

# 2024 CLASSIFICATION CODES & RATES

Social Security/Medicare	7.65%
Oregon Unemployment	2.4% Base Rate (5.4% Max Rate)
Federal Unemployment	0.60%
<b>Transit District Taxes:</b>	
Lane County	0.79%
TriMet	0.8137%
Salem	0.7609%

We DO NOT pay for the Oregon Hourly Assessment, the State of Oregon Assessment, Medicare Tax, SDI or other Liability Insurance. These are covered in the Assigned Risk Rate.

Work Year	Assigned Risk Rate	Class Code	DESCRIPTION OF WORK: <i>(For rates not posted please Email odotcontractsvcs@odot.oregon.gov)</i>
<b>2024</b>	<b>5.61%</b>	<b>42</b>	LANDSCAPE GARDENING & Drivers / REFOESTATION GRASS PLANITING & DRIVERS
2023	5.81%		
2022	6.15%		
2021	6.90%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>9.14%</b>	<b>0106</b>	TREE PRUNING, SPRAYING, REPAIRING(ALL OPERATIONS) & DRIVERS
2023	11.94%		
2022	13.84%		
2021	14.22%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.27%</b>	<b>1463</b>	ASPHALT WORKS OPERATED BY PAVING CONTRACTORS (PERMANENT LOCATION) & DRIVERS
2023	7.19%		
2022	8.01%		
2021	8.26%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>4.16%</b>	<b>3365</b>	WELDIGN OR CUTTING NOC & DRIVERS
2023	4.15%		
2022	4.03%		
2021	4.02%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.21%</b>	<b>3724</b>	MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT ERECTION OR REPAIR NOC & DRIVERS
2023	3.41%		
2022	3.49%		
2021	3.74%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>5.86%</b>	<b>4034</b>	CONCRETE PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (BEAMS, BLOCKS, PILES, & PIPES) & DRIVERS
2023	5.78%		
2022	5.92%		
2021	5.98%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.68%</b>	<b>5040</b>	IRON OR STEEL ERECTION (FRAME STRUCTURES, ERECTIONS OF BRIDGES) OVER TWO STORIES IN HEIGHT
2023	7.29%		
2022	6.59%		
2021	6.98%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.36%</b>	<b>5057</b>	IRON OR STEEL ERECTION NOC
2023	4.15%		
2022	5.31%		
2021	5.29%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>10.75%</b>	<b>5059</b>	IRON OR STEEL ERECTION (FRAME STRUCTURES) NOT OVER TWO STORIES IN HEIGHT
2023	12.78%		
2022	14.41%		
2021	15.77%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>2.11%</b>	<b>5183</b>	PLUMBING NOC & DRIVERS
2023	2.47%		
2022	2.60%		
2021	2.95%		

<b>2024</b>	<b>4.53%</b>	<b>5213</b>	CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION NOC (FOUNDATIONS, FORMS & FALSEWORK)
2023	5.03%		
2022	5.95%		
2021	6.22%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.86%</b>	<b>5221</b>	CONCRETE OR CEMENT WORK (FLOORS, YARDS, DRIVEWAYS, WALLS, OR SIDEWALKS) & DRIVERS
4023	3.96%		
2022	4.27%		
2021	4.70%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.77%</b>	<b>5222</b>	CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION (BRIDGES OR CULVERTS)
2023	7.98%		
2022	8.23%		
2021	8.85%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.03%</b>	<b>5403</b>	CARPENTRY NOC
2023	6.64%		
2022	6.91%		
2021	7.31%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.96%</b>	<b>5473</b>	ASBESTOS REMOVAL OPERATIONS - CONTRACTOR NOC & DRIVERS
2023	7.87%		
2022	8.23%		
2021	10.30%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.48%</b>	<b>5474</b>	PAINTING AND SHOP OPERATIONS NOC / PAINTING METAL BRIDGES
2023	6.94%		
2022	7.95%		
2021	7.97%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>5.08%</b>	<b>5506</b>	PAVING OR REPAVING (STREET, HIGHWAY STRIPING, PAVEMENT MARKINGS) & DRIVERS
2023	5.62%		
2022	5.61%		
2021	6.54%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.40%</b>	<b>5507</b>	STREET OR ROAD CONSTRUCTION (ROCK EXCAVATION, BLASTING) & DRIVERS
2023	3.90%		
2022	4.05%		
2021	4.68%		

<b>2024</b>	<b>0.63%</b>	<b>5606</b>	CONTRACTOR - PROJECT MANAGER, EXECUTIVE SUPERVISOR, CONSTRUCTION MANAGER OR CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT
2023	0.67%		
2022	0.67%		
2021	75.00%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>4.05%</b>	<b>5610</b>	DEBRIS REMOVAL & CLEANERS - CONSTRUCTION
2023	4.38%		
2022	4.44%		
2021	4.53%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.18%</b>	<b>6003</b>	PILE DRIVING (UNDERPINNING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES) & DRIVERS
2023	6.15%		
2022	6.02%		
2021	5.75%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.14%</b>	<b>6005</b>	JETTY OR BREAKWATER CONSTRUCTION (ALL OPERATIONS) & DRIVERS
2023	3.28%		
2022	3.27%		
2021	3.40%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.18%</b>	<b>6204</b>	DRILLING NOC & Drivers / ROCK SCALING & DRIVERS
2023	6.81%		
2022	7.60%		
2021	7.82%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>4.03%</b>	<b>6229</b>	DRAINAGE OR IRRIGATION SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION & DRIVERS
2023	4.78%		
2022	5.26%		
2021	5.14%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>2.95%</b>	<b>6251</b>	TUNNELING (ALL OPERATIONS)
2023	3.45%		
2022	3.66%		
2021	3.84%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>5.10%</b>	<b>6252</b>	SHAFT SINKING (ALL OPERATIONS) / CAISSON - COFFERDAM CONSTRUCTION
2023	4.59%		
2022	4.18%		
2021	4.08%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.86%</b>	<b>6306</b>	SEWER CONSTRUCTION (ALL OPERATIONS) & DRIVERS
2023	4.06%		
2022	4.37%		
2021	4.85%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.31%</b>	<b>6319</b>	MAIN OR CONNECTION CONSTRUCTION (WATER, GAS, STEAM) & DRIVERS
2023	3.49%		
2022	4.16%		
2021	4.83%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>2.95%</b>	<b>6325</b>	TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINE INSTALLATION (UNDERGROUND) & DRIVERS CONDUIT CONSTRUCTION FOR CABLES OR WIRES (UNDERGROUND) & DRIVERS
2023	2.95%		
2022	3.36%		
2021	4.15%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>4.83%</b>	<b>6400</b>	FENCE INSTALLATION AND REPAIR (METAL, VINYL, WOOD OR PREFABRICATED CONCRETE PANEL)
2023	5.31%		
2022	5.95%		
2021	6.19%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>7.43%</b>	<b>7219</b>	HAULING EQUIPMENT / TRUCKING NOC - ALL EMPLOYEES & DRIVERS
2023	8.13%		
2022	8.43%		

2021	9.08%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>4.78%</b>	<b>7380</b>	DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES (OWNED BY COMPANY HAULING) & DRIVERS / HAULING EQUIPMENT
2023	4.86%		
2022	5.13%		
2021	5.12%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>2.58%</b>	<b>7538</b>	ELECTRIC LIGHT OR POWER LINE CONSTRUCTION & DRIVERS
2023	3.12%		
2022	3.68%		
2021	4.94%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>4.62%</b>	<b>7600</b>	TELECOMMUNICATIONS - CABLE TV OR SATELLITE (OVERHEAD) & DRIVERS / CONDUIT (OVERHEAD)
2023	4.81%		
2022	5.06%		
2021	5.07%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.12%</b>	<b>7720</b>	FLAGGING SERVICES AND PILOT CAR SERVICE & DRIVERS
2023	3.02%		
2022	3.48%		
2021	3.97%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>2.45%</b>	<b>8227</b>	CONSTRUCTION OR ERECTION PERMANENT YARD
2023	2.67%		
2022	2.77%		
2021	3.31%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>4.99%</b>	<b>9402</b>	STREET CLEANING & DRIVERS / SNOW REMOVAL
2023	5.28%		
2022	5.28%		
2021	5.53%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>5.63%</b>	<b>9403</b>	GARBAGE, ASHES OR REFUSE COLLECTION & DRIVERS
2023	5.84%		
2022	6.07%		
2021	6.22%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>2.68%</b>	<b>9501</b>	PAINTING (SHOP ONLY) & DRIVERS
2023	2.97%		
2022	3.30%		
2021	3.27%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.60%</b>	<b>9534</b>	MOBILE CRANE AND HOISTING SERVICE (ALL OPERATIONS) & DRIVERS / CONCRETE PUMPING (ALL OPERATIONS) & DRIVERS
2023	3.71%		
2022	3.86%		
2021	4.66%		
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.24%</b>	<b>9554</b>	SIGN INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REMOVAL OR REPLACEMENT (AWAY FROM SHOP) & DRIVERS
2023	7.39%		
2022	8.15%		
2021	8.74%		

# CLASS CODES GLOSSARY

Descriptions have been edited to reflect work most typically performed for street/road construction projects.  
For complete and/or additional scope descriptions and extra-territorial classification guidelines please visit [www.ncci.com](http://www.ncci.com).

Class  
Code Type of Work (Alphabetical) & Scope NOC = Not Otherwise Classified

## 5473 Asbestos Removal Operations – Contractor NOC & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5473 is applicable to contracting insureds engaged in asbestos-related operations other than pipe and boiler work. These contemplated operations include removal, replacement or repair of existing asbestos coverings as well as installation involving enclosure or encapsulation. This phraseology applies to employers that perform asbestos (a) encapsulation, (b) enclosure, (c) removal, (d) repair, or (e) replacement.

This classification contemplates removal of damaged, disturbed or deteriorated asbestos material from buildings and other structures as found in, but not limited to, ceilings, walls, partitions, floors and from around air conditioning and heating ducts. Covered under this classification is asbestos used as thermal insulation, fireproofing, and in various building materials such as floor coverings, ceiling tile, cement sheeting, granular and corrugated wrap, plus acoustical and decorative treatment for walls and ceilings.

For asbestos work involving steam pipes and boilers, refer to Code 5472—Asbestos Contractor—Pipe and Boiler Work Exclusively.

As Code 5472 contemplates “pipe and boiler work exclusively,” a division of payroll is not permitted between this classification and Code 5473 when pipe and boiler asbestos work is conducted at the same job or location as other asbestos-related work. In the event that an insured does engage in both Code 5472 and Code 5473 operations, Code 5472 may be assigned to pipe and boiler asbestos work when this type of work is conducted at a separate job or location at which the insured does not engage in any other asbestos operations.

## 1463 Asphalt Works Operated by Paving Contractors (Permanent Location) & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 1463 involves asphalt grinding mixing and pulverizing asphalt rock obtained from natural deposits or melting natural or distilled asphalt and mixing it with sand, gravel or limestone for use in road making operations. The classification further contemplates asphalt plants operated by paving contractors provided such plants are operated at a permanent location. In this instance, a permanent location is defined as a location which is operated throughout the year regardless of the location of the contractor’s paving jobs. Refer to Code 5506 for asphalt works operated by road paving contractors at a temporary location.

**Note:** Includes grinding, pulverizing or mixing asphalt. Digging, mining or quarrying to be separately rated.

## 5403 Carpentry NOC

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON – CARPENTRY NOC:** Includes construction of exterior, load bearing walls, using metal studs.

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON – SCAFFOLD ERECTION – ALL TYPES:** By specialist contractor only. Includes installation, repair or removal. If the contractor engages in other construction activities, such as framing, then the appropriate construction classification would apply. Pickup and delivery to and from the job sites to be separately rated as Code 7380—Drivers, Chauffeurs, Messengers, and Their Helpers. See also Code 5057—Crane, Construction Elevator, and Cement Distributing Tower Erection—Includes Hod Hoists.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5403 covers general carpentry work not otherwise classified in the Basic Manual. Operations assigned to Code 5403 include, but are not limited to, the construction of wooden bridges and decks.

Carpentry work that involves making or setting up or taking down forms in connection with concrete construction is assigned to the proper concrete construction code. This rule is applicable even when the forming contractor is a specialist not directly involved with actual concrete mixing or pouring.

Certain Code 5403 operations are designated as “not otherwise classified” (NOC). These NOC operations apply to an employer only when no other classification more specifically describes the employer’s operations. See Code 5703 for employers that perform building raising or moving operations.

## 6252 Cofferdam Construction

See Shaft Sinking (All Operations)

## 5221 Concrete or Cement Work (Floors, Driveways, Yards, or Sidewalks & Drivers) & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5221 is used for any type of ground-supported paving other than paving that is performed on streets, roads.

In assigning Code 5221, no distinction is made as to a floor's thickness or the absence or presence of reinforcement in the floor.

Monuments--Cemetery--Erection Exclusively & Drivers

Paving or Repaving Floors, Driveways, Yards, or Sidewalks & Drivers.

Stone and Brick Paver Installation--Outside

The code does apply to concrete or cement work on ground-supported concrete floors of commercial buildings. A division of payroll is permitted between Code 5221 and Code 5213 at the same job, provided separate payroll records are maintained. However, Code 5221 is not used for finishing operations in connection with self-bearing floors.

Concrete curb and gutter work, when performed by a concrete or cement contractor other than the street or road construction contractor, is properly included under this classification.

The term "self-bearing" referred to in this classification's footnote is the basis for distinguishing between self-supported concrete floors, assignable to Code 5213, and ground-supported concrete floors, properly assignable to Code 5221. A ground-supported floor of a single or multistory building that is poured at any point in time during the construction of the structure is concrete or cement work included in Code 5221.

Concrete walls that are poured in flat forms on ground level are assigned to Code 5221, provided that the pouring insured does not tilt up the walls and secure them into place. This operation is assigned to Code 5221 since the exposure is the same as that of pouring a ground-supported concrete floor.

The paving or repaving of parking lots is included in Code 5221. Painting of traffic lines in parking lots by contractors that paved the lot is considered incidental to the paving project and is assigned to Code 5221.

**Note:** Code 5222—Concrete Construction in Connection With Bridges and Culverts must not be assigned at the same job or location to which Code 5221 applies. Self-bearing floors and street or road construction to be separately rated.

**Additional Information:** Additional operations assigned to Code 5221 include floor laying—mastic floor mix; light prisms in sidewalks—installation or repair; paving—wood block—interior; and terrazzo work.

### Related Operations Not Classified to Code 5221:

- Concrete pumping operations, whether performed by a general contractor, specialist contractor or concrete ready-mix dealer, are assigned to the appropriate concrete construction class that is applicable to the location at which the concrete is being pumped. (In Oregon, assign Code 9534.)
- Code 5213 is assigned to an operation in which an insured both pours the concrete at ground level to create a wall and subsequently tilts the wall into place.
- A self-bearing floor elevated above the ground and, being an integral part of the concrete construction itself, would be assigned to Code 5213—Concrete Construction NOC.
- Refer to Code 5474 for painting of traffic lines in lots by contractors that did not engage in the paving of the parking lot.

## 5222 Concrete Construction (Bridges or Culverts)

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5222 is applicable to concrete construction in connection with bridges or culverts. The bridge or culvert must qualify under either the specified "clearance" or "distance" as described in this classification's footnote. This phraseology applies only when clearance is more than 10 feet at any point or entire distance between terminal abutments exceeds 20 feet. This phraseology includes the (a) making, setting up, or taking down of (i) concrete-distributing apparatus, (ii) false work, (iii) forms, or (iv) scaffolds, (b) manufacturing of concrete piles at the job location, and (c) pouring of concrete into hollow steel piles

The term "clearance" in the case of bridge construction over water is interpreted to mean the greatest distance between mean high water level and the under portion of the bridge. The term clearance in the case of bridge construction over dry land refers to the greatest distance between the ground and the under portion of the bridge. The term clearance in the case of culvert construction means the maximum inside measurement at the location of maximum height of the culvert from top to bottom.

In determining distance in the case of culverts, the sides of the culvert abutting the fill of the road are considered as the abutments since they are retaining the pressure of the earth fill. In bridge construction, the abutments are the concrete buttresses supporting the extreme ends of the bridge. In the case of concrete bridges or culverts that do not meet the qualifications contained herein, the concrete work incidental thereto would be assigned to Code 5213.

Per footnote phraseology in Codes 5213 and 5221, Code 5222 shall not be assigned at the same job or location to which either Code 5213—Concrete Construction NOC or Code 5221—Paving or Repaving is applicable.

**Note:** *Applies only when clearance is more than 10 feet at any point or entire distance between terminal abutments exceeds 20 feet. Includes making, setting up or taking down forms, scaffolds, false work or concrete distributing apparatus; the mfg. of concrete piles at the job location; and the pouring of concrete into hollow steel piles. Excavation, pile driving, all work in tunnels, subways, caissons or cofferdams to be separately rated.*

**Related Operations Not Classified to Code 5222:**

Concrete pumping operations, whether performed by a general contractor, specialist contractor or concrete ready mix dealer, are assigned to the appropriate concrete construction class that is applicable to the location at which the concrete is being pumped. (In Oregon, assign Code 9534.)

### 5213 Concrete Construction NOC (Foundations, Forms, Scaffolds & Falsework)

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5213 applies to all commercial types of concrete building construction, self-bearing floors, foundations, piers, culverts, etc., and includes making and erecting forms, placing reinforcing steel and stripping forms. Code 5213 applies to each of the aforementioned steps in the concrete construction process whether all work is performed by the principal contractor or portions of the job—such as making or erecting forms—are completed by a specialty subcontractor. This phraseology includes foundations or the making, setting up, or taking down of (a) concrete-distributing apparatus, (b) false work, (c) forms, or (d) scaffolds.

The term “self-bearing floors” mentioned above is used as a basis for distinguishing between self-supported concrete floors, assignable to Code 5213, and ground-supported concrete floors, assignable to Code 5221. A self-bearing floor is elevated above the ground and, being an integral part of the concrete construction itself, is assigned to Code 5213. A ground-supported floor of a building that is poured either at the beginning or end of the construction job involves the type of concrete or cement work included in Code 5221.

Concrete walls that are poured in flat forms on ground level are assigned to Code 5221, provided that the pouring employer does not tilt up the walls and secure them into place. This operation is assigned to Code 5221 since the exposure is the same as that of pouring a ground-supported concrete floor. Code 5213 is assigned to an operation in which an employer both pours the concrete at ground level to create a wall and subsequently tilts the wall into place.

The use of precast concrete and the slip-form method of construction are also included in Code 5213. Other operations included in Code 5213 include grouting operation employees, who place cement or plastic compounds in holes that have been drilled by others.

**Note:** *Includes foundations or the making, setting up or taking down of forms, scaffolds, falsework or concrete distributing apparatus. Excavation, pile driving, all work in sewers, tunnels, subways, caissons or cofferdams to be separately rated. Codes 5222—Concrete Construction in Connection With Bridges and Culverts and 5506 and 5507—Street or Road Construction shall not be assigned at the same job or location to which Code 5213 applies. See Code 5703 for employers that perform building raising or moving operations.*

**Certain Code 5213 operations are designated as “not otherwise classified” (NOC):**

These NOC operations apply to an employer only when no other classification more specifically describes the employer’s operations. The following is a representative list of operations somewhat related in nature to Code 5213 operations that are not assigned to Code 5213.

- 5222 - Concrete Construction in Connection With Bridges or Culverts
- 5221 - Concrete or Cement Work—Floors, Driveways, Yards or Sidewalks & Drivers
- 4034 - Concrete Products Mfg. & Drivers
- 5506 - Street or Road Construction—Paving or Repaving & Drivers

**Related Operations Not Classified to Code 5213:**

Concrete pumping operations, whether performed by a general contractor, specialist contractor or concrete ready-mix dealer, are assigned to the appropriate concrete construction class that is applicable to the location at which the concrete is being pumped. (In Oregon, assign Code 9534.)

### 4034 Concrete Product Manufacturing & Drivers (Beams, Blocks, Piles & Pipes)

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 4034 is applied to insureds engaged in the manufacture of concrete products as a commercial enterprise operated at a permanent location. This phraseology applies to shop or yard work only. This phraseology includes the manufacturing of concrete (a) beams, (b) blocks, (c) bricks, (d) piles, (e) poles, (f) sewer pipes, (g) tiles, and (h) similar

concrete products. This classification is not intended for plants operated at construction sites or for temporary plants of construction contractors which have been established for the purpose of furnishing products for their own construction jobs.

This interpretation does not preclude the assignment of a construction or erection classification for the installation or erection of concrete products manufactured by a plant operating at a permanent location. For example, an insured may manufacture concrete pre-stressed beams in a plant at a permanent location. In the event the insured also erects these beams, the proper concrete erection classification is applicable for the erection activities.

Sand, gravel, cement, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire and rods are received from others. It is not uncommon to find plastics also used as a raw material along with the above. The raw materials are mixed with water and fed into either molds or forming machines. In some instances, heavy mesh wire or rods are inserted into the molds for strength. The formed products are usually steam dried and placed in the yard for curing, prior to shipment.

In addition to the products listed in this classification's footnote, Code 4034 contemplates the manufacture of concrete products such as patio blocks, roofing tiles, grills, sills, and architectural units such as cornices. Also, the manufacture of heavier concrete products such as pre-cast or pre-stressed beams or girders is assigned to this classification.

The manufacture of concrete panels is contemplated by Code 4034. These operations generally consist of the cutting and welding of metal to form a frame. Concrete fiberboard is then attached to the frame. Additional steps may involve the application of an adhesive to the frame and the attachment thereto of decorative material such as crushed rock, gravel, ceramic tile or brick. In those instances where metal framing is fabricated by an insured who is engaged in the manufacture of the concrete panel, this metal work is considered incidental and is also assigned to Code 4034.

The lining of pipes with concrete is classified to Code 4034.

**Note:** Applies to shop or yard work only. Includes the manufacturing of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, beams, sewer pipes, tile, or similar products, and may be applied only when the operations described are conducted as a commercial enterprise at a permanent location. Not available at a construction site or for any plant established or operated in connection with construction work.

#### **9534 Concrete Pumping (All Operations) & Drivers**

*See Mobile Crane & Hoisting Service Contractors NOC (All Operations) & Drivers*

#### **7600 Conduit (Overhead) & Drivers**

*See Telecommunications - Cable TV or Satellite (Overhead) & Drivers*

#### **6325 Conduit Construction for Cables or Wires (Underground) & Drivers**

*See Telecommunications Line Installation (Underground) & Drivers*

#### **5610 Construction Debris Removal & Cleaners**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5610 applies to cleaners and timekeepers at construction or wrecking sites. Cleaners usually come in after the construction has been completed. They remove any debris that may have been left by the construction crews. This debris may consist of scrap lumber, scrap metal, and/or any other scrap materials used in the construction process. Timekeepers' work is performed while construction is in progress. The classification also applies to an insured engaged in construction operations provided that the total payroll of cleaners, timekeepers, and watchguards exceeds all other payroll of the insured subject to construction or erection classifications at the same job or location.

Payroll for uninsured subcontractors is considered the insured's payroll in determining if Code 5610 exposures exceed construction or erection payrolls. The calculations referred to above are based on a per job or location calculation, not an insured's entire payroll for various jobs during a policy period. Code 5606 is not considered a construction code for purposes of determining if the payroll of cleaners, timekeepers, and watchguards exceeds all other payroll of the insured subject to construction classifications at the same job or location. In the event that an insured has only Code 5606 exposure and Code 5610 exposure, then Code 5610 will apply even if the exposure for Code 5606 is greater.

Certain builders may employ individuals known as punch-list, punch-out, or service representatives. These employees generally will visit with the purchaser of a home to inspect and prepare a list of discrepancies contained in the structure that has been or is about to be purchased. Examples of discrepancies may include such items as flaws in paint, finishes, weather sealing, and textures; missing trim pieces or weather sealing; missing hardware or appliances that need adjustment; and broken tiles, leaky faucets, soiled carpets, or malfunctioning



electric outlets. These “punch-list” or “punch-out” employees are assigned to the appropriate construction code(s).

**Note:** Does not apply to the payroll for cleaners except when the payroll for cleaners, timekeepers, and watchguards is more than all other payroll of the insured which is subject to construction classifications at the same job or location. Cleaners included in Code 5610 remove debris left by the construction crews after construction has been completed. Refer to Code 9014 for cleaning service contractors who provide clean-up crews to wash windows and sweep and mop floors to prepare a location for its intended use. Refer to the appropriate construction code for laborers who perform work to complete tasks that have been identified as part of a post-construction “punch-out” list.

**Related Operations Not Classified to Code 5610:**

- Cleaning consisting of washing windows, scrubbing tile, polishing plumbing fixtures, sweeping and mopping floors, and other clean-up operations to help prepare a location for its intended use are classified to Code 9014 when performed by a cleaning contractor.
- Code 5610 does not include employees who assist various tradespeople at a job site. These employees may run errands, deliver material and equipment, or perform direct construction or erection labor of a varied nature. Refer to the appropriate construction or erection code. Employees of this type are assigned to single or multiple classifications based on the conditions described in Basic Manual Rule 2-G . Employees described above are not considered miscellaneous employees as described in Basic Manual Rule 2-G.

## 8227 Construction or Erection Permanent Yard

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON – CONSTRUCTION PERMANENT YARD:** See Exception to Rule 1-C-2-a. Applies only to a permanent yard maintained by a construction risk for the storage of material or the storage and maintenance of vehicles and equipment even if the risk’s governing code includes “shop operations” and/or “yard employees/operations.” Code 8227 includes incidental pickup of parts for the yard operation. Operations such as loading and unloading of materials, equipment and tools, and prefabrication work performed by construction site workers is incidental to the overall construction operation and must be assigned to the workers job site classification. Code 8227 is not assignable when mill, manufacturing or fabrication represents the most payroll at that location, or to yards at construction sites, temporary yards set up for one particular project, or to delivery to construction sites.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 8227 is applied to entities that maintain open or enclosed construction or erection permanent yards for the storage of material or the storage and maintenance of equipment used by these businesses in their construction or erection operations. The material stored at permanent yards and the equipment maintained depend upon the construction or erection work undertaken by the particular contractor.

Code 8227 is a construction or erection classification but is not available for division of a single employee’s payroll during a single day.

Code 8227 is not available for employees who are properly classified to another construction classification loading and unloading the day’s materials, equipment, and tools or performing maintenance on equipment or vehicles. Code 8227 is also not available for employees who prefabricate portions of the construction work in the yard prior to assembling or installing them at the job site. The type of work noted above is incidental to the employees’ governing construction classification and must not be assigned to Code 8227.

Unless excluded by specific classification phraseology, Code 8227 is available for construction and erection codes that include shop operations in their phraseologies as well as those that do not. Codes 3365 and 5183 are examples of two codes that include shop in their phraseologies. We distinguish between Code 8227 operations and shop operations in the following manner: Code 8227 operations consist of labor that maintains, repairs and stores an insured’s materials and equipment. Shop operations consist of labor (usually skilled) that engages in operations in a shop that are specifically related to the work contemplated by the construction or erection code applicable to the business. Examples of shop work that is contemplated by construction or erection codes include but are not limited to the manufacture or repair of forms, the cutting or bending of pipes and the cutting of tile.

Garage-type work performed by a risk on its own vehicles is normally assigned to Code 7380 (Drivers, Chauffeurs and Their Helpers NOC—Commercial) or to the classification otherwise applicable to drivers. When a risk qualifies for Code 8227 and maintenance or repair of its own vehicles is performed by garage employees in the risk’s permanent yard, such operations shall be assigned to Code 8227.

When the driver performs routine service work on the risk’s vehicles—such as washing vehicles, checking fluid levels, filling vehicles with fuel and similar activities (regardless of where performed), such activities shall be assigned to the classification otherwise applicable to drivers.

This classification is not available to yards at construction or erection sites or to temporary yards set up for one particular project even if such project is not completed for a number of years. Such temporary yards are assigned to the governing classification of the particular construction or erection project since they are maintained only for the project at hand and they cease to exist when the project is completed.

Employees at permanent yards engaged in mixing concrete prior to transit or loading trucks with ingredients to be mixed during transit are assigned to Code 8227, as are employees

engaged in the repair or maintenance of metal or wood concrete forms that are used from job to job. Specialists engaged in reconditioning and leasing forms for concrete construction also fall within the scope of Code 8227.

Work performed in permanent yards by key personnel (e.g., superintendents, foremen or engineers) of construction or erection firms, for periods during which no jobs are in progress, is appropriately assigned to this classification on the basis that the work of such key personnel while they are in the yard constitutes a change of employment. Personnel who ordinarily are assigned to Code 5606 may also be assigned to Code 8227 under the above conditions since “change of employment” does not come under the division of payroll rule as described in the footnote for Code 5606 in the Basic Manual.

When terms such as “all employees,” “all other employees,” “all operations” and “all operations to completion” appear in the phraseology of a construction or erection operation applicable to an insured, Code 8227 may also be assigned in those instances when a qualifying permanent yard is maintained unless the construction or erection operation applicable to the insured’s operation includes yards.

**Note:** Applies only to a permanent yard maintained by a construction or erection risk for the storage of material or the storage and maintenance of equipment. Code 8227 includes incidental pickup or delivery of parts. Not available at a construction site. Code 8227 is not available for division of a single employee’s payroll during a single day. Operations such as loading and unloading materials, equipment, and tools, performing maintenance on equipment or vehicles, and prefabrication work performed by construction site workers is incidental to the overall construction operation and must not be assigned to Code 8227. Mill operations or fabrication to be separately rated.

## **5606 Contractor - Project Manager, Construction Executive, Construction Manager or Construction Superintendent**

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON – CONTRACTOR – EXECUTIVE SUPERVISOR OR CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT:** See Exception 2 to Rule 2-G in the Oregon State Rule Exceptions.

**Note:**

1. This classification is available only to executive supervisors or construction superintendents having administrative or managerial responsibility for construction or erection projects. Code 5606 also includes any office clerical work, outside sales contact work and public relations activities performed by the Executive Supervisor or Construction Superintendent.
2. Executive supervisors or construction superintendents are defined as those persons exercising supervisory control through job foremen. Foremen shall be assigned to the classification that specifically describes the type of construction or erection operation over which they are exercising direct supervisory control provided separate payroll records are maintained for each operation. Any such operation for which separate payroll records are not maintained shall be assigned to the highest rated classification that applies to the job or location where the operation is performed. Refer to Rule 1-D-3-d.
3. Code 5606 is not available for division of a single employee’s payroll with any other classification except Code 8227—Construction or Erection Permanent Yard.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5606 is intended to cover the project manager, construction executive, construction manager, or construction superintendent of both specialty and general contracting risks. The project manager, etc., will spend some time in the office and the remainder of time visiting various job sites conferring with the job superintendent or foreperson to keep track of the progress of the work being conducted at each job or project. The qualifications established for the use of Code 5606 are that the project manager, etc., of a construction or erection concern must be exercising supervision through superintendents or forepeople of the employer and cannot have direct charge over the workers at the construction or erection site. The project manager may also exercise supervision through subcontractors, superintendents, or forepeople, but each subcontractor must have an on-site superintendent or foreperson at each and every job site. The important element is determining their job duties and not their title as well as that the supervision must be indirect rather than direct.

When terms such as “all employees,” “all other employees,” “all operations,” and “all operations to completion” appear in the phraseology of a construction or erection operation applicable to an insured, Code 5606 may also be assigned to those employees who are otherwise qualified to be assigned to Code 5606.

**Equipment and Materials:** Vehicles to drive from site to site

## **6229 Drainage or Irrigation System Construction & Drivers**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6229 is applicable to irrigation or drainage system construction. This classification contemplates the digging of main irrigation canals and all laterals extending to the areas to be irrigated and includes the installation of irrigation equipment such as piping. Code 6229 contemplates all types of commercial agricultural irrigation construction operations. This includes open canal or below ground systems, fixed or movable systems and wheel or impulse systems.

While underground lawn sprinkler installations are essentially irrigation systems, installations of this type, be they of a domestic or commercial nature, are classified to Code 5183. Lawn sprinkler installations are generally constructed using either a vibrating plow or a pipe-pulling machine which knives the ground to a depth of 12 to 18 inches and to a width comparable to that of the pipe being installed. This operation differs from operations contemplated by Code 6229 which involve the use of trenching equipment to dig trenches which are usually more

than two feet deep.

**Note:** *Pile driving, dredging, tunneling or dam or sewer construction to be separately rated.*

## 6204 Drilling NOC & Drivers

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON:** Code 6204 applies to specialist contractors that perform all types of drilling work not otherwise classified. Code 6204 is not applicable to electricians, plumbers, etc. who drill through wood or metal studs, etc. as part of performing their jobs.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6204 is applied to specialist contractors engaged in drilling work provided such operations are not otherwise classified in the manual. This classification contemplates all types of drilling except drilling related to oil or gas wells or drilling in underground mines.

Code 6204 applies to water well drilling; exploratory core drilling to determine the characteristics of ground strata, which will subsequently support a foundation of a structure; drilling of holes in rock for shot holes; drilling of holes for lag bolts to anchor sills of buildings; directional drilling; and drilling of holes in concrete or masonry walls, floors, etc., within buildings when performed by specialist drillers.

**Note:** *Code 6204 is applied to specialist contractors engaged in drilling work not otherwise classified. All types of drilling are included except drilling related to oil or gas wells or drilling in underground mines. The code is not applicable to drilling performed by an artisan, such as a plumber or electrician, as a part of their work.*

**Equipment and Materials:** The equipment used by drilling specialists such as earth auger drills, jackhammers, drilling rigs and bits will vary depending upon the terrain or material to be drilled, the type of drilling and the depth and size of the holes to be drilled.

**Additional Information:** Distinctions have been made between drilling operations (Code 6204) and excavation operations (Code 6217) as follows: Excavation generally contemplates the changing of the earth's surface by a scooping out and/or shoveling aside process. Drilling generally contemplates the digging of a hole using a rotating or pounding-type tool.

**Related Operations Not Classified to Code 6204:** Certain Code 6204 operations are designated as “not otherwise classified” (NOC). The following is a representative list of operations somewhat related in nature to Code 6204 operations that are not assigned to Code 6204.

- 6325 - Conduit Construction—For Cables and Wires
- 6217 - Excavation

## 7538 Electric Light or Power Line Construction & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 7538 is applied to contractors engaged in electric light or power line construction. This code contemplates all work normal and incidental to the construction of electric light or power lines when undertaken by a contractor at a particular job or location. Code 7538 includes drivers, the setting of poles or towers including the excavation and concrete work incidental to such tower work, the overhead stringing of high tension wires or cables and the installation of circuit breakers and transformers on poles or towers. Code 7538 is applicable to these operations whether the operations are performed by separate crews at separate time intervals or by single crews that engage in all aspects of electric light or power line construction operations.

In the event an insured contracts as a specialist contractor at a job or location where electric light or power lines are being erected (e.g., operates as an excavator only), the appropriate specialty construction class applies to the insured's operation. In the event an insured contracts to erect electric light or power lines at a job or location and sublets a portion of the work, the insured is considered to be in the electric light or power line construction business; Code 7538 is applicable to any work performed in connection with electric light or power line construction operations performed by the contractor at the job or location.

In the event that a contractor engages in overhead and below ground cable or line installation, and the underground cable is laid manually, Code 7538 is applicable to both operations. In the event that a contractor engages in overhead and below ground cable or line installation, and the underground cable is laid using automatic equipment, Code 6325 is applicable to the laying of the underground cable. Automatic equipment is defined as machinery which, in one operation, opens the trench, lays the cable and backfills.

The clearing of right-of-ways by contractors who also engage in electric light or power line construction is included under Code 7538.

The following classification assignments apply to insureds that contract exclusively for clearing right-of-ways in connection with electric light or power line construction projects:

- 6217 - Clearing or removal of brush using mechanical equipment such as bulldozers, hydroaxes, etc., including stump removal—new or existing right-of-ways

- 0106 - Tree pruning, spraying, trimming using hand or power tools with or without aerial buckets, including incidental tree removal and all operations in connection therewith—existing right-of-ways
- 0050 - Brush or weed control using chemicals dispensed from portable or mechanical ground spraying equipment—existing right-of-ways
- 0042 - Landscape gardening and drivers

Floodlighting of parks is assigned by analogy to Code 7538.

#### **6400 Fence Installation & Repair (Metal, Vinyl, Wood or Pre-Fabricated Concrete Panel)**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6400 is applied to specialist contractors engaged in the erection of all types of metal fences, i.e., chain link, woven wire, wrought iron or barbed wire fences. The classification includes the erection of right-of-way fences which may have wooden or concrete posts with metal stringers. This is in accordance with the practice to apply Code 6400 upon the basis of the material used for the stringers of row fence.

**Note:** *The installation and repair of temporary or permanent fences, including those installed to prevent soil erosion, are assigned to Code 6400. Any concrete fence panel that cannot be installed or repaired by hand or uses a crane, hoist, or backhoe to install must be separately rated to the appropriate construction code.*

##### **Related Operations Not Classified to Code 6400:**

This classification does not apply to the erection of highway guardrails.

#### **7720 Flagging and Pilot Car Service & Drivers**

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON – FLAGGING SERVICE CONTRACTOR & DRIVERS:** Applies only to risks engaged in furnishing employees for flagging service at customer's construction site for purposes of traffic control and safety.

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON – PILOT CAR SERVICE CONTRACTOR & DRIVERS:** Applies only to risks engaged in furnishing employees to customers for pilot car service in connection with the transportation of oversize or overweight loads.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** This classification is assigned to inspectors for Departments of Motor Transportation and inspectors at permanent truck weighing stations. Specialty contractors providing flagging services or pilot car services at construction sites for purposes of traffic control and safety are classified to Code 7720. When employees of the construction contractor perform these services, the appropriate construction classification applies.

Code 7720 also is assigned to private security services, protective or patrol corps, protective agencies, guards and messengers employed by a contracting agency engaged in providing such services for businesses engaged in providing watch guard services for others. All employees of private security services would be assigned to Code 7720 except those clerical office employees qualifying under the Basic Manual rule. It should be noted that in some states there is a separate classification applicable to private security guard services and private detective or patrol agencies.

Refer to Code 7219 for classification procedures for dispatchers.

#### **9403 Garbage, Ashes or Refuse Collection & Drivers**

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON -** Garage employees to be separately rated as Code 9351. Reduction, rendering, or fertilizer plants to be separately rated.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 9403 is applied to employers that perform public or private collection of garbage, ashes, or refuse and the transporting of same to waste reduction or incinerator plants, rendering or fertilizer plants or dumps. There is no distinction as to the types of garbage or refuse collected, i.e., solid or liquid, commercial, industrial or residential. Also, no distinction is made as to the methods used to collect the garbage or refuse. Some employers empty cans or drums manually or toss filled plastic trash bags into trucks. Others operate mechanical equipment to lift containerized waste and dump the waste into trucks, or entire containers may be loaded onto truck chassis and empty containers are left for refilling. Drivers who remove residue from reduction or incinerator plants are also assigned to Code 9403 in accordance with the directive footnote of Code 7590—Garbage Works.

Refer to Code 7219 for classification procedures for dispatchers.

#### **7219 Hauling Equipment (Not Owned by Company Hauling) & Drivers**

*See Trucking NOC (Not Owned by Company Hauling) & Drivers*

### **7380 Hauling Equipment (Owned by Company Hauling) & Drivers**

*See Trucking NOC (Owned by Company Hauling) & Drivers*

### **5507 Hazardous Waste Removal & Drivers**

*See 9403 Garbage, Ashes or Refuse Collection & Drivers for employers that perform removal of staged waste by means of loading and disposing.*

*See 5507 Subsurface Work & Drivers for employers that perform removal of hazardous or contaminated waste or material by methods such as excavation and the transporting of same to an appropriate disposal site. Contaminated soil removal, contaminated water removal, contaminated tank removal and similar activities are NOC uses of this scope.*

*See 5473 Asbestos Removal Operations – Contractor NOC & Drivers for employers that perform removal of asbestos material, other than steam pipe and boiler work.*

### **5506 Highway Striping (Pavement Markings) & Drivers**

*See Paving or Repaving & Drivers*

### **5059 Iron or Steel Erection - Not Over Two Stories in Height (Frame Structures)**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5059 is applied to the erection of iron or steel frame structures, other than dwellings, including assembling or fabricating at the job site. It includes the raising of the structural members and securing by bolting, welding or riveting the frame or skeleton of buildings not over two stories in height. Specialist contractors performing the erection of concrete structural beams or girders, which have been cast by others, also fall within the scope of this classification as well as specialist contractors performing the connecting of bar joists to the steel framework. Sheet metal siding erection or interior or exterior light-gauge steel frame erection are properly subject to divisions of payroll as are other contracting operations where the rules of the manual relating to payroll division will permit.

Welding operations, whether performed by principal or by specialist contractors in connection with iron or steel erection, are considered incidental to Code 5059.

### **5040 Iron or Steel Erection - Over Two Stories in Height (Frame Structures, Erection of Bridges)**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5040 is applied to insureds engaged in the erection of iron or steel frame structures including assembling or fabricating at the job site. This code applies to employers that erect iron or steel frame structures not over two stories in height. This code applies to employers that erect iron or steel frame structures, other than dwellings, not over two stories in height. This code includes assembling or fabricating operations at the job site. This code includes welding operations performed for the iron or steel erection work. It contemplates the raising of the structural members into place using a crane or boom and securing by bolting, welding or riveting the frame or skeleton of buildings in excess of two stories in height, i.e., hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, automobile parking garages, factories, warehouses, etc. Specialist contractors engaged in the erection of concrete structural beams or girders, which have been cast by others, also fall within the scope of this classification as well as specialist contractors engaged in the connecting of bar joists to the steel framework.

Code 5040 also is applied to specialist contractors engaged in the erection of new exterior iron or steel balconies, fire escapes, staircases and fireproof shutters regardless of type of structure. It contemplates the hoisting of prefabricated sections and securing by bolting, welding or riveting. Staircase erection by specialists ordinarily is undertaken after the structural steel frame is completed but prior to wall erection. The replacement of old iron or steel on the exterior of buildings, i.e., balconies, fire escapes and fireproof shutters, falls within the scope of this classification. Code 5040 additionally is applied to insureds engaged in the erection of iron or steel bridges or other bridges where the operations involve the erection of structural steel trusses, columns, or I-beams and steel decks.

It does not apply to the placing of reinforcing steel bars in connection with any reinforced concrete bridge construction. Steel erection begins when the abutments or piers, erected by others, are ready. The operations usually start at both ends working gradually to the center and involve the placement of the steel members by use of cranes and the securing of such members by bolting, welding or riveting. This classification has been applied to specialist contractors engaged in spinning and erection of suspension cables, cable clamps and suspenders in connection with bridge construction.

The erection of spherical steel tanks mounted on steel supporting structures also is contemplated in its entirety within the scope of this classification. These tanks are used to store highly volatile hydrocarbons. The height of the supporting steel structure will vary in relation to the diameter of the spherical tank. The operations include hoisting and the fastening in place of structural steel members and guy lines.

Welding operations, whether performed by principal or specialist contractors, are considered incidental to the main iron or steel erection work and should be classified on the same basis as such work.

## 5057 Iron or Steel Erection NOC

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON:** By specialist contractor only. Includes installation, repair or removal. If the contractor engages in other construction activities, such as setting of forms, framing or laying of rebar, then the appropriate construction classification would apply. Pickup and delivery to and from the job sites to be separately rated as Code 7380—Drivers, Chauffeurs, Messengers, and Their Helpers. See Scaffolding Erection—All Types.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5057 applies to employers that perform iron or steel work not otherwise classified in the manual. This code applies to iron or steel erection operations, only if no other classification more specifically describes the employer's business.

This code applies to raising supporting beams and trusses on walls of concrete or masonry constructions where such beams are not a part of the steel structure.

Employers subject to this phraseology principally perform groundwork. This code includes welding operations. The classification is confined principally to groundwork where no structural operations are involved. It applies to raising supporting beams and trusses on walls of masonry or concrete construction where such beams do not constitute a part of the steel structure.

It includes setting up iron or steel tanks that rest on the ground, similar to those found on tank farms operated by the petroleum industry. It also includes the erection of cylindrical tanks not resting on steel supporting framework—the type common to industrial plants and fuel and oil dealers. Code 5057 also applies to iron or steel work in connection with the installation of outside railings, and the placement of iron or steel fronts as alterations to existing buildings.

Welding operations, whether performed by principal or specialist contractors, are considered incidental to the main iron or steel work and should be classified on the same basis as such work.

**Related Operations Not Classified to Code 5057:** Certain Code 5057 operations are designated as “not otherwise classified” (NOC). These NOC operations apply to an employer only when no other classification more specifically describes the employer's operations. The following is a representative list of operations somewhat related in nature to Code 5057 operations that are not assigned to Code 5057. See Code 5703 for employers that perform building raising or moving operations.

- 6400 Fence Installation and Repair—Metal, Vinyl, Wood, or Prefabricated Concrete Panel Fence Installed by Hand
- 5040 Iron or Steel—Erection—Frame Structures
- 5059 Iron or Steel—Erection—Frame Structures Not Over Two Stories in Height

## 6005 Jetty or Breakwater Construction (All Operations) & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6005 includes the construction of jetties, breakwaters, seawalls, groynes, dikes, revetments, etc. A jetty involves substantially more construction than either a dike or a levee in that it must extend into a body of water. A jetty extends from the shore out into the water and is constructed of heavy timber cribbing filled with boulders or heavy stones. Frequently, a jetty built of stones or boulders is topped off with an asphalt surface or with concrete.

The construction of a dike included in Code 6005 involves operations in which an embankment of earth is thrown up along the edge of the river. The embankment is very frequently paved with loose stone. In addition to the stones, the embankment may be anchored by lumber or willow mattresses, which are laid against the surface of the dike and held down by stone or piling.

Other types of construction involve the building of crib work, which may be filled in with stone or other types of fill, and this is also carried out for the purpose of keeping the embankment in place.

Revetment work involves a facing or sheathing or woven mattresses of willow, lumber, etc., that are usually anchored to piles driven a few feet above the mean low water line and extended out into the river as the work progresses. The mattresses are held in place by anchor piles, which are driven and sunk in place to hold the mattress safely on the water surface and to guide it safely to position on the bottom of the river when being ballasted. Ballast stones are placed on the graded dike slope from the top down into the water's edge. This type of work is performed in the water from work barges for pile drivers, derrick barges, mat and weaving barges, stone barges, etc.

**Note:** Includes the construction of jetties, breakwaters, seawalls, groynes, dikes, revetments, etc. A jetty involves substantially more construction than either a dike or a levee in that it must extend into a body of water. River work is also included in this classification. Pile driving to be separately rated.

**Equipment and Materials:**

- Rocks, soil, concrete, asphalt
- Cranes, bulldozers, derricks, barges

**Related Operations Not Classified to Code 6005:**

- Caisson, cofferdam work, or pile driving to be separately rated.

## 0042 Landscape Gardening & Drivers

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION – OREGON – LANDSCAPE GARDENING & DRIVERS:** This phraseology applies to new lawn and landscape work, which may include laying out grounds and planting (a) flowers, (b) lawns, (c) shrubs, or (d) trees. Installation of underground sprinklers to be separately classified to Code 5183. Major excavation, filling or backfilling to be separately classified to Code 6217. Codes 0042, 5183, and 6217 may be assigned to the same job site provided separate records are maintained by the employer.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 0042 is applied to insureds primarily engaged in planning, clearing, grading and planting necessary for landscaping operations. The clearing and grading done by these insureds is of the fine type necessary for finishing operations and does not result in changes to the contour of the land. These insureds may have nursery operations but such work would be limited and usually conducted to furnish stock for their landscaping business. Sod installers are also classified to Code 0042.

Also, this classification covers sodding, seeding, planting and similar work necessary for the beautification of roadsides in connection with street or road construction, by whomsoever performed.

While the Code 0042 risk may engage in lawn or foliage spraying with fertilizers and insecticides, these operations are considered incidental and are included under the applicable classification.

Refer to Code 0106—Tree Pruning for specialists engaged in tree maintenance.

**Note:** Includes laying out grounds, planting trees, shrubs, flowers or lawns. Excavation, filling or backfilling to be separately rated as Code 6217—Excavation.

**Additional Information:** Street or Road Construction—Beautification Work & Drivers—applies to sodding, seeding, planting, and similar landscape work necessary for the beautification of roadsides.

## 3724 Machinery or Equipment Erection or Repair NOC & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 3724 applies to contractors specializing in the erection or repair of heavy machinery or equipment at their customers' locations, which may include plants, factories, and mills. This classification also applies to contractors specializing in the installation or repair of electrical apparatus at their customers' locations. The term "electrical apparatus" means electrical power equipment such as, but not limited to, heavy motors, generators, converters, transformers, compressors, and power switchboard equipment.

Code 3724 also applies to the installation of substation equipment in addition to central station equipment; however, it does not apply to erecting poles, stringing wires, installing transformers on poles or on the outside of buildings, or making service connections. While the operations vary depending on the type of job, there is a considerable amount of heavy lifting, frequently by the use of hoists or cranes.

The installation or repair of compressors, motors, or other machinery of a refrigeration unit, in conjunction with an air-conditioning system, is separately rated to Code 5537. The installation or repair of compressors, motors, or other machinery of refrigerator appliances is assigned to Code 9519. The installation, repair, or service of commercial and residential central vacuum systems away from the employer's premises that involves operations on compressors, motors, pipes, tubing, or other related machinery is assigned to Code 3724.

Additional operations included in this code are the installation of acetylene gas machines, conveyor systems, gas benches and retorts, grates in steam boilers, leather beltings, and the erection of temporary floodlights. Ground-supported installation of solar panels is also assigned to Code 3724. Commercial oil or gas burner installations or pump installations are assigned to Code 3724. The installation of overhead (garage) doors is assigned to this classification when this work is performed by specialty contractors.

The installation of platform or beam-type scales is assigned to Code 3724.

Code 3724 is not available for any of the operations noted in this scope when these operations are performed by an employer's employees on equipment belonging to the employer. Basic Manual Rule 1-B-3 indicates that maintenance or repair of an employer's equipment by the employer's employees is a general inclusion.

The installation, service, or repair of utility meters is classified as follows:

- Code 5183—Plumbing NOC & Drivers—applies to water and gas meters
- Code 5190—Electrical Wiring—Within Buildings & Drivers—applies to electric meters

Certain Code 3724 operations are designated as “not otherwise classified” (NOC). These NOC operations apply to an employer only when no other classification more specifically describes the employer's operations. The following is a representative list of operations somewhat related in nature to Code 3724 operations that are not assigned to Code 3724.

- 7539 Electric Light or Power Co.—NOC—All Employees & Drivers
- 7600 Telecommunications Co.—Cable TV, or Satellite—All Other Employees & Drivers

**Note:** Code 3724 shall not be assigned to employees of insureds engaged in the installation or repair of electrical apparatus on the premises of the insured. Such payroll must be included in the governing classification. Erection of poles, stringing of wires, installation of service transformers on poles or on the outside of buildings or the making of service connections to be separately rated as Code 7538—Electric Light or Power Line Construction.

### 6319 Main or Connection Construction (Water, Gas, Steam) & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6319 is applicable to the construction of gas mains, steam mains, water mains or construction that connects these types of mains. Separately rate tunneling in connection with this type of construction unless the tunneling is conducted at street crossings without the use of air pressure. The excavation of land, when performed by the contractor who is engaged in the construction or installation of mains, is additionally contemplated by Code 6319 as is any landscaping work performed in connection with the construction operations. The classification additionally includes the fabrication of pipe, couplings, pipe fittings, e.g., “T”s, elbows, bushings, adapters, etc., to be used in conjunction with the pipeline construction.

Code 6319 does not include tunneling operations. Refer to Code 6251 for all tunneling operations.

**Note:** Includes tunneling at street crossings when not performed under air pressure. All other tunneling to be separately rated.

### 9534 Mobile Crane and Hoisting Service NOC (All Operations) & Drivers

**STATE SPECIAL SCOPE – OREGON – CONCRETE—PUMPING—SPECIALTY CONTRACTOR ONLY:** Applies to specialty contractors only, regardless of the type of concrete construction being performed. If the contractor engages in other concrete construction activities, such as setting of forms or laying of rebar, then the appropriate construction classification would apply.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 9534 is applied to employers that perform mobile crane, hoisting or rigging operations for others, provided that such operations are not otherwise classified in the Basic Manual. When mobile crane, hoisting or rigging operations are performed by an employer as a specialty service for others, this work is classified to Code 9534.

When mobile crane, hoisting or rigging operations are performed by an employer as a normal and incidental part of an employer's construction or erection operations, these mobile crane, hoisting or rigging operations are assigned to the employer's construction or erection operation that required this work. For example, hoisting or rigging operations performed by a concrete construction contractor as part of the concrete construction work are assigned to the concrete construction class applicable to the work for which the crane, hoisting or rigging operation is performed.

Code 9534 also applies to employers that perform mobile crane, hoisting or rigging operations while performing other work—be it of a construction, erection or other nature—that does not ordinarily require mobile crane, hoisting or rigging operations. For example, a contractor is hired to perform paving operations and provide mobile crane, hoisting or rigging services at a particular job. Because paving work does not ordinarily require mobile crane, hoisting or rigging operations, the appropriate paving code is assigned to the paving work and Code 9534 is assigned to the mobile crane, hoisting or rigging operations.

This classification includes employers that engage in rigging steel derricks that are used in connection with the erection of steel structures. In connection with such work, particularly in tall buildings, it is sometimes necessary to move the derricks to higher levels as the construction progresses. If this work is undertaken by the steel erecting contractor, the payroll is assigned to the appropriate steel construction classification, but when it is undertaken by a specialist mobile crane, hoisting or rigging contractor, Code 9534 is assigned.



Rigging employers that move and hoist heavy articles from the ground to upper stories of buildings from the outside or vice versa by use of cranes with long booms or block and tackle, chain, rope or wire cable also fall within the scope of this classification, as well as employers that install chimes or bells in towers or similar structures.

The leasing or rental of mobile cranes and other hoisting devices without operators is assigned to Code 8107—Machinery Dealer NOC.

The following describes scaffolding operations and their proper classification assignments when the scaffolding installations are being performed by an employer for which no other classification such as a construction or erection classification as described above is more appropriate:

- 9534 Scaffolding—Suspended or Swinging Scaffold Installation, Repair or Removal & Drivers
- 9534 Scaffolding—Outrigger Scaffold Installation, Repair or Removal & Drivers
- 5057 Scaffolding—Scaffold Installation, Repair or Removal—Built Up From the Ground—Not Suspended or Swinging Type
- 5057 Concrete or Cement—Distributing Towers Installation, Repair or Removal & Drivers
- 5403 Scaffolding—Sidewalk Bridges Not Over One Story in Height
- 7219 Scaffolding—Delivery of Materials Only—No Installation, Repair or Removal—All Employees & Drivers

**Note:** Includes yard employees. This classification shall apply to hoisting or lifting operations, requiring the use of mobile hoisting equipment, block and fall, jacks, shoring timbers, rollers, ropes and cables, including transportation of such equipment to and from work sites. Shall not be assigned to a risk engaged in both hoisting and construction operations at the same job or location. The entire payroll in connection with such project, including the payroll developed in the operation of the mobile crane, shall be assigned to the applicable construction classification.

#### **5037 Painting Metal Structures (Over Two Stories in Height) & Drivers**

*This code is not applicable in Oregon; use Code 5474 for Painting Metal Bridges even though that scope specifically states otherwise because in Oregon it falls under “NOC.”*

#### **5474 Painting NOC and Shop Operations & Drivers (in Oregon this Code includes Painting Metal Bridges as an NOC use of this scope)**

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION NOTE – OREGON:** Includes the painting of metal storage tanks, fire escapes, staircases, balconies, shutters, window frames or sash, bridges, and metal structures over two stories in height.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5474 applies to painting contractors engaged in painting provided their work is not otherwise classified in the manual. Code 5474 includes shop operations performed by an employer that also performs exterior painting activities.

Code 5474 includes surface preparation and other work incidental to the painting process as well as the installation and dismantling of scaffolding or other equipment used to facilitate the painting and the preparation of surfaces to be painted when these operations are performed in conjunction with an employer’s painting operations at a particular job site.

Painting specialists may perform incidental finishing operations such as taping, filling and sanding of joints and nail holes on wallboards installed by others. These operations include only minor patch work or minor repair work to wallboard and wallboard joints previously installed, taped, filled, and sanded by others. Refer to Code 5445 for other than incidental operations involving wallboard installation and/or taping, filling, and sanding of wallboard joints.

Specialist contractors that perform waterproofing operations by application of the waterproofing material using a brush or a hand pressured caulking gun are assigned to Code 5474.

Code 5474 includes painting of metal structures enumerated in the footnote of this classification. It does not include the painting of any bridges (see Code 5037), or other metal structures that are over two stories in height (see Code 5037). For commercial structures, a “story” is defined as being fifteen (15) feet in height. “Structures” include metal skeleton frame or skeleton frame and metal sidings of metal structures not over two stories in height.

Codes 5474 and 9501 include electrostatic painting. The process involves painting a surface using a “painting gun.” An electrostatic field is created between the gun and the surface, which draws the paint to the surface to be painted. If an employer operates in both shop and exterior electrostatic painting operations, assign Code 5474 to the entire operation. Code 9501 is assigned to an employer that performs exclusively in electrostatic painting in the employer’s shop.

Additional operations assigned to Code 5474 include painting stripes on parking lots by hand or machine (see Code 5221 for painting stripes by paving company; see Code 5506 for painting stripes on streets or roads); painting for camouflage purposes (except camouflaged metal structures over two stories in height); cleaning building interiors, or machinery and

equipment using spray apparatus.

Code 5474 is a “not otherwise classified” (NOC) classification. This means that Code 5474 applies to an employer’s operation(s) only when no other classification more specifically describes the employer’s operation(s). The following is a representative list of operations somewhat related in nature to Code 5474 operations that are not assigned to Code 5474.

- 9501 Painting—Shop Only
- 5037 Painting—Metal Structures—Over Two Stories in Height

## 9501 Painting (Shop Only) & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Applies to employers in the business of painting in the employer’s shop or those employers performing sign painting or lettering at a customer’s premises.

Refer to Code 9554 for exterior painting of signs or lettering. Refer to Code 9505 for shop painting of vehicles. Refer to Code 5474 for additional painting operations.

Code 9501 does not include the painting of goods manufactured by an employer. Painting operations of this nature are considered incidental to the appropriate manufacturing classification and are assigned to the appropriate manufacturing code.

Articles painted may include goods manufactured by others or component parts made from wood, metal, glass, leather or plastic. The operations include the preparation of the paint-receiving surface, which may involve degreasing, sanding or wire brushing; the application of paint by hand brushing, rolling, spraying or dipping; and drying in ovens using infrared lamps or natural ventilation. As Code 9501 includes drivers, pick-up or delivery of articles to be painted is included in this code.

The following describes computerized plastic or vinyl sign manufacturing operations that may be classified to either Code 4299 or 9501.

The sign manufacturers under consideration will typically use plastic or vinyl materials, a desktop computer attached to an electronic scoring device and small knives. Some may also use drills and circular or jig saws to fabricate boards upon which the lettering is mounted. The computer is used in conjunction with the electronic scoring apparatus to die-cut the plastic or vinyl into letters or other graphic shapes. The small knives are used to hand lift the cut letters or graphics from the vinyl sheets. The letters or graphics are then affixed to various mounting materials, which may include wood or plastic. These mounting materials may be purchased pre-cut from others or fabricated by the employer.

An employer performing the above operations is classified to Code 4299 if the employer does not manufacture or prepare the mounting surfaces. Employers that perform the above operations and do manufacture or prepare mounting surfaces are classified to Code 9501. Codes 4299 and 9501 must not apply at the same location.

Codes 5474 and 9501 include electrostatic painting. The process involves painting a surface using a “painting gun.” An electrostatic field is created between the gun and the surface, which draws the paint to the surface to be painted. If an employer performs both shop and exterior electrostatic painting operations, assign Code 5474 to the entire operation. Code 9501 is assigned to an employer that operates exclusively in electrostatic painting in the employer’s shop.

Sign installation, maintenance, repair, removal, or replacement away from the shop are to be separately rated to Code 9554.

**Note:** *Shall not be assigned to a risk engaged in operations described by another classification unless the operations subject to 9501 are conducted as a separate and distinct business.*

## 5506 Paving or Repaving (Highway Striping, Pavement Markings) & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5506 is applied to insureds engaged in street or road construction involving paving or surfacing new streets or roads or repaving or resurfacing or scraping existing streets or roads. New construction includes all work beginning with the construction of the concrete or crushed stone base on an established grade and carries on through the paving or surfacing of the street or road, regardless of the types of surface, and finishing operations, i.e., trimming of road shoulders, erecting guardrails or fences (whether performed by specialist contractors or others), painting safety lines or center stripes and installing curbs or gutters. Also contemplated within the scope of this classification are asphalt works operated by these street or road contractors at a temporary location set up at their particular job site.

Repaving or resurfacing or scraping existing streets or roads includes scraping or cleaning the existing surface and the application of the resurfacing material as well as scraping existing dirt or gravel roads including re-graveling and oiling when undertaken by these repaving or resurfacing contractors. This classification does not include the widening or changing of the subsurface roadbed or any of the operations, enumerated in this classification’s footnote, which must be separately classified. Oil distributors who deliver and spread oil in conjunction with spreading sand or gravel also fall within the scope of Code 5506 as do specialist contractors engaged in asphalt laying on top of already constructed highways and the spraying of roads with liquid asphalt.

This classification additionally applies to employees of highway toll roads who engage in miscellaneous operations incidental to the maintenance of such roads, i.e., paving or repaving; patching road surfaces; spreading oil, tar or gravel; cleaning ditches and sides of roads; hauling and spreading sand for iced roads; plowing and removing snow; setting out pavement markers; cutting grass; and painting guardrails and posts.

Code 5506 has also been assigned to contractors engaged in painting lines or stripes separating traffic lanes on streets, roads or highways. The paint or other material used for these markings is usually applied to the surface of the street, road or highway using a mechanical device, either self-propelled or towed by a truck or other motor vehicle. The painting of lines or stripes on parking lots is assigned to Code 5474, the painting classification.

An asphalt works operation including grinding, pulverizing, or mixing asphalt that is operated by a road paving contractor at a temporary location is additionally assigned to Code 5506. Refer to Code 1463 for asphalt works at a permanent location.

**Note:** Applies to all kinds of paving or repaving, surfacing or resurfacing or scraping. Separately rate: clearing of right-of-way, earth or rock excavation, filling or grading, tunneling, bridge or culvert building, quarrying and stone crushing.

### 6003 Pile Driving (Underpinning Buildings or Structures) & Drivers

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION NOTE – OREGON:** Applies to the installation of piles or piers used to underpin, raise, or stabilize building foundations. Not available for use on jobs where Code 5703 applies. The moving or raising of buildings off foundations and the removal or rebuilding of walls, foundations, columns, or piers are separately rated to Code 5703.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6003 includes the driving of piles, cross-beaming, decking, and similar carpentry incidental to pile driving operations in the construction of foundations. Carpentry operations such as shaping and pointing of the piles are considered incidental to Code 6003.

Since cross-beaming and/or decking (the floor or decking of docks, piers) is an integral part of dock or pier construction, the erection of crossbeams by the contractor building the entire structure is included under Code 6003 whether the beams are constructed of wood or metal.

**Note:** Includes pile driving operations including, but not limited to, hammer driving and water jet driving only in conjunction with pile driving. All other water jet operations are assigned to the appropriate drilling code. This process may be done in conjunction with building foundations, all types of marine docks, boardwalks, piers, boathouses, seawalls, groynes (groins), jetties, breakwater and timber wharfs. The manufacturing of concrete piles at the job location or the pouring of concrete into hollow steel piles must be separately rated under the appropriate concrete construction code. Pile driving operations performed in connection with caisson work to be separately rated as Code 6252. The use of Code 6003 is allowed when pile driving is performed on any marine or non-marine construction. For construction where an employer obtains coverage under the United States Longshore and Harborworkers Act, use the state-approved factor found in the state pages.

#### Equipment and Materials:

- Steel piles, steel sheet piles
- Concrete-filled pipe piles or steel shells
- Precast concrete piles and wood piles
- Boots, pile tips, caps, and splicers
- Driving hammers with appropriate driving caps or mandrels
- Compressors, cranes, derricks, leads, and other rigging

#### Related Operations Not Classified to Code 6003:

The following is a representative list of operations somewhat related in nature to Code 6003 operations that are not assigned to Code 6003.

- The manufacturing of concrete piles at the job location or the pouring of concrete into hollow steel piles shall be rated as concrete construction.
- Pile driving operations performed in connection with caisson work to be separately rated as Code 6252.

### 5183 Plumbing NOC & Drivers

**STATE SCOPE EXCEPTION NOTE – OREGON:** Applicable to gas, steam, hot water or other types of pipe fitting. Includes shop operation. Automatic sprinkler installation to be separately rated as Code 5188. The installation or repair of ground-supported or roof-mounted solar panels to be separately rated as Code 3724—Solar Panel Installation or Repair & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Applies to plumbing operations provided that the work performed is “not otherwise classified” (NOC). Employers included in Code 5183 may install, remove, or repair equipment that is used to direct gas or water supplies to a destination. This equipment includes but is not limited to piping and related fixtures, appliances, and accessories. There are no limits on the size of the pipe being repaired or installed.

Shop work associated with plumbing operations is additionally assigned to Code 5183. Code 8227 applies to a permanent yard maintained by a plumbing contractor. Refer to Code 8227 for information that distinguishes between shop and yard operations for classification purposes. The installation or repair of solar roofing tiles is to be separately rated to Code 5551. The installation or repair of ground-supported or roof-mounted solar panels is to be separately rated to Code 3724.

The installation, service, or repair of utility meters is classified as follows:

- Code 5183—Plumbing NOC & Drivers—applies to water and gas meters
- Code 5190—Electrical Wiring—Within Buildings & Drivers—applies to electric meters

The installation of underground lawn sprinkler systems is included in Code 5183. Irrigation and drainage system construction operations conducted in connection with lawn sprinkler installations are classified as Code 6229. Trenching work performed by the same contractor who installs underground pipes for sprinkler systems is assigned to Code 5183 since trenching work is an integral part of the underground sprinkler installation work. Such operations may be performed using either a vibrating plow or a pipe pulling machine, which knives the ground to a depth of 12 to 18 inches and to a width comparable to that of the piping being used. The piping is then automatically inserted into the ground.

Additional operations included in Code 5183 are cleaning and installing hot water or steam furnace installations, cleaning building sewer connections using portable equipment, or nonelectric thermostat installations. Commercial or industrial pump or boiler installations are separately rated.

This classification also includes the application of non-asbestos insulating materials to various pipes and equipment including steam pipes, still pipes including oil stills, and steam vessels including boilers. It has additionally been applied to the insulation of underground pipes by a specialist contractor.

Rooftop installation of solar panels is classified to Code 5551. Any plumbing or electrical work is separately rated to Code 5183 and Code 5190, respectively. Ground-supported installation of solar panels is classified to Code 3724.

Certain Code 5183 operations are designated as NOC. These NOC codes apply to an employer only when no other classification more specifically describes the employer's operations. The following is a representative list of operations somewhat related in nature to Code 5183 operations that are not assigned to Code 5183.

- 5472 Asbestos Removal Operations— Contractor—Pipe and Boiler Work Exclusively & Drivers
- 6229 Irrigation or Drainage System Construction & Drivers
- 5188 Automatic Sprinkler Installation & Drivers
- 6306 Sewer Construction—All Operations & Drivers
- 6319 Gas Main or Connection Construction & Drivers

#### **5508 Rock Excavation (Blasting) & Drivers**

*See 5507 Subsurface Work & Drivers (Class Code 5508 is discontinued as of 12/31/2019)*

#### **6204 Rock Scaling & Drivers**

*See Drilling NOC & Drivers*

#### **6306 Sewer Construction (All Operations) & Drivers**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6306 is an all-inclusive class for employers engaged in sewer construction operations. It applies to the installation of force main-type sewage work, the installation of storm sewer lines including the outfall, construction of drain concrete boxes, catch basins, manholes, laying of pipe, etc., for storm sewer systems. Code 6306 also applies to all types of storm and sanitary sewer construction projects, regardless of the size of pipe and the depth below the ground surface, including all related operations, such as mechanical or hand tool trench digging, boring, hauling, handling and laying of pipe (even large dimension pipe), making connections, masonry and concrete work, fence construction work, filling or backfilling, tunneling at street crossings, etc.

**Note:** *Includes tunneling at street crossings when not performed under air pressure. All other tunneling to be separately rated as Code 6251. Surface restoration to be separately rated.*

#### **6252 Shaft Sinking (All Operations)**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6252 is applied to specialist contractors engaged in all operations involving shaft sinking for bridge footings, piers or foundations. The operations involve the removal of earth from a hole with a relatively small diameter and usually from a considerable depth as compared with its diameter. To prevent cave-ins, wooden or steel sheeting may be

driven into the shaft by hand or power apparatus. The classification contemplates these operations as well as any pile driving and concrete work connected herewith. Code 6252 also is applied to specialist contractors engaged in all operations involving pneumatic caisson work for bridge or pier foundations.

Pneumatic caissons are closed casings in which air pressure is maintained equal to the pressures of water or soil on the outside. The classification includes all employees working under air pressure, others engaged in or upon the caisson or the apparatus connected therewith as well as any pile driving, excavation, masonry or concrete work.

This classification also is applied to specialist contractors engaged in all operations involving non-pneumatic caisson work for bridge abutment, pier and underwater foundation construction up to the completion of the subbase or sub-foundation. The classification contemplates the driving of steel piling to the desired depth to form compartments of the required size and the removal of earth and water by clamshells or pumps. It also contemplates the pouring of concrete into the shell and the removal of the piling.

Code 6252 additionally is applied to specialist contractors engaged in all operations involved in non-pneumatic cofferdam work. The cofferdam is a temporary structure to provide a dry work area for building bridge piers and foundations for dams, locks and other structures. The classification includes pile driving, excavation, masonry or concrete work up to the completion of the subbase or sub-foundation and the removal of the cofferdam. Non-pneumatic cofferdam work in connection with dam or lock construction applies only to the construction, maintenance or removal of the cofferdam.

*Note: Includes pile driving, excavation, concrete work or lining.*

#### **9554 Sign Installation, Maintenance, Repair, Removal or Replacement NOC (Away from Shop) & Drivers**

**STATE SPECIAL SCOPE – OREGON:** Includes sign painting or lettering and bill posting outside of buildings, shop operations, and outdoor advertising companies. Also includes interior or exterior attachment of signs to surfaces from floors or stepladders such as, but not limited to, exit signs, entrance signs, wall directories, rest room signs and directional signs. Codes 9554 and 9501 may apply to the same job or location

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 9554 is applicable to risks that engage in sign painting or lettering on the outside of buildings or other structures. Code 9554 includes the erection of billboards, signs, poster panels on buildings or in open spaces such as fields adjacent to highways. Operations include the replacement of advertising matter on billboards and the maintenance of the actual billboard sign. The advertising material falls into one of the following categories: poster advertising, painted display advertising, and electrical or electronic advertising. The classification is all-inclusive in its scope in that it contemplates all operations normal to the erection, maintenance and repair of this type of advertising media provided that this activity takes place away from a shop. Shop operations are to be separately classified to the code(s) applicable to the specific operations performed in the shop or, in the absence of applicable classifications, shop operations are to be assigned to the code applicable to the manufacture of the advertising media that is being worked on in the shop. Code 9554 is assigned to the installation, maintenance, repair, removal or replacement of signs that are not otherwise classified. Code 9554 is applicable to insureds engaged in bill posting operations. Bill posting involves applying paste onto paper or poster board and then hanging the paper or poster board onto poles, walls, or other outdoor surfaces. Additional methods of attaching signs to outdoor surfaces may include the use of staples or nails.

Code 9554 is also applicable to insureds engaged in the rental or sale and installation of traffic barricades and similar traffic control devices.

Refer to Code 9501 for risks that engage in interior sign painting or lettering. Refer to Code 9521 for the installation, maintenance, repair, removal or replacement of interior or exterior attachment of signs to surfaces from floors or stepladders such as, but not limited to, exit signs, entrance signs, wall directories, rest room signs and directional signs.

*Note: Includes the installation, maintenance, and repair of billboard signs. Not advertising display installation service. Shop operations to be separately rated. Codes 9521 and 9554 shall not apply to the same job or location.*

#### **9402 Street Cleaning & Drivers / Snow Removal**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 9402 is applied to specialist contractors or municipal employees engaged in street cleaning. The cleaning may be performed by either manual or mechanical means such as the use of mechanical sweepers. Some sweepers direct a spray onto the street surfaces and rotary brooms sweep dirt and other debris into storage bins. Filled bins are then disposed of at commercial dumps. Streets may also be cleaned by water sprinkling trucks. The water carries the dirt to the curb and the water and dirt drain into sewers.

Spray cleaning of the interior walls of tunnels is considered analogous to street cleaning and is assigned to Code 9402. The clearing of snow from public or private parking lots, streets or roads is assigned to Code 9402. This includes employees of toll roads who have been hired specifically to perform snow removal operations. The power sweeping of parking lots is assigned by analogy to Code 9402.

Outdoor spraying operations for mosquito or other insect control that do not take place at farms or irrigation systems are additionally classified to Code 9402. The operations involve filling an insecticide into trucks equipped with special spray equipment that dispenses the insecticide.

Code 9402 also is applied to specialist contractors or municipal employees engaged in cleaning mainline sewers and storm sewers where material and other refuse from the street is likely to accumulate. Street mains, which are usually large, require the use of heavy non-portable equipment that forces the waste material along the sewer line from manhole to manhole until the line is clear. The waste material is removed by hand using buckets or by using suction devices that pump the waste into a collection tank on a truck. Some sewer cleaning insureds also perform sewer inspection and crack sealing operations using a remote control method by which a grouting unit is fed into a sewer pipe and positioned at the point of seepage after the cracks first have been located by means of a closed circuit television inspection camera. The grouting unit's expandable diaphragm is then inflated to seal off the crack. These inspection and sealing operations properly fall within the scope of Code 9402.

Risks that are in the business of operating tank trucks equipped with pumps that are used to pick up waste oil and water at sites other than oil well sites are classified to Code 9402. These risks can be referred to as vacuum truck operators. Code 9402 is applicable to the described risks provided they do not engage in any other activities such as recycling of the waste material but merely transport same to another business entity that will dispose of the waste material.

### **5507 Subsurface Work (Rock Excavation, Blasting) & Drivers**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 5507 applies to employers that perform street or road construction involving subsurface work. It includes the clearing of the right-of-way, earth excavating, and filling and grading when performed by the principal street or road contractor or other insured street or road subcontractors. In connection with earth excavation, it is not uncommon that some detached rock or small boulders may be removed and broken up.

Code 5507 applies to employers that perform street or road construction involving the preliminary excavating of mass rock from the right-of-way. Such operations may involve blasting to remove the rock on the side of a mountain. Code 5507 includes incidental quarrying and crushing of the rock that will be used in construction of the subsurface of the streets or roads. Street or road construction contractors that, at times, work in areas where no mass rock excavation is required, but operate a temporary quarry and crusher to supply rock for road builders, also fall within the scope of Code 5507.

This classification also includes sand and gravel digging when performed by contractors as a part of, and incidental to, its earth excavating and filling operations to place the roadbed at the proper grade. Additionally, it is customary for contractors who cut and fill the final grade of the earth foundation to put in small bridges or culverts, provided that the clearance is not more than 10 feet at any point or the distance between terminal abutments does not exceed 20 feet. Street or road contractors who widen or change the line or grade of the subsurface roadbed of existing streets or roads are also classified under Code 5507.

**Note:** *Applies to clearing of right-of-way, earth excavation, filling or grading. Includes incidental quarrying or stone crushing. No tunneling. Separately rate tunneling and bridge or culvert building where clearance is more than 10 feet at any point or the entire distance between terminal abutments exceeds 20 feet.*

### **7600 Telecommunications - Cable TV or Satellite (Overhead) & Drivers**

**STATE SPECIAL SCOPE – OREGON:** Includes operation, installation, maintenance, and extension of overhead lines and service connections including line installation within a building. The installation of fiber optic lines requiring specialized connection skills is included in Code 7600. The mechanical or fusion splicing of fiber optic strands is also assigned to this code. It also includes the clearing of right-of-ways, the erection of poles, cross-arms, and insulators when performed in conjunction with installing telecommunication lines. Applicable to contractors performing only these services for telecommunications companies.

The installation and maintenance of underground main lines, conduit, extension lines, and service connection lines are to be separately rated to Code 6325.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 7600 is applied to all employees of telecommunications companies other than those employees working within offices or exchanges. The term "telecommunications" includes cellular phone companies.

This classification includes drivers and all employees involved in the operation and maintenance of overhead and underground lines away from the exchanges including the extension of lines and making of service connections. Specific operations included in Code 7600 include clearing right-of-ways; erecting poles, cross-arms and insulators; stringing overhead lines or lead sheath cables used for multiple circuits; and laying underground cables.

In situations where telecommunications companies do not maintain exchanges, and their employees hook up their telephone lines to existing telecommunications companies' cables that

are the property of other telecommunications companies, and these existing lines are located within manholes, such operations are also included in Code 7600.

Those employees who make service connections to subscribers and provide maintenance or subsequent extension of lines are assigned by analogy to Code 7600. Companies classified to Code 7600 may perform installation of some or all of the following:

- Main coaxial cable—Overhead only.
- Main coaxial cable—Underground only. Cable is laid manually.
- Main coaxial cable—Both underground and overhead. Underground cable laid manually.

The term “coaxial cable” used above refers to that line which runs from a receiving dish or tower into a general area. This type of line is also known as a “trunk line.” Distribution lines run from a trunk line into a particular street. These lines are considered part of the main coaxial cable for classification purposes.

The terms “extension” or “service connection” (also known as service drops) refer to the installation of TV cable or telephone wires, which can be made of copper, fiber optics, or other materials, from a distribution line to an individual customer’s location to provide that individual customer with service. When a customer subscribes to a service, a connection known as a distribution tap is made at the distribution line. The extension, service connection, or service drop is made from this tap.

**Related Operations Not Classified to Code 7600:**

- Refer to Code 6325 for conduit construction of cables or wires.
- Refer to Code 6325 for cable laying by specialist contractors employing automatic equipment, which in one operation opens the trench, lays the cable, and backfills.
- Refer to Code 7219 for classification procedures for dispatchers.

## **6325 Telecommunications Line Installation (Underground) & Drivers**

**STATE SPECIAL SCOPE – OREGON:** Applies to the installation and maintenance of underground main lines, conduit, extension lines and outside service connection lines, using hand tools or automatic equipment, when performed by a telecommunications company or a contractor.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6325 is an all-inclusive classification and is intended to apply to an entire job, i.e., the erection of railway signal systems and/or highway guard-crossing systems. Operations such as the digging of a trench, laying of conduit, backfilling and concrete or masonry work are examples of the work contemplated by Code 6325. The same procedure is applicable to the installation of traffic signals, “auto-stops” and ornamental street lights. Cable laying by specialist contractors employing automatic equipment, which in one operation opens the trench, lays the cable and backfills, is also assigned to Code 6325.

Refer to Code 7600 for companies that perform installation of some or all of the following:

- Main coaxial cable—Overhead only.
- Main coaxial cable—Underground only. Cable is laid manually.
- Main coaxial cable—Both underground and overhead. Underground cable laid manually.

The term “coaxial cable” used above refers to that line which runs from a receiving dish or tower into a general area. This type of line is also known as a “trunk line.” Distribution lines are lines which run from a trunk line into a particular street. These lines are considered part of the main coaxial cable for classification purposes.

## **0106 Tree Pruning, Spraying, Repairing (All Operations) & Drivers**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 0106 applies to specialist contractors who use hand tools or mechanical equipment to prune, spray, repair, trim, or fumigate trees. Code 0106 is applied to risks that perform one or more of the aforementioned activities. These operations may be performed from ground level or by climbing the tree, or may require the use of ladders and/or aerial buckets. The removal, chipping, cleanup, and haul away of tree limbs and debris are also assigned to Code 0106.

Repair operations may involve cutting large, uprooted trees into manageable pieces for removal and/or pulling trees upright. Code 0106 additionally includes incidental tree removal of one or a few trees on developed sites conducted in connection with the described operations.

Code 0106 is applicable to risks contracting exclusively to remove immediate tree hazards due to natural catastrophes. Tree hazard cleanup may involve removing dead trees; trees or branches that are leaning on trees, power lines, or other structures; trees with broken or cracked stems; or large, dead or broken limbs that are still attached to a tree.

**Note:** applies by job site to tree pruning contracts requiring any above-ground-level work.

Chipping and cleanup activities

Code 0106 applies to the whole contract, including chipping and cleanup activities, regardless of whether or not a separate contract is written for tree pruning or lawn maintenance and another contract is written for chipping or cleanup.

Incidental tree removal

Assign incidental tree removal on a developed site conducted in connection with tree pruning, spraying, and repairing operations to Code 0106.

Code 0106 differentiation from Code 2702

Code 0106 is differentiated from Code 2702 because under Code 0106 a tree is removed by cutting it into sections. Also, due to limited clearance from structures, a guide rope is used as needed to direct the fall of the tree.

Employers that exclusively perform tree removal operations

Refer to Code 2702 for employers that exclusively perform tree removal operations

#### **Equipment and Materials:**

Ladders, Aerial Buckets, Hand Shears, Pole Pruners, Pruning Saws, Chain Saws, Spray Apparatus, Guy Wires, Cables

#### **Related Operations Not Classified to Code 0106:**

- Refer to Code 2702 for risks engaged exclusively in tree removal operations.
- Refer to Code 2702 for risks engaged in tree removal operations for the purpose of logging, clearing right-of-ways, and reforestation.
- Refer to Code 9102 for risks engaged in grass cutting, weed control, and lawn spraying.
- Refer to Code 9102 for risks engaged in pruning shrubs and trees from ground level.
- Refer to Code 6217 for the installation and relocation of trees and shrubs with the use of tree spades.
- Refer to Code 6217 for stump grinding or stump removal using mechanical equipment such as bulldozers, hydroaxes, etc.

## **7219 Trucking NOC (Not Owned by Company Hauling) & Drivers**

### **STATE SCOPE EXCEPTIONS—OREGON:**

**SNOW REMOVAL—HAULING SNOW UNDER CONTRACT—NO SNOW CLEARING & DRIVERS**

**AUTOMOBILE HAULAWAY OR DRIVEAWAY & DRIVERS**

**SCAFFOLDING—DELIVERY OF MATERIALS ONLY—NO INSTALLATION, REPAIR, OR REMOVAL & DRIVERS**

Garage, dock, and warehouse employees of trucking firms to be separately rated as Code 9328.

**TRUCKING—HAULING EXPLOSIVES OR AMMUNITION—& DRIVERS**

**TRUCKING NOC—DRIVERS AND THEIR HELPERS**

Truckers engaged in hauling under contract, whether for one or more individuals or concerns, must under no circumstances be classified and rated except in accordance with the appropriate "Trucking" classification. Exception: When trucking operations are a secondary business and conducted as a separate undertaking or enterprise, the payroll of an individual employee may be divided and allocated to other than a "Trucking" classification. Refer to Rule 1-E. Refer to Code 9328 for garage, dock and warehouse employees of trucking firms.

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 7219 is applied to insureds engaged in the hauling of general merchandise under contract for one or more individuals or concerns provided such operations are not otherwise classified in the manual. The classification includes incidental rigging when performed by these truckers. It is not applied to specialty trucking operations described at the end of this scope.

It should be noted that an important distinction between Code 7219 and Code 7380—Drivers, Chauffeurs and Their Helpers—NOC, is that while both apply only if they are "not otherwise classified" (NOC codes), Code 7219 is applicable to the transportation of goods not owned by an insured, whereas Code 7380 is applicable to the driving of vehicles and/or the transportation of goods owned by the insured.

Trucking concerns usually maintain terminals, central loading platforms or a temporary storage depot where merchandise is stored for a short period pending transfer to another destination. Platform persons engaged in loading or unloading merchandise as well as miscellaneous employees such as terminal employees, garage employees and repairers are



considered to be an integral part of trucking operations and are assigned to Code 7219. Additionally, bona fide drivers of insureds classified under the freight handling codes, 7350F and 7360, are assigned to Code 7219.

When trucking operations constitute a secondary business conducted as a separate undertaking or enterprise, the payroll of an individual may be divided and allocated to a classification other than Code 7219. This may occur when insureds use their trucks during a portion of a trip to haul goods owned by the insured and use the same vehicles on another portion of the trip to haul goods owned by others. Provided Basic Manual rules are met, Code 7219 or another appropriate trucking code is applicable when the insured hauls goods belonging to others on one portion of a trip, and Code 7380 or another applicable class that includes drivers may be assigned to that portion of the trip devoted exclusively to hauling goods owned by the insured.

Insureds engaged solely in towing automobiles, trucks, tractors, or semitrailers fall within the scope of this classification provided they do not perform any other operations. Also, Code 7219 contemplates automobile haulaway or driveway operations when such operations are performed by specialists having no equity in the automobiles so transported.

Code 7219 is also applied to insureds engaged in hauling explosives or ammunition under contract for one or more individuals or concerns.

Code 7219 also applies to drivers of concrete ready-mix operations when the materials are not owned by the insured, either while in storage or in transit. When the insured's contract involves only trucking of pre-mixed concrete ingredients or trucking including the concurrent concrete mixing in transit, all operations incidental to the loading of trucks and delivery of concrete are assigned to Code 7219. Refer to Code 8232—Concrete Ready-Mix Dealer & Yard Employees, Drivers for additional classification procedures applicable to ready-mix concrete dealers.

Code 7219 includes incidental rigging that is performed by truckers that are not in the business of rigging but may perform these activities as an accommodation on an infrequent basis. Code 7219 does not apply to the specialty trucking operations that follow with the exception of the entry that references this code:

- 5057 Scaffolding—Concrete or Cement Distributing Towers—Installation, Repair or Removal
- 5057 Scaffolding—Scaffold Installation, Repair or Removal—Built Up From the Ground—Not Suspended or Swinging Type
- 5403 Scaffolding—Sidewalk Bridges Not Over One Story in Height
- 7219 Scaffolding—Delivery of Materials Only—No Installation, Repair, or Removal—All Employees & Drivers
- 9534 Scaffolding—Outrigger Scaffold Installation, Repair or Removal & Drivers
- 9534 Scaffolding—Suspended or Swinging Scaffold Installation, Repair or Removal & Drivers

## **7380 Trucking NOC (Owned by Company Hauling) & Drivers**

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 7380 is applied to commercial drivers, chauffeurs, messengers, and their helpers provided they are not otherwise classified in the Basic Manual. These employees are common to many businesses and are Standard Exceptions assigned to Code 7380 unless they are specifically included within the phraseology of a basic classification applicable to a risk. The term “drivers” refers to employees who engage in duties on or in connection with vehicles and includes drivers, chauffeurs, messengers, drivers’ helpers, garage employees, stable hands, and employees using bicycles in their operations.

Code 7380 is not intended for drivers (chauffeurs) employed by insureds engaged in the business of transporting the public. Chauffeurs assigned to Code 7380 are drivers who are not employed by a risk classified as a public transportation operation but who may transport people. An example of this would be a bus driver employed by a financial institution to transport its employees between various sites at which the financial institution does business. For classification purposes, this driver is assigned to Code 7380 since he/she is a chauffeur for an insured that is not in the business of providing transportation to the public.

An important distinction between Code 7380 and trucking classifications such as Code 7219 is that trucking classifications generally applies to the transportation of goods not owned by an employer, whereas Code 7380 generally is applicable to the driving of vehicles and/or the transportation of goods owned by an employer.

Code 7380 is a “not otherwise classified” (NOC) classification. This means that Code 7380 shall apply to an insured’s operation(s) only when no other classification more specifically describes the insured’s operation(s) or when a classification applicable to an insured’s operation that includes driving does not include the type of driving being performed. The following is a representative list of operations somewhat related in nature to Code 7380 operations that are not assigned to Code 7380. The term “trucking” below refers to the hauling of non-owned goods.

- 7219—Trucking NOC—All Employees & Drivers

**Special Conditions - The following classification procedure is applicable to Concrete Ready Mix Dealers:**

Trucks operated to supply construction work by the insured either carrying premixed concrete or mixing the ingredients during transit.

1. Drivers or Chauffeurs—assign Code 7380 unless in connection with work covered by a classification that includes Drivers or Chauffeurs as in the case of “Street or Road Construction.”
2. Employees at a yard engaged in mixing the concrete prior to transit or loading trucks with ingredients to be mixed during transit—assign Code 8227.

Trucks operated to supply construction work undertaken by independent contractors either carrying premixed concrete or mixing the ingredients during transit.

1. Materials owned by the insured while in transit or, in other words, where the insured’s contract involves payment for materials, mixing and trucking: all operations incidental to premixing the concrete or loading ingredients into trucks that will mix during transit and trucking to location—assign Code 8232.
2. Materials not owned by the insured either in storage or while in transit—where the insured’s contract involves only trucking of premixed ingredients or trucking including the concurrent mixing in transit: all operations incidental to loading trucks and delivering concrete—assign Code 7219.

## 6251 Tunneling (All Operations)

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 6251 is assigned to specialist contractors who perform tunnel construction. The classification applies to all operations including lining. It does not include subway construction. The operations include earth, rock, and water removal by mechanical equipment, explosives, and pumps and drains piped to the outside of the bore which will vary in size depending upon the ultimate use of the tunnel. Shaped steel I-beams are placed as the bore progresses, to which horizontal beams or solid bar stock are welded or bolted for support. Shielding the bore, between the I-beams, requires bolting wood bulkheads or welding steel plates to the beams followed by filling gaps between the face of the bore and shielding with sand or concrete grout. The tunnel will then be lined with concrete, steel or tile, if required, and lighting, ventilation, and drains installed.

Code 6251 is also applied to pneumatic tunneling operations. Steel caissons, equipped with a shield and air locks for workers and material, are sunk to the required depth at the portals (also equipped with locks) at each end of the tunnel to be constructed. The work proceeds to the center (until breakthrough) by pushing the shield (a long steel tube) through the inside of the caisson. Material is hauled back through the caisson and lifted to the surface for removal. As the shield moves forward, a steel lining is constructed in the tunnel bore. Concrete is then forced between the lining and the walls of the hole. At breakthrough, the portals are opened to the ground connections.

**Note:** Includes lining, all employees working under air pressure, and all others working in the tunnel or performing work in connection with equipment. Subway construction to be separately rated.

## 3365 Welding or Cutting NOC & Drivers

**NATIONAL SCOPE:** Code 3365 This code applies to employers that perform all types of contract welding or cutting operations, only if no other classification more specifically describes the employer’s business. This code includes welding or cutting operations performed by specialist contractors doing both shop and outside work. Since certain projects where welding or cutting may be performed are extra hazardous, the classification phraseology sets forth the operations that must be separately rated. Specialists engaged in automated or computerized welding or cutting operations are additionally contemplated by Code 3365. The equipment that these specialists may employ in their operations includes, but is not limited to, automatic robotic arms, microscopics, saws, lasers, waterjets, plasma torches, and CNC cutting tables. This code also contemplates brazing operations. Brazing involves the joining together of metal pieces using solder with a high melting point.

Code 3365 is applicable to the testing or inspection of conduits or pipelines other than oil or gas pipelines when the testing or inspection is as follows:

1. Destructive testing including operations at a job or location in which a combination of destructive, non-destructive or radiographic/X-ray analysis methods are utilized together.
2. Testing or inspection involving radiographic or X-ray analysis processes.
3. Other non-destructive testing or inspection of other than oil or gas pipes are properly classified to Code 8720

Code 3365 is restricted to insured specialist contractors or separate subsidiaries engaged solely in welding or cutting operations who do not engage in the operations specified in this classification's footnote.

Code 3365 is a construction classification and as such, Code 8227—Construction or Erection Permanent Yard is available for assignment to qualifying employers along with Code 3365. It should be noted that Code 3365 also includes shop operations. Code 8227 operations are distinguished from Code 3365 shop operations in the following manner: Code 8227 operations consist of labor that maintains, repairs and stores an employer’s materials and equipment. Shop operations assigned to Code 3365 consist of labor (usually skilled) that engages in operations that are specifically related to the work contemplated by the construction or erection code applicable to the business. Refer to Code 8227 for additional information.

**Note:** Applies to both shop and outside work and includes incidental machining operations. Must not be assigned at a single job or location to an employer that performs operations described by another classification. An exception exists in that work under air pressure must be rated as Code 6252—Shaft Sinking or Code 6251—Tunneling—All Operations; work in

*connection with demolition jobs must be rated as wrecking; work in connection with iron or steel erection must be so rated.*