Rules of
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Division 30—Division of Labor Standards
Chapter 3—Prevailing Wage Law Rules

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Title 8—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Division 30—Division of Labor Standards

Chapter 3—Prevailing Wage Law Rules

8 CSR 30-3.010 Prevailing Wage Rates for Public Works Projects

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth prevailing wage requirements relative to work performed by workers on public funded projects.

(1) All public bodies of Missouri contemplating construction work must obtain from the department an annual wage order which sets forth the prevailing hourly rate of wages in the locality. The rates so determined shall be incorporated in the contract specifications and made a part of those specifications, except that construction contracts of the State Highway and Transportation Commission need not list specific wage rates to apply, but may refer to the wage rates contained in the appropriate General Wage Orders issued by the department, as applicable.

(2) Request for annual wage orders shall be initiated at least ten (10) calendar days before advertisement of the specifications for the contract for which the determination is sought. An exception from this provision will be made by the department only upon a proper showing of extenuating circumstances. The department has prepared and printed Form No. PW-3 for use in making a request. The form may be secured by writing Division of Labor Standards, P.O. Box 449, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

(3) A project notification form PW-2 must be filed for each separate project by the public body, except the State Highways and Transportation Commission, which will be furnished prevailing wage determinations under General Wage Orders.

(4) The annual wage order issued by the department contains the current wage rates prevailing in the locality at the time the annual wage order is issued. Hours worked during the calendar year are used to set the prevailing wage rates in the annual wage order issued in March of the following year. Section 290.262.9, RSMo provides that the annual wage order for a particular occupational title may be altered once each year with an incremental increase. A public body shall specify in the call for bids for each contract the prevailing hourly rate of wages in the locality for each type of worker as set forth in the annual wage order or any replacement page(s) identifying the annual incremental increase issued by the department. The wage rates attached to and made a part of the call for bids for a contract shall remain in effect for the duration of that particular contract.

(5) It should be understood by all interested parties that the certified prevailing wage rates determined by the department are minimum wage rates. The contractor may not pay less than the prevailing wage rates determined by the department for the project or contract awarded to him/her as set forth in the proposal on which s/he submitted his/her bid. Employees are free to bargain for a higher rate of pay and employers are free to pay a higher rate of pay.

(6) Each month the successful bid contractors shall submit certified copies of their current payrolls to the contracting public body. The public body, upon receipt of the payrolls on a project, shall keep the payrolls on file for a period of one (1) year from the date of submission of the final payrolls by the contractor. The payroll records shall set out accurately and completely the following: name and address of each worker, the class or type of worker, rate of pay, daily and weekly number of hours worked for each class or type of work performed, deduction made, and actual wages paid for each class or type of work performed by each worker. The payroll records shall be available at all times for inspection by authorized representatives of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.

(7) The public body shall make examinations of the payrolls and other records of each contractor or subcontractor as may be necessary to assure compliance with the provisions of the law. In connection with those examinations, particular attention should be given to the correctness of classifications and any disproportionate employment of any workers. The examinations shall be of a frequency that may be necessary to assure conformity with the provisions of the law. An examination shall be made after the project has been substantially completed but prior to the acceptance of the affidavit as required by section 290.290, RSMo. If any violation of sections 290.210–290.580, RSMo is discovered by the inspecting public body, it is their duty under section 290.250, RSMo to withhold and retain from payments to the contractor all sums and amounts due and owing as a result of any violation. Any violation shall be immediately reported to the Division of Labor Standards at P.O. Box 449, Jefferson City, MO 65102 or by telephone.

AUTHORITY: section 290.240(2), RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Dec. 18, 1975, effective Dec. 28, 1975. Amended: Filed July 24, 1984, effective Nov. 11, 1984. Amended: Filed Aug. 24, 1990, effective April 29, 1991. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 15, 1994, effective Sept. 25, 1994, expired Jan. 13, 1995. Emergency amendment filed Dec. 9, 1994, effective Jan. 14, 1995, expired May 13, 1995. Emergency amendment filed May 1, 1995, effective May 14, 1995, expired Sept. 10, 1995. Amended: Filed May 1, 1995, effective Aug. 30, 1995. Amended: Filed July 17, 1995, effective Jan. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed March 27, 2000, effective Oct. 30, 2000. Amended: Filed Nov. 9, 2000, effective May 30, 2001.*

**Original authority: 290.240, RSMo 1957, amended 1969.*

***Woodman Engineering Company v. Butler**, 442 SW2d 83 (Mo. App. 1969). The function of reviewing court in prevailing wage cases is to decide if the determination of the commission was authorized by law and was supported by competent and substantial evidence upon the whole record. A decision clearly contrary to the evidence should be set aside. However, all pertinent evidence and factors must be considered in determining the applicable prevailing wage.*

***City of Joplin v. Industrial Commission of Missouri**, 329 SW2d 687 (Mo. En Banc 1959). Administrative agencies do not have authority to determine constitutionality of legislation. Determination of prevailing wage earnings by commission must be based upon all current relevant factors.*

8 CSR 30-3.020 Definitions

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the definition of certain terms for purposes of issuance and use of annual and general wage orders under the Prevailing Wage Law, sections 290.210–290.580, RSMo and the rules in this chapter.

(1) The term construction of public works generally includes construction activity as distinguished from manufacturing, furnishing of materials or servicing and maintenance work. The term includes, without limitation, the construction of buildings, structures and improvements of all types, such as bridges, dams, plants, highways, parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, power lines, pumping stations, heavy generators, railways,

airports, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, canals, dredging, shoring, rehabilitation and reactivation of plants, scaffolding, drilling, blasting, excavating, clearing and landscaping. The manufacture or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies or equipment is not construction of public works within the meaning of the Prevailing Wage Law unless conducted in connection with and at the site of construction. The term construction of public works also means all work done in the construction or development of a public works project, including without limitation, altering, remodeling, demolishing existing structures, installation on the site of the construction of items fabricated off-site, painting and decorating, the transporting of materials and supplies to or from the site of the construction by the employees of the construction contractor or construction subcontractor, and the manufacturing or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies or equipment on the site of the construction by persons employed by the contractor or subcontractor.

(2) The term site of the building or construction job means the physical place(s) where the public works are to be constructed, and also means other adjacent or nearby property used by the contractor or subcontractor in that construction which can reasonably be said to be included in the site. Except as otherwise provided in this section, fabrication plants, mobile factories, batch plants, borrow pits, job headquarters, tool yards and the like, are part of the site of the building or construction job provided they are dedicated in a substantial degree to the performance of the public works project, and are so located in proximity to the actual construction location that it would be reasonable to include them. The dedication of seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the output of a fabrication plant, batch plant and the like, to the public works project raises a rebuttable presumption that the facility is part of the site of the building or construction job. The presumption may be rebutted by evidence showing that the facility was established for other legitimate commercial purposes that make the facility useful well after the public works project has been completed. Not included in the site of the building or construction job are permanent home offices, branch plant establishments, fabrication plants and tool yards of a contractor or subcontractor whose location and continuance in operation are determined wholly without regard to a particular public works project. In addition, fabrication plants, batch plants, borrow pits, job headquarters, tool yards and the like, of a commercial supplier or materialman which are established by a supplier of materials for the project before opening of bids and not on the project site are not included in the site of the building or construction job. The permanent, previously established facilities are not a part of the site of the building or construction job, even where the operations for a period of time may be dedicated exclusively, or nearly so, to the performance of a public works project.

AUTHORITY: section 290.240, RSMo 1994. Original rule filed Aug. 24, 1990, effective April 29, 1991. Amended: Filed July 17, 1995, effective Jan. 30, 1996.*

**Original authority: 290.240, RSMo 1957, amended 1959.*

8 CSR 30-3.030 Apprentices and Trainees

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the requirements for the payment of apprentice wages for workers employed on public works subject to the Prevailing Wage Law.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost no to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This not refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) Journeymen's rate of pay shall be paid to all workers employed on public works construction except apprentices and trainees registered and participating in apprentice or trainee programs registered with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; and apprentices and trainees registered and participating in apprenticeship and skill training programs certified by the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation as promoting equal opportunity in connection with federal-aid highway construction programs.

(2) Apprentices shall be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the class or type of work they performed when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the United States Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. The allowable ratio of apprenticeship to journeymen on the site of the construction for any class or type of workers shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program. Any worker listed on the payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who is not registered or otherwise employed as stated in this rule, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the class or type of work actually performed. In addition, those apprentices performing work on the site of the construction who are in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the class or type of work actually performed. Every apprentice shall be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered program for the apprentice's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeymen hourly rate for the class or type of worker specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable class or type of work performed. In the event the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the contractor shall no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the class or type of work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

(3) Trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the United States Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. The ratio of trainees to journeymen on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration. Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of

fringe benefits listed in the annual wage order for the applicable class or type of work performed. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate who is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate in the annual wage order for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the work actually performed. In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

(4) Workers employed on federal-aid highway construction projects may be paid at an apprentice or trainee rate of pay if enrolled in an apprenticeship or skill training program which has been certified by the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 113. In the event the Secretary of Transportation withdraws approval of a program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to pay workers less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

AUTHORITY: section 290.240, RSMo 1994. Original rule filed Aug. 24, 1990, effective April 29, 1991. Amended: Filed July 17, 1995, effective Jan. 30, 1996.*

**Original authority: 290.240, RSMo 1957, amended 1969.*

8 CSR 30-3.040 Classifications of Construction Work

PURPOSE: The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations has the responsibility under section 290.260, RSMo to determine the prevailing hourly rate of wages to be paid to workers engaged in work of a similar character. This rule establishes classifications of construction work for the department to use in determining the prevailing hourly rate of wages for work of a similar character.

(1) All public works construction, for which the prevailing hourly rate of wages of workers are to be determined, shall be classified as either—

(A) Building construction; or

(B) Highway and heavy construction.

(2) Building construction shall mean the following:

(A) Building structures, including modification, additions or repairs, or both, to be used for shelter, protection, comfort, convenience, entertainment or recreation, or for protection of people or equipment;

(B) Buildings at an airport project, such as terminal buildings, freight buildings and any other construction necessary for the operation of the airport facilities;

(C) Stadiums, athletic fields, dressing rooms, bleachers and all other buildings needed in connection with an athletic or entertainment facility;

(D) Entire buildings that are built aboveground in connection with highway, subway or tunnel projects, such as tool stations or housing for mechanical equipment;

(E) Excavation for the building itself, including backfilling inside and outside the building;

(F) Storm and sanitary sewers inside the building and to the curb line;

(G) Work in connection with telephone, electrical, water, oil, gas or fuel lines, or other utility or communication lines inside a building and to the curb line;

(H) Sidewalks other than those that are poured in connection with a street or road project;

(I) Driveways that are built to serve a building;

(J) Parking lots connected to a building and all structures built as parking facilities;

(K) Retaining walls built in conjunction with a building project;

(L) Demolition of a building(s) as part of the site preparation for new building construction;

(M) Landscaping of building sites or the planting of all shrubbery that is incidental to building construction as defined in section (2); and

(N) Work on water and wastewater treatment plants within the fence line.

(3) Highway and heavy construction shall mean the following:

(A) Work in connection with roads, streets, parkways, alleys and highways including, but not limited to, grading, paving, curbing, signs, fences, guard rails, bridges, lighting, retaining walls and landscaping;

(B) Work on viaducts, overpasses, underpasses, drainage projects, aqueducts, irrigation projects, flood control projects, reclamation projects, reservoir filtration and supply projects, water power, duct lines, distribution lines, pipe lines, locks, dikes, levees, revetments projects, excluding work specifically defined as building construction;

(C) Work in connection with underground construction on tunnels and shafts;

(D) Railroad work in its entirety, including elevated railroads;

(E) Main and side sewers;

(F) Work in connection with airports, such as runways, roads and streets, but excluding that which is listed as building construction;

(G) Work in connection with telephone, electrical, water, oil, gas or fuel lines, or any other utility or communication lines from the curb line;

(H) Sidewalks when poured incidental to a street or road project;

(I) Parking lots not incidental to a building construction project; and

(J) Demolition of all buildings as part of site preparation for any highway and heavy construction as is otherwise defined in section (3).

AUTHORITY: section 290.240, RSMo 1994. Original rule filed Aug. 24, 1990, effective April 29, 1991. Amended: Filed July 17, 1995, effective Jan. 30, 1996.*

**Original authority: 290.240, RSMo 1957, amended 1969.*

8 CSR 30-3.050 Posting of Prevailing Wage Rates

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the requirements for the posting of prevailing wage rates on public works projects subject to the Prevailing Wage Law.

(1) Contractors and subcontractors engaged in public works projects shall post the prevailing hourly rate of wages in a dry, accessible place within the field office at the site of the building or construction job. On public works projects for which no field office is needed or established, such as road construction, sewer lines, pipelines and the like, a contractor/subcontractor may post the periling hourly rates of wages at the contractor/subcontractor's local office or batch plant, so long as the contractor/subcontractor provides a copy of the prevailing hourly wage rates to any worker upon request. Prevailing hourly wage rates must be posted and maintained in a clearly legible condition for the duration of the public works project as provided by law.

AUTHORITY: section 290.240, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed Aug. 24, 1990, effective April 29, 1991.*

**Original authority: 290.240, RSMo 1957, amended 1969.*

8 CSR 30-3.060 Occupational Titles of Work Descriptions

PURPOSE: The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is required to determine the prevailing hourly rate of wages to be paid to each worker engaged in construction on a public works project, relative to the type of work performed by each worker. This rule describes by occupational title the type of work performed in the construction of a public works project in Missouri and sets forth the procedures to be followed in identifying each occupational title utilized on a public works project.

(1) Each occupational title defines by name the type of work performed in the construction of a public works project. The description of work designated for a particular occupational title is not intended to be jurisdictional in scope or nature, and is not to be construed as limiting or prohibiting workers from engaging in construction work falling within several occupational titles.

(2) Each occupational title of work description shall be based upon the particular nature of the work performed, with consideration given to those trades, occupations or work generally considered within the construction industry as constituting a distinct classification of work. In determining occupational titles and scope of work definitions, the department shall consider the following:

(A) Collective bargaining agreements;

(B) *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, as published by the United States Department of Labor; and

(C) Opinions of experts from organized labor and the opinions of contractors and contractor associations as they relate to the custom and usage applicable to the construction industry in Missouri.

(3) Any person wishing to add, delete or modify an occupational title of work description shall submit to the director of the Division of Labor Standards a written request containing the proposed changes. Proposals shall contain the following information:

(A) Occupational title;

(B) A description of the physical duties to be performed by workers under the title;

(C) A copy of any current collective bargaining agreements that are relevant to the proposal, if any;

(D) Evidence of hours worked and wages paid while performing work under the title, including fringe benefits paid, if any;

(E) Identification of the county(ies) where the work was performed;

(F) Evidence that the proposed occupational title of work description is for a type or class of work that is commonly utilized by the construction industry on building or heavy and highway construction projects in Missouri; and

(G) Other information concerning the proposed addition, deletion or modification as the director of the Division of Labor Standards may deem advisable under the circumstances.

(4) Interested parties who wish to submit wage information to be used in establishing the prevailing hourly rate of wages for a particular class or type of work are required to identify the work according to the applicable occupational title of work description set forth in this rule. Hours of work reported to the department shall not be used to establish the prevailing hourly rate of wages if the party submitting the hours of work fails to identify the work under one of the occupational titles recognized by this rule.

(5) Any question as to the proper classification of work should be resolved before the work in question is commenced. Interested parties are encouraged to contact the Prevailing Wage Section of the Division of Labor Standards for an interpretation of these rules and for a determination of the appropriate occupational title of work description, relative to the class or type of work to be performed.

(6) The occupational titles and work descriptions for each type or class of work contained herein are valid throughout the entire state of Missouri. Through an objection to a wage order, an interested party may assert that any given description of work, as stated within this rule, does not apply to a specific occupational title(s) and that a different work description should apply to that occupational title(s). The interested party shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the inapplicability of the description of work within that particular occupational title, but shall be afforded the opportunity to do so in a hearing on an objection to the wage order before the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission.

(7) Occupational titles of work descriptions may be obtained from the department by written request to the director of the Division of Labor Standards, PO Box 449, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

(8) The occupational titles of work descriptions set forth here are as follows:

(A) Asbestos Worker/Heat and Frost Insulator—Applies to workers who apply insulation materials to mechanical systems to reduce loss or absorption of heat, prevent moisture condensation and to deaden sound and prevent vibration. The workers remove all insulation materials from mechanical systems unless the mechanical system is being scrapped. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

1. The preparation, including the building of enclosures and hanging polyurethane, and physical distribution on the job site of asbestos, cork, plastic, magnesia or similar materials, or other materials used as a substitute, and used as thermal insulation. The manufacture, fabrication, assembling, molding, handling, erection, spraying, pouring, making, hanging, application, adjusting, alteration, repairing, dismantling, reconditioning, corrosion control and testing of heat or frost insulation, such as asbestos, cork, mineral wall, infusorial earth, mercerized silk, flax, fiber, fire felt, asbestos paper, asbestos curtain, asbestos millboard, fibrous glass, foam glass, styrofoam, polyurethane, polystyrene, metals, plastics, fibrous matter, roving and resins, and the erection of scaffolding up to fourteen feet (14'), working platform;

2. The covering, including encapsulation, of boilers, tanks, refrigeration units, evaporators, turbines, fittings, valves, ducts, flues, vats, equipment, hot and cold pipes or any other hot or cold surfaces with the insulation materials listed in this rule, used for the purpose of thermal insulation, fire stoppage, fireproofing, radiator protection, sound deadeners and the lagging (covering) on piping; and

3. The removal of all insulation materials from mechanical systems, unless the mechanical system is being scrapped, whether they contain asbestos or not (pipes, boilers, ducts, flues, breechings). All cleanup required in connection with this work, shall include the sealing, labeling and dropping of scrap material into the appropriate containers. (After drop, final disposal is considered to be the class or type of work falling within the occupational title of work description for second semiskilled laborer.);

(B) Boilermaker—Applies to workers who assemble, erect and repair boilers, tanks, vats and pressure vessels according to blueprint specifications, using handtools, portable power tools and equipment. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

1. Locating and marking of reference points for columns on plates or foundations,

using master straightedge, squares, transit and measuring tape;

2. Using rigging or cranes to lift parts to specified positions;

3. Aligning structures or plate sections, using plumb bobs, levels, wedges, dogs or turnbuckles;

4. Drilling, reaming, chipping, caulking and grinding of structures and sections and bolting or welding them together;

5. Setting of drums and headers and installation of tubes;

6. Cleaning up as necessary in connection with this work; and

7. Riveting, acetylene burning, rigging, fitting-up, impact machine operating, unloading and handling of material and equipment where power equipment and rigging are required;

(C) Bricklayers and Stone Mason—Applies to workers who prepare, lay, set, bed, point, patch, grout, caulk, cut, fit, plumb, align, level, anchor, bolt, or weld brick, stone masonry, precast aggregate panels, and all types of artificial or imitation masonry. Also, the workers install expansion joint materials in brick, stone masonry, precast aggregate panels, and all types of artificial or imitation masonry. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

1. The unloading of brick, stone masonry, precast aggregate panels, and all types of artificial or imitation masonry where power equipment and rigging are required;

2. The masonry paving and rip-rapping of all types, with or without mortar;

3. The reinforcing of masonry, including placing, tying, and setting of rods;

4. The application of insulation systems and materials, and air and/or vapor barrier systems and materials, by spray, trowel, roller, adhesive, or mechanically fastened in or to all masonry walls;

5. The caulking of abutting masonry openings in masonry walls, expansion joints, and false joints in all types of masonry;

6. The waterproofing of all types of masonry, which shall include installation and application of air and/or vapor barrier systems and materials by spray, trowel, roller, adhesive, or mechanically fastened; and

7. The cleaning, tuckpointing, sandblasting, steam cleaning, and Gunite work on all types of masonry;

(D) Carpenter—Applies to workers who construct, erect, install and repair structures, structural members and fixtures made of wood, plywood, wallboard and materials that take the place of wood, such as plastic, metals, composites, fiberglass, and Transit sheeting and Cemesto Board, using carpenter hand tools and power tools. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

1. The layout of buildings or structures on the site or plot. The installation of aluminum expansion joints for buildings and bridge structure as well as concrete strike-off machines;

2. The making and setting of all concrete forms (except curb forms on heavy construction), including establishment of building lines or flow lines (box culverts, bridges) including footing forms. The making of all forms used in tilt-up construction. The layout, installation and construction for wall forms and footing forms, all block-outs, wood or steel, layout and installation of all embedded items;

3. The building and handling of scaffolds used by carpenters to work from. All scaffolding, constructed or assembled, fourteen feet six inches (14'6") and higher for normal or specialty use—regardless of purpose;

4. The building of rough wooden structures, such as concrete forms, scaffolds, wooden bridges, trestles, coffer dams, tunnel and sewer support; welding and burning;

5. The selection of specified type of lumber or other materials. Prepare layout, using rule, framing square and calipers. Mark cutting and assembling lines on materials, using pencil, chalk and marking gauge. Shape materials to prescribed measurements, using saws, chisels and planes. Assemble, cut and shape materials and fasten them together with nails, dowel pins or glue. Erect framework for structures. Verify trueness of structure with plumb bob and carpenter's level. Apply decorative paneling to walls;

6. The installation of ladders, handrails, walkways, platforms and gangways made of wood as well as shoring and lagging. Install doors and wood and metal windows and bucks, including hardware (bucks are rough frames in which finished frames are inserted) in building framework and brace them with boards nailed to framework. Install pallet racks and metal shelving. Install subflooring in buildings. Install insulation such as batt, board, safing, thermal, styrofoam, sound attenuation, fiberglass when the installation of the insulation material is not being applied as an integral part of the roofing system. Nail plaster grounds (wood or metal strips) to studding. Fit and nail sheathing on outer walls and roofs on buildings. Install beams and trusses of wood laminate;

7. The making, handling and setting of all frames, sash, blinds, trim and other fixtures (for example, cabinets, bookcases and benches), when made of wood or any wood substitute. The handling and assembly of chairs, seats, bleachers and benches and other furniture in theaters, halls, schools and other places of assemblage on floors of any kind. Install protection screens, chalk boards, toilet partitions (plastic laminate, solid plastic). Caulking of fixtures and countertops including Corian tub and shower enclosures;

8. The installation of wood and metal studs and exterior panels;

9. The handling, cutting, sawing, fitting of drywall (sheetrock) and lead-lined drywall whether for walls, ceilings, floors, soffits or any use, no matter how installed—nailed, screwed, glued or otherwise (interior, exterior). Lead-lined drywall is used in X rays to avoid radiation exposure. Install corner guards and wooden and plastic column covers;

10. The handling and installation of acoustical and egg crate ceiling systems in its entirety (hanger wire, grid, molding, tile) whether vertically or horizontally installed;

11. The installation of all builders hardware, including door tracks of every description. The installation of all weather strips. The making, fitting and hanging of fly screens for doors, windows and other openings;

12. Installation of wood and hollow metal doors, rollup garage doors, overhead doors or rolling fire doors, automatic doors, channel iron door bucks, glass sliding and bi-fold doors; and

13. The installation of access flooring, computer floors and raised or elevated floors. Install modular headwall units and laboratory casework and fume hoods;

(E) Cement Mason—Applies to workers who perform work on concrete where finishing tools are used. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

1. The setting of screeds, the rodding (buildings), shaping, smoothing and finishing of the surfaces of freshly poured concrete floors, walls, sidewalks, curbs, steps and stairways, the finishing of extruded barrier rails or any other concrete surface requiring finishing, using hand tools or power tools, including floats, trowels, screeds and straightedge;

2. The removing of rough or defective spots from concrete surfaces, using grinder or chisel and hammer and patching holes with fresh concrete or epoxy compound preparatory to sacking;

3. The molding of expansion joints and edges, using edging tools, jointers and straightedge;

4. The application of penetrating sealer and primer protective coatings to concrete

floors and steps when part of the finishing process;

5. The installation of seamless composition floors and the installation and finishing of epoxy-based coatings or polyester-based linings to all surfaces, when the coatings or linings are applied by spraying or troweling;

6. The sandblasting or water blasting for architectural finish or preparatory to patching;

7. The cutting of joints with concrete saw for the control of cracks in buildings and sidewalks, driveways, and curbs and gutters contiguous to buildings; and

8. The setting of concrete curb, gutter and sidewalk forms one (1) board high up to twelve inches (12");

(F) Communication (Electronic/Telecommunication) Technician—Applies to workers who install, inspect, repair and service electronic and telecommunication systems. The work falling within the occupational title of Communication (Electronic/Telecommunication) Technician includes:

1. Installing, repairing and servicing of radio, television and recording systems and devices; systems for paging, intercommunication, public address, wired music, clocks, security and surveillance systems and mobile radio systems; fire alarm and burglar alarm systems;

2. Wiring of low-voltage surface wiring and wiring in nonmetallic conduits and incidental shielded metallic conduit runs of no longer than ten feet (10') nor larger than one inch (1") when required in conjunction with the work listed in this rule;

3. Installing, repairing, servicing, or a combination of these, of the Main Distribution Frame (MDF) where the permanent outside lines entering a building terminate and where the subscriber's line multiple cabling and trunk multiple cabling originate. It is usually located on the ground floor of a building;

4. Installing, repairing, servicing, or a combination of these, of the Intermediate Distribution Frames (IDF), which provides flexibility in allocating the subscriber's number to the line unit or equipment in the office that is to be associated with the particular line. These frames are located on each floor of a building;

5. Installing, repairing, servicing, or a combination of these, of the subpanels (blocks). The subpanels are connecting devices where large feed cables terminate at the distribution frames;

6. Installing, repairing common equipment or key service unit, or a combination of these. This equipment consists of a backboard assembly and an equipment mounting frame, which are utilized for connecting external telephones;

7. Installing, repairing, servicing of the instruments, terminals and sets, or a combination of these. This equipment is at either end of a circuit, or at a subscriber's or user's terminal;

8. Installing, repairing, servicing, or a combination of these, of the ancillary or add-on equipment such as bells, buzzers, speakerphones, headsets, automatic dialers, recorders; and

9. Installing, repairing, servicing of the telephone cable, or a combination of these. Telephone cable includes: network channel service cable; riser cables between floors of a building; distribution cables installed on each floor of a building in the floor or the ceiling, and inside wires between the telephone and the connection to the distribution cable;

(G) Electrician—Encompasses two (2) subclassifications as follows, Inside Wireman and Outside-Line Construction/Lineman:

1. Inside wireman—Applies to workers who are responsible for installation, assembly, construction, inspection, operation and repair of all electrical work within the property lines of any given property (manufacturing plants, commercial buildings, schools, hospitals, power plants, parking lots). This scope of work shall begin at the secondary site of the transformer when the transformer is furnished by the local utility and the service conductors are installed underground. When service conductors are installed overhead in open air from wooden poles, this scope of work shall start immediately after the first point of attachment to the buildings or structures. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

A. Planning and layout of electrical systems that provide power and lighting in all structures. This includes cathodic protection systems utilized to protect structural steel in buildings and parking structures;

B. All handling, moving, loading and unloading of any electrical materials, materials used in association with an electrical system, electrical equipment, and electrical apparatus on the job site, whether by hand or where power equipment and rigging are required;

C. Welding, burning, brazing, bending, drilling and shaping of all copper, silver, aluminum, angle iron and brackets to be used in connection with the installation and erection of electrical wiring and equipment;

D. Measuring, cutting, bending, threading, forming, assembling and installing of all electrical raceways (conduit, wireways, cable trays), using tools, such as hacksaw, pipe threader, power saw and conduit bender;

E. Installing wire in raceways (conduit, wireways, troughs, cable trays). This wire may be service conductors, feeder wiring, subfeeder wiring, branch circuit wiring;

F. Chasing and channeling necessary to complete any electrical work, including the fabrication and installation of duct banks and manholes incidental to electrical, electronic, data, fiber optic and telecommunication installation;

G. Splicing wires by stripping insulation from terminal leads with knife or pliers, twisting or soldering wires together and applying tape or terminal caps;

H. Installing and modifying of lighting fixtures. This includes athletic field lighting when installed on stadium structures or supports other than wooden poles, or both;

I. Installing and modifying of all electrical/fiber optic equipment (AC-DC motors, variable frequency drives, transformers, reactors, capacitors, motor generators, emergency generators, UPS equipment, data processing systems, and annunciator systems where sound is not a part thereof);

J. Installing of raceway systems utilizing conduit, conduit bodies, junction boxes, device boxes for switches and receptacles. This also may include wiring systems utilizing other methods and materials approved by the *National Electrical Code* (MC cable, AC cable, BX or flexible metal tubing or electrical nonmetallic tubing);

K. Installing of main service equipment, distribution panels, subpanels, branch circuit panels, motor starters, disconnect switches and all other related items;

L. Installing and wiring of instrumentation and control devices as they pertain to heating, ventilating, air conditioning (HVAC) temperature control and energy management systems, building automation systems, and electrically or fiber optic operated fire/smoke detection systems where other building functions or systems are controlled;

M. Installing conduit or other raceway greater than ten feet (10') when used for the following: fire alarm systems, security systems, sound systems, closed circuit television systems or cable television systems, or any system requiring mechanical protection or metallic shielding (telephone systems);

N. Testing continuity of circuit to insure electrical compatibility and safety of components. This includes installation, inspecting and testing of all grounding systems including those systems designed for lighting protection; and

O. Removing electrical systems, fixtures, conduit, wiring, equipment, equipment supports or materials involved in the transmission and distribution of electricity within the parameters of the building property line if reuse of any of the existing electrical system is required. This may include the demolition and removal and disposal of the electrical system;

2. Outside-line construction/lineman—Applies to workers who erect and repair transmission poles (whether built of wood, metal or other material), fabricated metal transmission towers, outdoor substations, switch racks, or similar electrical structures, electric cables and related auxiliary equipment for high-voltage transmission and distribution powerlines used to conduct energy between generating stations, substations and consumers. The work (overhead and underground) falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

A. Construction, repair or dismantling of all overhead and underground electrical installations. The handling and operation of all equipment used to transport men, tools and materials to and from the job site. The framing, trenching, digging and backfilling of vaults, holes and poles and anchors (by hand or mechanical equipment), guying, fastening to the stub-in on concrete footings or pads, assembling of the grillage, grounding of all structures, stringing overhead wire, installing underground wire, splicing and installation of transformers;

B. Construction and repair of highway and street lighting and traffic signal systems, cathodic protection systems and ball field lighting systems;

C. Lineman operator—Operates equipment used on the outside line portion of a project. The lineman operator assists linemen in the performance of their work but does not climb or work out of any type of aerial lift equipment. The lineman operator does not perform any work that requires the use of hand tools; and

D. Groundman—Work performed on the ground to assist the journeymen outside-line construction/lineman on work not energized. Groundmen use jack hammers, air drills, shovels, picks, tamps, trenching equipment and other such tools for excavating and/or compacting dirt or rock on the outside line portion of a project but do not use hand tools; and

3. The occupational title of electrician may include in a particular wage determination the subclassifications of lineman operator, groundman powder man, groundman, or any combination of these, pursuant to section (6). The description of work and corresponding wage rates shall be established pursuant to the proceedings set forth in section (6);

(H) Elevator Constructor—Applies to workers who assemble and install electric and hydraulic freight and passenger elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters and moving walks. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

1. The handling, unloading and hoisting of all equipment to be assembled or installed by workers performing work within this occupational title of work description, from the time that equipment arrives at, or near the building site;

2. The wrecking or dismantling of elevator plants, to include elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, moving walks and all other equipment to be reused and assembled or installed by workers performing work within this occupational title of work description;

3. The sinking, drilling, boring, digging cylinder wells or backfilling for hydraulic lifts, hydraulic elevators or screw lifts;

4. The layout, erecting and assembling of all elevator equipment (for example, electric, hydraulic, steam, belt, compressed air and hand-powered elevators; dumbwaiters, residence elevators, parking garage elevators); and the assembly of all escalators, moving walks and link belt carriers;

5. The erecting and assembly of all theater stage and curtain equipment and guides and rigging to them, organ consoles and orchestra elevators;

6. The installing of all wiring, conduit and raceways from the first point of attachment of main feeder terminals on the controller to other apparatus and operating circuits;

7. The operating of temporary cars; and

8. The installing of all elevator enclosures, fronts, fascias, sills, frames and bucks;

(I) Glazier—Applies to workers who select, cut, prepare, handle, install or remove all window glass, plate and all other types of glass, including structural glass, mirror glass, tempered and laminated glass, safety or protection glass, all types of insulating glass units, all plastics or other similar materials when used in place of glass and when set or glazed with putty, moulding rubber, cement, lead and all types of mastic, or other materials used in place of same. The workers performing work within this occupational title of work description install these materials in windows, louvers, doors, partitions, skylights and on building fronts, walls, ceilings and tables, whether the materials are set in wood, stone, cement or metal of all types. The work falling within the occupational title of work description includes:

1. The installing of mirrors of all types;

2. The marking of an outline or pattern on glass and cut glass with a glasscutter;

3. The breaking off of excess glass by hand or with a notched tool;

4. The fastening of glass panes into wood sash with glazier's points, and the spreading smooth of putty around the edge of panes with a knife to seal joints;

5. The installing of metal window and door frames into which glass panels are to be fitted or sliding windows. The bolting of metal hinges, handles, locks and other hardware to prefabricated glass doors;

6. The installing of mirror or structural glass on building fronts, walls, ceilings or tables, using mastic, screws or decorative moulding;

7. The installing of metal-framed glass enclosures for showers, bathtubs and skylights; and

8. The installing, cutting and removal of all window glass, plate and all other types of glass, including structural glass, mirror glass, tempered and laminated glass, safety or protection glass, all types of insulating glass units, all plastics or other similar materials when used in place of glass and when set or glazed with putty, molding rubber, cement, lead and all types of mastic, or other materials used in place of same;

(J) Ironworker—Applies to workers who perform work in connection with field fabrication, erection, or both, installation, removal, wrecking and dismantling of structural, architectural and reinforcing iron and steel, ornamental lead, bronze, brass, copper and aluminum, and plastics or other materials when used in place of them. The work falling within the occupational title of work description includes:

1. Structural. The unloading, erecting, bolting-up, plumbing-up, welding and installing of structural steel, including any field fabrication;

2. Reinforcing. The unloading, carrying, placing and tying of all concrete reinforcing, such as re-bar, wire mesh, expanded metal or post tensioning cable (including the tension process) or prestress cables when installed on the job site;

3. Rigging. The unloading, moving, handling, placing and setting of electrical machinery and equipment when rigging or power equipment, or both, is used (with the exception of setting of electric motors). The assembly and erection of radio and television and other structural steel towers (with the exception of electrical transmission towers). The unloading, handling, moving and placing of machinery to be assembled or dismantled, erected or installed to its approximate position (over the anchor bolts);

4. Windows. The installation of metal windows (with the exception of store fronts display windows), curtain walls and metal panels. The caulking of metal-to-metal joints and metal-to-brick;

5. Doors. The erection of curtain type doors (overhead rolling-type doors), heavy industrial doors when made of metal, fire doors and exterior metal hinged doors that carry a fire underwriters label are erected by iron workers;

6. Sheeting and decking. The installation of sheeting which is attached to metal framework including metal floor decking;

7. Metal buildings. The erection and installation of structural steel and sheet metal packaged buildings when they come in a package unit, such as Butler, Delta, Varco Prudent or other name brand packaged buildings. The installation of all doors, windows and insulation (when installed in conjunction with sheeting) in the packaged buildings. The installation of metal siding and metal roof decking, regardless of the fastening method or the object to which it is fastened;

8. Elevators. The installation of elevator doors for gates manually operated and all elevator enclosures, fronts, fascias, sills, frames and bucks;

9. Precast. The unloading and installation/erection of precast bridge girders, single T's, double T's, top panels and tilt-up slabs; and

10. Other. The installation of all catwalks, stairways and hand rails made of aluminum, bronze or any type of metal, glass or plastic. The installation of ornamental iron, such as revolving doors, gates, handrails, window grills, jail and cell work and chain link fences. The installation of dry storage bins, hoppers, chutes and conveyors where sand ore, coal or any dry component is stored or transferred. The erection, installation, removal, wrecking and dismantling of bridges, viaducts, cableways, tramway, monorail transportation systems. The erection, installation, removal, wrecking and dismantling of locks, gates, metal forms, railings (including pipe). The erection, installation, removal, wrecking and dismantling of frames in support of boilers. The installation of metal siding and metal roof decking, regardless of the fastening method, or the object to which it is fastened. The handling, burning, welding and tying of all materials used to reinforce concrete structures. The installation and erection of TV and microwave towers, self-supporting towers or guy towers. The installation of metal guardrails with metal posts and highway signage;

(K) Laborer—Consists of providing routine manual labor. This work encompasses several subclassifications, with the title and work description considered in light of whether the public works project pertains to building construction or heavy/highway construction.

1. Building construction. The subtitles falling within the occupational title of work description for laborer, as applicable to building construction, are as follows:

A. General laborer. The work falling within this subtitle of work description includes:

(I) Being included in one of the following categories: flagmen, heaters, material plant man, carpenter tender, landscaper, signalman, wrecker (old/new structures), form handler or posthole digger;

(II) Cleaning and clearing of all debris for all crafts, loading and unloading, conveying, distributing, construction material by hand and collecting and hoisting debris, backfilling, grading and landscaping by hand;

(III) Covering of tanks, structures and material piles with tarpaulins or other materials. Cleaning of masonry and other type walls and windows. Signaling and hoisting concrete buckets and for all other material handled by workers falling within the occupational title of work description for laborer;

(IV) Providing drinking water. Handling and cleaning of concrete chutes. Cleaning of concrete spills and chipping where hand tools are required. Performance of work necessary in remedying defects in concrete caused by leakage, bulging, sagging or shifting of forms when finishing tools are not used. Jackhammer and paving breaker, air compressors, motor buggies, pumps (removal of water), except set-up men and nozzle men, chipping tool operator, concrete mixer operator (up to and including two (2)-bag capacity); and

(V) Laying nonpressurized pipe for downspout drain lines, header lines or laying of nonpressurized conduit, or a combination of these, for the carrying of storm water, waste, sewage, gravity flow lines, catch basins and manholes, effluent lines, originating outside the building and all those lines originating inside the building at the first Y, T or connection outside the building;

B. First semiskill laborer. The work falling within this subtitle of work description includes: hod-carriers, plasterers and cement mason tenders (who assist bricklayers, plasterers and cement masons). The mixing, packing, wheeling and tempering of mortar and fire clay. The mixing, handling and conveying of all other materials used by bricklayers, plasterers and cement masons (for example, brick, tile, stone and cast stone), whether done by hand or using a forklift (walk behind or similar types). Building of scaffolds, trestles, boxes and swinging staging for bricklayers, plasterers and cement masons; and

C. Second semiskill laborer. The work falling within this subtitle of work description includes: concrete pump set-up men and nozzle men, tile layers and bottom men, on sewers and drains, cutting torch and burning bar (demolition), trench or pier holes twelve feet (12') or over, wagon drill, air track or any mechanical drill, powder man, tamper, one hundred pounds (100 lbs.) or over, laborers working for mechanical and electric contractors (including but not limited to digging of all trenches, ditches, holes, paving of concrete and cleaning of all trash), paving breaker, jackhammer and vibrator, laser beam man for sewer, grade checker for roads and railroads, asbestos removal (except mechanical systems that are not being scrapped and any type of roofing where the roof is to be relaid), hazardous waste removal, disposal work, or any combination of these.

2. Heavy/highway construction. The subtitle falling within the occupational title of work description for laborer, as applicable to heavy/highway construction, are as follows:

A. General laborer. The work falling within this subtitle of work description includes: carpenters tenders, salamander tenders, dump man, ticket takers, flagman, loading trucks under bins, hoppers and conveyors, track men, cement handler, dump man on earth fill, Georgia buggie man, material batch hopper man, spreader on asphalt machine, material mixer man (except on man holes), coffer dams, riprap pavers—rock, block or brick, signal man for materials handled by laborers, scaffolds over ten feet (10') not self-supported from ground up, skipman on concrete paving, wire mesh setters on concrete paving, work in connection with nonpressurized pipelines, such as nonpressured sewer, water, gas, gasoline, oil, drainage pipe, conduit pipe, tile and duct lines and other nonpressurized pipelines; power tool operator; work performed by hand in connection with hydraulic or general dredging operations, form setters (curb and gutter), puddlers (paving only), straw blower nozzleman, asphalt plant platform man, chuck tender, crusher feeder, men handling creosote ties or creosote materials, men working with and handling epoxy material(s), topper of standing trees, feeder man on wood pulverizers, board and willow mat weavers and cable tiers on river work, deck hands, guardrail and temporary signs, pile dike and revetment work, all laborers working on underground

tunnels less than twenty-five feet (25') where compressed air is not used, abutment and pier hole men working six feet (6') or more below ground, men working in coffer dams for bridge piers and footings in the river, Barca tamper, Jackson or any other similar tamp, cutting torch man, liners, curb, gutters, ditchliners, hot mastic kettleman, hot tar applicator, hand blade operators and mortar men on brick or block manholes, rubbing concrete, air tool operator under sixty-five pounds (65 lbs.), caulker and led man, chain or concrete saw under fifteen horsepower (15 HP). The unloading, handling and carrying of concrete reinforcing bars, by hand, to the areas in which they are used, wrecking, stripping, dismantling, cleaning, moving and oiling of all concrete forms; digging and laying sewer tile; and

B. Skilled laborer. The work falling within this subtitle of work description includes: vibrator man, asphalt raker, head pipe layer on sewer work, batterboard man on pipe and ditch work, cliff scalers working from Bosun's chairs, scaffolds or platforms on dams or power plants over ten feet (10') high, air tool operator over sixty-five pounds (65 lbs.), stringline man on concrete paving and the like, sandblast man, laser beam man, wagon drill, churn drill, air track drill and all other similar type drills, jackhammers and other pneumatic hammers and tampers, Gunite nozzle man, pressure grout man, screed man on asphalt, concrete saw fifteen (15) HP and over, grade checker, stringline man on electronic grade control, manhole builder, dynamite man, powder man, welder, tunnel man waterblaster—one thousand pounds per square inch (1000 psi) over, asbestos (except mechanical systems that are not being scrapped), hazardous waste removal, disposal, or any combination of these;

(L) Lather—Applies to workers who erect horizontal metal framework to which laths are fastened, using nails, bolts, studgun, or a combination of these, drills holes in floor and ceiling and drives ends of wooden or metal studs into holes to provide anchor for furring or rockboard laths. The occupational title of lather applies to workers who nail, clip or fasten, all types of wood, wire and metal laths, plasterboard, wallboard, rockboard, gypsum, sheetrock and acoustical materials which take the place of same to walls, ceilings and partitions of buildings to provide supporting base for plaster, fireproofing or acoustical material. The occupational title of work description for lather applies to workers who erect all metal plastering accessories which are covered or serve as ground, or both, guard, stock or screed for plaster materials, including wire mesh. The work falling within the occupational title of work description includes:

1. The installing of carrying bars and purlins (pieces of horizontal timber), light iron and metal furring (thin strips of wood or metal to create air space) of all descriptions, such as rods, channels, flat iron, T-bar, H-bar and other ceiling bars or systems for the receipt of lath and board;

2. The wiring of plasterer channels to overhead structural framework to provide support for plaster or acoustical ceiling tile; and

3. The nailing of plaster grounds (wood or metal strips) to studding to provide a guide for those workers performing work falling within the occupational title of work description for plasterer;

(M) Linoleum Layer and Cutter—Applies to workers who measure, cut, sew, make-up and seam, tape, fit, lay and install and seal and wax materials to be cemented, tacked or otherwise applied to its base, wherever it may be. These materials may be used as shock-absorbing, sound-absorbing or decorative coverings. With the exception of terrazzo, magnesite and latex built-up floors, the materials include oil cloth, matting, linen, carpet, synthetic turf, linoleum, vinyl, plastic, rubber, cork, mastic, asphalt, mastipave, tile, wood tile, interlocking and magnetic tile, chalk and bulletin board, nonslip or abrasive materials, resilient, decorative seamless surface coatings, monolithic coverings (monolithic shall mean all resilient seamless material such as epoxy, polyethylene, plastics and their derivatives, components and systems) and all other resilient coverings on floors, walls, counters, table tops and ceilings. The work falling within the occupational title of work description includes:

1. The handling of materials at the point of installation;

2. The performing of all necessary preparation and finish work, such as sweeping, scraping, sanding, or chipping dirt and irregularities from base surfaces and filling cracks with putty, plaster, or cement grout to form smooth, clean foundations, drilling holes for sockets and pins;

3. The installing of underlayment, sanding and filling, fitting of metal edgings, metal corners and caps and fitting devices for attachment of these materials;

4. The spreading of adhesive cement over floor to cement foundation material to the floor;

5. The laying of covering on cement; and

6. The rolling of finished floor to smooth it out and press cement into base and covering;

(N) Millwright—Applies to workers who design, build, or repair mills or mill machinery; hoist, dismantle, erect, assemble, line and adjust all machines used in the transmission of power in buildings, factories or elsewhere; unload machines used in the transmission of power in buildings, factories or elsewhere, where power equipment and rigging are required. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes: the setting of all classes of engines, direct drive motors, dynamos, turbines, generators and air compressors and pumps. The assembling, setting and packing of all compressors and pumps. The placing of all pulleys, sheaves and fly wheels on the listed equipment. The making and setting of all templates and bolts for all machinery requiring same. Drypacking for sole plates. Installation of truck and railroad scales. Installation of trash compactors. Installation of all types of conveyors. The cutting and threading of all bolts. The handling and operating of all acetylene and devices for heating, welding and cutting when used in connection with millwright work;

(O) Operating Engineer—The workers who perform work falling within the occupational title of work description for operating engineer/portable and hoisting operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment. This occupational title encompasses several subclassifications, with the title and work description considered in light of whether the public works project pertains to building construction or heavy/highway construction.

1. Building construction. The subtitles falling within the occupational title of work description for operating engineer, as applicable to building construction, are as follows:

A. Group I—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as follows: crane (for example, crawler or truck); dragline—clam shell—gradall; Derrick (all types); kimmer scoop; power shovel or backhoe over one (1) cubic yard; pile driver (for example, land or floating); Whirley; mechanic and welder; hydraulic, self-propelled crane; stinger or cherry picker crane; switch boat; concrete portable plant/concrete mixer paver; cableways;

B. Group II—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as follows: asphalt paver and spreader/concrete spreader; asphalt plant mixer operators; asphalt plant operator; backfillers; back hoe (under one (1) cubic yard); Barber-Green loader (similar type); blade—power, all types; boats—power; boilers; boring machine (all types, including tunnel boring); brooms—power operated (all types); concrete saw (self-propelled); chip spreader (front man); clef plane operators; combination concrete hoist and mixer such as mix or mobile; crab—power operated; crusher rock; ditching machine; dozer/dredges; finishing machine; firemen on rigs; flex plane; floating machine; form grader; greaser; hoist operator (all types); hopper—power operated; hydra hammer (all types); Lad-A-Vator—similar type; loaders—all types, including skid-steer (for example, bobcat); locomotives (all types); curb finishing machine; mucking machine; orange peels; pumps (all types); push cats; rollers (all types); scoops (all types except skimmer scoop); self-propelled rotary drill; air compressors (all types); side boom; siphons, jets and jennies; welding machine; subgrader; testhole machine; throttle man tractors over fifty (50) HP; air tugger with air compressor; anchor placing barge; Ahoy force feeder loader (self-propelled); bull float; pipe cleaning/wrapping machine; conveyor; heaters, fuel fired with forced air; quadtrack; tie tamper; vibrating machine; well drilling machine; forklift (except masonry forklift);

C. Group III—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as follows: tractors (under fifty (50) HP); distributor (bituminous); scissor lift; small machine (operator); mud jack; wench truck operator; pug mill operator; elevator-push button; A-frame truck; mixers; oilers;

D. Group III-A—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as a masonry forklift;

E. Group IV—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as a self-propelled floor sweeper; and

F. Group V—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as follows: elevator—auto; air pressure oiler; air pressure engineer.

2. Heavy/highway construction. The subtitles falling within the occupational title of work description for operating engineer, as applicable to heavy/highway construction, are as follows:

A. Group I—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as follows: asphalt finishing machine and trench; widening spreader; asphalt plant console operator; autograder; automatic slipform paver; backhoe; blade operator (all types); boat operator (all types); boilers—two (2); central mix concrete plant operator; clamshell operator; concrete mixer paver; crane operator; Derrick or Derrick trucks; ditching machine; dozer operator; dragline operator; dredge booster pump; dredge engineman; dredge operator; drill cat with compressor mounted on cat; drilling or boring machine rotary self-propelled; high-loader including skid steer (for example, bobcat); hoisting engine—two (2) active drums; launchhammer wheel; locomotive operator—standard gauge; mechanics and welders; mucking machine; piledriver operator; Pitman crane operator; push cat operator; quadtrack; scoop operator—all types; shovel operator; sideboom cats; skimmer scoop operator; trenching machine operator; truck crane;

B. Group II—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as follows: A-frame truck; asphalt hot mix silo; asphalt plant fireman, drum or boiler; asphalt plant mixer operator; asphalt plant man; asphalt roller operator; backfiller operator; Barber-Greene loader; chip spreader; concrete mixer operator, skip loader; concrete plant operator; concrete pump operator; crusher operator; dredge oiler; elevating grader operator; forklift; greaser—fleet; hoisting engine—one (1); locomotive operator—narrow gauge; multiple compactor; pavement breaker; power-broom—self-propelled; power shield; rooter; side discharge concrete spreader; slip form finishing machine; stumpcutter machine; throttle man; tractor operator—over fifty (50) HP; wench truck;

C. Group III—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as follows: boilers—one (1); chip spreader (front man); churn drill operator; clef plane operator; concrete saw operator self-propelled; curb finishing machine; distributor operator; finishing machine operator; flex plane operator; float operator; form grader operator; pugmill operator; roller operator, other than high-type asphalt; screening and washing plant operator; siphons and jets; subgrading machine operator; spreader box operator, self-propelled (not asphalt); tank car heater operator—combination boiler and booster; tractor operator fifty (50) HP or less; Ulmac, Ulric or similar spreader; vibrating machine operator, not hand;

D. Group IV—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as an oiler; and

E. Oiler-driver—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor and control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil, service each or all electrically or electronically, hydraulically or any power-operated equipment set forth as follows: fireman—rig; maintenance operator;

(P) Painter—The work falling within the occupational title of work description for painter includes:

1. Preparation of surfaces. The washing, cleaning, pointing and taping of drywall, regardless of material used, and smoothing of surfaces, using sandpaper, brushes or steel wool. The removal of old paint or other coatings from surfaces, using paint remover, scraper, wire brushing, sandblasting, water blasting, liquid steam or by any other similar process. The filling of nail holes, cracks and joints with putty, plaster or other fillers;

2. Color matching and mixing. The application of paint, varnish, stain, enamel, lacquer, vinyl, wallpaper and other materials of whatever kind of quality applied to walls or ceilings with paste or adhesive, using brushes, spray gun (spray painter) or paint rollers. The application of polyurethane elastomers, vinyl plastics, neoprene, resin, polyester and epoxy as waterproofing or protective coatings to any kind of surface (except roofs) when applied with brushes, spray guns or rollers;

3. Texturing and decorating. The erecting of scaffolding or setting up of ladders to perform the work above ground level. The paperhanging of walls and ceilings with decorative wall coverings made of fabric, vinyl or paper. The preparing of the surface to be covered by applying sizing, which seals the surface and makes the covering stick better. The removal of the old covering by soaking, steaming or applying solvents. The patching of holes and other imperfections before applying the new wall covering. The measuring of the area to be covered; the cutting of the covering into strips of the proper size, the checking of the covering for flaws and the examination of the pattern so it can be matched when the strips are hung. The preparation of paste or other adhesives according to manufacturers' directions, and the brushing or rolling it on the covering. The placing of the strips on the wall or ceiling, to match adjacent patterns. The smoothing of the strips to remove bubbles and wrinkles; the trimming of the top and bottom with a razor blade; and the painting or taping of highway striping, or both; and

4. Cleanup. The cleanup of tools and equipment required in connection with work falling within this occupational title;

(Q) Plasterer—Applies to workers who apply gypsum, Portland cement, stucco, imitation stone and kindred materials and products to interior walls, ceilings and partitions and to exterior walls of buildings, and finish those materials and products. The work falling within the occupational title of work description includes:

1. The spreading of plaster over laths, masonry or any other base, using trowel; and smoothing the plaster with darby and float for uniform thickness;

2. The application of the various manufacturers' brand names of thin coat or plaster veneer;

3. The application of all bonding agents and mastical;

4. The roughing of undercoat with wire or metal scraper to provide bond for succeeding coat of plaster;

5. The application of all malleable plastic materials and epoxy materials;

6. The setting in place of plasterboard, insulation board, styrofoam and bead-board, ground, locks, patent dots, cork plates, brownstone and acoustical tile, fiberglass reinforcement and finished products;

7. The plastering of joints, nail holes and bruises on wallboard;

8. The grouting and filling of door bucks, runners and similar installations, in conjunction with plastering operations;

9. The application of scratchcoat, browncoat and finish coat of plaster to wood, metal or board laths successively to all ceilings and walls when finished with terrazzo or tile, and the application of any plastic material to same;

10. The fireproofing of all building assemblies with plaster materials, sprayed fiberglass or similar materials, whether applied to gypsum, metal lath or directly;

11. The application of crushed stone, marble or ceramic chips and broken glass where embedded in plaster, or similar materials;

12. The placing of acoustic blocks with any plastic material, regardless of thickness;

13. The placing, by any method, of plaster or composition caps and ornaments;

14. The creating of decorative textures in finish coat by marking surface of coat with brush and trowel or by spattering it with small stones (stucco) where plastering equipment or materials, or both, are used; and

15. The operation and control of all types of plastering machines, including power trowels and floats;

(R) Plumber—Applies to workers who install and repair domestic potable water lines, gravity waste disposal systems inside the curb or fence lines, plumbing fixtures such as: bathtubs, sinks and toilets—and appliances such as, dishwashers and water heaters. The work falling within the occupational title of work description for plumber includes:

1. Assembling and installing piping systems, fixtures and equipment for the transportation of domestic water and sewage. Piping systems installed in structures (for example, buildings, industrial plants) to the first Y, T or connection located outside the building;

2. Cutting, threading and bending pipe. Joining pipes by use of screws, bolts, fittings, solder, welding brazing and caulking or any other method of making joints in the plumbing industry;

3. Assembling, installing and repairing valves, pipe fittings and pumps. Testing the piping system. Installing and repairing plumbing fixtures, such as sinks, bathtubs, water heaters and water softeners; and

4. Cutting holes in floors and walls for pipes with point and hammer, core drill, or both;

(S) Pile Driver—The work falling within the occupational title of work description for pile driver includes:

1. The handling, layout, driving, cutting and splicing of wood, metal or concrete piling regardless of purpose (for example, sheets, I-beams, pile caps and welding to piling);

2. The assembly, disassembly and rigging of the pile driving equipment; and

3. The conduct of underwater diving that is incidental to pile driving work;

(T) Pipe Fitter—Applies to workers who fabricate, install and repair piping systems to include: water and waste processing systems; heating and air-conditioning systems, pneumatic controls and pneumatic delivery systems; powerhouse and all pressurized piping systems; gas, oxygen systems; gasoline systems not for public sale. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

1. Piping systems installed in structures (for example, buildings, industrial plants and the like);

2. Cutting, threading and bending pipe. Joining pipes by use of screws, bolts, fittings, solder, welding and caulking, or any other method of making joints in the pipefitting industry;

3. Assembling, installing, and repairing valves, pipe fittings and pumps. Testing the piping system. Cutting holes in floors and walls for pipes with point and hammer, core-drill, or both;

4. Installing of distribution lines (for example, water mains, sewer mains, oil and gas lines);

5. Welding of steel pipe joints and joining pipes with screws, bolts, fittings, solder, caulking or any other method for making joints in the industry; and

6. Joining ductile iron and plastic pipes by using any method for making joints in the industry, when the pipe will be under pressure;

(U) Roofer/Waterproofer—Applies to workers who apply and install any and all types of roofing materials, other than sheet metal. The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

1. The installation of slate and tile and all substitute materials taking the place of slate and tile used for roofing including flat or promenade slate, with necessary metal flashing to make water-tight;

2. The cementing in, on or around slate and tile roofs. The laying of felt or paper beneath the slate and tile. The dressing, punching and cutting of all roof slate or tile either by hand or machinery;

3. The installation of all forms of plastic, slate, slag, gravel; asphalt and composition roofing; rock asphalt mastic when used for damp and waterproofing; prepared paper; compressed paper and chemically prepared paper, and burlap with or without coating. The installation of all damp resisting preparations regardless of the method of application in or outside of building. The installation of

damp courses, sheeting or coating on foundation work and tarred roofs. The laying of the tile or brick, when laid in asphalt or pitch tar;

4. The installation and application of new materials used in roofing, water-proofing, encapsulation and containment process including all forms of elastomeric or plastic (elastoplastic), or both, roofing systems, both sheet and liquid applied, whether single-ply or multi-ply. The installation of aggregates or stone, used as a ballast for inverted roofing membrane assembly, or roof of similar construction where insulation is laid over the roofing membrane. The sealing and caulking of seams and joints on these elastoplastic systems to insure water-tightness. The applying of liquid-type elastoplastic preparation for roofing, damp or waterproofing when applied with a squeegee, trowel, roller or spray equipment whether applied inside or outside of a building. The priming of surfaces to be roofed, damp or waterproofed, whether done by roller, mop, swab, three (3)-knot brush or spray systems. The waterproofing of all types of preformed panels;

5. The application of all types of spray-in-place such as urethane or polyurethane, and the coatings that are applied over them;

6. The application of roof insulation, when the insulation material is applied as an integral part of the roofing system, whether the insulation material is applied as the first, last or any other layer in between;

7. The operation and servicing of all kettles, bulk tankers, stationary heating tankers and other types of equipment and tools used to accomplish this work (including heating systems for the operation of the equipment); and compressors for applying roofing material components, roof and mop carts, hydraulics, tools and equipment, be it hand or power, needed to apply waterproofing, insulated and roofing materials;

8. The handling, hoisting and storing of all roofing, damp and waterproofing materials; and

9. The tear-off, removal, or both, of any type of roofing, all spudding, sweeping, vacuuming, cleanup, or a combination of these, of any areas of any type where a roof is to be relayed;

(V) Sheet Metal Worker—The work falling within the occupational title of sheet metal worker includes:

1. The handling, conditioning, assembling, installing, servicing, repairing, altering and dismantling of the duct work for the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems regardless of the materials used and the setting of all equipment and all supports and reinforcements in connection with the system;

2. The installation of expansion and discharge valves, air filters, and water filters in heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems;

3. The testing and balancing of air-handling equipment and duct work;

4. The forming, rolling, drawing, stamping or pressing of sheet metal shingles, sheet metal tile, sheet metal brick, sheet metal stone and sheet metal lumber, when specified for use as roofing, siding, waterproofing, weather proofing, fire proofing or for ornamental or any other purpose;

5. The performing of sheet metal work specified for use in connection with or incidental to steeples, domes, minarets, look outs, dormers, louvers, ridges, copings, roofing, decking, hips, valleys, gutters, outlets, roof flanges, flashings, gravel stops, leader heads, down spouts, mansards, balustrades, skylights, cornice moulding, columns, capitals, panels, pilasters, mullions, spandrils and any and all other shapes, forms and design of sheet metal work specified for use for waterproofing, weatherproofing, fire proofing, ornamental, decorative or display purposes, or as trim on exterior of the buildings;

6. The installing of sheet metal ceilings with cornices and mouldings of plain, ornamental, enameled, glazed or acoustic type;

7. The installing of side walls, wainscoting of plain, ornamental, enameled or glazed types, including sheet metal tile;

8. The application of all necessary wood or metal furring, plastic or other materials, to which they are directly applied;

9. The performing of sheet-metal work specified for use in connection with or incidental to direct, indirect or other types of heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and cooling systems (including risers, stacks, ducts, S strips, fittings, dampers, casings, recess boxes, outlets, radiator enclosures, exhausts, ventilators, frames, grisses, louvers, registers, cabinets, fans and motors);

10. The air washers, filters, air brushes, housings, air-conditioning chambers;

11. The setting and hanging of air-conditioning units, unit heaters or air-veyor systems and air handling systems regardless of material used;

12. The assembling and setting up of all cast iron parts, warm air furnace, all stoker, gas and oil burner equipment used in connection with warm air heating, all sheet metal hoods, casings, wall stacks, smoke pipes, truck lines, cold air intake, air chambers, vent pipes, frames, registers, dampers and regulation devices;

13. The installing of equipment utilized in the operation of kitchens including ranges, canopies, steam tables, work tables, dishwashers, coffee urns, soda fountains, warming closets, sinks, drainboards, garbage chutes, incinerators and refrigerators;

14. The installing of tubing, pipes and fittings, used in connection with or incidental to coppersmithing work. The installation of fume hoods, metal toilet partitions, metal lockers, plain metal shelving; and

15. The handling, moving, hoisting and storing of all sheet metal materials on the job site, where power equipment and rigging are required;

(W) Sprinkler Fitter—Fire Protection—Applies to workers who perform the installation, adjustments and corrections, repair and dismantling of all fire protection and fire control systems and the installation of all fire piping for tubing, appurtenances and equipment. The work falling within the occupational title includes: The handling and installation of all piping and appurtenances pertaining to sprinkler equipment, including both overhead and underground water mains, fire hydrants and hydrant mains, standpipes and hose connections to the sprinkler systems, sprinkler tank heaters, air lines and thermal systems used in connection with sprinkler and alarm systems, tank and pump connections, and fire protection systems using mulsifyre, spray, water, fog, carbon dioxide (CO_2), gas and foam and dry chemical systems;

(X) Terrazzo Worker-Marble Mason—The workers performing work falling within the occupational title of work description for terrazzo worker-marble mason includes:

1. The installing of marble, mosaic, venetian enamel and terrazzo; the cutting and assembling of mosaics and art ceramics; the casting of all terrazzo on the job site; all rolling of terrazzo work;

2. The preparing, cutting, layering or setting of metal, composition or wooden strips and grounds on all bedding above concrete floors or walls; and the laying and cutting of metal, strips, lath or other reinforcement, where used in terrazzo work;

3. The installing of cement terrazzo, magnesite terrazzo, dex-o-tex terrazzo, epoxy matrix terrazzo, exposed aggregate. Rustic or rough wash of exterior or interior of buildings. The mixturing or applying of any other kind of mixtures of plastics composed of chips or granules of marble, granite, blue stone, enamel, mother of pearl, quartz ceramic colored quartz, and all other kinds of chips or granules when mixed with cement, rubber, neoprene, vinyl, magnesium chloride or any other resinous or chemical substances used

for seamless flooring systems. The applying of binding materials when used on walls, floors, ceilings, stairs, saddles or any other part of the interior or exterior of the building, or other work not considered a part of the building such as fountains, swimming pools;

4. The finishing of cement floors where additional aggregate of stone is added by spreading or sprinkling on top of the finished base and troweled or rolled into the finish and then the surface ground by grinding machines (When no additional stone aggregate is added to the finished mixture, even though the surface may be ground, the work falls within the occupational title of work description for cement masons.); and

5. The carving, cutting and setting of all marble, slate, including slate backboards, stone, albereen, carrara, sanionyx, vitrolite and similar opaque glass, scaglioa, marbleithic and all artificial, imitation or case marble of whatever thickness or dimension. This shall apply to all interior work, such as sanitary, decorative and other purposes inside of buildings of every description wherever required, including all polish, honed or sand finish;

(Y) Tile Setter—Applies to workers who apply tile to floors, walls, ceilings, stair treads, promenade roof decks, garden walks, swimming pools and all places where tiles may be used to form a finished surface for practical use, sanitary finish or decorative purpose. (Tile includes all burned clay products, as used in the tile industry, either glazed or unglazed, all composition materials; all substitute materials in single units up to and including, fifteen inches by twenty inches by two inches (15" × 20" × 2") (except quarry tiles larger than nine inches by eleven inches (9" × 11")) and all mixtures in the form of cement, plastics and metals that are used as a finished surface.) The work falling within this occupational title of work description includes:

1. The cutting and shaping of tile with saws, tile cutters and biters; and

2. The positioning of tile and tapping it with a trowel handle to affix tile to plaster or adhesive base; and

(Z) Truck Driver-Teamster/Traffic Control Service Driver—The workers who perform work falling within the occupational title of work description for truck driver-teamster includes the operation, repair and servicing of the following mechanical equipment. This occupational title encompasses several subclassifications, with the title and work description considered in light of whether the public works project pertains to building construction or heavy/highway construction.

1. Building construction. The subtitles falling within the occupational title of work description for truck driver-teamster, as applicable to building construction, are as follows:

A. Group I—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor, control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil and service the following equipment: flat bed trucks single axle, station wagons, pick-up trucks, material trucks single axle, tank wagon single axle;

B. Group II—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor, control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil and service the following equipment: agitator and transit mix-trucks;

C. Group III—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor, control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil and service the following equipment: flat bed trucks tandem axle, articulated dump trucks, material trucks tandem axle, tank wagon tandem axle; and

D. Group IV—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor, control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil and service the following equipment: semi and/or pole trailers, winch, fork and steel trucks, distributor drivers and operators, tank wagon semi-trailer, Insley wagons, dumpsters, half-tracks, speedace, euclids and other similar equipment, A-frame and Derrick trucks, float or low boy and boom truck.

2. Heavy/highway construction. The subtitles falling within the occupational title work description for truck driver-teamster, as applicable to heavy/highway construction, are as follows:

A. Group I—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor, control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil and service the following equipment: flat bed trucks single axle, station wagons, pick-up trucks, material trucks single axle, tank wagon single axle;

B. Group II—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor, control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil and service the following equipment: agitator and transit mix-trucks;

C. Group III—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor, control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil and service the following equipment: flat bed trucks tandem axle, articulated dump trucks, material trucks tandem axle, tank wagon tandem axle; and

D. Group IV—This subtitle applies to workers who operate, monitor, control, repair, modify, assemble, erect, oil and service the following equipment: semi-and/or pole trailers, winch, fork and steel trucks, distributor drivers and operators, tank wagon semi-trailer, Insley wagons, dumpsters, half-tracks, speedace, euclids and other similar equipment, A-frame and Derrick trucks, float or low boy and boom truck.

3. The workers who perform work falling within the occupational title of traffic control service driver include:

A. The delivery, installation and pick-up of traffic control devices;

B. The unloading and installation of barricades, plastic channelizer drums, safety cones and temporary flashing lights not to exceed one hundred fifteen (115) volts;

C. Regular periodic inspections to assure that traffic control devices are clean, clearly visible and properly positioned. Inspection and maintenance includes replacing batteries and bulbs in lights, cleaning reflective material and lenses and repairing or replacing damaged or missing devices when incidental to and part of a public works construction project; and

D. Removal of all traffic control devices by loading them on a truck and driving them to a storage yard where they are unloaded.

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**Original authority: 290.240, RSMo 1957, amended 1969.*