

28, 1983 to the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549, and serve a copy on the applicant-declarant at the address specified above. Proof of service (by affidavit or, in case of an attorney at law, by certificate) should be filed with the request. Any request for a hearing shall identify specifically the issues of fact or law that are disputed. A person who so requests will be notified of any hearing, if ordered, and will receive a copy of any notice or order issued in this matter. After said date, the application-declaration, as filed or as it may be amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective.

For the Commission, by the Division of Corporate Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.

George A. Fitzsimmons,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 83-1000 Filed 4-7-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-M

[Release No. 13136; 811-1502]

Schuster Fund, Inc.; Filing of Application

April 4, 1983.

In the matter of; Schuster Fund, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10173, (811-1502); notice of filing of application pursuant to section 8(f) of the Act for order declaring that company has ceased to be an investment company.

Notice is hereby given that Schuster Fund, Inc., registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Act"), as an open-end, non-diversified management investment company, filed an application on February 10, 1983, for an order of the Commission, pursuant to Section 8(f) of the Act and Rule 8f-1 thereunder, declaring that Applicant has ceased to be an investment company as defined in the Act. All interested person are referred to the application on file with the Commission for a statement of the representations contained therein, which are summarized below.

Applicant represents that it registered under the Act and filed a registration statement pursuant to Section 8(b) of the Act on or about May 16, 1967. On or about the same day, Applicant states, it also filed a registration statement on Form S-5 pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"), thereby registering 200,000 shares of its common stock, \$1.00 par value. Applicant further states that such registration statement

became effective on September 20, 1967, and that on that date Applicant's initial public offering began.

Applicant further represents, however, that its legal existence has terminated in accordance with the Business Corporation Law of the State of Maryland. Applicant's state of incorporation. It is stated further that Applicant has not, within the last 18 months, transferred any of its assets to a separate trust, the beneficiaries of which were or are securityholders of Applicant, and that no such entity has been created.

It is further represented that on October 26, 1982, pursuant to a Plan of Reorganization and Agreement of Merger dated October 4, 1982 ("Merger Agreement"), authorized by a favorable vote of 397,257 shares (55.6%) of Applicant's shares, Applicant merged with and into The Partners Fund, Inc. ("Partners"), a registered, open-end, diversified management investment company. Applicant states that on October 28, 1982, immediately preceding the closing for the Merger Agreement, there were 701,504,109 shares of Applicant's common stock outstanding, representing an aggregate net asset value of \$11,137,385.02, and a net asset value per share of \$15.68. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, it is stated, Applicant's shares of common stock were converted into shares of Partners' common stock on the basis of 1.149785 shares of Partners for each share of Applicant. Applicant states further that a total of 806,847,716 shares of Partners, representing an aggregate net asset value of \$11,139,605, were issued to Applicant's shareholders in accordance with the Merger Agreement. It is stated that no brokerage commissions were paid in connection with the merger of Applicant with Partners. It is also stated that Articles of Merger pertaining to the transaction were filed with the Department of State of the State of Maryland on October 26, 1982, becoming effective as of said date. Applicant states, in addition, that it has no assets or outstanding debts or liabilities and that there are no securityholders of Applicant to whom distribution in complete liquidation of their interests has not been made. Lastly, Applicant represents that it is not now engaged, and does not propose to engage, in any business activity other than that necessary to the winding-up of its affairs.

Section 8(f) of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that when the

Commission, upon application, finds that a registered investment company has ceased to be an investment company, it shall so declare by order and, upon the taking effect of such order, the registration of such company under the Act shall terminate.

Notice is further given that any interested person wishing to request a hearing on the application may, not later than April 29, 1983, at 5:30 p.m., do so by submitting a written request setting forth the nature of his/her interest, the reasons for his/her request, and the specific issues, if any, of fact or law that are disputed, to the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. A copy of the request should be served personally or by mail upon Applicant at the address stated above. Proof of service (by affidavit or, in the case of an attorney-at-law, by certificate) shall be filed with the request. Persons who request a hearing will receive any notices and orders issued in this matter. After said date, an order disposing of the application will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing upon request or upon its own motion.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

George A. Fitzsimmons,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 83-1029 Filed 4-7-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-M

[Release No. 13091; 812-5446]

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., et al.; Filing of Application

Correction

In FR Doc. 83-7170 beginning on page 11541 in the issue of Friday, March 18, 1983, make the following corrections:

(1) On page 11542, first column, the second complete paragraph, words were omitted from the second sentence. The sentence should have read as follows:

" * * * These charges range from 1.022% on an annual basis in the case of the qualified portion of Account E to 1.4965% on an annual basis in the case of Accounts A & B. * * * "

(2) On page 11543, third column, twelve lines from the bottom of the page, "April 4, 1983" should have read "April 4, 1983".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

Sunshine Act Meetings

Federal Register

Vol. 48, No. 69

Friday, April 8, 1983

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices of meetings published under the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (Pub. L. 94-409) 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3).

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1

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

PLACE: Room 512, 1121 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

DATE AND TIME: Monday, April 11, 1983; 11 a.m.-12 noon; 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 12, 1983, 9:30 a.m.

STATUS OF MEETING: Open to public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Monday, April 11.

- I. Approval of Agenda.
- II. Approval of Minutes of Last Meeting.
- III. Discussion with Arnold S. Torres, National Executive Director, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).
- IV. Review of the Reasonable Accommodation Monograph, *Accommodating the Spectrum of Individual Abilities*.

- V. State Advisory Committee Rechartered:
 - A. Georgia;
 - B. Nebraska;
 - C. South Dakota;
 - D. Wisconsin.
- VI. State Advisory Committee Interim Appointments:
 - A. Maine;
 - B. New Mexico.

VII. Colorado Advisory Committee Report Entitled *Police Relations in Small Colorado Communities*.

VIII. Massachusetts Advisory Committee Report Entitled *Minority Teachers in an Era of Retrenchment: Early Lessons in an Ongoing Dilemma*.

IX. Missouri Advisory Committee Report Entitled *State Contract Compliance Efforts in Missouri*.

X. New York Advisory Committee Report Entitled *Bigotry and Violence in New York State*.

XI. Wisconsin Advisory Committee Report Entitled *Vocational Education: Where are the Minorities and Women?*

XII. Civil Rights Developments in the Western Region.

XIII. Staff Director's Report:

- A. Status of Funds;
- B. Personnel Report;
- C. Office Directors' Reports.

Tuesday, April 12:

Briefing on Immigration.

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION: Barbara Brooks, Press and Communications Division (202) 254-6697.

[S-484-83 Filed 4-6-83; 9:49 am]

BILLING CODE 6335-01-M

2

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Friday, April 22, 1983.

PLACE: 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., eighth floor conference room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Surveillance Briefing.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE

INFORMATION: Jane Stuckey, 254-6314.

[S-487-83 Filed 4-6-83; 9:58 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-M

3

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Friday, April 15, 1983.

PLACE: 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., Eighth floor conference room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Surveillance Briefing

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE

INFORMATION: Jane Stuckey, 254-6314.

[S-486-83 Filed 4-6-83; 9:58 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-M

4

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m., Tuesday, April 26, 1983.

PLACE: 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., fifth floor hearing room.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Third Quarter Objectives
National Futures Association Briefing
CBI 5000 Oz. Silver
Rule Enforcement Reviews (Closed)

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE

INFORMATION: Jane Stuckey, 254-6374.

[S-485-83 Filed 4-6-83; 9:58 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-M

5

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m., Wednesday, April 13, 1983.

LOCATION: Third floor hearing room, 1111 18th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. *Wood and Coal Burning Stoves FR Document Labeling Rule:*
The Commission will consider the Federal Register document requiring labeling for wood and coal burning appliances.
2. *Kerosene Heaters:*
The staff will brief the Commission on the progress of the ongoing investigation into possible fire hazards of kerosene heaters.
3. *Benzidine Dyes:*
The staff will brief the Commission on the benzidine congener dye project.

(For a recorded message containing the latest agenda information, call 301-492-5709).

CONTACT PERSON FOR ADDITIONAL

INFORMATION: Sheldon D. Butts, Office of the Secretary, 5401 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, Md. 20207; 301-492-6800.

[S-494-83 Filed 4-6-83; 2:39 pm]

BILLING CODE 6355-01-M

6

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m., Thursday, April 14, 1983.

LOCATION: Room 456, Westwood Towers Building, Bethesda, Maryland.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. *National Toxicological Program Second Annual Report:*
The staff will brief the Commission on issues related to the second annual report of the National Toxicological Program.

STATUS: Closed to the public.

2. Compliance Status Report:

The staff will brief the Commission on the status of various compliance activities.

(For a recorded message containing the latest agenda information, call 301-492-5709).

CONTACT PERSON FOR ADDITIONAL

INFORMATION: Sheldon D. Butts, Office of the Secretary, 5401 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, Md. 20207; 301-492-6300.

[S-492-63 Filed 4-6-83; 2:39 pm]

BILLING CODE 6355-01-M

7**EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION**

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, April 12, 1983, 9:30 a.m. (eastern time).

PLACE: Commission Conference Room 200, second floor, Columbia Plaza Office Building, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506.

STATUS: Part will be open to the public and part will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Ratification of Notation Vote/s.
2. A Report on Commission Operations.
3. Freedom of Information Act Appeal No. 83-1-FOIA-7-BA, concerning a request for deliberative memoranda from a Title VII charge file.
4. Freedom of Information Act Appeal No. 83-1-FOIA-9-DE, concerning a request for documents pertaining to Merit Pay classification of certain employees.
5. Freedom of Information Act Appeal No. 83-01-006-FOIA-IN, concerning a request for access to documents in two closed Title VII case files.
6. Freedom of Information Act Appeal No. 83-1-FOIA-1-PX, concerning a request for documents in a charge file.
7. Freedom of Information Act Appeal No. 83-1-FOIA-1-LA, concerning a request for material pertaining to a Commissioner's charge.
8. Proposed Interpretative Memorandum on *Kremer v. Chemical Construction Corporation*.
9. A proposed contract in connection with a court case.
10. Proposed Regulations Implementing Section 4(g) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended (TEFRA).

Closed:

1. Litigation Authorization: General Counsel Recommendations.
2. Briefings on Withdrawal of Certain Charges.
3. OFCCP's Proposed Final Rules.

Note.—Any matter not discussed or concluded may be carried over to a later meeting. (In addition to publishing notices on EEOC Commission meetings in the Federal Register, the Commission also provides recorded announcements a full week in advance on future Commission sessions. Please telephone (202) 634-6748 at all times for information on these meetings).

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE

INFORMATION: Treva McCall, Executive Secretary to the Commission (202) 634-6748.

This Notice Issued April 5, 1983.

[S-492-63 Filed 4-6-83; 11:29 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-06-M

8**FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION**

TIME AND DATE: 9 a.m., April 13, 1983.

PLACE: Hearing Room One, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20573.

STATUS: Parts of the meeting will be open to the public. The rest of the meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Portion open to the public.

1. Agreement No. 5600-44: Modification of the Philippines North America Conference Agreement to amend procedures for exercise of independent rate actions.

Portions closed to the public:

1. Docket No. 80-52: Pooling and Space Chartering Agreement in the Pacific Far East Trades—Compliance with Commission Order—Objection of Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.
2. Docket No. 82-58: Actions to Adjust or Meet Conditions Unfavorable to Shipping in the United States/Venezuela Trade—Review of status of proceeding.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE

INFORMATION: Francis C. Horney, Secretary (202) 523-5725.

[S-492-63 Filed 4-6-83; 2:42 pm]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-M

9**FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION**

April 5, 1983.

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Tuesday, April 5, 1983.

PLACE: Room 600, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: Closed (Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(c)(10)).

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The Commission will consider and act upon the following:

1. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Docket No. PENN 81-9-R.

It was determined by a majority vote of Commissioners that Commission business required that a meeting be held on this item and that no earlier announcement of the meeting was possible.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE

INFORMATION: Jean Ellen, (202) 653-5632.

[S-491-63 Filed 4-6-83; 2:42 pm]

BILLING CODE 6735-01-M

10**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION****TIME AND DATE:**

6-9 p.m., April 18, 1983;

9 a.m.-12 p.m., April 19, 1983.

PLACE: 1515 Wilson Boulevard, fifth floor, Rosslyn, Virginia 22209.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: April 18, 1983:

1. Chairman's Report;
2. President's Report.

April 19, 1983:

3. Minutes of the January 17-18, 1983 Meeting;
4. Report of the Audit Committee;
5. Election of new Advisory Council members;
6. The Foundation in Brazil.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE

INFORMATION: Steve Abrams (703) 841-3812.

[S-492-63 Filed 4-6-83; 2:42 pm]

BILLING CODE 7025-01-M

11**INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION****International Trade Commission**

(USITC SE-83-16A)

"FEDERAL REGISTER" CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 48 FR 14468 April 4, 1983.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, April 13, 1983.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: Additional item added to the agenda as follows:

6. Investigation 337-TA-132 [Certain Hand-Operated, Gas-Operated Welding, Cutting and Heating Equipment and Component Parts Thereof]—briefing and vote on review of initial determination denying temporary relief.

In conformity with 19 CFR 201.37(b), Commissioners Eckes, Stern, and Haggart determined by unanimous consent that Commission business requires the change in subject matter by addition of the agenda item, and affirmed that no earlier announcement of the addition to the agenda was possible, and directed the issuance of this notice at the earliest practicable time.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE

INFORMATION: Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary (202) 523-0161.

[S-492-63 Filed 4-6-83; 2:42 pm]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

12

**PACIFIC NORTHWEST ELECTRIC POWER
AND CONSERVATION PLANNING COUNCIL****"FEDERAL REGISTER" CITATION OF****PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT:** 48 FR 12888,
Monday, March 28, 1983.**PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE:**
1 p.m., March 31, 1983.**PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED PLACE:**Northwest Power Planning Council
Central Office, 700 S.W. Taylor, Suite
200, Portland, Oregon.**CHANGES IN THE MEETING:** The meeting
time and date have been changed to
April 7, 1983, 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.**MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:**

- Briefing on Water Budget Implementation
- Staff Briefing on Condit Dam
- Briefing on Results of Recent Pacific
Fishery Management Council Meetings

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE**INFORMATION:** Ms. Torian Donohue, (503)
222-5181.

Edward Sheets,

Executive Director.

[S-490-83 Filed 4-6-83; 1:11 pm]

BILLING CODE 0000-00-M

13

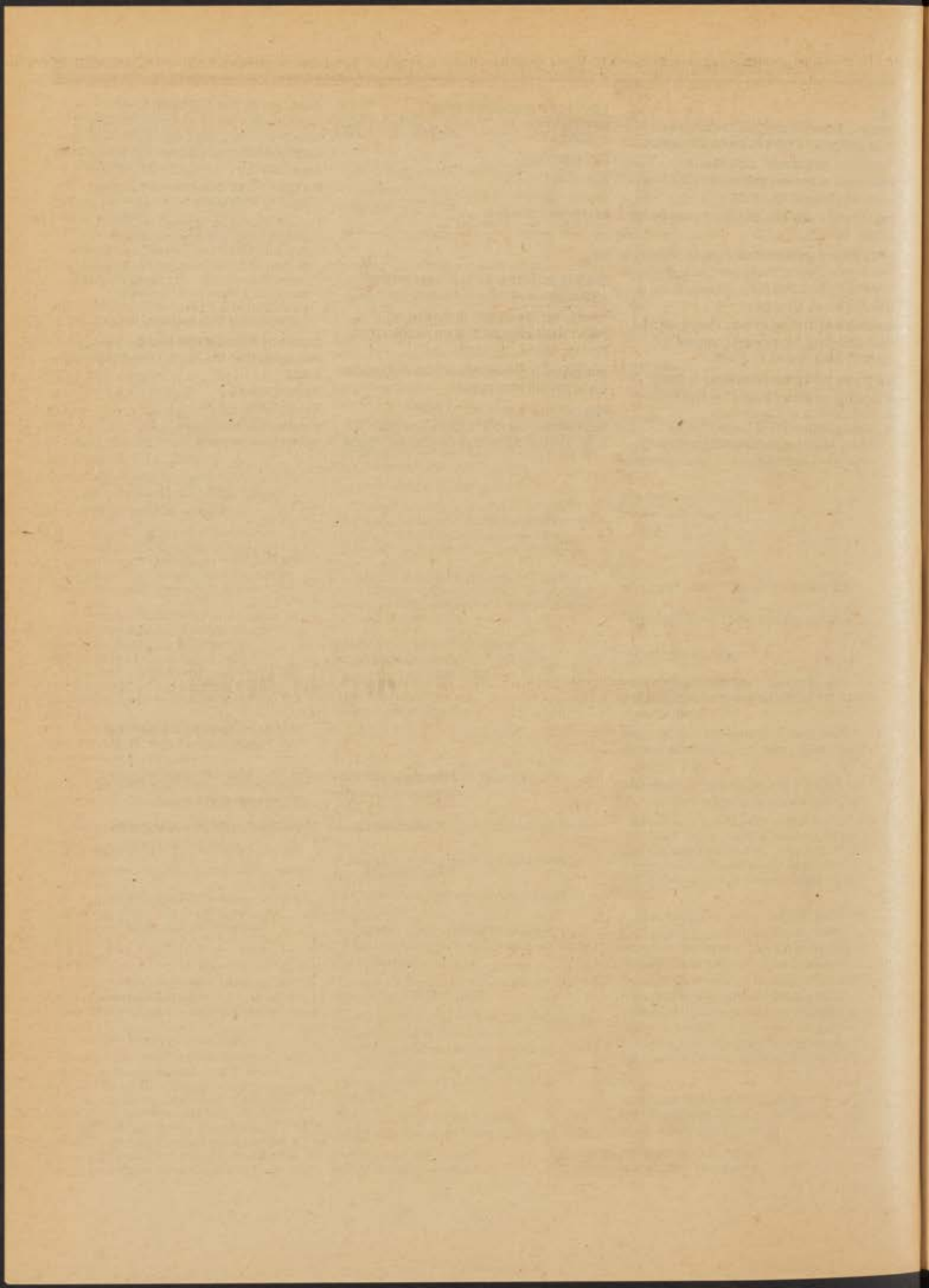
**PACIFIC NORTHWEST ELECTRIC POWER
AND CONSERVATION PLANNING COUNCIL****"FEDERAL REGISTER" CITATION OF****PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT:** 48 FR 12633,
Friday, March 25, 1983.**PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE:**
9 a.m., April 6-7, 1983.**PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED PLACE:**Northwest Power Planning Council, 700
S.W. Taylor, Suite 200, Portland, Oregon.**CHANGES IN THE MEETING:** In a
unanimous vote at its open meeting
March 31, 1983, the Council decided to
close a portion of its meeting previously
announced for April 6 and 7, 1983.**MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:** Portion
closed to the public:Council discussion of possible Council
participation in Bonneville Power
Administration rate proceedings. This
portion of the meeting has been closed
under the exemption for discussions that
specifically concern an agency's
participation in a proceeding, under section
552b(o)(10) of Title 5, United States Code.**CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE****INFORMATION:** Ms. Bess Wong, (503) 222-
5161.

Edward Sheets,

Executive Director.

[S-490-83 Filed 4-6-83; 1:10 pm]

BILLING CODE 0000-00-M



Test Report Federal Register

Friday
April 8, 1983

Part II

Environmental Protection Agency

Electrical and Electronic Components
Point Source Category Effluent
Limitations Guidelines, Pretreatment
Standards, and New Source Performance
Standards

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 469

[WH-FRL 2327-8]

Electrical and Electronic Components Point Source Category Effluent Limitations Guidelines, Pretreatment Standards, and New Source Performance Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation limits the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters and publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) from semiconductor and electronic crystal manufacturing facilities. The Clean Water Act and a Settlement Agreement require EPA to issue this regulation.

The purpose of this regulation is to provide effluent limitations for "best practicable technology" (BPT), "best available technology" (BAT), "best conventional technology" (BCT) and "new source performance standards" (NSPS) for direct dischargers and pretreatment standards for new and existing indirect dischargers.

DATES: In accordance with 40 CFR 100.01 (45 FR 28048), this regulation shall be considered issued for purposes of judicial review at 1:00 p.m. Eastern time on April 22, 1983. These regulations shall become effective May 19, 1983.

The compliance date for the BAT regulations for both subcategories is as soon as possible, but no later than July 1, 1984 with one exception. The BAT compliance date for the nonconventional pollutant fluoride for the semiconductor subcategory is as soon as possible but no later than thirty-one months after the publication date. The compliance date for New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) for both subcategories is the date the new source begins operations. The compliance date for Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES) for arsenic regulated in the electronic crystal subcategory is thirty-one months after the publication date. For total toxic organics (TTO) the PSES compliance date for both subcategories is July 1, 1984.

Under Section 509(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act judicial review of this regulation can be obtained only by filing a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals within 90 days after these regulations are considered issued for purposes of judicial review. Under

Section 509(b)(2) of the Clean Water Act, the requirements of the regulations may not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings brought by EPA to enforce these requirements.

ADDRESSES: Technical information may be obtained by writing to Mr. David Pepson, Effluent Guidelines Division (WH-552), EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, or through calling (202) 382-7157. Copies of the technical documents may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161 (703) 487-4800. Economic information may be obtained by writing to Ms. Renee Rico, Office of Analysis and Evaluation (WH-586), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460 or by calling (202) 382-5386. The economic analysis may also be obtained from the National Technical Information Service.

The record will be available for public review in approximately two weeks from publication in EPA's Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2004 (Rear) (EPA Library), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. The EPA information regulation (40 CFR Part 2) provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David J. Pepson at (202) 382-7157.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Organization of This Notice

- I. Legal Authority
- II. Scope of this Rulemaking
- III. Summary of Legal Background
 - A. The Clean Water Act and NRDC Settlement Agreement
 - B. General Criteria for Effluent Limitations
 - C. Prior EPA Regulations
- IV. Methodology and Data Gathering Efforts
- V. Industry Subcategorization
- VI. Available Wastewater Control and Treatment Technology
- VII. Summary of Final Regulations and Changes from Proposal
- VIII. Executive Order 12291 and Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
- IX. Costs and Economic Impact
- X. Non-Water Quality Aspects of Pollution Control
- XI. Pollutants and Subcategories Not Regulated
- XII. Summary of Public Participation and Responses to Major Comments on the Proposed Regulation
- XIII. Best Management Practices
- XIV. Upset and Bypass Provisions
- XV. Variances and Modifications
- XVI. Relationship to NPDES Permits
- XVII. Availability of Technical Assistance
- XVIII. OMB Review
- XIX. List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 469
- XX. Appendixes:
 - A—Abbreviations, Acronyms and Other Terms Used in this Notice
 - B—List of Toxic Organics Comprising Total Toxic Organics (TTO)

C—List of Toxic Pollutants Excluded from Regulation

I. Legal Authority

This regulation is being promulgated under the authority of Sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, Pub. L. 95-217) also called the "Act". This regulation is also being promulgated in response to the Settlement Agreement in *Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Train*, 8 ERC 2120 (D.D.C. 1976), modified, 12 ERC 1833 (D.D.C. 1979), modified by Order dated October 26, 1982.

II. Scope of This Rulemaking

The purpose of this rulemaking is to establish effluent limitations and standards for existing and new semiconductor and electronic crystal manufacturing facilities. This regulation applies to wastewater generated from all process operations associated with the above industries except sputtering, electroplating, and vapor plating. The wastewater generated from these unit operations is subject to the final electroplating and proposed metal finishing effluent limitations and standards.

There are approximately 257 semiconductor plants in the United States; 77 of these plants are direct dischargers while the remaining 180 plants discharge to POTWs. The electronic crystal industry is comprised of 70 plants, 6 of which are direct dischargers and 64 of which are indirect dischargers.

EPA's 1973 to 1976 round of rulemaking emphasized the achievement of best practicable technology currently available (BPT) by July 1, 1977. In general, BPT represents the average of the best existing performances of well-known technologies for control of familiar (i.e., "classical") pollutants. This effort did not include rulemaking for the electrical and electronic components category.

The current round of rulemaking aims for the achievement by July 1, 1984, of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT) that will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants. At a minimum, BAT represents the performance of the best available technology economically achievable in any industrial category or subcategory. Moreover, as a result of the Clean Water Act of 1977, the emphasis of EPA's

program has shifted from "classical" pollutants to the control of toxic pollutants.

EPA is promulgating limitations based on BPT, BAT and BCT, new source performance standards (NSPS), pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES), and pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

III. Summary of Legal Background

A. The Clean Water Act and NRDC Settlement Agreement

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 established a comprehensive program to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters" (Section 101(a)). To implement the Act, EPA was to issue effluent limitations, pretreatment standards, and new source performance standards for industrial dischargers.

The Act included a timetable for issuing these standards. However, EPA was unable to meet many of the deadlines and, as a result, in 1976, it was sued by several environmental groups. In settling this lawsuit, EPA and the plaintiffs executed a court-approved "Settlement Agreement." This Agreement required EPA to develop a program and adhere to a schedule in promulgating effluent limitations guidelines, pretreatment standards, and new source performance standards for 65 "priority" pollutants and classes of pollutants for 21 major industries. See *Natural Resources Defense Council Inc. v. Train*, 8 ERC 2120 (D.D.C. 1976), modified, 12 ERC 1833 (D.D.C. 1979), modified by Order dated October 26, 1982.

Many of the basic elements of this Settlement Agreement program were incorporated into the Clean Water Act of 1977 ("the Act"). Like the Settlement Agreement, the Act stressed control of the "priority" pollutants. In addition, to strengthen the toxic control program, section 304(e) of the Act authorizes the Administrator to prescribe "best management practices" (BMP) to prevent the release of toxic and hazardous pollutants from plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, and drainage from raw material storage associated with, or ancillary to, the manufacturing or treatment process.

B. General Criteria for Effluent Limitations

Under the Act, the EPA program is to set a number of different kinds of effluent limitations. These are discussed in detail in the preamble to the 1982 proposal and the technical development

document supporting these regulations. The following is a brief summary:

1. Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT). BPT limitations generally are based on the average of the best existing performance at plants of various sizes, ages, and unit processes within the industry or subcategory. In establishing BPT limitations, EPA considers the total cost of applying the technology in relation to the effluent reduction derived, the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the control technologies, process changes and non-water quality environmental impacts including energy requirements. The total cost of applying the technology is balanced against the effluent reduction.

2. Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT). BAT limitations, in general, represent the best existing performance in the industrial subcategory or category. The Act establishes BAT as the principal national means of controlling the direct discharge of toxic and nonconventional pollutants to navigable waters. In arriving at BAT, the Agency considers the age of the equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the control technologies, process changes, the cost of achieving such effluent reduction, and non-water quality environmental impacts. The Administrator retains considerable discretion in assigning the weight to be accorded these factors.

3. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT). The 1977 Amendments added section 301(b)(2)(E) to the Act establishing "best conventional pollutant control technology" (BCT) for discharges of conventional pollutants from existing industrial point sources. Conventional pollutants are those defined in section 304(a)(4) (biochemical oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform and pH, and any additional pollutants defined by the Administrator as "conventional," i.e., oil and grease. See 44 FR 44501; July 30, 1979.

BCT is not an additional limitation but replaces BAT for the control of conventional pollutants. In addition to other factors specified in section 304(b)(4)(B), the Act requires that BCT limitations be assessed in light of a two part "cost-reasonableness" test. *American Paper Institute v. EPA*, 660 F.2d 954 (4th Cir. 1981). The first test compares the cost for private industry to reduce its conventional pollutants with the cost to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) for similar levels of

reduction in their discharge of these pollutants. The second test examines the cost-effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT. EPA must find that limitations are "reasonable" under both tests before establishing them as BCT. In no case may BCT be less stringent than BPT.

EPA published its methodology for carrying out the BCT analysis on August 29, 1979 (44 FR 50732). In the case mentioned above, the Court of Appeals ordered EPA to correct data errors underlying EPA's calculation of the first test, and to apply the second cost test. (EPA had argued that a second cost test was not required).

On October 29, 1982 the Agency proposed a revised BCT methodology. See 47 FR 49176. Although the Agency has not yet promulgated its revised BCT cost test methodology, we are promulgating BCT limitations as proposed for the semiconductor and electronic crystal industries. Application of the BCT cost test is not necessary for these industries for reasons presented in Section VII of this preamble.

4. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). NSPS are based on the best available demonstrated technology. New plants have the opportunity to install the best and most efficient production processes and wastewater treatment technologies.

5. Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES). PSES are designed to control the discharge of pollutants that pass through, interfere with, or are otherwise incompatible with the operation of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). They must be achieved within three years of promulgation. The legislative history of the Act indicates that pretreatment standards are to be technology-based, analogous to the best available technology. EPA has generally determined that there is pass through of pollutants if the percent of pollutants removed by a well-operated POTW achieving secondary treatment is less than the percent removed by the BAT model treatment system. The general pretreatment regulations which serve as the framework for the categorical pretreatment regulations are found at 40 CFR Part 403 (43 FR 27736, June 26, 1978; 46 FR 9462 January 28, 1981).

6. Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS). Like PSES, PSNS are to control the discharge of pollutants to POTWs which pass through, interfere with, or are otherwise incompatible with the operation of the POTW. PSNS are to be issued at the same time as NSPS. New indirect dischargers, like new direct dischargers, have the opportunity to incorporate the best available

demonstrated technologies. The Agency considers the same factors in promulgating PSNS as it considers in promulgating NSPS.

C. Prior EPA Regulations

No regulations have ever been promulgated for the electrical and electronic components category. The Agency proposed regulations for Phase II of this category on March 9, 1983 (see 48 FR 10012).

IV. Methodology and Data Gathering Efforts

The methodology and data gathering efforts used in developing the proposed regulations were discussed in the preamble to the August, 1982 proposal. In summary, before proposal, the Agency conducted a data collection program at 20 semiconductor and electronic crystal plants. This program stressed the acquisition of data on the presence and treatability of the toxic pollutants. Analytical methods are discussed in *Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents for Priority Pollutants* (U.S. EPA, April 1977). Based on the results of that program, EPA identified several distinct treatment technologies, including both end-of-pipe and in-plant technologies, that are or can be used to treat wastewaters from these industries.

For each of these technologies, the Agency compiled and analyzed historical and newly generated data on the performance of these technologies, considered the non-water quality impacts (including impacts on air quality, solid waste generation and energy requirements), and estimated the costs and economic impacts of applying it industrywide. Costs and economic impacts of the technology options considered are discussed in detail in *Economic Analysis of Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Electrical and Electronic Components Point Source Category—Phase I*. A more complete description of the Agency's study methodology, data gathering efforts, and analytical procedures supporting the regulation can be found in the *Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Electrical and Electronic Components Point Source Category—Phase I*.

V. Industry Subcategorization

The Electrical and Electronic Components Point Source Category (E&EC) is derived from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 36, Electrical and Electronic Machinery, Equipment and Supplies. Many of the industries listed under this

SIC code were never evaluated as part of the E&EC category because EPA initially concluded that the wastewater discharges from these industries were primarily associated with the metal finishing category.

For industries included in the E&EC study, the Agency concluded that product type is an appropriate basis for subcategorization. Product type determines both the raw and process material requirements and the number and type of manufacturing processes used. Using product type as a basis, we established twenty-one (21) subcategories; seventeen (17) of these and one segment of another subcategory are excluded from regulation under Paragraph 8 of the NRDC Settlement Agreement. For two subcategories, electron tubes and luminescent coatings, we proposed regulations on March 9, 1983 (see 48 FR 10012). The remaining two subcategories, semiconductors and electronic crystals, are the subject of this final rule. The subcategories excluded under Paragraph 8 are discussed in Section XI of this notice.

The semiconductor subcategory is comprised of plants manufacturing solid state electrical devices which perform functions such as information processing and display, power handling, and interconversion between light energy and electrical energy. Semiconductors include light emitting diodes (LEDs), diodes and transistors, silicon based integrated circuits, and liquid crystal display (LCD) devices.

The electronic crystal subcategory is comprised of plants manufacturing crystals or crystalline material which are used in electronic devices. These crystals include quartz, ceramic, silicon, and gallium arsenide.

VI. Available Wastewater Control and Treatment Technology

A. Status of In-Place Technology

This section describes the status of in-place technology for the two subcategories to be regulated by this rulemaking, semiconductors and electronic crystals. These technologies cover the following pollutants of concern that were detected in EPA's sampling and analysis efforts: toxic organics, arsenic, fluoride, total suspended solids, and pH.

Wastewater treatment techniques currently used in the semiconductor and electronic crystal industries include both in-process and end-of-pipe waste treatment. In-plant process waste treatment is designed to remove pollutants from contaminated manufacturing process wastewater at some point in the manufacturing

process. End-of-pipe treatment is wastewater treatment at the point of discharge.

In-process controls in widespread use in both subcategories include collection of spent solvents for resale or reuse and treatment of contract hauling of the concentrated fluoride waste stream. Contract hauling, in this instance, refers to the industry practice of contracting with a firm to collect and transport wastes for off-site disposal. A few plants in these subcategories practice recycle of the dilute acid rinse stream.

End-of-pipe controls consist primarily of neutralization which is practiced by all direct dischargers in both subcategories. One plant in the electronic crystal industry also uses end-of-pipe precipitation/clarification for control of arsenic and fluoride. Further, all six (6) direct dischargers in the electronic crystal subcategory have already installed end-of-pipe neutralization and precipitation/clarification for control of pH, TSS, and fluoride.

B. Control Treatment Options

EPA considered the following treatment and control options for wastewater discharges from facilities within the semiconductor and electronic crystals subcategories.

Option 1—Neutralization for pH control and solvent management for control of toxic organics. Solvent management is not a treatment system, but rather in-plant control of spent solvents either manually or mechanically through minor piping modifications. Effective solvent management includes well designed segregation controls or practices, collection of routine spills and leaks, and a rigorous employee training program. Since the spent solvents would not be discharged into the wastewater, toxic organic limitations based on this control would be equivalent to the maximum concentration of toxic organics found in the discharge as a result of process wastewater contamination. Process wastewater is the only other source of toxic organics for these subcategories.

Option 2—Option 1 plus end-of-pipe precipitation/clarification for treatment of arsenic, fluoride, and total suspended solids (TSS).

Option 3—Option 1 plus in-plant treatment (precipitation/clarification) of the concentrated fluoride stream.

Option 4—Option 2 plus recycle of the treated effluent stream for further reduction of fluoride.

Option 5—Option 2 plus filtration for reduction of fluoride, arsenic, and suspended solids.

Option 6—Option 2 plus carbon adsorption for further reduction of toxic organic concentrations.

VII. Summary of Final Regulations and Changes From Proposal

This section describes the technology bases and final effluent limitations for each subcategory and discusses the changes we have made in response to public comments.

A. Semiconductors

The pollutant parameters of concern that were detected in EPA's sampling and analysis efforts are pH, fluoride, and toxic organics.

1. BPT. The regulated pollutants are pH and toxic organics. EPA is promulgating BPT based on neutralization for pH control, and solvent management for control of toxic organics (Option 1). As in the proposed rule, toxic organics are being regulated as the total of all toxic organics found in the discharge at concentrations greater than 0.01 milligrams per liter. This limit is defined as total toxic organics (TTO) and the specific toxic organic compounds included in the total are listed in Appendix B. We have added four toxic organics to the proposed TTO list; these are carbon tetrachloride, 1,2 dichloroethane, 1,1,2 trichloroethane, and dichlorobromomethane. As with all other toxic organics included on the TTO list, these toxic organics were found in the effluent from plants in the semiconductor and electronic crystal subcategories at concentrations greater than 0.01 milligrams per liter. The addition of these toxic organics serves only to correct an inadvertent error at proposal and does not substantively affect either the final TTO limit or a plant's ability to achieve compliance with the TTO limit.

While we have not changed the proposed technology basis for BPT, we have changed the TTO limit from 0.47 mg/l to 1.37 mg/l. The revised TTO limit reflects a change in the methodology for deriving the TTO limit.

The methodology for determining the proposed TTO limit consisted of graphing all the effluent TTO data and then examining the graph to locate a point at which a distinct separation occurred in the magnitude of the TTO effluent concentrations. This break point was selected at the TTO effluent limit. The Agency concluded that the concentrations falling below the breakpoint reflected the solvent management practices of the best performing plants, whereas those above

the breakpoint reflected poor practice of solvent management. The concentrations of TTO below the 0.47 mg/l breakpoint were attributed to process wastewater contamination.

Several commenters criticized this approach for establishing the TTO limit. These commenters argued that the extreme differences in the effluent TTO concentrations of the sampled plants result from varying degrees of process contamination, and not from the failure to practice proper solvent management. In response to this comment, the Agency revised its methodology for deriving the TTO limit. In contrast to the proposed derivation of the TTO limit, the revised methodology, described below, places greater emphasis on process wastewater TTO data.

Based on an examination of the available data and information, we identified the process operations which contribute toxic organics to the effluent via process wastewater contamination. To determine the TTO effluent contribution from each of these streams, we multiplied the measured TTO concentration by the ratio of the plant reported flow for that stream to the total plant effluent. The final TTO limit of 1.37 mg/l is derived from summing the TTO contribution from each of the process wastewater streams. In cases where we had several data points for a particular wastewater stream, we used the worst case TTO contribution in computing the TTO limit. This method of analyzing the TTO data ensures that the TTO limit accounts for all sources and amounts of toxic organics found in the effluent as a result of process wastewater contamination. Therefore, it is EPA's position that concentrations of TTO found in excess of the TTO limit result from dumping of spent solvent or chemical bath solutions that occurs as a result of poor solvent management or the failure to practice solvent management at all.

The Agency is not promulgating a 30 day average limitation for TTO. The daily maximum limitation for TTO is based on solvent management which, unlike most treatment options, does not entail pollution control equipment and is therefore not subject to significant performance variations.

By comparing the revised TTO limit to the effluent TTO concentration at the sampled plants, we estimate that 53 percent of the plants are already in compliance with the BPT TTO limitation. Accordingly, we find that the in-process controls which form the basis of BPT are widely practiced in this industry. EPA estimates that attainment of BPT will result in the removal of 80,000 kilograms per year of toxic

organics at a total annual cost of 187 thousand dollars. No adverse economic impacts are expected. Thus, we conclude that the effluent reduction benefits justify the costs. For a further discussion of the derivation of the TTO limit, see Section XII of this notice and Section VII of the *Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Electrical and Electronic Components Point Source Category—Phase I*.

Option 2 was not selected as the technology basis for BPT because, in the semiconductor subcategory, Option 3 can be substituted for and is also less expensive than Option 2. Fluoride in this industry is primarily generated from a particular process stream, hydrofluoric acid etching. Option 3 (in-plant treatment) treats the smaller volume, highly concentrated etching wastestream and eliminates the need for end-of-pipe treatment of all process wastewater (as in Option 2). Option 3 was not selected because it is more appropriately reserved for consideration under BAT. Options 4, 5, and 6 were not selected for the reasons provided under the BAT discussion.

2. BAT. For BAT, EPA is promulgating limitations based on solvent management and precipitation/clarification of the concentrated fluoride stream (Option 3). The regulated pollutants are toxic organics and fluoride. As discussed under BPT, toxic organics are being regulated as total toxic organics (TTO) and the TTO limit is being changed from 0.47 mg/l to 1.37 mg/l. The TTO limit is the only change from proposal.

Compliance with BAT will result in greater pollutant removal than BPT by reducing the amount of fluoride presently being discharged by approximately 300,000 kilograms per year. The estimated compliance cost for BAT is \$2.9 million annually.

Option 4 (Option 1 plus end-of-pipe precipitation/clarification followed by recycle of the treated effluent) was not selected because very few facilities have been able to solve serious operational problems associated with recycling. Therefore Option 4 is not adequately demonstrated in this industry to serve as the basis of national limitations. However, facilities located in areas which experience water shortages are encouraged to investigate this technology option. Option 5 (Option 1 plus end-of-pipe precipitation/clarification followed by filtration) was not selected because it would only achieve a three (3) percent increase in fluoride reduction.

Because our revised BAT limit for TTO is less stringent than the proposed limit, we again examined carbon adsorption (Option 6) to determine if this end-of-pipe treatment technology would now achieve greater toxic organic reduction than the BAT technology basis of in-plant control using solvent management. The estimated theoretical discharge of toxic organics after treatment using carbon adsorption would range from 0.7 mg/l to 1.7 mg/l depending on which and how many of the 30 regulated toxic organics were present in the wastewater discharge. Based on the theoretical discharge achievable using carbon adsorption, the Agency expects that a TTO limit based on this technology would result in minimal, if any, additional removal of TTO and is, therefore, again rejecting carbon adsorption as the basis for BAT. See Section 7 of the technical development document for a further discussion of the toxic organic removal achieved by carbon adsorption.

The BAT compliance date for TTO is the same as the compliance date for TTO under BPT because the limitations are identical. The compliance date for TTO is as soon as possible as determined by the permit writer; in no case may the compliance date be later than July 1, 1984. As discussed under BPT, 53 percent of all plants are already in compliance with the TTO limit.

The BAT compliance date for fluoride is as soon as possible as determined by the permit writer but in no case later than 31 months after the publication date of this regulation. The technology basis for the BAT fluoride limitations is precipitation/clarification. A survey conducted on precipitation/clarification treatment systems shows that, on average, plants require 31 months to design, install, and "start-up" such treatment systems.

3. BCT. As proposed, EPA is promulgating pH limitations for BCT based on the BPT technology since BPT achieves the maximum feasible control for pH. Since BPT is the minimal level of control required by law, no possible application of the BCT cost tests could result in BCT limitations lower than those being promulgated today. Accordingly, there is no need to wait until EPA finalizes the BCT methodology before promulgating a BCT limitation for pH. There are no other conventional pollutants of concern in the semiconductor subcategory as discussed in Section VIII of this preamble.

4. NSPS. For NSPS, the Agency is promulgating limitations based on solvent management, neutralization, and precipitation/clarification of the concentrated fluoride stream (Option 3).

These technologies are equivalent to BAT for control of toxic organics and fluoride, and BCT for control of pH. EPA has determined that Option 3 is the best demonstrated technology for this subcategory. Other options were not selected for the same reasons presented under BAT.

The only change from proposed NSPS is the TTO limit. The TTO limit under NSPS is being changed from 0.47 mg/l to 1.37 mg/l for the reasons presented under BPT.

5. PSES and PSNS. For PSES and PSNS, the Agency is promulgating TTO (total toxic organics) limitations based on solvent management. Since biological treatment at well operated POTWs achieving secondary treatment does not achieve removal equivalent to BAT for TTO, pass through occurs. Effective solvent management can reduce TTO by over 99 percent while a POTW will only remove 13 to 97 percent of these same pollutants. Accordingly, EPA is promulgating PSES and PSNS based on technology equivalent to BPT/BAT/NSPS for reduction of TTO. As previously discussed under BPT, the TTO limit is being changed from 0.47 mg/l to 1.37 mg/l.

The compliance date for pretreatment standards for existing sources in the semiconductor subcategory is July 1, 1984, the same as the proposed date. EPA has determined that achievement by this date is feasible. Plants only need to improve the effectiveness of their solvent management program; they do not have to design and install new or sophisticated pollution control systems. There is no reason this cannot be done by July 1, 1984.

6. Monitoring/Certification Language. At proposal, as an alternative to TTO monitoring, we proposed to allow dischargers to certify that spent solvents are collected for resale or contract disposal instead of being discharged into the wastewater. The commenters supported the decision to develop the certification alternative but strongly objected to the proposed wording. EPA agrees with some of the comments (see Section XII) and has changed the final language accordingly. There are three major differences between the proposed and final language: (1) the discharger may now certify to the solvent management practices he is following to achieve compliance instead of certifying that he is in compliance with the limit, (2) the discharger is required to describe his solvent management plan in greater specificity to the permitting or control authority's satisfaction and certify that he is continuing to follow the solvent management plan, and (3) permitting authorities will incorporate the plan as a

condition of the NPDES permit, and compliance with the plan will be required as a pretreatment standard.

7. Definitions. In response to a comment concerning the coverage of this subcategory, EPA has added a definition for semiconductor manufacturing.

B. Electronic Crystals

The pollutant parameters of concern that were detected in EPA's sampling and analysis efforts are arsenic, total toxic organics (TTO), fluoride, total suspended solids (TSS), and pH.

1. BPT. EPA is promulgating BPT based on Option 2, as proposed. This technology consists of Option 1 (solvent management and end-of-pipe neutralization) plus end-of-pipe precipitation/clarification. The regulated pollutants and pollutant parameters are total toxic organics (TTO), fluoride, arsenic, total suspended solids (TSS), and pH. Arsenic is only being regulated at facilities which manufacture gallium or indium arsenide crystals.

We are making two changes to the proposed BPT limitations for the electronic crystal subcategory. The first change is that the TTO Limit is being increased from 0.47 mg/l to 1.37 mg/l. The rationale for this change is set forth under BPT for the semiconductor subcategory. The second change from proposal is a slight increase in the daily maximum and thirty day arsenic limits which apply to gallium and indium arsenide producers. The daily maximum is being changed from 1.89 mg/l to 2.09 mg/l and the thirty day average is being changed from 0.68 mg/l to 0.83 mg/l. These changes correct a minor computational error in the statistical analyses of the data base at proposal.

The Agency is not promulgating a 30 day average limitation for TTO. As discussed under BPT for the semiconductor subcategory, the daily maximum limitation for TTO is based on solvent management which, unlike most treatment options, does not entail pollution control equipment and is therefore not subject to significant performance variations.

EPA estimates that compliance with BPT for this subcategory will result in the removal of 1000 kilograms per year of toxic organics at an annual cost of \$15 thousand. No adverse economic impacts are projected; thus we conclude that the effluent reduction benefits justify the costs. Plants generating arsenic wastes have already installed the BPT model technology.

Option 3 was not selected as the basis for regulation because this technology

controls only one process stream, hydrofluoric acid etching, and therefore, does not control the arsenic and TSS found in other wastestreams. The selected option consists of end-of-pipe treatment technology and therefore controls the pollutants in all these wastestreams. Options 4 and 6 were not selected for reasons presented under BAT for the Semiconductor Subcategory. Option 5 was not selected for arsenic because the Agency has no data available to demonstrate that filtration will further reduce arsenic discharges. This option was also not selected for fluoride because, as previously stated under BAT for semiconductors, filtration would only reduce fluoride by three percent.

2. BAT. For BAT, EPA is promulgating limitations based on technology equivalent to BPT. As with BPT, we are changing the proposed TTO and arsenic limits. The new limits are the same as those presented under BPT.

The BAT compliance date for TTO, arsenic, and fluoride is the same as the compliance date for these pollutants under BPT because the limitations are identical. The compliance date is as soon as possible as determined by the permit writer; in no case, may the compliance date be later than July 1, 1984. Available information indicates that all direct dischargers in this subcategory presently have end-of-pipe precipitation/clarification for control of fluoride and for control of arsenic where found.

Option 3 was not selected as the basis for regulation for the same reason presented under BPT above. Options 4, 5, and 6 were not chosen for the reasons presented under BAT for the semiconductor subcategory.

3. BCT. For BCT, EPA is promulgating pH and TSS limitations based on technology equivalent to BPT. For pH, BPT is equal to BCT for the same reason discussed under the semiconductor subcategory. For TSS, the Agency considered the addition of filtration to BPT (Option 5), but rejected this technology option because of the minimal additional reduction of total suspended solids. Based on BPT, the average removal of TSS for each of the six(6) direct dischargers will be approximately 5400 kilograms per year. Filtration would only increase this amount by 100 kilograms per year (0.4 kgs/day) or by less than two percent (2%). Since there is no other technology option which would remove TSS, EPA is setting BCT equal to BPT. Accordingly, there is no need to conduct the BCT cost test.

4. NSPS. For NSPS, EPA is promulgating limitations based on

solvent management, neutralization, and end-of-pipe precipitation/clarification. These technologies are equivalent to BAT for toxic pollutants plus fluoride, and are equivalent to BPT/BCT for conventional pollutants. The only changes from the proposed NSPS concern the limitations for TTO and arsenic, and these changes have been previously discussed under BPT and BAT.

Other options were not selected as the technology basis for the regulation because, as explained under BAT for the semiconductor subcategory, these model technologies would result in minimal, if any, additional pollutant removal. EPA has determined that Option 2 is the best demonstrated technology for this subcategory.

5. PSES and PSNS. Both TTO and arsenic will be removed to a greater extent by BAT than by biological treatment at well operated POTWs achieving secondary treatment. Effective solvent management can reduce TTO by over 99 percent while a POTW will remove 13 to 97 percent of these same pollutants. Similarly precipitation/clarification of arsenic will remove over 92 percent of this pollutant while a POTW will only remove 35 percent. Therefore, PSES and PSNS are required to prevent pass through. For PSES and PSNS, EPA is promulgating limitations based on solvent management, neutralization, and end-of-pipe precipitation/clarification (Option 2) for the facilities which manufacture gallium or indium arsenide crystals. For facilities which only manufacture other types of crystals, PSES and PSNS are based on solvent management (Option 1). Option 2 will control arsenic in addition to controlling toxic organics. Proposed pretreatment standards for TTO and arsenic are being changed as previously discussed under BPT and BAT.

The compliance date for PSES is as soon as possible but no later than July 1, 1984 for TTO and as soon as possible but no later than 31 months from publication for arsenic. To comply with the TTO standard plants only need to improve the effectiveness of their solvent management program; they do not have to design and install new or sophisticated pollution control systems. The compliance date for arsenic for PSES is longer than for BAT because, unlike direct dischargers, indirect dischargers have not in all cases installed treatment technology. The design, installation, and start-up of the precipitation/clarification system on which the arsenic standard is based is estimated to take 31 months according to data in the public record.

6. Monitoring/Certification Language. As discussed under the semiconductor subcategory, at proposal, as an alternative to TTO monitoring, we proposed to allow dischargers to certify that spent solvents are collected for resale or contract disposal instead of being discharged into the wastewater. The commenters supported the decision to develop the certification alternative but strongly objected to the proposed wording. EPA agrees with some of the comments (see Section XII) and has changed the final language accordingly. There are three major differences between the proposed and final language: (1) The discharger may now certify to the solvent management practices he is following to achieve compliance instead of certifying that he is in compliance with the limit, (2) the discharger is required to describe his solvent management plan in greater specificity to the permitting or control authority's satisfaction and certify that he is continuing to follow the solvent management plan, and (3) permitting authorities will incorporate the plan as a condition of the NPDES permit, and compliance with the plan will be required as a pretreatment standard.

7. Definitions. In response to a comment concerning the coverage of this subcategory, EPA has added a definition for electronic crystal manufacturing.

VIII. Executive Order 12291 and Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Executive Order 12291 requires EPA and other agencies to perform regulatory impact analyses of major regulations. Major rules are those which impose a cost on the economy of \$100 million a year or more or have certain other economic impacts. This regulation is not a major rule because its annualized cost of \$4.4 million is less than \$100 million and it meets none of the other criteria specified in paragraph 1(b) of the Executive Order.

Public Law 96-354 requires EPA to prepare an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for all proposed regulations that have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. This analysis may be done in conjunction with or as a part of any other analysis conducted by the Agency. The economic impact analysis described above indicates that there will not be a significant impact on any segment of the regulated population, large or small. Therefore, a formal regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

IX. Costs and Economic Impacts

The Agency's economic impact assessment of this regulation is presented in *Economic Analysis of Effluent Standards and Limitations for the Electrical and Electronic Components Category—Phase I*. The analysis details the investment and annual costs for the two subcategories covered by the regulation: electronic crystals and semiconductors. The analysis also assesses the impact of effluent control costs in terms of profitability changes, capital availability, plant closures, production changes, employment effects, and balance of trade effects. Profits impacts are analyzed through estimated changes in and levels of return on assets and return on sales. Capital availability impacts are evaluated in relation to revenues for crystals and in relations to average plant and equipment expenditures for semiconductors. These impacts are then related to production changes, plant closures, and employment effects.

EPA has identified 70 establishments in the electronic crystal subcategory and 257 plants in the semiconductor subcategory that are covered by this regulation. Total investment costs for the two subcategories are estimated to be \$5.6 million with an annual cost of \$4.4 million, including interest and depreciation. No plant closures, employment impacts, or other economic impacts are expected to occur as a result of this regulation. Pollution control requirements for new sources in both subcategories are the same as for existing sources; thus, NSPS/PSNS are not expected to discourage entry or result in a cost disadvantage relative to current manufacturers. Each of the industry subcategories is discussed separately below.

A. Semiconductor Subcategory

Toxic Organics. BPT, BAT, PSES, NSPS and PSNS are controlled to the same level for toxic organics. These limitations and standards are expected to cause compliance costs consisting primarily of monitoring costs. This is because the costs associated with solvent disposal tend to be offset by resale of the solvents for other manufacturing processes. Based upon the estimate of facilities in both subcategories already in compliance with the toxic organics limitation, a number of facilities will have to improve their solvent management systems to comply. EPA projects, however, that the incremental costs incurred by these facilities will either be balanced out by resale of the spent solvents or result in

slight additional net costs, therefore resulting in no significant economic impact. In any case, EPA performed a sensitivity analysis, assuming that the solvents were sent to hazardous waste disposal facilities covered by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Worst case incremental compliance costs per plant ranged from \$1,200 to \$15,000, annually, and would be less than 0.2 percent of sales.

It is difficult to predict precisely how many plants will take advantage of the certification alternative to monitoring, although we expect most plants will want to do so. For purposes of costing, based upon our estimate we are assuming that 53 percent of existing plants already meet the toxic organic limit, and the same percentage, at a minimum, will also choose to certify. On average, EPA estimates that those plants who monitor will be required to do so quarterly. The monitoring costs for those plants would total \$300 thousand in capital investment and \$620 thousand annually. The impact of these costs is expected to be small, since they are less than 0.25 percent of sales. Some facilities may be required to monitor as frequently as once per month; therefore, EPA did a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of monthly monitoring. These costs to such facilities are projected to be less than 0.4 percent of sales.

Thus, the sum total of all possible compliance costs for control of toxic organics is not expected to cause other than minor effects on profitability.

2. Fluoride. There are an estimated 77 direct dischargers covered by the BAT fluoride control requirements. Twenty-five of these plants already have treatment in place or haul their fluoride waste to landfills. Investment and annual costs for the remaining 52 plants (including monitoring) are estimated to be 4.3 million and 2.9 million, respectively, based on Option 3. Analysis of the post compliance profitabilities of these plants indicates that there would be some minor profit reduction for all plants in the industry; however, no plant closures or unemployment effects are expected. The analysis also indicates that these costs would be absorbed by the industry, thereby causing no increases in the prices of semiconductor products.

B. Electronic Crystal Subcategory

1. Toxic Organics. BPT, BAT, PSES, NSPS and PSNS are controlled to the same level for toxic organics. These limitations and standards are expected to cause compliance costs consisting primarily of monitoring costs.

This is because the costs associated with solvent disposal tend to be offset

by resale of the solvents for other manufacturing processes. Again, based upon the fifty-three percent estimated compliance with the toxic organic limitations, the remaining facilities will have to improve their solvent management systems to comply. EPA projects, however, that the incremental costs incurred by these facilities will either be balanced out by resale of the spent solvents or result in slight additional net costs. In any case, EPA performed a sensitivity analysis, assuming that the solvents were sent to hazardous waste disposal facilities covered by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Worst case incremental compliance costs ranged from \$1,200 to \$15,000 annually, and would result in post compliance return on investment (ROI) of no less than 27 percent.

It is difficult to predict precisely how many plants will take advantage of the certification alternative to monitoring, although we expect most plants will want to do so. For purposes of costing, based upon our estimate we are assuming that 53 percent of existing plants already meet the toxic organic limit, and the same percentage, at a minimum, will also choose to certify. On average, EPA estimates that those plants who monitor will be required to do so quarterly. These monitoring costs would total \$70 thousand in capital investment and \$135 thousand annually. The impact of these costs is expected to be small, since they result in post compliance ROIs of no less than 23 percent. Some facilities may be required to monitor as frequently as once per month; therefore, EPA did a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of monthly monitoring. These costs to such facilities are projected to result in post compliance ROIs of no less than 22 percent.

Thus, the sum total of all possible compliance costs for control of toxic organics is not expected to cause other than moderate effects on profitability.

2. Arsenic. Costs incurred for PSES arise from treatment of arsenic resulting from processing operations. There are seven indirect dischargers that use arsenic in manufacturing crystals. Four of the seven plants already achieve the pretreatment standards and would incur no additional costs. Three plants must install additional treatment equipment. Investment costs for pollution control technologies are estimated to be \$950 thousand with annual costs of \$696 thousand. A plant specific analysis of these three establishments indicated that annual costs of compliance represent between 0.6 percent and 3.4

percent of the value of shipments. The economic analysis involved estimated return on sales, return on investment, and the ability to raise capital for the three plants. The profitability of the three plants may decline slightly as a result of the regulation, but any decline is not expected to cause plant closures or unemployment effects.

X. Non-Water Quality Aspects of Pollution Control

The elimination or reduction of one form of pollution may add to other environmental problems. Sections 304(b) and 306 of the Act require EPA to consider the non-water quality environmental impacts of these regulations including air and noise pollution, radiation, solid waste generation, and energy requirements.

Compliance with this regulation will have no effect on air, noise, or radiation pollution and will only result in minimal solid waste generation and minimal increased energy usage. The amount of solid waste generated per year will be 7700 metric tons per year. Available information indicates that the solid waste generated will not be hazardous as defined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Energy requirements associated with these regulations will be 100,000 kilowatt-hours per year or only 7.5 kilowatt-hours per day per facility.

Based on the above non-water quality impacts from these requirements, EPA has concluded that this regulation best serves overall national environmental goals.

XI. Pollutants and Subcategories Not Regulated

A. Settlement Agreement

The Settlement Agreement contained provisions authorizing the exclusion from regulation, in certain circumstances, of toxic pollutants and industry categories and subcategories. These provisions have been rewritten in a Revised Settlement Agreement which was approved by the District Court for the District of Columbia on March 9, 1979, *NRDC v. Costle*, 12 ERC 1833.

Data supporting exclusion of the pollutants and subcategories identified below are presented in the Development Document for this rulemaking.

1. Exclusion of Pollutants. Ninety-five (95) toxic pollutants, listed in Appendix C, are being excluded from regulation for both the semiconductor and electronic crystal subcategories. The basis of exclusion for eighty-two (82) of these pollutants is Paragraph 8(a)(iii) which allows exclusion for pollutants which are not detectable with state-of-

the-art analytical methods. The basis of exclusion for another nine (9) of these pollutants is provided by Paragraph 8(a)(iii) which also allows exclusion of pollutants which are present in amounts too small to be effectively reduced by technologies known to the Administrator. Four (4) toxic pollutants are being excluded from regulation because these pollutants are generated by unit operations (electroplating, sputtering, or vapor deposition) which will be subject to effluent limitations and standards promulgated under the metal finishing category. This is permitted by Paragraph 8(a)(iii).

In addition to the exclusion of the ninety-five (95) pollutants for both subcategories, another toxic pollutant is being excluded for the semiconductor subcategory only. This pollutant is arsenic and is being excluded under Paragraph 8(a)(iii) because it was found in amounts too small to be effectively treated by technologies known to the Administrator.

2. Exclusion of subcategories. Seventeen subcategories are being excluded from this regulation based on either paragraph 8(a)(iii) or paragraph 8(a)(iv) of the Revised Settlement Agreement. Five subcategories are being excluded under Paragraph 8(a)(iii) because pollutants are found only in trace amounts and in quantities too small to be effectively reduced by treatment. These subcategories are magnetic coatings, mica paper, carbon and graphite products, fluorescent lamps, and incandescent lamps. (Incandescent lamps are being excluded on these grounds, with the exception of chromium which is excluded under paragraph 8(a)(iii) because the sulfuric-chromium acid cleaning process will be regulated under the metal finishing category). Eight subcategories are being excluded under Paragraph 8(a)(iii) because the pollutants will be effectively controlled by technologies upon which are based other effluent limitations and pretreatment standards. Six of the eight subcategories generate wastewater from unit operations which will be covered by metal finishing: these are switchgear, resistance heaters, ferrite devices, capacitors (fluid-filled), transformers (fluid-filled), and the subcategory of motors, generators, and alternators. Another subcategory, insulated devices, plastic and plastic laminated, will be covered by the plastic molding and forming regulation. The last subcategory, insulated wire and cable, will be covered by a number of other categories which include aluminum and aluminum alloys, copper and copper alloys, iron and steel, plastics processing, and metal finishing.

Two subcategories are being excluded from regulation under Paragraph 8(a)(iv) because no water is used in the manufacturing process; these are resistors and dry transformers. Another subcategory, fuel cells, is also being excluded under Paragraph 8(a)(iv) because there are only two or three plants in this subcategory and fuel cells are not manufactured on a regular basis.

Finally, one subcategory, fixed capacitors, is being excluded under both 8(a)(iii) and 8(a)(iv). All pollutants except copper and lead are being excluded under 8(a)(iii) because these pollutants are present only in trace amounts and are not found in treatable quantities. Copper generated by this subcategory is being excluded from regulation under Paragraph 8(a)(iii) because the unit operation which generates copper will be covered by metal finishing. Lead found in the subcategory is being excluded from regulation under Paragraph 8(a)(iv) because it is unique to two plants.

B. Conventional Pollutants

BOD, fecal coliform, and oil and grease are not being regulated for either subcategory because they were found at concentrations below treatability. Total suspended solids (TSS) is not being regulated in the case of semiconductors because it was found at an average concentration of 10 mg/l which is below treatability.

XII. Public Participation and Responses to Major Comments

On August 24, 1982, the Agency published proposed rules for effluent limitations guidelines, pretreatment standards, and new source performance standards under the Clean Water Act for the semiconductor and electronic crystal subcategories of the Electrical and Electronic Components Point Source Category. Following the publication of the proposed rules, we provided the technical development document and the economic document supporting the proposed rules to industry, environmental groups, government agencies, and the public sector. A workshop was held on the Electrical and Electronic Components BAT Rulemaking in San Francisco on October 15, 1982. On October 21, 1982, in Washington, D.C., a pretreatment public hearing was held at which eight persons presented testimony.

The comment period closed on October 25, 1982. Comments were received from the following: County Sanitation District of Los Angeles, Digital Equipment Corporation, Dionics, Inc., Fairchild Camera and Equipment

Corp., General Development Utilities, General Electric Co., General Motors Corp., Harris Corp., Hemlock Semiconductors Corp., Honeywell, Inc., Monsanto, Motorola, Inc., National Semiconductor, New York State Dept. of Environmental Control, RCA Corporation, Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce, Semiconductor Industry Association, Texas Instruments, Inc., and the U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

All comments received have been carefully considered, and appropriate changes in the regulations have been made whenever available data and information supported these changes. Major issues raised by commenters are addressed in Section VII and this section. A summary of all the comments received and our detailed responses to all comments are included in a report "Responses to Public Comments, Proposed Electrical and Electronic Components Effluent Guidelines and Standards", which is a part of the public record for this regulation.

1. Comment: The TTO limit of 0.47 mg/l is not achievable based on the proposed control technology of solvent management which consists of the collection of spent solvent baths. Many plants are practicing solvent management but do not achieve the proposed limit. EPA did not account for such plants. Further, in developing the proposed TTO limit, the Agency did not fully account for all process sources of toxic organics (e.g. scrubbers). An appropriate effluent TTO limit based on solvent management is 7.9 mg/l.

Response: EPA recognizes that these are plants which consider themselves as practicing solvent management but which do not meet the TTO effluent limitation that EPA states can be achieved. EPA purposefully did not consider all such plants in establishing the effluent limitations because plants vary in the effectiveness with which they practice solvent management. Under the Act, BPT limitations generally represent the average of the best performing plants and BAT represents the best performance economically achievable. Thus EPA does not base limits on the experience of plants with the poorest performance. To the extent that EPA's proposed limit was interpreted as reflecting the highest effluent concentration of TTO found at all plants practicing solvent management *regardless of the effectiveness of the solvent management program*, that interpretation is incorrect.

The Agency has revised its methodology for deriving the TTO limit to more explicitly address the contribution of TTO from process wastewater streams. The revised

methodology results in a TTO limit of 1.37 mg/l compared with 0.47 mg/l at proposal. We have no data in the record, nor have any commenters submitted data, to support the claim that a TTO limit based on solvent management, as demonstrated by the best performing plants, should be 7.9 mg/l or otherwise higher than 1.37 mg/l. Solvent management is a demonstrated means of reducing the discharge of total toxic organics to low levels, and EPA sees no basis for establishing a less stringent limitation.

2. Comment: Many commenters objected to the certification language EPA proposed as an alternative to TTO monitoring. While the commenters agreed that certification is preferable to monitoring, some asserted that the only way to truthfully certify to the language EPA proposed would be to monitor continuously. Various alternatives were offered, such as certifying merely that the discharger practices solvent management. One commenter pointed out that EPA had recently proposed new certification language for signatories to permit applications and reports (40 CFR 122.6) as part of a settlement agreement in the consolidated permits litigation, (*NRDC v. EPA*, and consolidated cases, No. 80-1807, D.C. Cir.) and suggested that EPA adopt that language here. The specific certification language suggested from each commenter on this issue is presented in EPA's report "Response to Public Comments, Proposed Electrical and Electronic Components Effluent Guidelines and Standards—Phase I".

Response: EPA agrees that changes in the certification language are warranted. First, we believe it is appropriate to modify the proposed language to accord more closely with the certification language agreed to in the consolidated permits settlement agreement concerning 40 CFR 122.22, formerly § 122.6, 47 FR 25548, 25553 (June 14, 1982). We do not see a significant enough difference between this regulation and § 122.22 to justify substantially different language. Thus, we have adapted the proposed settlement language with minor differences reflecting the particular nature of the TTO certification requirement.

Second, we have amended the language to allow the discharger to certify that "no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewater has occurred since filing the last discharge monitoring report." The proposed language appeared to require the discharger to certify that he is in compliance with the limit; we recognize that it may be difficult to certify to this language in the absence of monitoring.

Now the discharger will be allowed to certify as to his solvent management practices. However, because the new wording is less precise (i.e., no "dumping of concentrated toxic organics") and because some commenters pointed to the need for more specificity about certification procedures, we are adding more explicit language requiring the discharger to describe his solvent management plan. The proposed language would have required the discharger to specify the toxic organic compounds used and the procedure used to prevent excessive wastewater discharge of toxic organics, whereas the final language requires the discharger to submit a solvent management plan that specifies to the permitting or control authority's satisfaction the toxic organic compounds used; the method of disposal used instead of dumping, such as resale, reclamation, contract hauling, or incineration; and procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into the wastewater. The discharger must also certify that the facility is implementing the solvent management plan.

Finally, for direct dischargers, the solvent management plan will be incorporated as a condition of their NPDES permits. A similar requirement does not exist for indirect dischargers since under the Clean Water Act permits are not issued for them by the control authority. However, the pretreatment standard does require indirect dischargers to implement the plan which they submit to the control authority. Both these requirements reinforce the discharger's responsibility to implement his certification statement.

We believe these changes will resolve many of the concerns raised by the commenters. We have rejected, however, the suggestions of some commenters that the discharger merely certify that a solvent management program is in effect. We do not believe that general certification of that sort provides sufficient assurance that dumping of used solvents is not occurring, or adequate means of enforcement.

We expect some dischargers may still find the amended certification language to be too restrictive. Such dischargers will have to monitor. Based on our survey of state and regional permittees, we estimate that, on average, monitoring for TTO will be required once per quarter. In some cases, plants may be required to monitor more frequently such as once per month. The annualized monitoring costs for these two sampling frequencies are estimated to range from

\$5,500 to \$15,000 per year, respectively. A sensitivity analysis of monthly costs shows no adverse economic impact. For a further discussion of the economic impacts resulting from monitoring, see the *Economic Impact Analysis of Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Electrical and Electronic Components Point Source Category Phase I*.

As a final point we wish to emphasize that the addition of certification language does not in any way diminish the discharger's liability for noncompliance with the TTO limitation.

3. Comment: EPA's estimate of zero costs to comply with the TTO limit is not supported by the record.

Response: We do not claim that the TTO compliance costs will be absolutely zero, but rather, as explained at proposal, we expect compliance costs to be minimal. However, even accepting industry's assertion that we have significantly understated TTO compliance costs, we have costed the unlikely worst case compliance scenario which is disposal of spent solvents as a hazardous waste subject to RCRA requirements without recovery of residual value. The worst case incremental costs average \$3600 per year with a range of \$1200 to \$15,000 per year depending on the extent to which plants are already collecting spent solvents. Our economic analysis of these costs show that the impact is insignificant, and justified by the effluent reduction. For further economic information on the impact of the TTO compliance costs, see *Economic Impact Analysis of Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Electrical and Electronic Components Point Source Category Phase I*.

4. Comment: One commenter objected to the absence of pretreatment standards for fluoride. This commenter argued that EPA gave no reason for not controlling fluoride, that "pass through" as defined in the general pretreatment regulations occurs, and that there are available control technologies.

Response: We are not regulating fluoride under PSES or PSNS for either subcategory. A unique combination of reasons underlies this decision. Fluoride is not a toxic pollutant under the Act and EPA has more discretion concerning the establishment of pretreatment standards for such pollutants. In this particular instance fluoride is not a pollutant of concern for indirect dischargers. The average plant flow for the semiconductor category is 157,000 gallons per day and the average plant concentration of fluoride in the wastewater entering the POTW is 65.5 mg/l. Comparable figures for the

electronic crystal subcategory are 29,000 gallons per day and 129 mg/l. EPA's environmental assessment, based on a substantial body of scientific literature, shows that there is little likelihood of health or environmental effects from the introduction of fluoride at these flows and concentrations into a POTW. For these reasons, EPA believes it is not appropriate to establish nationally applicable categorical pretreatment standards.

5. Comment: One commenter requested that the compliance date for pretreatment standards be extended from the proposed date of July 1, 1984 to three years from the date of promulgation. This commenter contends that the proposed compliance date does not allow plants sufficient time to properly design and install the treatment technologies needed to comply with pretreatment standards.

Response: The proposed pretreatment standards regulate toxic organics for all indirect dischargers and arsenic for plants which manufacture gallium or indium arsenide crystals. As previously discussed in section VI of this preamble, the control of toxic organics does not require the installation of any treatment technology and can be readily implemented. Consequently, we are not extending the compliance date for PSES for total toxic organics (TTO). However, we are extending the compliance date for PSES for arsenic from July 1, 1984 to 31 months from promulgation date, if necessary. The control of arsenic is based on precipitation and clarification and the design and installation of this treatment system requires, on average, 31 months.

XIII. Best Management Practices

Section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act authorizes the Administrator to prescribe "best management practices" ("BMP"), described in Section III of this preamble. EPA is not considering BMP for the electrical and electronic components category.

XIV. Upset and Bypass Provisions

A recurring issue is whether industry limitations and standards should include provisions that authorize noncompliance during "upsets" or "bypasses." An upset, sometimes called an "excursion," is unintentional noncompliance beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. EPA believes that upset provisions are necessary, because upsets will inevitably occur, even if the control equipment is properly operated. Because technology-based limitations can require only what technology can achieve, many claim that liability for upsets is improper. When confronted with this

issue, courts have been divided on the questions of whether an explicit upset or excursion exemption is necessary or whether upset or excursion incidents may be handled through EPA's enforcement discretion. Compare *Marathon Oil Co. v. EPA*, 584 F.2d 1253 (9th Cir. 1977) with *Weyerhaeuser v. Costle*, *supra* and *Corn Refiners Association, et al. v. Costle*, No. 78-1069 (8th Cir. April 2, 1979). See also *American Petroleum Institute v. EPA*, 540 F.2d 1023 (10th Cir. 1976); *CPC International, Inc. v. Train*, 540 F.2d 1320 (8th Cir. 1976); *FMC Corp. v. Train*, 539 F.2d 973 (4th Cir. 1976).

Unlike an upset—which is an unintentional episode—a bypass is an intentional noncompliance to circumvent waste treatment facilities during an emergency.

EPA has both upset and bypass provisions in NPDES permits, and the NPDES permit regulations include upset and bypass permit provisions. See 40 CFR Part 122.22, 44 FR 32854, 32862-3 (June 7, 1979). The upset provision establishes an upset as an affirmative defense to prosecution for violation of technology-based effluent limitations. The bypass provision authorizes bypassing to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. Since permittees in the semiconductor and electronic crystal subcategories are entitled to the upset and bypass provisions in NPDES permits, this regulation does not repeat these provisions. Upset provisions are also contained in the general pretreatment regulation.

XV. Variances and Modifications

When the final regulation for a point source category is promulgated, subsequent Federal and State NPDES permits to direct dischargers must enforce the effluent standards. Also, the pretreatment limitations apply directly to indirect dischargers.

The only exception to the BPT effluent limitations is EPA's "fundamentally different factors" variance. See *E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co. v. Train*, *supra*; *Weyerhaeuser Co. v. Costle*, *supra*. This variance recognizes characteristics of a particular discharger in the category regulated that are fundamentally different from the characteristics considered in this rulemaking. This variance clause is included in the NPDES regulations and not in this regulation. See 40 CFR Part 125.30.

Dischargers subject to the BAT limitations are also eligible for EPA's "fundamentally different factors" variance. Further, BAT limitations for

nonconventional pollutants may be modified under Sections 301(c) and 301(g) of the Act. These statutory modifications do not apply to toxic or conventional pollutants.

The economic modification section (301(c)) gives the Administrator authority to modify BAT requirements for non-conventional pollutants¹ for dischargers who file a permit application after July 1, 1977, upon a showing that such modified requirements will: (1) Represent the maximum use of technology within the economic capability of the owner or operator and (2) result in reasonable further progress toward the elimination of the discharge of pollutants. The environmental modification section (301(g)) allows the Administrator, with the concurrence of the State, to modify BAT limitations for non-conventional pollutants from any point source upon a showing by the owner or operator of such point source satisfactory to the Administrator that:

(a) Such modified requirements will result at a minimum in compliance with BPT limitations or any more stringent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards;

(b) Such modified requirements will not result in any additional requirements on any other point or non-point source; and

(c) Such modification will not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of that water quality which shall assure protection of public water supplies, and the protection and propagation of a balanced population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife, and allow recreational activities, in and on the water and such modification will not result in the discharge of pollutants in quantities which may reasonably be anticipated to pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment because of bioaccumulation, persistency in the environment, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity (including carcinogenicity, mutagenicity or teratogenicity), or synergistic propensities.

Section 301(j)(1)(B) of the Act requires that application for modifications under section 301 (c) or (g) must be filed within 270 days after the promulgation of an applicable effluent guideline. Initial applications must be filed with the Regional Administrator and, in those States that participate in the NPDES program, a copy must be sent to the Director of the State program. Initial applications to comply with 301(j) must

include the name of the permittee, the permit and outfall number, the applicable effluent guideline, and whether the permittee is applying for a 301(c) or 301(g) modification or both. Applicants interested in applying for both must do so in their initial application. For further details, see 43 FR 40859, September 13, 1978.

For the semiconductor subcategory, the nonconventional pollutant fluoride is not regulated at BPT, but is regulated at BAT. For this subcategory only, dischargers who file an initial application within 270 days after the publication of this regulation will be considered for 301(c) and 301(g) modifications. Modifications will be considered at the time the NPDES permit is reissued. Although the Agency intends to issue a regulation establishing criteria for 301(c) and 301(g) determinations, modifications will be made on a case-by-case basis until the 301(c) and 301(g) regulations are final.

Indirect dischargers subject to PSES are eligible for the "fundamentally different factors" variance and for credits for toxic pollutants removed by POTWs. See 40 CFR 403.7; 403.13; 46 FR 9404 (January 28, 1981). Indirect dischargers subject to PSNS are only eligible for the credits provided for in 40 CFR 403.7. New sources subject to NSPS are not eligible for EPA's "fundamentally different factors" variance or any statutory or regulatory modifications. See *E.I. duPont de Nemours v. Train*, *supra*.

XVI. Relation to NPDES Permits

The BPT, BAT and BCT limitations and SNPS in this regulation will be applied to individual plants through NPDES permits issued by EPA or approved State agencies under Section 402 of the Act. Under this regulation for the Electrical and Electronic Components Category, all limitations are concentration based. National mass based limitations are not provided because the Agency has determined that a fundamental relationship between production and pollutant loadings does not exist for either subcategory. See 40 CFR 122.45(f), formerly 122.63(f). Permitting authorities can derive mass based limitations by multiplying the concentration limit by the undiluted discharge flow.

The preceding section of this preamble discussed the binding effect of this regulation on NPDES permits, except when variances and modifications are expressly authorized. The following adds more detail on the relation between this regulation and NPDES permits.

One issue is how the regulation affects the authority of those that issue NPDES permits. EPA has developed the limitations and standards in this regulation to cover the typical facility for this point source category. In specific cases, the NPDES permitting authority may have to establish permit limits on toxic pollutants that are not covered by this regulation. This regulation does not restrict the power of any permit-issuing authority to comply with law or any EPA regulation, guideline, or policy. For example, if this regulation does not control a particular pollutant, the permit issuer may still limit the pollutant on a case-by-case basis, when such action conforms with the purposes of the Act. In addition, if State water quality standards or other provisions of State or Federal law require limits on pollutants not covered by this regulation (or require more stringent limits on covered pollutants), the permit-issuing authority must apply those limitations.

A final topic of concern is the operation of EPA's NPDES enforcement program, which was an important consideration in developing this regulation. The Agency emphasizes that although the Clean Water Act is a strict liability statute, EPA can initiate enforcement proceedings at its discretion (*Sierra Club v. Train* 557 F. 2d 485, 5th Cir., 1977). EPA has exercised and intends to exercise that discretion in a manner that recognizes and promotes good-faith compliance.

XVII. Availability of Technical Information

The basis for this regulation is detailed in four major documents. Analytical methods are discussed in *Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents for Priority Pollutants*. EPA's technical conclusions are detailed in *Development Document for Effluent Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards, and Pretreatment Standards for the Electrical and Electronic Components Point Source Category—Phase I*. The Agency's economic analysis is presented in *Economic Impact Analysis of Effluent Limitations and Standards for the Electrical and Electronic Components Industry—Phase I*. A summary of the public comments received on the proposed regulation is presented in a report "Responses to Public Comments, Proposed Electrical and Electronic Components Effluent Guidelines and Standards", which is part of the public record for this regulation.

Technical information may be obtained by writing to David Pepson.

¹ Section 301(1) precludes the Administrator from modifying BAT requirements for any pollutants which are on the toxic pollutant list under section 307(a)(1) of the Act.

Effluent Guidelines Division (WH-552), EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460 or through calling (202) 382-7157.

Additional information concerning the economic impact analysis may be obtained from Ms. Renee Rico, Economic Analysis Staff (WH-586), EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460 or by calling (202) 382-5386. Copies of the technical and economic documents may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161 (703) 487-4600.

XVIII. OMB Review

The regulation was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review as required by Executive Order 12291. Any comments from OMB to EPA and any EPA response to those comments are available for public inspection at Room M2404, U.S. EPA, 401 M Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday-Friday excluding Federal holidays.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511), the reporting and recordkeeping provisions in 40 CFR 469.13 and 469.23 that are included in this regulation will be submitted for approval to OMB. They are not effective until OMB approval has been obtained and the public is notified to that effect through a technical amendment to this regulation.

XIX. List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 469

Electrical and electronic equipment, Water pollution control, Waste treatment and disposal.

Dated: March 31, 1983.

Lee M. Thomas,
Acting Administrator.

XX. Appendixes

Appendix A—Abbreviations, Acronyms, and other Terms Used in This Notice

Act—The Clean Water Act.
Agency—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

BAT—The best available technology economically achievable under Section 304(b)(2)(B) of the Act.

BCT—The best conventional pollutant control technology, under Section 304(b)(4) of the Act.

BMP—Best management practices under Section 304(e) of the Act.

BPT—The best practicable control technology currently available under Section 304(b)(1) of the Act.

Clean Water Act—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217).

Direct Discharger—A facility which discharges or may discharge pollutants into waters of the United States.

Indirect Discharger—A facility which discharges or may discharge pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works.

NPDES Permit—A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued under Section 402 of the Act.

NSPS—New source performance standards under Section 306 of the Act.

POTW—Publicly owned treatment works.

PSES—Pretreatment standards for existing sources of indirect discharges under Section 307(b) of the Act.

PSNS—Pretreatment standards for new sources of direct discharges under Sections 307 (b) and (c) of the Act.

RCRA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Pub. L. 94-580) of 1976, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*

Appendix B—List of Toxic Organics Comprising Total Toxic Organics (TTO)

- 1.2.4 trichlorobenzene chloroform
- 1.2 dichlorobenzene
- 1.3 dichlorobenzene
- 1.4 dichlorobenzene ethylbenzene
- 1.1.1 trichloroethane methylene chloride
- naphthalene
- 2 nitrophenol phenol bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate tetrachloroethylene toluene trichloroethylene
- 2 chlorophenol
- 2.4 dichlorophenol
- 4 nitrophenol pentachlorophenol di-n-butyl phthalate anthracene
- 1.2 diphenylhydrazine isophorone butyl benzyl phthalate
- 1.1 dichloroethylene
- 2.4.6 trichlorophenol carbon tetrachloride
- 1.2 dichloroethane
- 1.1.2 trichloroethane dichlorobromoethane

Appendix C—List of Pollutants Excluded From Regulation

The following nine (9) pollutants are being excluded from regulation in the semiconductor and electronic crystal subcategories under Paragraph 8(a)(iii) of the Settlement Agreement because they are present in amounts too small to be effectively reduced:

- antimony
- beryllium
- cadmium
- mercury
- selenium
- silver
- thallium
- zinc
- cyanide

The following four (4) pollutants are being excluded under Paragraph 8(a)(iii) because these pollutants are generated by unit operations (electroplating, sputtering, or vapor deposition) which will be subject to effluent limitations and standards being promulgated under the metal finishing category:

- lead
- nickel
- copper
- chromium

The following eighty-two pollutants are being excluded under Paragraph 8(a)(iii) because they were not detected in the effluent.

- acenaphthene
- acrolein
- acrylonitrile
- benzene
- benzidine
- chlorobenzene
- hexachlorobenzene
- hexachloroethane
- 1,1-dichloroethane
- 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
- chloroethane
- bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
- 2-chloroethylvinyl ether
- 2-chloronaphthalene
- parachlorometa cresol
- 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
- 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
- 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
- N-nitrosodimentylamine
- N-nitrosodiphenylamine
- N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
- di-n-octyl phthalate
- diethyl phthalate
- benzo(a)anthracene
- benzo(a)pyrene
- 3,4-benzofluoranthene
- benzo(k)fluoranthene
- chrysene
- acenaphthylene
- benzo(ghi)perylene
- fluorene
- phenanthrene
- dibenzo(a,h)anthrene
- ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
- pyrene
- 2,3,4,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
- 1,2-dichloropropane
- 1,2-dichloropropylene
- 2,4-dimethylphenol
- 2,4-dinitrotoluene
- 2,6-dinitrotoluene
- fluoranthene
- 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
- 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
- bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
- bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
- methyl chloride
- methyl bromide
- bromoform
- chlorodibromomethane
- hexachlorobutadiene
- hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- nitrobenzene
- 2,4-dinitrophenol
- vinyl chloride
- aldrin
- dieldrin
- chlordane
- 4,4'-DDT
- 4,4'-DDE
- 4,4'-DDD
- a-endosulfan-Alpha
- b-endosulfan-Beta
- endosulfan sulfate
- endrin
- endrin aldehyde
- heptachlor
- heptachlor epoxide
- a-BHC-Alpha
- r-BHC-Beta
- g-BHC-Delta

PCB-1242
PCB-1254
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1248
PCB-1260
PCB-1016
toxaphene
asbestos
PCB-1248
PCB-1280
PCB-1016
toxaphene
asbestos

For the reasons stated above, EPA is establishing a new Part 469 of 40 CFR, Chapter I as follows:

PART 469—ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Semiconductor Subcategory

- Sec.
- 469.10 Applicability; description of the semiconductor subcategory.
- 469.11 Compliance dates.
- 469.12 Specialized definitions.
- 469.13 Monitoring.
- 469.14 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
- 469.15 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
- 469.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
- 469.17 New source performance standards (NSPS).
- 469.18 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
- 469.19 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollution control technology (BCT).

Subpart B—Electronic Crystals Subcategory

- 469.20 Applicability; description of the electronic crystals subcategory.
- 469.21 Compliance dates.
- 469.22 Specialized definitions.
- 469.23 Monitoring.
- 469.24 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
- 469.25 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
- 469.26 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
- 469.27 New source performance standards (NSPS).
- 469.28 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
- 469.29 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by

the application of the best conventional pollution control technology (BCT).

Authority: Secs. 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1318, and 1361; 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92-500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95-217.

Subpart A—Semiconductor Subcategory

§ 469.10 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from all process operations associated with the manufacture of semiconductors, except sputtering, vapor deposition, and electroplating.

§ 469.11 Compliance dates.

The compliance deadline for the BAT fluoride limitation shall be as soon as possible as determined by the permit writer, but no later than November 8, 1985. The compliance deadline for the BAT and BCT limitations for total toxic organics (TTO) and pH, respectively, is as soon as possible as determined by the permit writer, but in no event later than July 1, 1984. The compliance date for PSES for TTO is July 1, 1984.

§ 469.12 Specialized definitions.

The definitions in 40 CFR Part 401 and the chemical analysis methods in 40 CFR Part 136 apply to this subpart. In addition,

(a) The term "total toxic organics (TTO)" means the sum of the concentrations for each of the following toxic organic compounds which is found in the discharge at a concentration greater than ten (10) micrograms per liter:

- 1,2,4 trichlorobenzene chloroform
- 1,2 dichlorobenzene
- 1,3 dichlorobenzene
- 1,4 dichlorobenzene ethylbenzene
- 1,1,1 trichloroethane methylene chloride
- naphthalene
- 2 nitrophenol phenol bis(2-ethylhexyl)
- phthalate tetrachloroethylene toluene
- trichloroethylene
- 2 chlorophenol
- 2,4 Dichlorophenol
- 4 nitrophenol pentachlorophenol di-n-butyl
- phthalate anthracene
- 1,2 diphenylhydrazine isophorone butyl
- benzyl phthalate
- 1,1 dichloroethylene
- 2,4,6 trichlorophenol carbon tetrachloride
- 1,2 dichloroethane
- 1,1,2 trichloroethane
- dichlorobromomethane

(b) The term "semiconductors" means solid state electrical devices which perform functions such as information processing and display, power handling, and interconversion between light energy and electrical energy.

(c) The term "manufacture of semiconductors" means those processes, beginning with the use of crystal wafers, which lead to or are associated with the manufacture of semiconductor devices.

§ 469.13 Monitoring.

(a) In lieu of monitoring for TTO, the permitting authority may allow direct dischargers to include the following certification as a "comment" on the Discharge Monitoring Report required by § 122.44 (f), formerly § 122.62(f): "Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the permit limitation for total toxic organics (TTO), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewaters has occurred since filing the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the solvent management plan submitted to the permitting authority."

(b) In requesting that no monitoring of TTO be required, the direct discharger shall submit a solvent management plan that specifies to the permitting authority's satisfaction the toxic organic compounds used; the method of disposal used instead of dumping, such as reclamation, contract hauling, or incineration; and procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into the wastewater. The permitting authority shall incorporate the plan as a provision of the permit.

(c) In lieu of monitoring for TTO, the control authority may allow industrial users of POTWs to make the following certification as a comment to the periodic reports required by § 403.12(e): "Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the pretreatment standard for total toxic organics (TTO), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewaters has occurred since filing the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the solvent management plan submitted to the control authority."

(d) In requesting that no monitoring be required, industrial users of POTWs shall submit a solvent management plan that specifies to the control authority's satisfaction the toxic organic compounds used; the method of disposal used instead of dumping, such as reclamation, contract hauling, or incineration; and procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not

routinely spill or leak into the wastewater.

§ 469.14 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR Part 125.30-32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART A—SEMICONDUCTOR BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)
pH	(³)	(³)

¹ Total toxic organics.

² Not applicable.

³ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 469.15 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR Part 125.30-32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

SUBPART A—SEMICONDUCTOR BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)
Fluoride (F)	32.0	17.4

¹ Total toxic organics.

² Not applicable.

§ 469.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES):

(a)

SUBPART A—SEMICONDUCTOR PSES EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)

¹ Total toxic organics.

² Not applicable.

(b) An existing source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 469.13 (c) and (d) of this regulation must implement the solvent management plan approved by the control authority.

§ 469.17 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS).

SUBPART A—SEMICONDUCTOR NSPS EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)
Fluoride (F)	32.0	17.4
pH	(³)	(³)

¹ Total toxic organics.

² Not applicable.

³ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 469.18 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR Part 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS):

(a)

SUBPART A—SEMICONDUCTOR PSNS EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)

¹ Total toxic organics.

² Not applicable.

(b) A new source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 469.13 (c) and (d) of this regulation must implement the solvent management plan approved by the control authority.

§ 469.19 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollution control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR Part 125.30-32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollution control technology (BCT):

SUBPART A—SEMICONDUCTOR BCT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
pH		
	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart B—Electronic Crystals Subcategory

§ 469.20 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of electronic crystals.

§ 469.21 Compliance dates.

The compliance date for the BAT fluoride, arsenic and total toxic organic (TTO) limitations and the BCT limitation on total suspended solids (TSS) and pH is as soon as possible as determined by the permit writer, but in no event later than July 1, 1984. The compliance date for PSES for TTO is July 1, 1984 and for arsenic is November 8, 1985. The Consent Decree in *NRDC v. Train*, 12 ERC 1833 (D.D.C. 1979) specifies a compliance date for PSES of no later than June 30, 1984. EPA will be moving for a modification of that provision of the Decree. Should the Court deny that motion, EPA will be required to modify this compliance date accordingly.

§ 469.22 Specialized definitions.

The definitions in 40 CFR 401 and the chemical analysis methods in 40 CFR 136 apply to this subpart. In addition,

(a) The term "total toxic organics (TTO)" means the sum of the concentrations for each of the following toxic organic compounds which is found in the discharge at a concentration greater than ten (10) micrograms per liter:

- 1.2.4 trichlorobenzene chloroform
- 1.2 dichlorobenzene
- 1.3 dichlorobenzene
- 1.4 dichlorobenzene ethylbenzene
- 1.1.1 trichloroethane methylene chloride
- naphthalene

- 2 nitrophenol phenol bis(2-ethylhexyl)
phthalate tetrachloroethylene toluene
trichloroethylene
2 chlorophenol
2.4 dichlorophenol
4 nitrophenol pentachlorophenol di-n-butyl
phthalate anthracene
1.2 diphenylhydrazine isophorone butyl
benzyl phthalate
1.1 dichloroethylene
2.4,6 trichlorophenol carbon tetrachloride
1.2 dichloroethane
1.1,2 trichloroethane dichlorobromomethane

(b) The term "electronic crystals" means crystals or crystalline material which because of their unique structural and electronic properties are used in electronic devices. Examples of these crystals are crystals comprised of quartz, ceramic, silicon, gallium arsenide, and indium arsenide.

(c) The term "manufacture of electronic crystals" means the growing of crystals and/or the production of crystal wafers for use in the manufacture of electronic devices.

§ 469.23 Monitoring.

The certification alternative to monitoring for Total Toxic Organics (TTO) described in § 469.13(a) (b) (c) and (d) is applicable to this subpart.

§ 469.24 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART B—ELECTRONIC CRYSTALS BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)
Arsenic (T) ³	2.09	0.83
Fluoride (T)	32.0	17.4
TSS	61.0	23.0
pH	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Total toxic organics.

² The arsenic (T) limitation only applies to manufacturers of gallium or indium arsenide crystals.

³ Not applicable.

⁴ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 469.25 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following

effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically available (BAT):

SUBPART B—ELECTRONIC CRYSTALS BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)
Arsenic ³	2.09	0.83
Fluoride	32.0	17.4

¹ Total toxic organics.

² The arsenic limitation only applies to manufacturers of gallium or indium arsenide crystals.

³ Not applicable.

§ 469.25 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES):

SUBPART B—ELECTRONIC CRYSTALS PSES EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)
Arsenic (T) ³	2.09	0.83

¹ Total toxic organics.

² Not applicable.

³ The arsenic (T) limitation only applies to manufacturers of gallium or indium arsenide crystals.

(b) An existing source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 469.13 (c) and (d) of this regulation must implement the solvent management plan approved by the control authority.

§ 469.26 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART B—ELECTRONIC CRYSTALS NSPS EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)
Arsenic(T) ³	2.09	0.83
Fluoride(T)	32.0	17.4

SUBPART B—ELECTRONIC CRYSTALS NSPS EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TSS	61.0	23.0
pH	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Total toxic organics.

² Not applicable.

³ The arsenic(T) limitation only applies to manufacturers of gallium or indium arsenide crystals.

⁴ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 469.27 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS):

(a)

SUBPART B—ELECTRONIC CRYSTALS PSNS EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TTO ¹	1.37	(²)
Arsenic (T) ³	2.09	0.83

¹ Total toxic organics.

² Not applicable.

³ The arsenic (T) limitation only applies to manufacturers of gallium or indium arsenide crystals.

(b) A new source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 469.13(c) and (d) of this regulation must implement the solvent management plan approved by the control authority.

§ 469.28 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollution control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollution control technology (BCT):

SUBPART B—ELECTRONIC CRYSTALS BCT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
TSS	61.0	23.0
pH	(⁴)	(⁴)

⁴ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[FR Doc. 83-8173 F]led 4-7-83; 8:45 am]

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federal register

**Friday
April 8, 1983**

Part III

Department of Labor

**Employment Standards Administration,
Wage and Hour Division**

**Minimum Wages for Federal and
Federally Assisted Construction; General
Wage Determination Decisions**

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards
Administration, Wage and Hour
DivisionMinimum Wages for Federal and
Federally Assisted Construction;
General Wage Determination
Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor specify, in accordance with applicable law and on the basis of information available to the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and from other sources, the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefit payments which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of the character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of such prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR 1.1 (including the statutes listed at 36 FR 306 following Secretary of Labor's Order No. 24-70) containing provisions for the payment of wages which are dependent upon determination by the Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon Act; and pursuant to the provisions of part 1 of subtitle A of title 29 of Code of Federal Regulations, Procedure for Predetermination of Wage Rates (37 FR 21138) and of Secretary of Labor's Orders 12-71 and 15-71 (36 FR 8755, 8756). The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue construction industry wage

determination frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions are effective from their date of publication in the Federal Register without limitation as to time and are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR Parts 1 and 5. Accordingly, the applicable decision together with any modifications issued subsequent to its publication date shall be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work within the geographic area indicated as required by an applicable Federal prevailing wage law and 29 CFR, Part 5. The wage rates contained therein shall be the minimum paid under such contract by contractors and subcontractors on the work.

Modifications and Supersedes
Decisions to General Wage
Determination Decisions

Modifications and supersedes decisions to general wage determination decisions are based upon information obtained concerning changes in prevailing hourly wage rates and fringe benefit payments since the decisions were issued.

The determinations of prevailing rates and fringe benefits made in the modifications and supersedes decisions have been made by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR 1.1 (including the statutes listed at 36 FR 306 following Secretary of Labor's Order No. 24-70) containing provisions for the payment of wages which are dependent upon determination by the Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon Act; and pursuant to the provisions of part 1 of subtitle A of title 29 of Code of Federal Regulations, Procedure for Predetermination of Wage Rates (37 FR 21138) and of Secretary of Labor's orders 13-71 and 15-71 (36 FR 8755, 8756). The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in foregoing general wage determination decisions, as hereby modified, and/or superseded shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the

specified classes engaged in contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Modifications and supersedes decisions are effective from their date of publication in the Federal Register without limitation as to time and are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR Parts 1 and 5.

Any person, organization, or governmental agency having an interest in the wages determined as prevailing is encouraged to submit wage rate information for consideration by the Department. Further information and self-explanatory forms for the purpose of submitting this data may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, Office of Government Contract Wage Standards, Division of Government Contract Wage Determinations, Washington, D.C. 20210. The cause for not utilizing the rulemaking procedures prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 has been set forth in the original General Determination Decision.

Modifications to General Wage
Determination Decisions

The numbers of the decisions being modified and their dates of publication in the Federal Register are listed with each State.

Arizona:		
AZ83-5102	Mar. 4, 1983.	
AZ83-5105	Do.	
AZ83-5107	Mar. 16, 1983.	
Indiana:		
IN83-2026	Mar. 25, 1983.	
Illinois:		
IL83-2014	Mar. 4, 1983.	
IL83-2017	Mar. 11, 1983.	
Louisiana:		
LA82-4021	May 7, 1982.	
LA82-4053	Nov. 5, 1982.	
LA83-4001	Jan. 7, 1983.	
Massachusetts:		
MA83-3004	Apr. 1, 1983.	
Michigan:		
MI83-2015	Mar. 11, 1983.	
MI83-2018	Do.	
MI83-2007	Feb. 11, 1983.	
Montana:		
MT81-5136	Aug. 7, 1981.	
North Dakota:		
ND81-5131	July 6, 1981.	
Oklahoma:		
OK83-4011	Jan. 14, 1983.	
OK82-4035	June 25, 1982.	
OK83-4012	Jan. 14, 1983.	
Oregon:		
OR83-5100	Feb. 18, 1983.	
Ohio:		
OH83-2006	Feb. 11, 1983.	
OH83-2010	Do.	
Texas:		
TX81-4064	Aug. 7, 1981.	
TX82-4025	June 18, 1982.	
TX82-4054	Nov. 5, 1982.	
TX83-4004	Jan. 7, 1983.	
TX83-4006	Do.	
TX83-4007	Do.	
Tennessee:		
TN82-2056	Nov. 19, 1982.	
Utah:		
UT83-5108	Mar. 25, 1983.	
Washington:		
WA82-5117	Aug. 13, 1982.	

**Supersedes Decisions To General
Wage Determination Decisions**

The numbers of the decisions being superseded and their dates of publication in the **Federal Register** are listed with each State. Supersedes decision numbers are in parentheses following the numbers of the decisions being superseded.

Colorado:	
CO83-5109 (CO81-5149)	Sept. 4, 1981.
Florida:	
FL79-1117 (FL83-1018)	Aug. 17, 1979.
Kentucky:	
KY80-1115 (KY83-1019)	Oct. 31, 1980.
Illinois:	
IL82-2025 (IL83-2034)	Apr. 2, 1982.
IL81-2055 (IL82-2035)	Aug. 28, 1981.
Indiana:	
IN82-2030 (IN83-2029)	May 14, 1982.
Maryland:	
MD81-3021 (MD83-3006)	Mar. 27, 1981.
Oklahoma:	
OK82-4057 (OK83-4027)	Nov. 12, 1982.
Pennsylvania:	
PA82-3026 (PA83-3005)	Sept. 3, 1982.
Texas:	
TX82-4046 (TX83-4026)	Oct. 1, 1982.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of
April 1983.

Dorothy P. Come,

*Assistant Administrator, Wage and Hour
Division.*

BILLING CODE 4510-27-M

DECISION NO. A283-3102 - Mod. #1
148 FR 3119 - March 4, 1983
Maricopa County, Arizona

Change:	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Carpenters:		
Carpenters: Saw Filer:	\$13.66	\$2.53
Shinglers and Drywall:	14.01	2.53
Floor Layer & Pile Driver:	13.86	2.40
Cement Masons:		
Concrete Troweling,		
Sawing and Scoring,		
Curb and Gutter:		
Grinding Machine:		
Operator: Clay and		
similar type of power		
press: Color pigment:		
Steps - Composition:		
Finisher:		
Power Equipment Operators:		
Group 1:	9.31	2.78
Group 2:	11.41	2.78
Group 3:	11.90	2.78
Group 4:	12.47	2.78
Group 5:	13.16	2.78
Group 6:	13.84	2.78
Group 7:	14.23	2.78
Group 8:	14.66	2.78
Group 9:	15.44	2.78
Truck Drivers:		
Group 1:	9.31	2.78
Group 2:	11.41	2.78
Group 3:	11.90	2.78
Group 4:	12.47	2.78
Group 5:	13.16	2.78
Group 6:	13.84	2.78
Group 7:	14.23	2.78
Group 8:	14.66	2.78
Group 9:	15.44	2.78

DECISION NO. A283-3105 - Mod. #1
148 FR 5016 - March 4, 1983
Pima County, Arizona

Change:	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Carpenters:		
Carpenters: Saw Filer:	\$13.66	\$2.53
Shinglers and Drywall:	14.01	2.53
Floor Layer and		
Pile Driver:		
Power Equipment Operators:		
Group 1:	9.31	2.78
Group 2:	11.41	2.78
Group 3:	11.90	2.78
Group 4:	12.47	2.78
Group 5:	13.16	2.78
Group 6:	13.84	2.78
Group 7:	14.23	2.78
Group 8:	14.66	2.78
Group 9:	15.44	2.78
Truck Drivers:		
Group 1:	9.31	2.78
Group 2:	11.41	2.78
Group 3:	11.90	2.78
Group 4:	12.47	2.78
Group 5:	13.16	2.78
Group 6:	13.84	2.78
Group 7:	14.23	2.78
Group 8:	14.66	2.78
Group 9:	15.44	2.78

DECISION NO. A283-3107 - Mod. #1
147 FR 11605 - March 18, 1983
Statewide, Arizona

Change:	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Carpenters:		
Carpenters: Saw Filer:	\$15.79	\$2.53
Shinglers and Drywall:	16.13	2.53
Floor Layer and		
Pile Driver:		
Power Equipment Operators:		
Group 1:	13.66	2.53
Group 2:	14.01	2.53
Group 3:	14.66	2.53
Group 4:	15.79	2.53
Group 5:	16.13	2.53
Group 6:	16.79	2.53
Group 7:	17.13	2.53
Group 8:	17.79	2.53
Group 9:	18.44	2.53
Truck Drivers:		
Group 1:	13.66	2.40
Group 2:	14.01	2.40
Group 3:	14.66	2.40
Group 4:	15.79	2.40
Group 5:	16.13	2.40
Group 6:	16.79	2.40
Group 7:	17.13	2.40
Group 8:	17.79	2.40
Group 9:	18.44	2.40

Modification Page 4

DECISION NO. 1A82-4021 - MO. #8 (47 FR 19877 - 5/7/82) Bossier & Caddo Par., Louisiana	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits
CHANGES: Electricians: Cable splicers	\$15.25 15.75	2.40+44 2.40+44
DECISION NO. 1A82-4053 - MO. #5 (47 FR 50421 - 11/5/82) Statewide Louisiana		
CHANGES: Asbestos workers: Zone 3 Electricians: Zone 1 - Electricians Cable splicer Line construction: Zone 7: Liners, operators Cable splicers Groundmen Painters: Zone 3 - Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Plasterers - Zone 6	15.10 15.25 15.75 15.25 13.235 13.61 15.535 11.00	2.42 2.40+44 2.40+44 2.40+44 2.115 2.115 2.115 .01
DECISION NO. 1A83-4001 - MO. #3 (48 FR 928 - 1/7/83) Jefferson, Orleans, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Beauregard, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Allen, Plaquemine, St. Bernard & St. Charles Par., Louisiana		
CHANGES: Electricians: Zone 2 - Electricians Cable splicer Line construction: Zone 2 - Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Painters: Zones 1, 6, 7 & 8: Group 1 Group 2 Group 3	15.25 15.75 15.25 15.75 12.65	2.40+44 2.40+44 2.40+ 3-1/4 2.115 2.115 2.115

Modification Page 3

DECISION NO. 1A83-2026 MO. #1 (48 FR 12642 - March 25 1983) Clay, Daviess, Gibson, Greene, Knox, Martin, Parrish, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Sullivan, VanDerburg, Vermillion & Vigo Counties	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits
CHANGES: Bricklayers: Caulkers; Pointers: Cleaners & Stuccoers: Area 1 Carpenters: Area 5 Carpenters Filed Drivers Cement Masons: Area 2 Area 4 Ironworkers: Area 1 Millwrights: Area 3 Painters: Area 4 Brush & Roller Spray Drywall Tapers Plasterers: Area 3 Plumbers & Steamfitters: Area 2	\$16.73 14.97 15.22 13.80 14.85 17.85 17.79 14.70 15.70 14.95 16.38 19.92	2.46 2.00 2.00 2.10 2.10 2.21 2.10 1.50 1.50 1.50 2.20
DECISION NO. 1A83-2027 - MO. #1 (48 FR 10572 - March 11, 1983) DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, & Will Counties, Illinois		
CHANGES: Carpenters; Millwrights; Filed Drivers; & Soft Floor Layers: Kane, Kendall & McHenry Cos. Ironworkers: DuPage (Kane, of Co.), Kane, Kendall (Kane, of Co.), & McHenry (SR L) Cos.	14.00	2.40
	19.75	2.255

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DECISION #081-2015 - Mod. #1 (48 FR 10579 - March 11, 1983) Allagan, Barry, Berries, Branch, Callahan, Cass, Clinton, Branch, Hilldale, Lufkin, Branch, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Branch, St. Joseph, & Van Branch Counties, Michigan	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits	DECISION #081-2007 - Mod. #1 (48 FR 8654 - February 11, 1983) Macomb, Macomb, Oakland, Macomb, Macomb, Wayne Counties, Michigan	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits
CHANGE: Carpenters, Pile-drivers, & Soft Floor Layers Remainder of Counties: Soft Floor Layers Painters: Remainder of Counties: Brush, roller, drywall (band) Paperhangers Structural steel & towers Spray, sandblast, drywall (machine)	\$11.59	2.11	CHANGE: Carpenters, Pile-drivers, Macomb County Building Work Residential Work Soft Floor Layers Macomb County Building Work Residential Work Electricians Remainder of Areas Building Work Residential Work Line Construction Remainder of Areas: Line & technicians Cable splicers Combination equipment operators & groundmen Combination truck driver & groundmen Drummen	\$15.82 11.87 15.82 11.87 17.80 15.80 17.35 18.12 13.94 13.12 12.09	2.15 2

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DECISION #081-4011-Mod. #5 (48 FR 1913-January 14, 1983) Adair, Atoka, Bryan, Coal, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Haskell, Hughes, Leflore, Latimer, McIntosh, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Oklahoma, Pawnee, Pittsburg, Pushmataha, Rogers, Tulsa, Sequoyah, Wagoner & Washington Cos., Oklahoma	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits	DECISION #081-4012-Mod. #4 (48 FR 1916-January 14, 1983) Alfalfa, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton County, DeWitt, Ellis, Gar- field, Garvin, Grady, Grant, Greene, Harmon, Harper, Jack- son, Jefferson, Johnston, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Lin- coln, Logan, Love, McClain, Major, Marshall, Murray, Nowata, Oklahoma, Payne, Pon-	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits
CHANGE: Ironworkers: Area 2 Area 4 Area 5	\$13.125 15.15 15.29	\$2.95 2.92 1.14	CHANGE: Ironworkers: Area 2 Area 4 Area 5	\$12.42 13.63	\$1.64 1.01

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DECISION NO., CBA, SIOB, MOD, #1	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits	DECISION NO., TX83-4064 - MOD. #3	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits	DECISION NO., TX83-4096 - MOD. #4	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits
148 FR 7378 Feb. 18, 1981 Statewide Oregon			146 FR 40487 - 8/7/81 El Paso County, Texas			148 FR 933 - 1/7/83 Travis County, Texas		
CHANGE: INNER SALES BOMBS: Operating Engineers Teamster	\$10.37 9.74 8.95 9.12	\$4.15 3.74 3.50 4.50	CHANGE: Bricklayers Ironworkers Sheet metal workers	\$10.25 12.45 13.80	1.47 2.95 1.53+J	CHANGE: Bricklayer & stonemason	\$14.74	2.21
DECISION NO., CBA, SIOB, MOD, #2			DECISION NO., TX82-4025 - MOD. #7			DECISION NO., TX83-4097 - MOD. #4		
148 FR 7378 Feb. 18, 1981 Statewide Oregon			146 FR 26550 - 6/18/82 Brazos County, Texas			148 FR 932 - 1/7/83 Michita County, Texas		
CHANGE: Paper Saw, Driller, Powderman AND TRUCK DRIVERS (POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS UNORGANIZED) CITIES: Albany, Astoria, Baker Beed, Elgin, Hood River, Eugene, Goldendale, Grants Pass, Hermiston, Hood River, Klamath Falls, La Grande, Lakeview, Longview, Madras, Madford, McMinnville, Vancouver, Oregon City, Newport, Ontario, Redmond, Portland, Toot Oxford, Sandpoint, Roseburg, The Dalles, Tillamook ZONE 1: Projects within 30 miles of City Hall in the Cities above than 30 but less than 40 miles ZONE 2: More than 40 but less than 50 miles ZONE 3: More than 50 but less than 80 miles ZONE 4: More than 80 miles. ZONE 5: More than 80 miles. (Zone 6 is discontinued)			CHANGE: Asbestos workers	17.71	3.20	CHANGE: Carpenters Millwrights	13.45 13.95	2.08 2.08
DECISION NO., CBA, SIOB, MOD, #3			DECISION NO., TX83-4054 - MOD. #5			DECISION NO., TX82-2056 - MOD. #3		
148 FR 7378 Feb. 18, 1981 Statewide Oregon			147 FR 50430 - 11/5/82 Collins, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Grayson, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Palo Pinto, Rockwall, Tarrant & Wise Cos., Texas			147 FR 51311 - November 19, 1982 Harrison, Marion, Polk, and Rhin Counties, Tennessee		
CHANGE: Ironworkers: Meigs, Morgan, Noble, & Washington Cos.			CHANGE: Bricklayer & stonemason Zone 2 Marble, tile & terrazzo workers(excl. Ellis Co) Sheet metal workers: Zone 1	15.57 14.42 16.455	2.11 1.47 2.06	CHANGE: Carpenters, Carpet Layers & Soft Floor Layers & Lathers Piledriversmen	\$12.93 13.05	1.83 1.83
DECISION NO., CBA, SIOB, MOD, #4			DECISION NO., TX83-4004 - MOD. #6			DECISION NO., TX83-5108 - MOD. #1		
148 FR 7378 Feb. 18, 1981 Statewide Oregon			148 FR 936 - 1/7/83 Galveston & Harris Cos., Texas			148 FR 12851 - March 25, 1981 Statewide, Utah		
CHANGE: Asbestos workers Lathers (Harris Co. only) Painters: East Harris Co.: Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Group 4 Group 5 Group 6			CHANGE: Asbestos workers Lathers (Harris Co. only) Painters: East Harris Co.: Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Group 4 Group 5 Group 6	17.71 15.62 18.33 18.685 18.425 18.58 18.725 18.99	3.20 1.08	Bricklayers as originally issued Bricklayers: Industrial (power plants, refineries, smelters and industrial refractory projects All other work	\$13.25 10.00	\$1.57 1.57

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DECISION NO., CBA, SIOB, MOD, #1	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits	DECISION NO., CBA, SIOB, MOD, #2	Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits
148 FR 7378 Feb. 18, 1981 Statewide Oregon			146 FR 40487 - 8/7/81 El Paso County, Texas		
CHANGE: INNER SALES BOMBS: Operating Engineers Teamster	\$10.37 9.74 8.95 9.12	\$4.15 3.74 3.50 4.50	CHANGE: Bricklayers Ironworkers Sheet metal workers	\$10.25 12.45 13.80	1.47 2.95 1.53+J
DECISION NO., CBA, SIOB, MOD, #3			DECISION NO., TX82-4025 - MOD. #7		
148 FR 7378 Feb. 18, 1981 Statewide Oregon			146 FR 26550 - 6/18/82 Brazos County, Texas		
CHANGE: Paper Saw, Driller, Powderman AND TRUCK DRIVERS (POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS UNORGANIZED) CITIES: Albany, Astoria, Baker Beed, Elgin, Hood River, Eugene, Goldendale, Grants Pass, Hermiston, Hood River, Klamath Falls, La Grande, Lakeview, Longview, Madras, Madford, McMinnville, Vancouver, Oregon City, Newport, Ontario, Redmond, Portland, Toot Oxford, Sandpoint, Roseburg, The Dalles, Tillamook ZONE 1: Projects within 30 miles of City Hall in the Cities above than 30 but less than 40 miles ZONE 2: More than 40 but less than 50 miles ZONE 3: More than 50 but less than 80 miles ZONE 4: More than 80 miles. ZONE 5: More than 80 miles. (Zone 6 is discontinued)			CHANGE: Asbestos workers	17.71	3.20
DECISION NO., CBA, SIOB, MOD, #4			DECISION NO., TX83-4054 - MOD. #5		
148 FR 7378 Feb. 18, 1981 Statewide Oregon			147 FR 50430 - 11/5/82 Collins, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Grayson, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Palo Pinto, Rockwall, Tarrant & Wise Cos., Texas		
CHANGE: Ironworkers: Meigs, Morgan, Noble, & Washington Cos.			CHANGE: Bricklayer & stonemason Zone 2 Marble, tile & terrazzo workers(excl. Ellis Co) Sheet metal workers: Zone 1	15.57 14.42 16.455	2.11 1.47 2.06
DECISION NO., CBA, SIOB, MOD, #5			DECISION NO., TX83-4004 - MOD. #6		
148 FR 7378 Feb. 18, 1981 Statewide Oregon			148 FR 936 - 1/7/83 Galveston & Harris Cos., Texas		
CHANGE: Asbestos workers Lathers (Harris Co. only) Painters: East Harris Co.: Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Group 4 Group 5 Group 6			CHANGE: Asbestos workers Lathers (Harris Co. only) Painters: East Harris Co.: Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Group 4 Group 5 Group 6	17.71 15.62 18.33 18.685 18.425 18.58 18.725 18.99	3.20 1.08

DECISION NO. 4425-5117 - Mod #9
(47 FR 35433 - August 12, 1982)
Statewide Washington

CHANGES:	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
ASSISTANT WORKERS:		
Area 3	\$20.38	11.80
BRICKLAYERS:		
Area 7	17.11	3.18
ELECTRICIANS:		
Area 31 (Fringes)		75.44.13
PLUMBERS:		
Area 5	19.25	6.32
LABORERS (AREA 3)		
Base Rate (Zone 1):		
Group 1	13.54	3.55
Group 2	13.94	3.55
Group 3	14.24	3.55
Group 4	14.49	3.55
ZONE DESCRIPTIONS (AREA 3)		
only Laborers and Truck Drivers		
CITIES: Astoria, Bingen, Goldendale, Longview, Portland, The Dalles, Vancouver.		
ZONE 1: Projects within 30 miles of City Hall in the cities above.		
ZONE 2: More than 30 but less than 40 miles.		
ZONE 3: More than 40 but less than 50 miles.		
ZONE 4: More than 50 but less than 80 miles.		
ZONE 5: More than 80 miles. (Zone 6 is discontinued)		
OMIT:		
Zone Differential (Area 3) Laborers and Truck Drivers		
Zone 6 - \$3.55		
LABORERS (AREA 3):		
Group 1: Omit the following classifications which are now included in Group 3:		
Fence Builder (Including Guard Rail, Median Rail, Reference Post, Right-of-Way Marker); Landscaping or Planting Laborers		
AND:		
LABORERS (AREA 3):		
Group 5: Landscaping or planting Laborers; Fence Builder (includes Guard Rail, Median Rail, Reference Post, Guide Post, Right-of-Way Marker)	8.00	3.55

SUPERSEDES DECISION

STATE: Colorado
DECISION NUMBER: CO83-5109
SUPERSEDES DECISION NO. CO81-5149 dated September 4, 1981, in 46 FR 44620
DESCRIPTION OF WORK: Heavy and Highway Projects

COUNTIES: Statewide

DATE: Date of Publication

CARPENTERS:	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Carpenters:		
Zone 1	\$14.33	83.36
Zone 2	14.83	3.36
Underground Carpenters:		
Zone 1	14.53	3.36
Zone 2	15.03	3.36
Working on creosoted coated lumber or other toxic materials, Swamman continuously assigned to 1482 saw at job site - \$0.30 above journeyman rate		
High work 35' above ground or above present floor or deck - \$2.35 above journeyman rate		
CENGR NISONS		
ELECTRICIANS:		
Area 1:	13.66	3.52
Electricians		
Cable Splicers	15.85	2.10+
Area 2:	17.10	3-3/104
Electricians		
Cable Splicers	16.00	1.50+
Area 3:	16.25	1.50+
Electricians		
Cable Splicers		
Area 4:		
Electricians		
Contracts over \$100,000.40:		
Electricians	15.49	2.00+
Cable Splicers	17.04	2.00+
Electricians on electrical contracts less than \$100,000.00	11.50	1.80+
Area 4:		
Electricians	16.12	2.06+

IRONWORKERS:	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Structural, Ornamental, and Reinforcing:	\$15.25	\$3.01
LINE CONSTRUCTION:		
Cable Splicers	18.50	1.40+
Journeyman Lineman	17.36	1.40+
Line Equipment Maintenance Man	14.62	1.46+
Line Equipment Operator, Class 1:		
Crawler Equipment, Wire Equipment, Pullers, Tensioners, Cranes, Heavy Pole Trucks (such as diesel, twin screws), all Socket Trucks, all Trenchers, 808-Cats, all Trucks over 15,000 lbs. empty weight	14.68	1.40+
Line Equipment Operators, Class 2:		
Trucks under 3 tons, C.T.M. classification	13.05	1.40+
Groundman	11.90	1.40+
PAINTERS:		
Area 1:		
Brush	15.89	2.33
Spray, Swing Stage	16.49	2.33
Area 2:		
Brush	11.20	1.88
Spray, Swing Stage	11.80	1.88
Area 3:		
Brush	12.19	1.88
Spray, Swing Stage	12.79	1.88

LABORERS:		Basic Hourly Rates	
TUNNEL LABORERS:		ZONE 1	ZONE 2
Group 1		\$9.95	\$10.45
Group 2		10.05	10.55
Group 3		10.35	10.85
Group 4		10.50	11.00
Group 5		10.70	11.20
Group 6		10.75	11.25
(Shafts, Raises, Missile Shots and all under- ground work other than tunnels):			
Group 1		9.95	10.45
Group 2		10.05	10.55
Group 3		10.35	10.85
Group 4		10.50	11.00
Group 5		10.70	11.20
Group 6		10.75	11.25
FRINGE BENEFITS:			
\$3.69			
TRUCK DRIVERS:			
Group 1		12.91	13.41
Group 2		13.01	13.51
Group 3		13.11	13.61
Group 4		13.16	13.66
Group 5		13.21	13.71
Group 6		13.26	13.76
Group 7		13.31	13.81
Group 8		13.36	13.86
Group 9		13.46	13.96
Group 10		13.51	14.01
Group 11		13.61	14.11
Group 12		13.70	14.20
Group 13		13.81	14.31
Group 14		13.91	14.41
Group 15		14.01	14.51
Group 16		14.11	14.61
Group 17		14.21	14.71
Group 18		14.41	14.91
FRINGE BENEFITS:			
\$2.64			

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS:		Basic Hourly Rates	
(Other than for work in Tunnels, Shafts, and Shafts):		ZONE 1	ZONE 2
Group 1		\$13.40	\$14.15
Group 2		13.75	14.50
Group 3		14.10	14.85
Group 4		14.25	15.00
Group 5		14.40	15.15
Group 6		14.55	15.30
(For work in Tunnels, Shafts, and Raises):			
Group 1		13.65	14.30
Group 2		13.90	14.65
Group 3		14.00	14.75
Group 4		14.25	15.00
Group 5		14.40	15.15
Group 6		14.80	15.55
Group 7		14.55	15.30
FRINGE BENEFITS:			
\$3.20			

CARPENTERS:		Basic Hourly Rates	
Counties entirely within Zone 1:		ZONE 1	ZONE 2
Adams		\$13.40	\$14.15
Alamosa		13.75	14.50
Arapahoe		14.10	14.85
Archuleta		14.25	15.00
Bent		14.40	15.15
Boulder		14.55	15.30
Chaffee			
Clear Creek			
Conejos			
Costilla			
Crowley			
Custer			
Delta			
Denver			
Douglas			
Eagle			
El Paso			
Elbert			
Fremont			
Garfield			
Gunnison			
Hinsdale			
Jackson			
Kiowa			
Kit Carson			
Lincoln			
Mineral			
Moffat			
Ourray			
Park			
Pitkin			
Rio Blanco			
Saguache			
San Juan			
Summit			
Teller			
Weld			
Yuma			

COUNTIES ENTIRELY WITHIN ZONE 2:		Basic Hourly Rates	
Counties entirely within Zone 2:		ZONE 1	ZONE 2
Baca		\$13.40	\$14.15
Cheyenne		13.75	14.50
Dolores		14.10	14.85
Grand		14.25	15.00
Gunnison		14.40	15.15
Hinsdale		14.55	15.30
Jackson			
Kiowa			
Kit Carson			
Lincoln			
Mineral			
Moffat			
Ourray			
Park			
Pitkin			
Rio Blanco			
Saguache			
San Juan			
Summit			
Teller			
Weld			
Yuma			

Legal description of the portions of Montrose, Saguache, and Washington Counties which are included within Zone 1, as follows:

All of Montrose County lying Northerly of the North Line of Ouray County and said North Line extended to the Township Line between R1W and R12W, said part being East of said Township Line of the New Mexico Principal Meridian and the Eastern portion of Saguache County; from Highway #285 to the Town of Saguache, and Highway #114 to the County Line, and all of Washington County lying North of the 40°00'00" Latitude Base Line

Legal description of the portions of Montrose, Saguache and Washington Counties which are included within Zone 2, as follows:

All of Montrose County except that part lying Northerly of the North Line of Ouray County and said North Line extended West to the Township Line between R1W and R12W, said point being East of said Township Line of the New Mexico Principal Meridian and the Western portion of Saguache County; from Highway #285 to town of Saguache and Highway #114 to County Line, and all of Washington County lying South of the 40°00'00" Latitude Base Line.

ZONE DESCRIPTIONS (Cont'd)

ELECTRICIANS:

Area 1: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Eagle, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Summit, Washington, Weld, and Yuma Counties

Area 2: Delta, Dolores, Garfield, Gunnison, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, and San Miguel Counties

Area 3: Alamosa, Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Kiowa, Las Animas, Mineral, Otero, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties

Area 4: Cheyenne, Elbert, El Paso, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Park, and Teller Counties

PAINTERS:

Area 1: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Delta, Denver, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Morgan, Park County (northern half); Phillips, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, Sedgwick, Summit, Washington, and Weld Counties

Area 2: Baca, Bent, Crowley, Custer, Huerfano, Kiowa, Las Animas, Otero, Prowers, and Pueblo Counties

Area 3: Archuleta, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Dolores, El Paso, Fremont, Hinsdale, Kit Carson, La Plata, Lincoln, Mineral, Montezuma, Ouray, Park County (southern half); Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, and Teller Counties

LABORERS

Zone 1: The area encompassed by 15 driving miles from the Main Post Office at Craig, Steamboat Springs, and Meeker. Also, included are all other Counties not outlined in Zone 2.

Zone 2: The Counties of Jackson, Moffat, Rio Blanco and Routt

Group 1: Minimum Labor, including Caissons to 8'; Carrying Reinforcing Rods; Work on Cross Culverts, connections and side drains in connection with highway work, whether corrugated metal or concrete pipe; Fence Erectors; Metal Mesh; Dowel Bars; Tie Bars and Chairs in concrete paving; Nursery Men including seedling, mulching and planting of trees, shrubs and flowers; Stake Chaser; Gabion Baskets and Reno Mattresses; Pipe plants and yards, stringing of pipe or stids, handling and signaling on pipe line work

LABORERS (Cont'd)

Group 2: Chuck Tenders, Mippers, Core, and Diamond Drill Tenders; Powdermen Tenders; Hot Asphalt Labor, Bakers, Bortenders, Asphalt Curb Machines, Potmen (not mechanical); Multi-plate Culvert Pipe; Air, gas and electrical tool Operators; Barco Hammers; Spaders, electric hammers; Air Tappers; Cutting Torch on demolition work; Caissons 8' to 12'; Cofferdams; Power operated Concrete Buggies; Operators of concrete saws on pavement (other than Gang Saws); Timber and Chain Saws; Stretcher or Stretchers on Post Tension Prestressed Concrete on or off jobsite; Cement Finisher Tenders; Sand Blaster; Concrete processing material; Monitor; Spotters; Dumpmen; Transverse Concrete Conveyor Operator; Mechanical Grouters; Boring Machine (air hydraulic); Automatic Concrete Power Curbbing Machine; Jack Hammer; Vibrators; Paving Breakers; Front proofing; Any Laborer performing bridge work over 40' above the ground or above a floor and working from a Bos'n Chair; Swing Stage, Life Belt or Block and Tackle as safety requirement. (All lines and safety belts used shall be of a type approved by State and Federal Laws); Gunnitting and Shotcrete Tenders; Caissons over 12'; Scales; Timbermen, underpinning and shoring; Form Setters and/or Stringmen on roads, highways, streets and airport runways; Distribution, placing and hooking of landing mats; Ball float (hand operated) and Center Expansion Machines; Grade Checkers if required by employer; Pipe Wrappers; Dopers; Jeep Holiday Detector Men, Sandage Makers; Laborers working in Trenches on all pipe lines, sewer, water, gas, oil, telephone conduit, Pen Stock, Siphones, drainage lines, Caulkers, Yarners, Fine Graders, air, gas, electric and hydraulic tools, Boring Machines, Hydraulic Jacks, Drills, Tappers, and similar operated tools; Miping of Joint Concrete Pipe, inside and out; Labor applicable to pipe coating or wrapping, plants and yards; Enamelers of pipe, inside and out

Group 3: Powdermen and Blasters; Gunite Workmen; Shotcrete Operator; Pipe Layer on trunk pipe lines in connection with highway work; Relining Pipe; Mixer Man; Pipelayer; Hydro-broom

Group 4: Wagon Drills and Air Tracks; Jackhammer Operators in Caissons over 12'; Bellers and Stemmen; Licensed Powdermen; Diamond and Core Drills powered by air

Group 5: Any work, other than on bridges, performed by Laborers working from a Bos'n Chair, Swinging Stage, Life Belt or Block and Tackle as a safety requirement. All lines and safety belts used shall be of a type approved by State and Federal Laws; Pugs and Galleys in Dams

Group 6: Mason Tenders, Brick and Plaster

LABORERS (TUNNEL) (Cont'd)

Group 3: Cable or Hose Tenders, Chuck Tenders, Concrete Laborers, Dumpmen, Whirley Pump Operators

Group 4: Tenders on Shotcrete, Guniting and Sand Blasting; Tenders, Core and Diamond Drills; Pot Tenders

Group 5: Cement Finisher Tender, applying of concrete processing materials

Group 6: Collapsible Form Movers and Setters, Miners, Machine Men and Bit Grinders, Nippers, Powdermen and Blasters, Reinforcing Steel Setters, Timbermen (steel or wood tunnel support, including the placement of sheeting when required) and all cutting and welding that is incidental to the Miner's work; Tunnel Liner Plate Setters; Vibrator Men, Internal and External; Unloading, stopping and starting of Moran Agitator Cars; Diamond and Core Drill Operators; Cement Finisher (Underground); Shotcrete Operator; Gunnite Workmen, Sand Blasters, Pump Concrete Placement Men

(Shafts, Raises, Missile Silos and All Underground Work other than Tunnels)

Group 1: Laborers, Topmen, Bottommen and Cagers

Group 2: Chucktenders, Concrete Laborers, Whirley Pump Operators

Group 3: Tenders in Shotcrete Guniting and Sand Blasting; Tenders on Core and Diamond Drills; Pot Tenders; Cement Finisher Tenders, applying concrete processing materials

Group 4: Diamond and Core Drill Operators; Cement Finisher (Underground); Gunnite Workmen; Shotcrete Operators; Sand Blasters and Pump Concrete Placement Men

Group 5: Any employee performing work underground from a Bos'n Chair, Swinging Stage, Life Belt or Block and Tackle as a safety requirement. All lines and safety belts used shall be of a type approved by State and Federal Laws

Group 6: Collapsible Form Movers and Setters, Miners, Machine Men and Bit Grinders, Nippers, Powdermen and Blasters, Reinforcing Steel Setters, Timbermen (steel or wood tunnel support, including the placement of sheeting when required) and all cutting and welding that is incidental to the Miner's work; Liner Plate Setters; Vibrator Men, Internal and External

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

(Other than for work in Tunnels, Shafts and Raises)

Group 1: Air Compressor; Asphalt Screed; Oiler; Brakeman; Drill Operator - smaller than Williams MP and similar; Tender to Heavy Duty Mechanic and/or Welder; Operators of 5 or more light plants, Welding Machines, Generators, single unit conveyor; Pump; Vacuum Well Point System; Tractor, under 70 HP with or without attachments Grade Checker; Compressors, 360 C.F.M. or less

Group 2: Conveyor, handling building materials; Ditch Witch and similar Trenching Machine; Fireman or Tank Heater, road; Forklift; Baulage Motor Man; Poggilly; Portable Screening Plant with or without a spray bar; Screening Plants, with classifier; Self-propelled Roller, rubber-tired under 3 tons

Group 3: Asphalt Plant; Backfiller, Bituminous Spreader or Laydown Machine; Cableway Signalman; Calson Drill; Williams MP, similar and larger; C.M.I. and similar; Concrete Batching Plants; Concrete Finish Machine; Concrete Gang Saws on concrete paving; Concrete Mixer, less than 1 yd.; Concrete Placement Pumps, under 8 inches; Distributors, Bituminous Surfaces; Drill, Diamond or Core; Drill Rigs, Rotary, Churn, or Cable Tool; Elevating Graders, Equipment Lubricating and service Engineer; Engineer Fireman; Grount Machines; Gunnite Machine; Boist, 1 drum; Hydraulic Backhoes, wheel mounted under 3/4 yd.; Loader, Barber Green, etc.; Loader up to and including 6 cu. yds.; Machine Doctor; Mechanic; Motor Grader/Blade, rough; Road Stabilization Machine; Rollers, self-propelled, all types over 5 tons; Sandblasting Machine; single unit portable crusher, with or without washer; Tie Tamper, wheel mounted; Tractor, 70 HP and over with or without attachments; Trenching Machine Operator; Welder; Winch on truck

Group 4: Cable operated Crane, truck mounted; Cable operated power Shovels, Draglines, Classbells, and Backhoes, 5 cu. yds. and under; Concrete Mixer over 1 cu. yd.; Concrete Paver 32 ft or similar; Concrete Placement Pumps, 8 inches and over; Crane, 50 tons and under; Boist, 2 drums; Hydraulic Backhoe, 3/4 yd. and over; Loader, over 6 cu. yds.; Mechanic-welder, heavy duty; Mixer Mobile; Motor Grader/blade, finish; Multiple unit portable Crusher, with or without washer; Piledriver; Scrapers, single bowl under 40 cu. yds.; Self-propelled Hydraulic Crane; Tractor with sideboom; Truck mounted Hydraulic Crane

Group 5: Cable operated power Shovels, Draglines, Classbells and Backhoes over 5 cu. yds.; Crane, over 50 tons carrier mounted; Derrick; Electric rail type Tower Crane; Boist, 3 drum or more; Quad Mine and similar push unit; Scrapers single bowl including pups 40 cu. yds. and tandem bowls and over

Group 6: Cableway; Climbing Tower Crane; Crawler or truck mounted Tower Crane; Wheel Excavator, Tower Crane, truck type

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POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (Cont'd)
(For work in Tunnels, Shafts and Raises)

Group 1: Brakeman

Group 2: Motorman

Group 3: Compressor (900 CFM and over) serving Tunnels, Shafts and Raises

Group 4: Air Tractors; Grout Machine; Gunnite Machine; Jumbo Form; Mechanic; Welder

Group 5: Concrete Placement Pumps, 8" and over discharge; Mucking Machines and Front End Loaders, underground, Slusher; Mine Hoist Operator

Group 6: Mole

Group 7: Mechanic - Welder, heavy duty

TRUCK DRIVERS

Group 1: Pickups; Dumpmen

Group 2: Dump Trucks, to and including 6 cu. yds.; Sweepers; Flat Rack, single axle; Liquid and Bulk Tankers, single axle

Group 3: Dump Trucks, over 6 cu. yds. to and including 14 cu. yds.; Flat Rack; Tandem Axle; Battery Men; Mechanics' Tenders; Man Baul Shuttle Truck or Bus

Group 4: Straddle Truck; Lumber Carrier; Liquid and Bulk Tankers, tandem axle

Group 5: Fork Lift Driver; Fuel Truck; Grease Truck; Combination Fuel and Grease

Group 6: Distributor Truck Driver; Cement Mixer, Agitator Truck to and including 10 cu. yds.; Liquid and Bulk Tankers, semi or combination

Group 7: Multi-purpose Truck; Specialty and Hoisting

Group 8: Dump Trucks, over 14 cu. yds. to and including 29 cu. yds.; High Boy, Low Boy, Floats, semi; Cab operated Distributor Truck Driver, semi; Liquid and Bulk Tankers, Euclid, electric or similar; Truck Drivers; Dumpster type Youngbuggy, Jumbo and similar type equipment

Group 9: Truck Driver, Snow Plow

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TRUCK DRIVERS (Cont'd)

Group 10: Cement Mixer, Agitator Truck, over 10 cu. yds. to and including 15 cu. yds.

Group 11: Dump Trucks, over 29 cu. yds. to and including 39 cu. yds.

Group 12: Cement Mixer, Agitator Truck, over 15 cu. yds.

Group 13: Dump Trucks, over 39 cu. yds. to and including 54 cu. yds.; Tiresman

Group 14: Mechanic

Group 15: Dump Trucks, over 54 cu. yds. to and including 79 cu. yds.

Group 16: Heavy Duty Diesel, Mechanics, Body Men, Welders or Combination Men

Group 17: Dump Trucks, over 79 cu. yds. to and including 104 cu. yds.

Group 18: Dump Trucks, over 104 cu. yds.

ZONE DEFINITIONS
POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS and TRUCK DRIVERS:

Counties entirely within Zone 1:

Alamosa	Custer	Buena Vista	Otero
Archuleta	Delta	Jefferson	Phillips
Bent	Denver	La Plata	Probers
Boulder	Douglas	Larimer	Pueblo
Chaffee	El Paso	Logan	Rio Grande
Clear Creek	Fremont	Mesa	Sedgwick
Conchos	Garfield	Monteruma	Teller
Costilla	Gilpin	Morgan	Weld
Crowley			

Counties entirely within Zone 2:

Baca	Jackson	Hoffat
Cheyenne	Kiowa	Ouray
Dolores	Kit Carson	Park
Grand	Lake	Pitkin
Gunnison	Lincoln	Rio Blanco
Hinsdale	Mineral	Routt

FOURTEEN:

- a. \$51.00 Per Week Per Employee
- b. \$98.00 Per Week Per Employee
- c. \$90.50 Per Week Per Employee
- d. 900 straight-time hours or more in any 1 calendar year for same employer - 1 week's paid vacation; 3 years - 2 weeks' paid vacation; less than the aforementioned - 1.10 per hour

AREA DESCRIPTIONS

CARPENTERS:

- AREA 1: Ford (Garber, Gochrie & Areas South thereof) Co.
- AREA 2: Ford (Remainder of Co.), Iroquois, & Kankakee Cos.
- AREA 3: Grumby & LaSalle (Marshall & Vicinity) Co.
- AREA 4: LaSalle (Remainder of Co.), Marshall & Putnam Cos.
- AREA 5: Livingston & McLean Cos.
- AREA 6: Woodford Co.

CROFT MIDDLES:

- AREA 1: Ford Co.
- AREA 2: Grumby Co.
- AREA 3: Iroquois & Kankakee Cos.
- AREA 4: LaSalle & Putnam Cos.
- AREA 5: Livingston, McLean & Woodford (East of Kankakee) Cos.
- AREA 6: Marshall & Woodford (Remainder of Co.) Cos.

ELECTRICIANS:

- AREA 1: Ford (S. of Benton Twp.), Iroquois (Artesia, Pigeon Grove, & Loda Twp.), LaSalle (SE part), Livingston, McLean (Greaser, Anchor, Casey Grove, & Belleflower Twp.), Marshall (Robert, Emma, Hill, Plain, & Bennington Twp.), Putnam (Magnolia Twp.), & Woodford (Lima, Clayton, Winch, Kankakee, Green, & Fawcett Twp.) Cos.
- AREA 2: Ford (Remainder of Co.), Grumby, Iroquois (Lima, Artesia, Pigeon Grove, Loda, Fountain Creek, Levee & Prairie Green Twp.), Kankakee, LaSalle (N 1/2 & Central Southern part of Co.) Cos.
- AREA 3: Iroquois (Mountain Creek, Levee & Prairie Green Twp.) Co.
- AREA 4: LaSalle (Deer Park, Eden, LaSalle, Perry, Uxida, & Varnell Twp.), & Putnam (Greenfield, Hennepin & Seneca Twp.) Cos.
- AREA 5: McLean (Remainder of Co.), & Woodford (Fawcett, El Paso & Kansas Twp.) Cos.
- AREA 6: Marshall (Area W. of Bell Plain & Roberts Twp.) & Woodford (Area W. of Kansas, Lima, Pelletier, & Kankakee Twp.) Cos.

IRONWORKERS:

- AREA 1: Ford & McLean (S 1/2) Cos.
- AREA 2: Grumby Co.
- AREA 3: Iroquois & Kankakee Cos.
- AREA 4: LaSalle, Marshall (Except SW Corner), & Putnam Cos.
- AREA 5: Livingston, McLean (Western 1/2), Marshall (SW Corner), & Woodford Cos.

LINE CONSTRUCTION:

- AREA 1: Ford, Iroquois, LaSalle, Livingston, McLean, Marshall, Putnam, & Woodford Cos.
- AREA 2: Grumby & Kankakee (Encls. III, Tower Co.) Cos.

PAINTERS:

- AREA 1: Ford & McLean Cos.
- AREA 2: Grumby Co.
- AREA 3: Iroquois & Kankakee Cos.
- AREA 4: LaSalle (Vicinity of LaSalle, Mendota, Olesby, Uxida, & Perry) & Putnam Cos.
- AREA 5: LaSalle (Vicinity of Ottumwa, Streator, & Morrisville) Co.
- AREA 6: Livingston Co.
- AREA 7: Marshall & Woodford Cos.

TRUCK DRIVERS:

- AREA 1: Ford (S), Iroquois (SE Corner), LaSalle, Livingston (Reading, New Town, Sumbury, Nevada, Long Point & Unity), McLean (Except SE Corner), & Putnam Cos.
- AREA 2: Marshall & Woodford (SW Corner) Cos.

AREA DESCRIPTIONS (CONT'D)

- AREA 3: Ford (S), Grumby, Livingston (NW Corner), & McLean (SE Corner) Cos.
- AREA 4: Iroquois (Encls. SE Corner), & Kankakee Cos.

LANDSCAPERS:

- AREA 1: Ford, Iroquois & Kankakee Cos.
- AREA 2: Livingston & Woodford Cos.
- AREA 3: McLean Co.
- AREA 4: Marshall Co.
- AREA 5: LaSalle (Streator & Vicinity) Co.
- AREA 6: LaSalle (Marshall & Vicinity) Co.
- AREA 7: LaSalle (Ottawa & Vicinity) Co.
- AREA 8: LaSalle (LaSalle & Vicinity) Co.
- AREA 9: Putnam Co.
- AREA 10: Grumby Co.

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS:

- AREA 1: Ford & Iroquois Cos.
- AREA 2: Grumby, Kankakee, LaSalle, Livingston, & Putnam (E. of the Illinois River) Cos.
- AREA 3: McLean, Marshall, Putnam (W. of the Illinois River), & Woodford Cos.

TRUCK DRIVERS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREAS 1 & 2

GROUP I: Drivers on 2 Axles hauling less than 9 tons; Air Compressor & Welding Machine incl. those pulled by separate units; Fork lifts up to 6,000 lbs. cap.; Mechanic Tenders; Pick-ups when hauling materials, tools, or men to and from and on the job site; & Truck Driver Tenders

GROUP II: 2 or 3 Axles hauling more than 9 tons, but hauling less than 16 tons; A-frame Winches; Fork lifts over 6,000 lbs. cap.; 4-Axle Combination units; Hydraulic or similar equipment when used for transportation purposes; & Winches

GROUP III: 2, 3 or 4 Axles hauling 16 tons or more; Miscellaneous 5-Axles or more combination units; Mechanics & Working Foreman; & Water Poles

GROUP IV: Drivers on Oil Distributors; & Drivers on Semi-Trucks when moving equipment

LANDSCAPERS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREAS 3 THROUGH 9

Unskilled; Asphalt Plant Laborers; Carpenter Tenders; Cleaning Lumber; Common Laborers; Driving of Stakes; Dumpers & Spotters; Fencing Laborers; Firemen or Salvage Tenders; Fireproofing Laborers; Form Builders; Gravel Box Men; Landscapers; Laying of Sod; Plowing; Planting of Trees; Removal of Trees; Stringlines for all Machinery; Tool Cribmen; Unloading Explosives; Walling & Masonry; Working, Dismantling Buildings; & Working Laborers

Semi-Skilled: Asphalt Pavers; Batch Dumpers; Bucklers on Floating Plant; Cement Handlers; Cement Silica, Clay, Fly Ash, Limestone, Plaster, Chloride Builders; Cofferdam Workers plus depth on Concrete Paving; Concrete Workers (Cut); Deck Hand; Drudge Hand; Grade Checker; Handlers (Bulk or Bag); Handling of Materials Treated with Oil, Concrete, Asphalt or any Foreign Material; Kettle & Trench Laborers with De-Watering Systems; Mason & Plaster Tenders & Material Wheelers; Mortar Mixers; Motorized Riggers or Motorized Unit for Wet Concrete or Handling of Building Materials; Placing, Cutting & Tying or Reinforcing; Plastic Installers; Steel Field Workers; Sower Workers plus depth; Shore Laborers; Tank Cleaners; Track Laborers; Tunnel Tenders in Free Air; Unloading & Laborers with Steel Workers & Bakers; & Vibrator Operators

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREAS 5 THROUGH 9 (CONT'D):

Skilled: Air Tamping Hammering Calisson Workers plus depth Chain Saw Operators; Concrete Pumping Machine Operators; Concrete Saw Operators; Grouting Machine Operators; Carb Asphalt Machine Operators; Barriers & Trenches; Dynamite Run or Plastering Concrete Workers; Jackhammer & Drill Operators; Laborers Handling Materials or Similar Materials; Laborers Tending Boreholes with Hot Material or Where Foreign Materials are Used; Laser Beam Operators; Layout Men on Sewer Works; Lumbermen; Multiple Concrete Deck-Joiners; Portable or Temporary Planting Ready-Mix Scallopers; Scaffolding on Asphalt Pavers; Signalmen on Crane; Steel Form Setters (Street & Sky); & Welders

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREA 10:

Heavy & Highway Construction:

Group 1 - Construction Tenders; Material Expediter (Asphalt Plant); Street Barlow, Grade Separation, Sidewalk, Carb & Grout, Strippers & All Laborers not Otherwise Mentioned

Group 2 - Asphalt Tenders & Smoothers; Cement Gun

Group 3 - Cement Gun Nozzle (Laborers) Gunite

Group 4 - Barriers & Lanes Machine-Screener; Settlement Mixtures; Drum-Mix; Jackhammer (Asphalt); Paving Machine; Asphalt Workers; Laborers on Bitum, Overman & Similar Spreader Equipment; Laborers on Box Spreaders; Laborers on Air Compressors; Paving Form Setters; Jackhammer (Concrete); Power Driven Concrete Saw; Other Power Equipment

Group 5 - Tunnel:

Group 1 - Top Laborers; All Laborers not Otherwise Mentioned

Group 2 - Concrete; & Steel Setters

Group 3 - Cement Carriers; Cement Mixers; Concrete Repairmen; Mortar Men; Scaffold Men; & Second Bottom Men

Group 4 - Air Trench Drill Operators; Bottom Men; Brackets-Bracing; Bricklayers; Tenders; Catch Basin Diggers; Disinfectors; Dynamiters; Form Men; Jackhammermen; Pipelayers; Rodders; Welders & Burners; & Wall Point System Men

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREA 11

CLASS 1: Master Mechanic

CLASS 2: Utility Operator

CLASS 3: Power Cranes; Draglines; Derricks; Shovels; Graders; Mechanical Concrete Mixers with Skip; Trenchers; Two Drum Machines; One Drum Machine with Tower or Boom Cableways; Tower Machines; Motor Patrol; Boom Tractor; Boom or Winch Truck; Winch or Hydraulic Boom Truck; Truck Crane; Trencher; Tractor Operating Scoops; Bulldozer; Push Tractor; Asphalt Paver; Finishing Machine on Asphalt; Large Rollers on Earth; Rollers on Asphalt Mix; Bore Carriers or similar Machine; Gravel Processing Machine; Asphalt Plant Engineer; Paver Operator; Farm Tractor w/half yard bucket and/or backhoe attachment; Grading Equipment or Dredge Engineer or Bridge Operator; Central Mix Plant Engineer; Oil or similar type machine; Concrete Pump; Truck or Skid mounted; Tower Crane; Engine or Rock Crusher Plant; Concrete Plant Engineer; Mixing Machine with dual attachment; Tractor mounted Loaders; Cherry Pickers; Hydro Crane; Standard or Mobile Locomotives; Scoopmobiles; Backhoe Loader; Soil Cement Machine; Back Filler; Elevating Machine; Power Blower; Grilling Machine, Incl. Well Tasting, California, Shaft or any similar type Drilling Machine; Motor Driven Paint Machine; Pipe Cleaning Machine; Pipe Wrapping Machine; Pipe Bending Machine; Apco Paver; Boring Machine; Head Equipment; Barrow-Crane Loader; Fuelless Paver; Motor Driven Machine; Pipe Bending Machine; Sprinkler; Hydrant; Air Blower; Concrete Saw; Marine Scoops; Brush Mulcher; Brush Burner; Bush Placer; Tree Mover; Helicopter Crew (3); Piledriver - Skid or Crawler; Stump Remover; Root Kake; Tug Boat Operator; Refrigerating Machine; Freezing Operator; Chair Cart - Self-Propelled; Hydra Seeder; Straw Blower; Power Sub Grader; Ball Floater; Finishing Machine; Self-Propelled Pavement Breaker (backhoe attached); Lull or similar type machine; Two Cat; Air Compressor; Compressors loaded in Multifold; Overhead Crane; Chip Spreader; Mud Cat; Soil-Air; Tractor Lightlift; Trencher; Tube Plant; Spray Machine; Curing Machine; Concrete or Asphalt Milling Machine

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREA 1 (CONT'D):

CLASS 4: Concrete Mixers without Skip; Rock Crushers; Ditching Machine under 6'; Curing Machine; One Drum Machine without Tower or Boom; Air Tagger; Self-Propelled Concrete Saw Machine mounted Post Hole Digger; Two to Four Generators; Water Pumps on Welding Machines within 400 ft.; Air Compressor 400 cu. ft. and under; Rollers on Aggregate and Seal Coat Surfaces; Fork Lift; Concrete and Blacktop Carb Machine; Farm Tractor with less than half yard bucket; One Water Pump; Oilers; Air Valves or Steam Valves; One welding Machine; Truck Jack; Mud Jack; Quake Machine; House Elevators when used for Relisting Material; Engine Tenders; Piling; Vacon Drills; Flat Plates; Conveyors; Siphons and Pumps; Hydraulic Engine; Pileman on Point Pile; Pileman on Asphalt Plant; Distribution Operator on Truck; Tenders; Self-Propelled Power Boom Stripping Machine (motor driven); Form Taper; Stump Tiller; Bulk Cement Plant Equipment; Greaser; Deck Hoist; Truck Crane; Oil Driller; Cement Blowing Form Grader; Temporary Mast; Throttle Valve; Farm Tractor

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREA 12:

CLASS 1: Asphalt Plant; Asphalt Heater & Flamer Combination; Asphalt Spreader; Autograder; Belt Loader; Calisson High; Car Dumper; Central Mix Plant; Combination Machine Front End Loader Machine (1 cu. yd. & over); Concrete Breaker (truck mounted); Concrete Conveyor; Concrete Paver over 275 cu. yd.; Concrete Placer; Concrete Tube Plant; Cranes, all attachments; Cranes, Hammerhead, Lenden, Peco & Machines of a like nature; Cretex Crane; Derrick; Derrick Boats; Derricks, Travelling Dredges; Field Mechanic-Welder; Formless Carb & Grout Machine; Gravel Machine of a like nature; Grader, elevating; Grader, Motor Grader; Motor Patrol, Auto Patrol, Farm Grader, Pull Grader, Subgrader; Guard Rail Post Driver; Truck mounted; Solist, 1, 2, & 3 drum Locomotives; Mucking Machine; Piledriver & Skid Rig; Pre-stress Machine; Pump Circuit Drill; Rammed Soil Drill Rig (Truck mounted); Straddle Bogies; Hydraulic Telescoping Form (Tunnel); Tractor Beam Belt Loader with or w/o attachment; Tractor with Boom Tractor with attachment; Trenching Machine; Truck mounted Concrete Pump with Boom; Raised or Blind Sole (tunnel shaft); Drills Underground Boring and/or Mining Machines 5' in diameter & over tunnel, etc.; Underground Boring and/or Mining Machines under 5'; Wheel Excavator; & Widener (Apco); CLASS 2: Bore Plant; Blumens Mixers; Bobcats (over 3/4 cu. yd.); Solist & Throttle Valve; Bulldozers; Car Loader Trailing Conveyors; Combination Machine Front End Loader Machine (less than 1 cu. yd.); Compressor & Throttle Valve; Concrete Breaker or Hydrohammer; Concrete Grading Machine; Concrete Mixer or Paver 75 series to 4 inches, 27 cu. ft.; Concrete Spreader; Concrete Curing Machine; Barlap Machine; Baling Machine & Sealing Machine; Finishing Machine - Machine; Hydraulic Boom Trucks (all attachments); Locomotives; Motor Pumpers; Sprayers; Cretex - Screw type Pumps, Gypsum Bulbar & Pump; Roller, Asphalt; Rotary Snow Plow; Autotiller, Seaman, etc.; Self-Propelled Scoops - Tractor Driven Self-Propelled Compactor Spreader - Chip - Stone, etc.; Screaper; Scraper - Prime mover in tandem (add \$1.00 for each bar & each machine attached thereto); Tank Car Heater; Tractors, Push, Pulling Sheep's Foot, Disc, Compactor, etc.; & Tug Boats

CLASS 3: Rollers; Brooms (all power propelled); Cement Supply Tenders; Concrete Mixer (2 Bag & Over); Conveyor, Portable; Farm-type Tractors used for mowing, seeding, etc.; Pileman on Bore; Fertilizer trucks; Grouting Machine; Rollers, Autometer; Rollers, all Elevators; Rollers, Tugger Single Drum; Jeep Diggers; Pipe Jacking Machine; Post Hole Digger; Power Saw, Concrete, Power Driven Pug Mills; Rollers, other than Asphalt; Steam Generators; Stone Crushers; Stump Machine; Winch Trucks with "A" Frame; Work Boats; & Taper - Form-Motor Driven

CLASS 4: Air Compressor; Asphalt Spreader; Backhoe; Buggy Combination - small equipment operator; Generators; Heaters, Mechanical; Light Plants, (1 through 5); Pumps, over 3" (1 to 3 not to exceed a total of 300 ft.); Pumps, Well Pointing; Trenching; Welding Machines (1 through 5); Winches, 4-small electric drill winches; & Bobcats (up to and incl. 3/4 cu. yd.)

CLASS 5: Others

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREA 3:

- GROUP 1 - Cranes: Hydro Cranes; Shovels; Crane Type Backfillers; Tower Cranes. Mobile & Crawler & Stationary; Derricks & Boats (3-drum); Derricks; Derricks; Tumbler & similar types considered as Cranes; Backhoes; Derrick Boats; Pile Driver & Solid Bore; Class Shell; Locomotive Cranes; Road Pavers, Single Drum, Dual Drum & Tri-Drum; Motor Patrols & Power Blowers, Derricks, Elevating & similar types; Mechanisms; Central Concrete Mixing Plant Op.; Blacktop Plant Op.; Plant Engineers; Gravelly; Calson Signs; Skimmer Scoop; Scooping Scooper; Dredges (all types); Hoppers. Crane types calculated rate on Crane & Derricks Boats, \$1.01 per hour, per ft., over 30' inch. jib; Cherry Pickers; Work Boats; Boat Carriers; Helicopters; Dredges & Trenchers.
- GROUP 2 - Asphalt Beater & Planer Combination (used to plane streets); Trench Machines; Pump Creters; Bolt Creters; Spreader Creters; Screw type Pumps & Oppans; Roller & Pump; Blowers; Trenchers; all, & similar types; Multiple Unit Earth Movers, \$1.35 per hour for each scoop over one; Scoops (all sizes); Pavers; and loaders (all types); Side Booms; P&H One Run Soil Compaction Machines & similar types; Wheel Tractors (industrial or farm type with Dozer, ROPS, and loader other attachments; Backfiller; Asphalt Surfacing Machine; Backfill Loader; Rock lifts; Portable Finishing Machine; Jeep with Blowing Machine or other attachments; Time-lag; Rockcrusher; Automatic Cement & Gravel Blowing Machine; Mobile Drills (Soil Testing) & similar types; Paving Mill with Pump; Paving Machine; Similar types; Heavy Equipment Grader (Top Grader on Spread); Power Launches; Rolling Machine & Pipe Jacking Machine; C.W.F. & similar types; All (1) & (2) Drum Rollers; Sweeping System; Straw Blower; Hydro-seeder; Rolling Machine; Hydro-Broom; Starting Engines on Pipelines; P. W. D. & similar types.
- GROUP 3: Agco Spreader or similar types; Tractors (track-type) without Power Units pulling rollers; Rollers on Asphalt-brick or Mastic Concrete; Breakers; Concrete Spreaders; Center Strippers; Cement Finishing Machines; Vibro Tampers (all similar types) self-propelled; Mechanical Soil Flotation; Mixers, over 3 bag to 27½ Winch & Boom Trucks; Tractor, pulling Power Blade or Elevating Grader; Porters Ten Ball; Clay Screed; Mule, pulling Rollers; Paving Mill without Pump; Rubber Green or similar loaders; Track-Type Tractors with Power unit attached (minimum 1); Fireman; Screen Man on Laydown Machine; & Spray Machine on Paving.
- GROUP 4 - Power Subgraders; Oil Distributor; Straight Tractors; Tractor Without attachments; Curb Machines; Paved Ditch Machines; Truck Crane Oiler; & Truck type motor Oiler.
- GROUP 5 - Herman Wilson Master, Crane, Warner, Silent Oil & similar types; Self-propelled Concrete Saws; Assistant Heavy Equipment Operator; Crawler Crane & Solid Big Oiler; Rollers, 3 tons & under on Earth & Gravelly Form Graders; Pump (1) or (2); Light Plant (1) or (2); Generator (1) or (2); Conveyor (1) or (2); Mixer, 3 bags & under; Bulk Cement Plant; Air Compressor (1) or (2); & Welding Machine (1) or (2).

BIDDING CLASSIFICATIONS:

- McLean, Marshall, Putnam, & Woodford Co.-1
- GROUP 1: Operators on Hydraulic Digger or Glassbell Dredges; Engineers & Supervisors on work Boats
- GROUP 2: Power Winches 1-2-3 Drums
- GROUP 3: Security Engineer
- GROUP 4: Cranesman on Digger Dredges; Operators on Launches or Power Boats
- GROUP 5: Fireman & Oiler

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (25 CFR, 3.5 (a) (1) (1)).

SUPERSEDES DECISION

STATE: ILLINOIS
DECISION NUMBER: IL43-10235
SUPERSEDES DECISION NO. IL43-10235, dated August 28, 1981 in 46 FR 43609
DESCRIPTION OF WORK: Heavy and Highway Construction Projects (including dredging)

COUNTIES: *SEE BELOW

DATE: Date of Publication
*BUREAU, CARROLL, HENRY, JOHNSVILLE, LEE, OGLE, ROCK ISLAND, STEPHENSON, WHITEHALL, & WINNEBAGO

Basic Hourly Rates	Private Benefits	Basic Hourly Rates	Private Benefits
11.49	1.21	11.49	1.21
17.15	1.55	17.15	1.55
15.92	2.79	15.92	2.79
16.775	1.925	16.775	1.925
14.35	4.35	14.35	4.35
17.00	1.70	17.00	1.70
14.10	1.25	14.10	1.25
14.46	2.90	14.46	2.90
15.50	1.50	15.50	1.50
14.37	1.50	14.37	1.50
14.93	3.15	14.93	3.15
17.48	3.09	17.48	3.09
16.08	3.10	16.08	3.10
16.10	2.67	16.10	2.67
17.46	1.16	17.46	1.16
16.44	2.69	16.44	2.69
14.95	2.36	14.95	2.36
16.35	3.30	16.35	3.30
16.45	2.79	16.45	2.79
17.00	4.375	17.00	4.375
18.02	2.18	18.02	2.18
16.81	2.08	16.81	2.08
12.77	1.76	12.77	1.76
12.02	1.67	12.02	1.67
11.46	1.41	11.46	1.41
17.05	2.6144	17.05	2.6144
14.48	2.3444	14.48	2.3444
11.94	1.9544	11.94	1.9544
11.16	1.9544	11.16	1.9544
14.07	.94	14.07	.94
14.17	.95	14.17	.95
11.97	.87	11.97	.87

CARPENTERS:

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 4

AREA 5

AREA 6

CEMENT WORKERS:

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 4

AREA 5

AREA 6

ELECTRICIANS:

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 4

AREA 5

AREA 6

IRONWORKERS:

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 4

AREA 5

AREA 6

LINE CONSTRUCTION:

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 4

AREA 5

AREA 6

LINEMEN:

AREA 1

AREA 2

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AREA 4

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LINEMEN:

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AREA 4

AREA 5

AREA 6

LINEMEN:

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 4

AREA 5

AREA 6

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CLASSIFICATION (CONT'D):	Basic Monthly Rates	Prize Benefit
AREA 4:		
Class 1	13.02	32.665
Class 2	13.12	2.665
Class 3	13.32	2.665
Class 4	13.92	2.20
Class 5	14.12	2.20
Class 6	14.32	2.20
Class 7	13.18	2.20
Class 8	13.43	2.20
Class 9	13.66	2.20
Class 10	14.74	2.35
Class 11	14.94	2.35
Class 12	15.39	2.35
Class 13	15.39	2.35
Class 14	15.88	2.35
Class 15	16.75	4.50
Class 16	16.70	4.50
Class 17	15.10	4.50
Class 18	13.80	4.50
Class 19	17.65	4.50
Class 20	15.30	2.98
Class 21	15.30	2.98
Class 22	13.70	2.98
Class 23	13.70	2.98
Class 24	12.25	2.98
Class 25		
POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS:		
AREA 1:		
Group 1	16.74	2.35
Group 2	14.94	2.35
Group 3	15.39	2.35
Group 4	15.39	2.35
Group 5	15.88	2.35
Group 6	16.75	4.50
Group 7	16.70	4.50
Group 8	15.10	4.50
Group 9	13.80	4.50
Group 10	17.65	4.50
Group 11	15.30	2.98
Group 12	15.30	2.98
Group 13	13.70	2.98
Group 14	13.70	2.98
Group 15	12.25	2.98
Group 16		
TRUCK DRIVERS:		
AREA 1:		
Group 1	13.02	32.665
Group 2	13.12	2.665
Group 3	13.32	2.665
Group 4	13.92	2.20
Group 5	14.12	2.20
Group 6	14.32	2.20
Group 7	13.18	2.20
Group 8	13.43	2.20
Group 9	13.66	2.20
Group 10	14.74	2.35
Group 11	14.94	2.35
Group 12	15.39	2.35
Group 13	15.39	2.35
Group 14	15.88	2.35
Group 15	16.75	4.50
Group 16	16.70	4.50
Group 17	15.10	4.50
Group 18	13.80	4.50
Group 19	17.65	4.50
Group 20	15.30	2.98
Group 21	15.30	2.98
Group 22	13.70	2.98
Group 23	13.70	2.98
Group 24	12.25	2.98
Group 25		

DECISION NO. 1143-2025

FOOTNOTES:

1. Paid holidays: Memorial Day, July 4th Labor Day & Thanksgiving Day

2. \$11.00 per week per employee

3. \$99.00 per week per employee

AREA DESCRIPTIONS

CARPENTERS:

AREA 1: Bureau Co.

AREA 2: Carroll, Joliet, & Whiteside Cos.

AREA 3: Henry, Ogles (Oregon & S. thereof), & Rock Island Cos.

AREA 4: Lee Co.

AREA 5: Ogles (Ill. of Oregon) & Whiteside Cos.

AREA 6: Stephenson Co.

CROCKERY MAINTENANCE:

AREA 1: Bureau Co.

AREA 2: Carroll, Joliet, & Whiteside Cos.

AREA 3: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 4: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 5: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 6: Whiteside Cos.

ELECTRICIANS:

AREA 1: Bureau Co.

AREA 2: Carroll, Joliet, & Whiteside Cos.

AREA 3: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 4: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 5: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 6: Whiteside Cos.

AREA 7: Bureau Co.

AREA 8: Carroll, Joliet, & Whiteside Cos.

AREA 9: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 10: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 11: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 12: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 13: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 14: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 15: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 16: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 17: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 18: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 19: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 20: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 21: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 22: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 23: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 24: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 25: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

IRONWORKERS:

AREA 1: Bureau Co.

AREA 2: Carroll, Joliet, & Whiteside Cos.

AREA 3: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 4: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 5: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 6: Whiteside Cos.

AREA 7: Bureau Co.

AREA 8: Carroll, Joliet, & Whiteside Cos.

AREA 9: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 10: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 11: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 12: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 13: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 14: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 15: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 16: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 17: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 18: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 19: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 20: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 21: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 22: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 23: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 24: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 25: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

PAINTERS:

AREA 1: Bureau Co.

AREA 2: Carroll, Joliet, & Whiteside Cos.

AREA 3: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 4: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 5: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 6: Whiteside Cos.

AREA 7: Bureau Co.

AREA 8: Carroll, Joliet, & Whiteside Cos.

AREA 9: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 10: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 11: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 12: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 13: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 14: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 15: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 16: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 17: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 18: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 19: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 20: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 21: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 22: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 23: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 24: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA 25: Henry (Ill. of Co.)

AREA DESCRIPTIONS (CONT'D)

FOLLOWUPERS:

- AREA 1: Bureau Co.
 AREA 2: Henry, Co.
 AREA 3: Lee (V. of South thereof), Rock Island, & Whiteside (V. of Hwy #78) Co.
 AREA 4: Lee (V. of South thereof), Rock Island, & Whiteside (V. of Hwy #78) Co.
 AREA 5: Lee (V. of South thereof), Rock Island, & Whiteside (V. of Hwy #78) Co.
 AREA 6: Whiteside Co.
 AREA 7: Whiteside Co.

LABORERS:

- AREA 1: Bureau Co.
 AREA 2: Carroll, JoHanna, Lee, Ogle (Excl. City of Rochelle), Stephenson, & Whiteside Co.
 AREA 3: Ogle (City of Rochelle) Co.
 AREA 4: Whiteside Co.
 AREA 5: Henry Co.
 AREA 6: Rock Island Co.

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS:

- AREA 1: Bureau & Henry (E. of Hwy #78) Co.
 AREA 2: Carroll, JoHanna, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, Whiteside (E. of Hwy #78), & Whiteside Co.
 AREA 3: Henry (E. of Hwy #78), Rock Island, & Whiteside (W. of Hwy #78) Co.
 AREA 4: Whiteside Co.

TRUCK DRIVERS:

- AREA 1: Bureau, Carroll (Excl. N. of Hwy #78), Henry, JoHanna (V. of Hwy #78), Lee, Ogle, Stockton, Lee (N. of Hwy #51), Ogle (N. of Hwy #51), Rock Island & Whiteside Co.
 AREA 2: Carroll (N. of Hwy #78), JoHanna (E. of Hwy #78), Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, & Whiteside Co.
 AREA 3: Lee (E. of Hwy #51), & Ogle (E. of Hwy #51) Co.

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREA 1:

Unskilled Laborers: Common Carpenter Tenders; Tool Craftsmen; Firemen or Salamander Tenders; Gravel Box Men; Dumpmen & Spotters; Form Builders; Material Handlers; Trenching Laborers; Cleaning Laborers; Pit Men; Digging Laborers; Landscapers; Unloading Explosives; Laying of Sod; Planting and Removal of Trees; Asphalt Plant Laborers; Weeding Laborers; Fireproofing Laborers; Weeding-Dismantling Buildings; Nailmen and Nailsmen; Drilling of Stakes; Striking of All Machinery.

Semi-Skilled Laborers: Handling of Materials Treated with Oil, Creosote, Asphalt and/or other foreign material; Track Laborers; Cement Handlers; Chloride Handlers; the Unloading and Laborers w/Steel Workers and Rebar; Concrete Workers (Wet); Tunnel Tenders in Free Air; Hatch Dumpers; Mason and Plaster Tenders and Material Workers; Kettlemen and Trenchmen; Task Cleaners; Plastic Installers; Scaffold Workers; Motorized Huggies or Motorized Shits used for Set Concrete or Handling of Building Materials; Laborers w/Decomposing Systems; All Sower Workers; plus Depth Asphalt Bakers; Grade Checkers; Vibrator Operators; Mortar Mixer Operators; Cement Silica, Clay, Fly Ash, Lime and Plaster; Handlers (Bulk or Bag); Cofferdam Workers; plus Depth (on Concrete Paving); Placing, Cutting and Tying of Reinforcing; Deck Hand; Dredge Hand and Shore Laborers; Backmen on Floating Plant.

Skilled Laborers: Dynamite Men or Blasters; Callison Workers, plus Depth; Cement Borehole Men; Leadmen on Sower Work; Welders; Cutters; Burners; Torchmen; Chain Saw Operators; Jackhammer and Drill Operators; Layout Men; Steel Form Setters (Street and Highway); Air Tamping Hammermen; Signal Men on Cams; Concrete Saw Operators; Screedmen on Asphalt Pavers; Laborers Tending Masons w/Hot Materials are used; Multiple Concrete Duct-Lessmen; Laborers; Curb Asphalt Machine Operators; Ready-mix Sealers; Portable or Temporary Plans; Laborers Handling Materialplate or similar materials; Laser Beam Operators; Coring Machine Operators; Concrete Burning Machine Operator.

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREAS 2, 3, & 4:

CLASS 1: Common Laborers; Carpenters' Tenders; Tool, Craftsmen, Firemen, or Salamander Tenders; Gravel Box Men; Dumpmen & Spotters; Form Builders; Trenching Laborers; Cleaning Laborers; Pit Men; Digging Laborers; Landscapers; Unloading Explosives; Laying of Sod; Planting of Trees; Removal of Trees; Asphalt Plant Laborers; Weeding Laborers; Fireproofing Laborers; Drilling of Stakes; Stringing for all Machinery; Asphalt Workers with Machine & Layers; Grade Checkers; Signal Men on Cams; Coring Machine Operators; Concrete Workers (Wet), on Concrete Paving; Placing, Cutting and Tying of Reinforcing Steel Form Setters; Street and Highway.

CLASS 2: Scaffold Workers; Handling of Materials Treated with any Foreign

Water harmful to Skin or Clothing; Bulk Cement Handlers; Unloading of Bag-Bags; Tunnel Tenders in Free Air; Hatch Dumpers; Mason Tenders; Kettle and Tur Men; Task Cleaners; Plastic Installers; Motorized Huggies or Motorized Shits used for Wet Concrete or Handling of Building Materials; Vibrator Operators; Mortar Mixer Operators; Cement Silica; Clay Fly Ash; Lime and Plaster Handlers (Bulk or Bag); Deck Hand; Dredge Hand and Shore Laborers; Backmen on Floating Plant; Power Tools; Material Selector (Firebrick or Castable Material); Chain Saw Operators; Air Tamping Hammermen; Concrete Saw Operators; Front End Man on Chip Spreaders; Lanesmen; Asphalt Robot.

CLASS 3: Jackhammer and Drill Operators; Laborers with De-Watering Systems;

Bottom Sower Workers plus Depth; Cofferdam Workers plus Depth; Callison Workers plus Depth; Cement Borehole Men; Leadmen on Sower Work; Welders, Cutters, Burners, & Torchmen; Layout Men and/or Tile Layers; Screedmen on Asphalt Pavers; Laborers Tending Masons with Hot Material; Multiple Concrete Duct-Lessmen; Curb Asphalt Machine Operator; Ready-mix Sealers; Permanent, or Temporary Plans; Laser Beam Operators; Concrete Burning Machine Operators; Underpinning and Shoring of Buildings; Pump Men.

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREA 6:

Unskilled - Common Laborers; Carpenter Tenders; Gravel Box Men; Dumpmen & Spotters; Form Builders; Trenching Laborers; Cleaning Laborers; Landscapers; Unloading Explosives; Laying of Sod; Planting of Trees; Removal of Trees; Asphalt Plant Laborers; Weeding Laborers; Fireproofing Laborers; Weeding-Dismantling Buildings; Nailmen and Nailsmen; Drilling of Stakes; Striking of All Machinery.

Semi-Skilled - Laying and Joining of Telephone Conduits; Barco & Jackhammer Operators on Power Tools used under the jurisdiction of Laborers; Cement Jumper; Puddlers; Power & Sand Saw (when clearing timber); Center Strips Reinforcing in Concrete; Wire Mesh; Concrete Saw; Mortar Mixer; Prime Mixer or any Mechanical Device taking the place of Concrete Buggy or Wheelbarrow; Sand Point Setters; Asphalt Kettlemen; Plastic Asphalt Mixers or other preparations used on Joints; Sheet Metal Drivers (Q-Men); Backmen on Joint Men with Pipe-layers; Laborers in Pit or Tunnel on Sower & Water Main & Telephone Conduits; Gas Distribution Men; Pipe Setter on Laterals, Drain Tiles, Culvert Pipe, & Storm Sewer Connections to Catch Basins, Manholes or Main Lines; Handling of Materials treated with Oil, Creosote, Asphalt and/or any foreign material harmful to Skin or Clothing; Chloride Handlers; the Unloading & Laborers with Steel Workers & Re-bar; such as: Rebar; Task Cleaners; Cofferdam Workers; Backmen on Floating Plant.

Skilled - String or Wireline (1 Man); Head Form Setter; Dynamite Men; Asphalt Bakers; Tunnel Miner; Pipe-layer on Sower & Water Main; Cement Borehole Men; Welders; Cutters; Burners & Torchmen; Screedmen on Asphalt Pavers; Lanesmen; Curb Asphalt Machine Operator; Laser Beam Operator; Concrete Burning Machine Operator; Coring Machine Operator; Head Grade Man.

SUPERSEDES DECISION

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DECISION NO. 11A3-2035

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREA 3 (CONT'D):

Gravel Batch Plants (one stop set-up); Seasonal Pellet-Mixer or similar machines; Blastholder Self-propelled Rotary Drill or similar machines; Work Boat; Combination Concrete Finishing Machine & Float; Self-propelled Sheep Foot Roller or Compactor; Asphalt Sprayer Screen Operator; Agate-Spreader or similar machine; Forklift (over 6,000 lb. cap. or working at heights above 25 ft.); Concrete Converter; & Chip Spreader

CLASS 3: Asphalt Spreader; Filler; & Pump at Asphalt Plant; Mid-Jack; Underground Boring Machine; Concrete Finishing Machine; Form Grader with Roller on Earth; Mixer (1 bag to 1 lb); Power Operated Soil Flusher; Tractor without Power attachment; Dope Pot (agitator motor); Dope Chop Machine; Distributor (back end); Straddle Carrier; Portable Machine Filler; Hydro-Hammer; Power Winch on Paving Work; Self-propelled Roller or Compactor; Pump (more than one well-point pump); Portable Crumbler; Trench Machine (under 40 H.P.); Power Subgrader (on form) or similar machine; Forklift (6,000 lb. cap. or less);

Oxygen Pump; Conveyor over 20 H.P.; Roller Kanyon Cement Pump or similar machines; CLASS 4: Air Compressor (125 c.f.m. or over); Driver on Truck Crane or similar machines; Light Plant; Mixer (1 or 2 bag); Power Batching Machine (Cement Auger or Conveyor); Boiler (Engineer or Fireman); Water Pump; Mechanical Broom; Automatic Cement & Gravel Batch Plants (two or three stop set-up); Small Rubber-tired Tractors (not including Backhoes or Loaders); Self-propelled Carting Machine; & Brush Chippers

CLASS 5: Oilier; Mechanic's Tender; Mechanical Heater (other than steam boiler); Bolt Machine; Small Outboard Motor Boats (Safety Boat & Life Boat); Engine Driven Welding Machine; & Small Tractors (used to unroll or roll wire mesh)

TRUCK DRIVERS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR AREA 1:

GROUP 1: Drivers on 2 Axles hauling less than 9 tons; Air Compressor & Welding Machine incl. those pulled by separate units; Fork lifts up to 6,000 lbs. cap.; Mechanic Tenders; Pick-ups when hauling materials, tools, or men to and from and on the job site; & Truck Driver Tenders

GROUP 2: 2 or 3 Axles hauling more than 9 tons, but hauling less than 16 tons; A-Frame Winches; Fork lifts over 6,000 lbs. cap.; 4-Axis Combination units; Hydrolifts or similar equipment when used for transportation purposes; & Winches

GROUP 3: 2, 3 or 4 Axles hauling 16 tons or more; Dispatchers; 3-Axles or more combination units; Mechanics & Working Foremen; & Water Poles

GROUP 4: Drivers on Oil Distributors; & Drivers on Semi-Trailers when moving equipment

BIDDING CLASSIFICATIONS:

GROUP 1: Operators on Hydraulic Dipper or Clamshell Dredges; Engineers & Supervisors

GROUP 2: Operators on Work Boats

GROUP 3: Power Winches 1-2-3 Tons

GROUP 4: Security Engineer

GROUP 5: Crane Operator on Dipper Dredges; Operators on Launches or Power Boats

GROUP 6: Fireman & Oilers

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29 CFR, 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

STATE: Indiana

COUNTIES: *See Below

DECISION NUMBER: 11A3-2029

DATE: Date of Publication

SUPERSEDES DECISION NO. 11A3-2030, dated MAY 14, 1982 in 47 FR 20986

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: Building Construction (does not include single family homes and apartments up to and including 4 stories)

*Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Cass, Clinton, Defald, Delaware, Fountain, Fulton, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Howard, Huntington, Jay, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Noble, Seale, Shelby, Steuben, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Wabash, Warren, Wells, White, & Whitley

Basic Hourly Rates	Primo Benefits	Area 7: Carpenters & Soft Floorlayers	Basic Hourly Rates	Primo Benefits
16.85	2.13	Layers	15.40	2.04
16.75	2.45	Millwrights	13.45	2.04
18.83	3.405	Piledrivermen	16.15	2.04
		CEMENT MASONS:		
		Area 1	12.85	1.57
		Area 2	13.95	1.57
		Area 3	13.40	1.57
		Area 4	13.70	1.57
		Area 5	14.10	1.57
		Area 6	16.13	2.04
		Area 7	13.91	1.57
		Area 8	12.50	1.57
		ELECTRICIANS:		
		Area 1	16.55	1.63+
		Area 2	16.19	1.58
		Area 3	17.50	1.35
		Area 4	16.30	2.00
		Area 5	16.95	1.13+
		Area 6	17.57	1.13+
		Area 7	17.30	1.86+
		Area 8	17.30	1.86+
		LINE CONSTRUCTION:		
		Line men, Groundman, Equipment Operators	15.94	4.848
		Groundman & Truck Driver w/Winch	13.28	4.848
		Groundman - Truck Driver w/o winch	12.52	4.848
		Groundman	11.96	4.848
		ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS:		
		Area 1: Elevator Constructor	14.15	2.465+
		Area 2: Helper	70A2R	2.465+
		Area 3: Helpers (Prob.)	50A2R	2.465+
		Area 4: Elevator Constructors	16.11	2.465+
		Area 5: Helpers	70A2R	2.465+
		Area 6: Helpers (Prob.)	50A2R	2.465+

DECISION NO. 1982-2029	Basic Hourly Rates	P fringe Benefits	Truck Drivers:	Basic Hourly Rates	P fringe Benefits
SPRINKLER FITTERS			Area 1:	16.67	2.83
LABORERS:			Group 1	16.20	1.09
Area 1:	11.67	1.63	Group 2	16.40	1.09
Group 1	12.42	1.67	Group 3	16.50	1.09
Group 2	12.67	1.67	Group 4	11.20	1.09
Group 3	13.90	1.90	Area 2:	11.23	1.94
Group 4	14.90	1.90	Group 1	11.43	1.94
Area 2:	13.70	2.04	Group 2	11.53	1.94
Group 1	14.45	2.04	Group 3	11.23	1.94
Group 2	13.70	2.04	Group 4	11.48	1.94
Group 3	14.45	2.04	Group 5	11.61	1.94
Group 4	15.70	2.03	Group 6	11.11	1.94
Area 3:	15.10	2.03	Group 7	11.46	1.94
Group 1	17.66	2.16			
Group 2	17.66	2.16			
Group 3	17.66	2.16			
Group 4	17.66	2.16			

DECISION NO. 1983-2029	Basic Hourly Rates	P fringe Benefits	DECISION NO. 1982-2029	Basic Hourly Rates	P fringe Benefits
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS (CONT'D)			SPRINKLER FITTERS		
Area 3:	16.37	2.465	LABORERS:		
Elevator Constructors	704JR	+ab	Area 1:	11.67	1.63
Helpers	704JR	+ab	Group 1	12.42	1.67
Helpers (Prob.)	504JR	+ab	Group 2	12.67	1.67
GLASSERS:			Group 3	13.90	1.90
Area 1:	15.47	1.70	Group 4	14.90	1.90
Area 2:	13.42	1.64	Area 2:	13.70	2.04
Area 3:	18.00	2.00	Group 1	14.45	2.04
Area 4:	15.00	4.09	Group 2	13.70	2.04
Area 5:	15.55	3.69	Group 3	14.45	2.04
Area 6:	14.79	3.32	Group 4	15.70	2.03
Area 7:	15.40	4.56	Area 3:	15.10	2.03
Area 8:	15.40	4.56	Group 1	17.66	2.16
Area 9:	15.40	4.56	Group 2	17.66	2.16
Area 10:	15.40	4.56	Group 3	17.66	2.16
Area 11:	15.40	4.56	Group 4	17.66	2.16
Area 12:	15.40	4.56			
Area 13:	15.40	4.56			
Area 14:	15.40	4.56			
Area 15:	15.40	4.56			
Area 16:	15.40	4.56			
Area 17:	15.40	4.56			
Area 18:	15.40	4.56			
Area 19:	15.40	4.56			
Area 20:	15.40	4.56			
Area 21:	15.40	4.56			
Area 22:	15.40	4.56			
Area 23:	15.40	4.56			
Area 24:	15.40	4.56			
Area 25:	15.40	4.56			
Area 26:	15.40	4.56			
Area 27:	15.40	4.56			
Area 28:	15.40	4.56			
Area 29:	15.40	4.56			
Area 30:	15.40	4.56			
Area 31:	15.40	4.56			
Area 32:	15.40	4.56			
Area 33:	15.40	4.56			
Area 34:	15.40	4.56			
Area 35:	15.40	4.56			
Area 36:	15.40	4.56			
Area 37:	15.40	4.56			
Area 38:	15.40	4.56			
Area 39:	15.40	4.56			
Area 40:	15.40	4.56			
Area 41:	15.40	4.56			
Area 42:	15.40	4.56			
Area 43:	15.40	4.56			
Area 44:	15.40	4.56			
Area 45:	15.40	4.56			
Area 46:	15.40	4.56			
Area 47:	15.40	4.56			
Area 48:	15.40	4.56			
Area 49:	15.40	4.56			
Area 50:	15.40	4.56			
Area 51:	15.40	4.56			
Area 52:	15.40	4.56			
Area 53:	15.40	4.56			
Area 54:	15.40	4.56			
Area 55:	15.40	4.56			
Area 56:	15.40	4.56			
Area 57:	15.40	4.56			
Area 58:	15.40	4.56			
Area 59:	15.40	4.56			
Area 60:	15.40	4.56			
Area 61:	15.40	4.56			
Area 62:	15.40	4.56			
Area 63:	15.40	4.56			
Area 64:	15.40	4.56			
Area 65:	15.40	4.56			
Area 66:	15.40	4.56			
Area 67:	15.40	4.56			
Area 68:	15.40	4.56			
Area 69:	15.40	4.56			
Area 70:	15.40	4.56			
Area 71:	15.40	4.56			
Area 72:	15.40	4.56			
Area 73:	15.40	4.56			
Area 74:	15.40	4.56			
Area 75:	15.40	4.56			
Area 76:	15.40	4.56			
Area 77:	15.40	4.56			
Area 78:	15.40	4.56			
Area 79:	15.40	4.56			
Area 80:	15.40	4.56			
Area 81:	15.40	4.56			
Area 82:	15.40	4.56			
Area 83:	15.40	4.56			
Area 84:	15.40	4.56			
Area 85:	15.40	4.56			
Area 86:	15.40	4.56			
Area 87:	15.40	4.56			
Area 88:	15.40	4.56			
Area 89:	15.40	4.56			
Area 90:	15.40	4.56			
Area 91:	15.40	4.56			
Area 92:	15.40	4.56			
Area 93:	15.40	4.56			
Area 94:	15.40	4.56			
Area 95:	15.40	4.56			
Area 96:	15.40	4.56			
Area 97:	15.40	4.56			
Area 98:	15.40	4.56			
Area 99:	15.40	4.56			
Area 100:	15.40	4.56			

DECISION NO. IN83-2029

AREA DESCRIPTIONS (CONT'D)

CARPENTERS

Area 1: Adams, Cass, Fulton, Grant, Howard, Huntington, Miami, Tipton, Wabash, and Wells Counties
 Area 2: Allen, Dekalb, Noble, Steuben, & Whitley Counties
 Area 3: Bartholomew (Camp Atterbury), Boone, Fountain, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson (excl. Edenburgh), Marion, Montgomery, Morgan (Excl. Twp. of Washington and Baker), Shelby (Camp Atterbury area, Moral & Van Buren Twp.), and Warren Counties
 Area 4: Remainder of Bartholomew, Johnson and Shelby Counties
 Area 5: Benton, Clinton, Tippecanoe & White Counties
 Area 6: Blackford, Delaware, Jay, and Madison Counties
 Area 7: Monroe County and Remainder of Morgan County

CEMENT MASON

Area 1: Adams, Allen, Dekalb, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Bartholomew and Shelby Counties
 Area 3: Benton, Cass, Clinton, Fountain, Howard, Miami, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren and White Counties
 Area 4: Blackford, Delaware, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Wabash & Wells Counties
 Area 5: Boone, Hamilton (S. of County N. to New Rte Ind. 32 including Noblesville), Hancock County (S. W. Corner N. to but not including Wilkinson & E. to but not including Fortville), Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan (W.) Cos.
 Area 6: Fulton County
 Area 7: Madison, Tipton and the Remainder of Hamilton and Hancock Counties
 Area 8: Monroe County and Remainder of Morgan County

ELECTRICIANS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, Dekalb, Huntington, Noble, Steuben, Wells and Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Bartholomew, Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Morgan and Shelby Counties
 Area 3: Benton, Cass, Fulton, Tippecanoe, and White Counties
 Area 4: Blackford, Delaware and Jay Counties
 Area 5: Clinton, Grant, Howard, Miami, Tipton & Wabash Counties
 Area 6: Fountain and Warren Counties
 Area 7: Monroe County

DECISION NO. IN83-2029

PAID HOLIDAYS

A-New Year's Day; B-Memorial Day; C-Independence Day; D-Labor Day;
 E-Thanksgiving Day; F-Christmas Day

FOOTNOTES:

- a. 7 Paid Holidays: A through F, & Day after Thanksgiving Day
- b. Employer contributes 8% of regular hourly rate to vacation pay credit for employee who has worked in business more than 5 years, and 8% for employee who has worked in business less than 5 years
- c. 6 Paid Holidays: A through F, provided such employees work the last scheduled day prior to and the next scheduled work day after the holiday unless permission for not working on such day is granted by the employer
- d. Per week per employee
- e. One week's paid vacation after one year's employment; two weeks' paid vacation after three years employment; three weeks' paid vacation after ten years employment

AREA DESCRIPTIONS

ASBESTOS WORKERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, Blackford, Dekalb, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Miami, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells & Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Remaining Counties

BRICKLAYERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, Dekalb, Huntington, Noble, Steuben, Wells, and Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Bartholomew and Monroe Counties
 Area 3: Benton, Clinton, Fountain, Tippecanoe, Warren & White Counties
 Area 4: Blackford, Delaware, Hamilton, Jay, Madison & Tipton Counties
 Area 5: Boone, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Montgomery, Morgan & Shelby Counties
 Area 6: Cass, Fulton, Howard & Miami Counties
 Area 7: Grant & Wabash Counties

DECISION NO. IN83-2029

AREA DESCRIPTIONS (CONT'D)

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Noble, Steuben, Wabash & Wells Counties
 Area 2: Cass & Fulton Counties
 Area 3: Remainder of Counties

GLAZIERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells and Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Fulton County
 Area 3: Remainder of Counties

IRONWORKERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Delaware (North-eastern 1/3 of Co.), Grant (excl. South-western portion) Huntington, Jay, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells, & Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Bartholomew, Boone (excluding NW 1/4), Clinton (2 1/2), Delaware (S 2/3 of Co.), Grant (SW portion) Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Madison, Monroe, Morgan, Shelby, & Tipton (excl. NW 1/4) Counties
 Area 3: Benton, Boone (NW 1/4), Cass, Clinton (Rem. of Co.), Fountain, Miami, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Tipton, (NW 1/4) Warren & White Counties
 Area 4: Fulton County
 Area 5: Marion County

MASONRY, TILE & TERRAZZO WORKERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Noble, Steuben, Wells, & Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Bartholomew & Monroe Counties
 Area 3: Benton, Clinton, Fountain, Tippecanoe, Warren & White Counties
 Area 4: Blackford, Delaware, Hamilton, Jay, Madison & Tipton Counties
 Area 5: Boone, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Montgomery, Morgan & Shelby Counties
 Area 6: Cass, Fulton, Howard & Miami Counties
 Area 7: Grant & Wabash Counties

DECISION NO. IN83-2029

AREA DESCRIPTIONS (CONT'D)

PAINTERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Grant, Huntington, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells & Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Blackford, Delaware, Howard, Jay, Madison, Miami, & Tipton Counties
 Area 3: Benton, Cass, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, & Warren Counties
 Area 4: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan & Shelby Counties
 Area 5: Monroe County
 Area 6: Bartholomew County
 Area 7: White County
 Area 8: Fulton County

PLASTERERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Noble, Steuben, & Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Bartholomew & Shelby Counties
 Area 3: Benton (E. 2/3 W. to & incl. Roswell, Earl, Parte & Raub), Cass, Clinton, Fountain (W. to & incl. Attica, in the N. & W. to but excl. Feedersburg in the South) Howard, Miami, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren (E. 1/2 of Judyville, & S. to & incl. Kramer) & White Counties
 Area 4: Blackford, Delaware, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Wabash, & Wells Counties
 Area 5: Hamilton (S. of Ind. Rte 32), Hancock (S. of State Rte. 234 & W. of County Rd 300-W), Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan (NW), & Shelby Counties
 Area 6: Monroe County and Remainder of Morgan County
 Area 7: Remainder of Hamilton and Hancock Counties, Madison & Tipton Counties
 Area 8: Remainder of Benton, Fountain & Warren Counties

PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Noble, Steuben, Wells & Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Bartholomew (excluding Camp Atterbury)
 Area 3: Bartholomew (Camp Atterbury) Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Marion, Miami (S. of Rte. 218), Morgan, Shelby & Tipton Counties
 Area 4: Benton, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren & White Counties
 Area 5: Blackford, Grant & Wabash Counties
 Area 6: Cass, Fulton & the Remainder of Miami Counties
 Area 7: Delaware, Jay & Madison Counties
 Area 8: Monroe County

AREA DESCRIPTIONS (CONT'D)

ROOFERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Noble, Steuben, Wells, & Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Bartholomew, Boone, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, & Shelby Counties
 Area 3: Benton, Cass, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren & White Counties
 Area 4: Blackford, Delaware, Grant, Hamilton, Howard, Huntington, Jay, Madison, Miami, Tipton, & Wabash Counties
 Area 5: Fulton County

SHEET METAL WORKERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, Blackford, Cass, DeKalb, Grant, Howard, Huntington, Jay, Miami, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells & Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Bartholomew, Boone, Delaware, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, Shelby, & Tipton Counties
 Area 3: Benton, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren & White Counties
 Area 4: Fulton County

LABORERS

Area 1: Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells & Whitley Counties
 Area 2: Blackford, Delaware, Grant, Hancock, Hamilton, Jay, & Madison Counties
 Area 3: Benton, Boone, Cass, Clinton, Fulton, Howard, Miami, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Tipton & White Counties
 Area 4: Marion & Shelby Counties
 Area 5: Fountain, Hendricks & Warren Counties
 Area 6: Bartholomew, Johnson, Monroe & Morgan Counties

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

Area 1: Fulton & Noble Counties
 Area 2: Boone, Fountain, Hendricks, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, & Warren Counties
 Area 3: Remainder of Counties

TRUCK DRIVERS

Area 1: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, & Shelby Counties
 Area 2: Benton, Cass, Clinton, Fountain, Howard, Miami, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Wabash, Warren & White Counties

CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

LABORERS AREA 1

Group 1 - Building & Construction Laborers; Scaffold Builders other than for Masons or Plasterers; Ironworker Tenders; Mechanic Tenders; Civil; Engineer Tender & Surveyor Tenders; Window Washers & Cleaners; Roofer's Tenders; Railroad Workers; Masonry Wall Washers (interior & exterior); Cement Finisher Tenders; Carpenter Tenders; Tenders of all other crafts not listed; Mason Tenders; All Portable Water Pumps with Discharge up to 3 inches
 GROUP 2 - Waterproofing; Sanding of Creosote Lumber of Life Treated Material (excluding railroad material); Asphalt Pavers & Lutemans; Kettlemen; Air Tool Operators; Vibrators; Chipping Hammer Operators and All Pneumatic Tool Operators; Jackmen & Sheet Men Working Ditches deeper than 6 ft. in depth; Laborers Working Ditches 6 ft. in depth or deeper; Assembly of Unconcrete Pump, Chain Saw & Demolition Saw Operators; Tile Layers (sewer or field) & Sewer Pipe Layer (metallic or non-metallic); Motor Driven Wheelbarrows & Concrete Suggies; Eyster Operators; Pump Crete Assemblers; Conveyor Assemblers; Core Drill Operator, Cement, Lime or Silica Clay Handlers (bulk or bag); Handling of Toxic Materials Damaging to Clothing; Pneumatic Spikers; Deck Engine & Winch Operators; Water Main & Cable Ducting (metallic non-metallic); Screed Man or Screw Op. on Asphalt Paver
 GROUP 3 - Plasterers' Tenders; Mortar Mixers; Welders (acetylene or electric); Cutting Torch or Burner; Cement Nozzle Laborers; Cement Gun Operators; Scaffold Builders when working for Plasterers
 Group 4 - Dynamite Men; Drillers - Air Track or Wagon Drilling for Explosives

LABORERS AREAS 2-3-4-5-6

Group 1 - Building and Construction Laborers; Scaffold Builders (other than for Masons or Plasterers); Ironworker Tenders; Mechanic Tenders; Window Washers and Cleaners; water Boys and Tool Roommen; Roofers Tenders; Railroad Workers; Masonry Wall Washers; Cement Finishers Tenders; Carpenter Tenders; Portable Water Pumps with Discharge up to 3 inches
 Group 2 - Waterproofing; Hauling of Creosote Lumber or like treated material (ex railroad material); Asphalt Pavers and Lutemans; Kettlemen; Air Tool Oper.; Pneumatic Tool Op.; Air & Electric Vibrators and Chipping Hammer Op.; Earth compaction; Jackman & Sheetman in Ditches more than 6 feet deep; Laborers in ditches 6' deep or deeper; Assembly of Unconcrete Pump; Tile Layers (sewer or field); Sewer Pipe Layers; Motor Driven Wheelbarrows and concrete Suggies; Eyster Op.; Pump Crete Assemblers; Core Drill Op.; Cement, Lime or Silica Clay Handlers; Handling of Toxic Materials Damaging to Clothing Pneumatic Spikers; Deck Engine & Winch Op.; Water Main & Cable Ducting; screed Man or Screw Op.; On Asphalt Paver; Chain Saw & Demolition Saw Op.; Concrete Conveyor Assembler

DECISION NO. IN83-2029

CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

LABORERS (AREAS 2-3-4-5-6 (CONT'D))

Group 3 - Plaster Tenders; Mason Tender Mortar Mixers; Welders; Cutting Torch or Burner; Cement Nozzle Laborers; Cement Gun Operators; Scaffold Builders for Plasterers; Scaffold Builders for Masons Water Blast Mach. Op.

Group 4 - Dynamite Men, Drillers - Air Track or Wagon Drilling for Explosives

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AREA 1

Group 1 - Mechanic; Asphalt Plant; Asphalt Spreader; Auto Grader; Batch Plant; Benotto (requires two Engineers); Boiler and Throttle Valve Boring Machine (road); Calson Rig; Central Bed-Mix Plant; Concrete Conveyor Systems Concrete Power over 272 cu. ft.; Concrete Paver 272 cu. ft. and under; Concrete Placer; Concrete Pumps (truck mounted); Concrete Tower, Cranes All; Cranes, Hammerhead; Crater Cranes; Derricks, All; Forklift capable of hoisting and mechanically moving Forks horizontally; Grader, Elevating; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloaders; Hoists, Two or more Drums; Locomotives, All; Motor Patrol; Pile Drivers and Skid Rig, Pre-stress Machine; Rock Drill (self-propelled); Rock Drill (truck mounted); Scoops - Tractor Drawn; Slip - Form Paver; Tournapull; Tractor with Boom, and side Boom; Trenching Machines 12 or more inches in width

Group 2 - Combination Backhoe Front End Loader Machine with backhoe bucket or with attachments

Group 3 - Air Compressor 600 cu. ft. and over; Bobcat (over 3/4 cu. yd.); Rollers; Broom, All Power Propelled; Bull Dozers; Compressor and Throttle Valve; Concrete Breaker (truck mounted); Concrete Mixer of more than 21 cu. ft. capacity; Forklift with a fixed or tilt mast; Greaser Engineer; Hoists, One Drum; Hydraulic Boom Trucks; Post Hole Digger (vehicle mounted); Pump Cretes; Squeeze crete screw type pumps, Gypsum Bulker and Pump; Roller, All; Steam Generators; Stone Crushers; Straddle Buggies; Tractors; Winch Trucks with "A" Frame

Group 4 - Buck Hoist, Combination - Small Equipment Operator, Conveyor, Portable, Grouting Machines, Hoist Elevators Matl. & Personnel, Hydraulic Power Units Grouting and Pile Driving, Stud Driving, Trenching Machines less than 12 inches in width, Welding Machines 8 through 15

Group 5 - Bobcat (up to and including 3/4 cu. yds.), Compressor over 210 cu. ft. and less than 600 cu. ft., Generators - over 50KW, Heaters, Mechanical; Hoists, All Elevators (perm. installation); Hoist, Automatic; Hoist, Tugger Single Drum; Oilers, Pumps, Well Points and Electric Submersibles, Small Rigger Tired End Loaders & cu. yd. and under; Tractors, Farm Type; Welding Machines (2 through 8)

DECISION NO. IN83-2029

CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AREA 2

Group 1: Master Mechanics

Group 2: Utility Operator

Group 3: Power Cranes, Dredges, Derricks, Electric Overhead Cranes, Shovels, Grapple, Mechanics, Repair and Maintenance of all Equipment, Tractor Highlift, Fork Lifts, Tournadoiser, Miser over 14S Capacity, Tournadoiser, Two Drum Machine or Two Cages Hoists, Cableways, Tower Machines, Motor Patrol, Boom Tractor, Booms or Winch Truck, Truck Crane, Tournapull, Tractor Operating Scoops, Bulldozer, Push Tractor Finishing Machine on Asphalt Large Rollers & Rollers on Asphalt, Gravel, Macadam and Brick Surface, Moss Carrier or similar Machine, Gravel Processing Machine, Asphalt Plant Engineer or Pug Mill, Two Air Compressor, Bethelington Paver Operator, Farm Tractor with half yard Bucket and or Back Hoe Attachment, French Machines cutting over 24", Dredging Equipment, Central Mix Plant Engineer, CMI or similar type Machine, Concrete Spreader, Cherry Picker, Standard or Dinky Locomotives Scoopshovels, Euclid Loader, Soil Cement Machines, Back Filler, Elevating Machine, Power Blade, Asphalt Plant Engineer, Well Drilling Machines, Paint Machines, Pipe Cleaning Machine, Pipe Wrapping Machine, Pipe Bending Machine, Agasco Paver, Boring Machine, Tractors without Winch, Road Equipment Grasers, Barber Green Loaders, Formless Paver, Well Point System Hydra Ax, Resco Concrete Saw, Marine, Scoops, Brush, Mulcher, Brush Burner, Mesh Placer Tree Mover Helicopter Crew (3), Pile Driver Skid or Crawler, Stump Remover, Root Rake, Tug Boat Operator, Refrigerating Machine, Freezing Operator, Chair Cart - Self Propelled, Hydra Seeder, Straw Blower, Concrete Mixers with Skip, All one Drum Hoists with Tower or Boom, Dredge Engineer, Dredge Operator, Rock Spreader, Truck or Skid Mounted Tower Crane, Engine or Rock Crusher Plant, Boiler Operator, Concrete Plant Engineer, Loader, Hydra Crane, Calissons, Shaft or any similar type Drilling Machine, Concrete Curb Machine - Self Propelled Winch Hydraulic Boom Truck

Group 4: Mixers 14S capacity or less, Trench Machine cutting 24" and under, Farm Tractor with less than half yard bucket and other Attachments except Back Hoe, Truck Crane Oiler, Power Subgrader, Bull Float, Form Grader, Finishing Machine, Pavement Breaker, Rock Crushers, One Drum Machine, One Air Compressor, Concrete Pump, Gunite Machine, Air Tugger, Truck

DECISION NO. IN83-2029

CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AREA 2 (CONT'D)

Group 3 - Air Compressor (210 cu. ft. & over), Bituminous Distributor, Chalk Cart, Concrete Curing Machine, Concrete Saw, Dope Pot - Power Agitated, Flex Plane, Form Grader, Hydrohammer, Jack-Hydraulic-Power Driven, Minor Equipment Operator 3, 4, or 5, Paving Joint Machine, Post Hole Digger, Roller - Earth, Throttle Valve, Track Jack - Power Driven, Tractor - Farm Type, Truck Crane Driver

Group 4 - Air Compressor (less than 210 cu. ft.), Concrete Mixer (under 21 cu. ft.), Conveyor, Generator, Mechanical Heater, Oilier, Operator - 2 pieces of minor equipment, Power Broom, Pump, Welding Machine

TRUCK DRIVERS AREA 1

Group 1 - Trucks not to exceed 2 tons

Group 2 - Truck Mechanics

Group 3 - Trucks over 2 tons; Semi trailers, tandems (double bottom); Winch trucks when used as winch

AREA 2

Group 1 - Single Axle Straight Trucks and Warehousemen

Group 2 - Tandem Axle and Dually Straight Trucks

Group 3 - Tandem Axle & semi Trucks

Group 4 - Bituminous Distributors

Group 5 - Pick up Trucks

Group 6 - Greasers and Tiresmen

Group 7 - Mechanics

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CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AREA 2 (CONT'D)

Crane Drivers, House Elevator when used for hoisting Material, Two to Four Generators or Welding Machine, Mechanized Heaters irrespective of Motor Power when used for temporary heat, Small Rollers on earth, Engine Tenders, Fireman, Wagon Drill, Flex-Plane, Conveyor, two to four Water Pumps, Siphon and Pumps, Switchman, Fireman on Paint Pots, Fireman on Asphalt Plants, Distributor Operator on Trucks, Tampers, Power Broom, Post Hole Diggers, Self-propelled Concrete Saw, Striping Machine (Motor Driven), Form Taper, Seaman Tiller, Bulk Cement Plant Equipment Greaser, Track Jack, Mud Jack, Operators to do Winter Repair work in Shop between November 1st and March 1st, Concrete Buggies Motor Driven Oilers, Barrel Type Mixer, One Welding Machine or One Water Pump, Air Valves or Steam Valves from Plant, Concrete Mixers without Skip, Curing Machine Concrete & Blacktop Curb Machine, Deck Bands

AREA 3

Group 1 - Air compressor (pressurizing shafts, tunnels & divers) Air Tugger, Auto Patrol, Back Filler, Back Hoe, Boom Cat, Boring Machine, Bull Dorer, Casisson Drilling Machine, Cherry Picker, Compactor (with dozer blade), Concrete Mixer (dual drum) Concrete plant, Concrete Pump, Crane with all attachments; Crane-Electric Overhead, Derrick, Ditching Machine (18" and over) Dredge, Elevators (when hoisting material or tools), Fork Lift (Machinery), Formless Paver; Generator (power for welders or compressors), Gradall, Helicopter, Helicopter winch Operator, High Lift - Front End Loader, Hoist - Material and/or personnel over 3 floors, Locomotive, Mechanic on Job Site, Mucking Machine, Panel Boars Concrete Plant, Pile Driver, Push Cat, Scoop & Tractor, scraper - Rubber Tired, Spreader - Tractor Mounted, straddle Carrier - ross type, Sub Base Finish Machine (C.M.I. or similar), Tower Crane, Tractor with backhoe (over 4 yd.), Welder (craft)

Group 2 - A Frame Truck, Batch Plant (automatic dry batch), Bending Machine - Power Driven, Bituminous Mixer, Bituminous Paver, Bituminous Plant Engineer, Boatman, Bull Float, Compactor or Taper - Self Propelled, Concrete Mixer (21 cu. ft. or over), Concrete Spreader - Power Driven, Dickey Engine, Ditching Machine (less than 18"), Drilling Machine, Finish Machine & Bull Float, Finishing Machine, Fireman - Pile Driving and Boliers, Fork Lift - Masonry & Material, Gunite Machine, Head Greaser, Hoist - Material and/or personnel 3 floors and under, Mechanic in Shop, Mesh Depresser - Mesh placer, P.C.C. Concrete Belt Placer, Roller Asphalt Stone & Sub Base, Sheepsfoot Roller - Self Propelled, Shop Mule, Spreader or Base Paver - Self Propelled, Sub Grader, Throttle Valve with Air Compressor or Boiler, Tractor with Backhoe (4 yd. & under), Tractor-High Lift - Farm Type, Tractor - Industrial Type, Tractor with Winch, Well points, winch Truck

SUPERSEDES DECISION

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA
 COUNTY: ALLEGANY
 DECISION NO.: PA83-3005
 DATE: DATE OF PUBLICATION
 SUPERSEDES DECISION NO. PA82-3026 dated September 3, 1982, in 47 FR 2585.
 DESCRIPTION OF WORK: Residential construction consisting of single family homes and apartments up to and including 4 stories.

Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits
15.60	3.86
10.15	17.48
14.32	278
15.31	3.52
11.38	1.15+
17.70	2.85+
14.23	4.45
15.72	4.40
7.54	
8.60	
15.80	3.59
10.87	
15.84	3.71
13.60	288
16.30	3.19
13.50	3.86
7.23	
16.025	3.04
16.025	3.04
15.825	3.04
13.94	3.04

Welder - Rate of Craft

*Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29 CFR, 5.5(a)(1)).

SUPERSEDES DECISION

STATE: TEXAS
 COUNTY: JEFFERSON & ORANGE
 DECISION NO.: TX83-4026
 DATE: DATE OF PUBLICATION
 SUPERSEDES DECISION NO. TX82-4046 dated 10/1/82, in 47 FR 43325.
 DESCRIPTION OF WORK: Building (including Residential) Projects.

Basic Hourly Rates	Prime Benefits
17.71	3.20
17.55	2.215
16.69	2.415
17.48	2.20
16.87	2.415
14.94	2.415
17.175	2.35
17.06	2.30
17.82	1.135
19.83	+3%
15.34	2.465
70NJR	2.465
50NJR	+
15.03	1.29
16.64	1.29
11.95	.65
15.65	2.55
10.66	1.50
10.86	1.50
10.96	1.50
11.11	1.50
16.87	2.415
19.94	-80+
14.56	3-1/2%

Asbestos Workers:
 Jefferson County
 Orange County
 Boilermakers
 Bricklayers & Stonemasons
 Carpenters:
 Carpenters - Commercial
 Carpenters - Residential
 const. of not more than
 2 units & condominium
 townhouses of not more
 than 10 units excluding
 all apt. const. & multi-
 ple bldgs. for rental
 purposes
 Millwrights
 Pile Drivers
 Cement Masons
 Electricians
 Elevator Constructors:
 Mechanics
 Helpers
 Helpers (Prob.)
 Glasiers:
 Northern 1/2 Jefferson
 Co.
 Southern 1/2 Jefferson
 & all of Orange Co.
 Commercial
 Residential
 Ironworkers
 Laborers:
 Group 1
 Group 2
 Group 3
 Group 4
 Lathers
 Line Constructors
 Linemen & cable splicers
 Groundmen

Painters:
 Southern 1/2 of Jeff-
 son Co. & all of
 Orange Co.
 Commercial:
 Group 1 - Brush,
 steel wood & wall-
 paperhanger
 Group 2 - Spray,
 roller, sandblaster,
 power cleaning, all
 time spent rigging;
 hot paint or creos-
 ote brush
 Group 3 - Hot paint
 or creosote spray
 Residential:
 Brush
 Paperhanger
 Spray
 Sandblaster, power
 cleaning
 North 1/2 Jefferson Co.
 Brush
 Drywall
 Spray
 Paper & vinyl
 Sign
 Hand cleaning operations
 Power tool operations
 \$.25 per hour above the
 prevailing wage rate
 when working on window
 sills or ledge, swing
 stage, boson chair, cat
 walks, spider & skates
 in all classifications

Pipefitters
 Plasterers
 Plumbers
 Power Equipment Operators:
 Group 1
 Group 2
 Group 3
 Group 4

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POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

Group 1 - Heavy duty mechanic; Blade grade, self-propelled; Bulldozer; Backfiller; Derrick, power operated, all types; Dragline; Push cat; Bulldozer & all types of cat tractors; Cableway; Backhoe; Shovel; Crane; Power operated, all types; Elevating grader, self-propelled; Moist-motor driven, two drum or more; Mixer; Mobile; Winch truck; Locomotive crane; Mixer, 14 cu. ft. or more; Paving mixer, all sizes; Piledriver; Scraper-heavy type, over 3 cu. yds.; Trench machine, all sizes; Grapple; High-lift; Foundation boring machines; Gasoline or diesel driven welding machines - 7 to 12 machines; Pumpcrete machine; Drill op. - Water well; DW-18 euclid; Trencher; Asphalt plants; Crushing machine & Batch plants; Scoopmobiles; Ringdrift op.; Elevator when used to haul man or material on coast. work; Well point system & operation of similar dewatering devices

Group 2 - Air compressor; Blade grade-towed; Flex plane; Formgrader; Mixer, less than 14 cu. ft.; Pump; Pulverizer; Truck crane driver; Gasoline or diesel welding mach., 3 to 6 mach.; Moist, single drum; Scraper, 3 cu. yds. or less; Conveyor, power op.

Group 3 - Fireman

Group 4 - Oilier

	Basic Monthly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Roofers:		
Composition	13.86	1.58
Slate & tile	14.61	1.58
Kettlemen	12.90	1.58
Sheet Metal Workers:		
Commercial	15.36	2.01+34
Work on a single family dwelling or multiple family housing unit less than 3 stories in height where each individual family apt. is individually conditioned by a separate & independent unit or system		
Sprinkler Fitters	10.63	2.01+34
	16.17	2.83

WELTERS: Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (23 CFR, 5.5(a) (1) (iii)).

PAID HOLIDAYS FOR ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS

A - New Years' Day; B - Memorial Day; C - Independence Day; D - Labor Day; E - Thanksgiving Day; F - the Friday after Thanksgiving Day; G - Christmas Day

FOOTNOTE FOR ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS

a - 1st 6 mos. - none; 6 mos. to 5 yrs. - 64; over 5 yrs. - 88 of basic hourly rate; Also seven paid holidays A thru G

LABORERS CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

Group 1 - All hand digging & dirt work; backfilling; loading & unloading of material to & from hoist or cage; loading & unloading of tools & equip.; handling of lumber, steel, cement; distribution of materials; wrecking & razing of bldgs. & struc.; storing materials & tools in a lot of receiving lots & sheds; dumper; spotter; carpenter tender & all construction work not herein after classified

Group 2 - Air power tool op.; cutting torch op.; gunnite rebound man; machine ops.; power bogg; sandblaster (potmen); drill tender; concrete grader; wagon drill op.; metal pan & steel form men

Group 3 - Conc. burner; cement mason tender; bod carrier; mortar mixers; plaster tenders & brick mason tenders; pipelayer; pumpcrete mortars; scaffold boiler; water pump op.; tank cleaning; fall pipe cleaning & wrapping; mortar & plaster mixing machines; grout machines; pumpcrete machines; gunnite mixing machines; incl. placing & cleaning of all pipe & conduits used in placing of conc.

Group 4 - Powdermen & blasters; sandblaster; gunnite workers; terrazzo grinders

[FR Doc. 83-8028 Filed 4-7-83; 8:45 am]

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