangulation, Drowning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>Burn (Heat) Burns or Scald. The Effect of Contact with Hot Substances (Chemical) Burns. Tissue Damage Resulting from the Corrosive Action Chemicals, Fumes, etc. (Acids, Alkalies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>Concussion Brain, Cerebral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Contusion Bruise – Intact Skin Surface Hematoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Crushing To Grind, Pound or Break into Small Bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Dislocation Pinched Nerve, Slipped/Ruptured Disc, Herniated Disc, Sciatica, Complete Tear, HNP Subluxtion, MD Dislocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Electric Shock Electrocution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Enucleation Removal of Organ or Tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Foreign Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Fracture Breaking of a Bone or Cartilage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Freezing Frostbite and Other Effects of Exposure to Low Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Hearing Loss or Impairment Traumatic Only. A Separate Injury, Not the Sequelae of Another Injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Hernia The Abnormal Protrusion of an Organ or Part Through the Containing Wall of its Cavity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Appendix III
#### Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Infection: The Invasion of a Host by Organisms such as Bacteria, Fungi, Viruses, Mold, Protozoa or Insects, With or Without Manifest Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Inflammation: The Reaction of Tissue to Injury Characterized Clinically by Heat, Swelling, Redness and Pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Laceration: Cuts, Scratches, Abrasions, Superficial Wounds, Calluses. Wound by Tearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Myocardial Infarction: Heart Attack, Heart Conditions, Hypertension. The Inadequate Blood Flow to the Muscular Tissue of the Heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Poisoning – General (Not OD or Cumulative Injury): A Systemic Morbid Condition Resulting from the Inhalation, Ingestion, or Skin Absorption of a Toxic Substance Affecting the Metabolic System, the Nervous System, the Circulatory System, the Digestive System, the Respiratory System, the Excretory System, the Musculoskeletal System, etc. Includes Chemical or Drug Poisoning, Metal Poisoning, Organic Diseases, and Venomous Reptile and Insect Bites. Does NOT Include Effects of Radiation, Pneumoconiosis, Corrosive Effects of Chemicals; Skin Surface Irritations, Speticemia or Infected Wounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Puncture: A Hole Made by the Piercing of a Pointed Instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Rupture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Severance: To Separate, Divide or Take Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Sprain or Tear: Internal Derangement. A Trauma or Wrenching of a Joint, Producing Pain and Disability Depending Upon Degree of Injury to Ligaments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Strain or Tear: Internal Derangement. The Trauma to the Muscle or the Musculotendinous Unit from Violent Contraction or Excessive Forcible Stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Syncope: Swooning, Fainting, Passing Out, No Other Injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Vascular: Cerebrovascular and Other Conditions of Circulatory Systems, NOC. Excludes Heart and Hemorrhoids. Includes Strokes, Varicose Veins – Non Toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Vision Loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>All Other Specific Injuries, NOC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix III

## Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Occupational Disease or Cumulative Injury</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Dust Disease, NOC</td>
<td>All other Pneumoconiosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Asbestosis</td>
<td>Lung Disease. A Form of Pneumoconiosis, Resulting from Protracted Inhalation of Asbestos Particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Black Lung</td>
<td>The Chronic Lung Disease or Pneumoconiosis Found in Coal Miners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Byssinosis</td>
<td>Pneumoconiosis of Cotton, Flax and Hemp Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Silicosis</td>
<td>Pneumoconiosis Resulting from Inhalation of Silica (Quartz) Dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Respiratory Disorders</td>
<td>Gases, Fumes, Chemicals, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. Poisoning – Chemical (Other Than Metals)</td>
<td>Man-Made or Organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Poisoning – Metal</td>
<td>Man-Made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. Dermatitis</td>
<td>Rash, Skin or Tissue Inflammation Including Boils, etc. Generally Resulting from Direct Contact with Irritants or Sensitizing Chemicals Such As Drugs, Oils, Biologic Agents, Plants, Woods or Metals Which May Be in the Form of Solids, Pastes, Liquids or Vapors and Which May Be Contacted in the Pure State or in Compounds or in Combination with Other Materials. Does Not Include Skin Tissue Damage Resulting from Corrosive Action of Chemicals, Burns from Contact with Hot Substances, Effects of Exposure to Radiation, Effects of Exposure to Low Temperatures or Inflammation or Irritation Resulting from Friction or Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Radiation</td>
<td>All Forms of Damage to Tissue, Bones or Body Fluids Produced by Exposure to Radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. All Other Occupational Disease Injury, NOC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Loss of Hearing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Contagious Disease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. Cancer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. VDT-Related Diseases</td>
<td>Video Display Terminal Diseases Other Than Carpal Tunnel Syndrome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix III
#### Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Mental Stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Carpal Tunnel Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soreness, Tenderness and Weakness of the Muscles of the Thumb Caused by Pressure on the Median Nerve at the Point at Which It Goes Through the Carpal Tunnel of the Wrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Hepatitis Losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>All Other Cumulative Injury, NOC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### III. Multiple Injuries

90. Multiple Physical Injuries Only

91. Multiple Injuries Including Both Physical and Psychological

#### C. Cause of Injury (Positions 5-6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Burn or Scald – Heat or Cold Exposures – Contact With</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01. Chemicals</td>
<td>Includes Hydrochloric Acid, Sulfuric Acid, Battery Acid, Methanol, Antifreeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02. Hot Objects or Substances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Cold Objects or Substances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03. Temperature Extremes</td>
<td>Non-Impact Injuries Resulting in a Burn Due to Hot or Cold Temperature Extremes. Includes Freezing or Frostbite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04. Fire or Flame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05. Steam or Hot Fluids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06. Dusts, Gases, Fumes or Vapors</td>
<td>Includes Inhalation of Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Propane, Methane, Silica (Quartz), Asbestos Dust and Smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07. Welding Operations</td>
<td>Includes Welder's Flash (Burns to Skin or Eyes as a Result of Exposure to Intense Light from Welding)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08. Radiation</td>
<td>Includes Effects of Ionizing Radiation Found in X-Rays, Microwaves, Nuclear Reactor Waste, and Radiating Substances and Equipment. Includes Non-Ionizing Radiation Such as Sunburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Abnormal Air Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. Electrical Current</td>
<td>Includes Electric Shock, Electrocution and Lightning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09. Contact With, NOC</td>
<td>Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code. Includes Cleaning Agents and Fertilizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Caught In, Under or Between</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Machine or Machinery</td>
<td>Running or Meshing Objects, a Moving and a Stationary Object, Two or More Moving Objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Object Handled</td>
<td>Includes Medical Hospital Bed and Parts, Wheelchair, Clothespin Vise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Collapsing Materials (Slides of Earth)</td>
<td>Either Man-Made or Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Caught In, Under or Between, NOC</td>
<td>Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Cut, Puncture, Scrape Injured by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Broken Glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Hand Tool, Utensils; Not Powered</td>
<td>Includes Needle, Pencil, Knife, Hammer, Saw, Axe, Screwdriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Object Being Lifted or Handled</td>
<td>Includes Being Cut, Punctured or Scraped by a Person or Object Being Lifted or Handled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Cut, Puncture, Scrape, NOC</td>
<td>Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code. Includes Power Actuated Tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Fall, Slip or Trip Injury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. From Different Level (Elevation)</td>
<td>Includes Collapsing Chairs, Falling from Piled Materials, Off Wall, Catwalk, Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. From Ladder or Scaffolding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. From Liquid or Grease Spills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix III

#### Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Into Openings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>On Same Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Slip, or Trip, Did Not Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>On Ice or Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>On Stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Fall, Slip or Trip, NOC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### V. Motor Vehicle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Crash of Water Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Crash of Rail Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Collision or Sideswipe with Another Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Collision with a Fixed Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Crash of Airplane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Vehicle Upset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle, NOC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### VI. Strain or Injury by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Continual Noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Twisting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Jumping or Leaping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix III
### Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Holding or Carrying Applies to Objects or People. Includes Restraining a Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Lifting Includes Objects or People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Pushing or Pulling Includes Objects or People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Reaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Using Tool or Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Strain or Injury by, NOC Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Wielding or Throwing Physical Effort or Overexertion from Attempts to Resist a Force Applied by an Object Being Handled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Striking Against or Stepping on, NOC Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VII. Striking Against or Stepping on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Moving Part of Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Object Being Lifted or Handled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Sanding, Scraping, Cleaning Operation Include Scratches or Abrasions Caused by Sanding, Scraping, Cleaning Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Stationary Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Stepping on Sharp Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Striking Against or Stepping on, NOC Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VIII. Struck or Injured by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Fellow Workers, Patient or Other Person Struck by Co-Worker, Either on Purpose or Accidentally. Includes Being Struck by a Patient While Lifting or Moving Them Not in Act of a Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>Falling or Flying Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Hand Tool or Machine in Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix III
### Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77. Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>Applies When a Person is Struck by a Motor Vehicle, Including Rail Vehicles, Water Vehicles, Airplanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. Moving Parts of Machine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. Object Being Lifted or Handled</td>
<td>Includes Dropping Object on Body Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Object Handled by Others</td>
<td>Includes Another Person Dropping Object on Injured Person’s Body Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Animal or Insect</td>
<td>Includes Bite, Sting or Allergic Reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Explosion or Flare Back</td>
<td>Rapid Expansion, Outbreak, Bursting, or Upheaval. Includes Explosion of Cars, Bottles, Aerosol Cans, or Buildings. “Flare back” Involves Superheated Air and Combustible Gases at Temperatures Just Below the Ignition Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. Struck or Injured, NOC</td>
<td>Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code. Includes Kicked, Stabbed, Bitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94. Repetitive Motion</td>
<td>Caused by Repeated Rubbing or Abrading; Applies to Non-Impact Cases in Which the Injury Was Produced by Pressure, Vibration or Friction between the Person and the Source of Injury. Includes Callous, Blister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95. Rubbed or Abraded, NOC</td>
<td>Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code. Includes Foreign Body in Ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. Absorption, Ingestion or Inhalation, NOC</td>
<td>Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code. Applies Only to Non-Impact Cases in Which the Injury Resulted from Inhalation, Absorption (Skin Contact), or Ingestion of Harmful Substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. Foreign Matter (Body) in Eye(s)</td>
<td>Injury to Eyes Resulting from Foreign Matter That is Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. Natural Disasters</td>
<td>Injury Resulting from Natural Disaster. Includes Hurricane, Earthquake, Tornado, Flood, Forest Fire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix III
### Injury Description Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89. Person in Act of a Crime</td>
<td>Specific Injury, Other than Gunshot, Caused as a Result of Contact between Injured Person and Another Person in the Act of Committing a Crime. Includes Robbery or Criminal Assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. Other than Physical Cause of Injury</td>
<td>Stress, Shock, or Psychological Trauma That Develops in Relation to a Specific Incident or Cumulative Exposure to Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. Mold</td>
<td>Includes Mildew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. Gunshot</td>
<td>Injury Is Caused by the Discharge of a Firearm. Includes Instances Where Injury Arises from Being Struck by the Fired Projectile, Burned by Muzzle Blast or Deafened by Report of Gunshot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. Terrorism (for use with assigned Catastrophe Code only)</td>
<td>An Act That Causes Injury to Human Life, Committed by One or More Individuals as Part of an Effort to Coerce a Population Group(s) or to Influence the Policy or Affect the Conduct of Any Government(s) by Coercion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Cumulative, NOC</td>
<td>Cumulative, Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code. Involves Cases in Which the Cause of Injury Occurred over a Period of Time, Any Condition Increasing in Severity over Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. Other – Miscellaneous, NOC</td>
<td>Not Otherwise Classified in Any Other Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix IV
Classifications Including Clerical Office Employees or Outside Salespersons

Classifications Including Clerical Office Employees or Outside Salespersons

See Section III, General Classification Procedures, Rule 4, Standard Exceptions, Subrule c, Standard Exception Classification Procedures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Including Clerical Office Employees</th>
<th>Including Outside Salespersons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1322</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Well Servicing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4297(1)</td>
<td>Electronic Pre-press–all operations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4297(2)</td>
<td>Graphic Design–all operations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5192</td>
<td>Vending/Coin-Operated Machines</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5650</td>
<td>Termite Control Work</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7607(1)</td>
<td>Video Post-Production</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7607(2)</td>
<td>Audio Post-Production</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7610</td>
<td>Radio/Television/Commercial Stations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8019(1)</td>
<td>Printing–quick printing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8019(2)</td>
<td>Document Duplication/Photocopying</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8039</td>
<td>Stores–department stores</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8046</td>
<td>Stores–auto/truck parts/accessories</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8062</td>
<td>Stores–computer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8286</td>
<td>Livestock Dealers/Auction Yards</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8400</td>
<td>Motorcycle Dealers</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8601(1)</td>
<td>Engineers–consulting</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8601(2)</td>
<td>Oil/Gas Geologists/Scouts</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8601(4)</td>
<td>Forest Engineers</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8720(1)</td>
<td>Inspection for Insurance/Safety/Value</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8720(2)</td>
<td>Elevator Inspecting</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8720(3)</td>
<td>Weighers/Samplers/Inspectors</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8741</td>
<td>Real Estate Agencies</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8744</td>
<td>Boy/Girl Scout Councils–district execs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8746</td>
<td>Newspaper Publishing–reports/advertise</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8743</td>
<td>Mortgage Brokers</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8745</td>
<td>News Agents/Distributors Magazines</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8749</td>
<td>Mortgage Bankers</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8755</td>
<td>Labor Unions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8800</td>
<td>Mailing/Addressing Companies</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8801</td>
<td>Credit Unions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8803</td>
<td>Auditors/Accountants</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8807</td>
<td>Newspaper/Magazine/Book Publishing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8808</td>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8811</td>
<td>Libraries–private–professional employees</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8812</td>
<td>Libraries–public</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8813(1)</td>
<td>Printing–editing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8813(2)</td>
<td>Bookbinding–editing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8818</td>
<td>Newspaper Publishing/Printing–editing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8820</td>
<td>Law Firms</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8821</td>
<td>Law Firm Support Services</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8822</td>
<td>Insurance Companies</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8830</td>
<td>Institutional Employees</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8834</td>
<td>Physicians’ Practices/Outpatient Clinics</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8838</td>
<td>Museums</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix IV

**Classifications Including Clerical Office Employees or Outside Salespersons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Including Clerical Office Employees</th>
<th>Including Outside Salespersons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8839</td>
<td>Dentists/Dental Surgeons</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8840</td>
<td>Church/Temple/Mosque/Synagogue–clergy</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8846(1)</td>
<td>Printing–screen printing–editing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8846(2)</td>
<td>Screen Printed Merchandise Dir–editing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8850</td>
<td>Check Cashers</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8859(1)</td>
<td>Computer Programming/Software Developmnt</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8859(2)</td>
<td>Internet/Web-Based Application Developmt</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8875(1)</td>
<td>Public Colleges/Schools</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8875(2)</td>
<td>Superintendent of Public Schools Office</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9031</td>
<td>Pest Control</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9043</td>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9185</td>
<td>Carnivals/Circuses</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>