Prevailing Wage Clarification Document

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR – PREVAILING WAGE ADMINISTRATOR

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

2026

Prevailing Wage Administrator Clarification Document

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How to best use this document

Step 1: Review the Prevailing Wage requirements to determine whether the project is subject to prevailing wage.

Step 2: Review the Prevailing Wage classifications and categories to determine what prevailing wage categories may apply on the project.

Step 3: Review the applicable wage classifications for further clarification on the scope of the wage determination.

Step 4: For any remaining Prevailing Wage Determination questions, please submit inquiries to the Administrator Luis.Osorio@DenverGov.org.

Prevailing Wage Requirements

This document is intended to assist the city and its contractors in understanding the application and enforcement of city's prevailing wage requirements in accordance with Denver Revised Municipal Code (DRMC) § 20-76. It is also issued and amended in accordance with the City and County of Denver's Revised Municipal Code, § 20-76(c) and its recent amendment for the creation of the Prevailing Wage Administrator. It will be the sole responsibility of the administrator to amend and interpret this document as the Auditor's Office deems it necessary. View the entire Prevailing Wage Ordinance online.

This document is intended to be informative. It is not exhaustive or the sole source of information used for the application and enforcement of city prevailing wage requirements. This document is not binding on the city or its contractors. Denver's Prevailing Wage Ordinance will be applied and enforced in accordance with all applicable laws.

The administrator will also consider information derived from union apprenticeship programs in Colorado as well as other states for the purpose of enhancing and clarifying the determinations included in this letter. The administrator will consider information derived from industry organizations, contractors, unions, industry standards, etc.

Supplemental Wages included in our Wage Determinations will not apply to projects that use federal funding in any amount.

Contractors are encouraged to ask for any classification and or wage determination requirements before the pre-bid process is finalized. The Denver Labor Division of the Denver Auditor's Office will review the classifications reported on certified electronic payroll that will be used by the contractor. Once the project has started, Denver Labor may send a notice regarding classifications that have been reported incorrectly.

If the contractor disagrees with the notice sent by Denver Labor about the determination or classification used, the contractor will have the right to appeal the decision based on the Denver Auditors Office Rules of Procedure for Hearing and Appeals.

The Prevailing Wage Administrator will follow federal guidance when administering the clarification document within prevailing wage along with additional guidance from other jurisdictions. This is in consideration with Denver's experience and knowledge within the Prevailing Wage Ordinance, including past practice.

The Prevailing Wage Administrator will develop its own conformance form and, when deemed necessary, require its use for determinations not covered under the clarification documents. When applicable, if a contractor, union, or interested party is submitting a request for conformance, the administrator will notify the Denver Labor Analyst assigned to the case.

The Prevailing Wage Administrator reserves the right to temper and adjust any wage categories that results in a lower determination by the federal government or Davis-Bacon Act rules, including but not limited to building, highway, heavy, or residential categories. This will be done to comply with our local regulations on minimum wage. Other sources can and will be used as guidance by the Auditor.

The Prevailing Wage Administrator will adjust any Prevailing Wage Determination that does not comply with the current Denver Minimum Wage requirements for the time and year the work is performed in accordance with Denver's minimum wage requirements.

The following clarifications supersede any previously adopted clarification

Prevailing Wage Application

Denver's Prevailing Wage Ordinance requires any contractor or subcontractor at any tier who performs construction, alteration, improvements, repairs, maintenance, or demolition on any city owned property or where the city is funding the work in any part to pay their employees for performing the covered work. This payment is not less than the appropriate rate as classified and determined by the City and County of Denver's Prevailing Wage Administrator and the Denver Auditor.

Projects that receive federal funding are subject to the more restrictive governance of the federal Davis-Bacon and Related Acts or Denver Revised Municipal Code § 20-76 of Prevailing Wage for the City and County of Denver.

NOTE – A city contractor's duty to pay its employees the prevailing wage is never conditional.

NOTE – Warranty, punch list, and 1-year maintenance work is covered by prevailing wage even where no additional payment is made for the work.

NOTE – The prevailing wage law does not apply where the city is merely a pass through for dedicated funds that it collects from taxpayers and sends to a non-city entity, including where the city transfers funds to the Downtown Denver Development Authority, General Improvement Districts, and Business Improvement Districts.

Wages

1. **Certified payrolls**
    a. Denver law requires city contractors to electronically submit certified payrolls. Contractors and subcontractors must submit weekly certified payrolls online through the LCPtracker log-in tab at www.LCPtracker.com.

        NOTE – Only janitorial and window washing employees are exempt from this requirement. Janitors and window washers must be paid no less frequently than every 14 days.

    b. The LCPtracker system is a paperless, online system for filing certified payrolls. All contractors performing work on city projects are required to use LCPtracker. All project-specific wage rates and classifications are assigned to projects by Prevailing Wage Investigators before a contractor needs to file their first report, allowing the contractor to choose specific rates and jobs from an online menu.

    c. When a contractor is awarded a city project, the Prevailing Wage Analyst or Technician assigned to the project will perform the initial project setup in LCPtracker. The prime or general contractor is responsible for assuring all subcontractors performing work on the project are appropriately added on

LCPtracker. If a subcontractor is already setup in LCPtracker, the prime may add them to the project. If the prime is unsure or subcontractor is not setup in LCPtracker, the prime must notify the analyst or technician assigned to the project.

2. **No undocumented payments**
    a. Cash payments are not allowed. If employers make cash payments, the employer will be required to repay their employees by check or direct deposit.

3. **Salary employees**
    a. Employers are required to report the wages and hours of salaried employees performing any hands-on, non-administrative work as part of their certified payroll reports. To evaluating prevailing wage compliance, salaried employees' hourly rates are calculated by dividing their annual gross salary by 2,080 hours. If the salaried employee's hourly rate does not equal the prevailing wage for their respective job classification, they must be paid an additional amount to make up the difference. If a salaried employee is performing hands-on work and works more than 40 hours in a seven-day work period or more than 12 hours in a single day on a city project, they must be properly compensated for any overtime worked.

4. **Overtime pay**
    a. City contractors will also be required to pay their employees reported as working on a city project time and one-half for all hours that are:
        i. Over 40 hours in a seven-day work period.
        ii. Over 12 hours in a day or any 12 consecutive hours, whichever amounts to a reflected higher wage for the employee.
    b. The requirement of overtime payment will apply regardless of whether those hours worked — before exceeding 40 hours or 12 hours — were performed on a city project.
    c. The overtime rate is the higher of one and half times the prevailing wage rate the employee's established hourly rate of pay. An established hourly pay rate includes cash in lieu of fringe reported as a part of an employee's regular wages on LCPtracker.

Fringe Benefits

City contractors are required to pay not less than prevailing wage, including fringe benefits as predetermined by the Prevailing Wage Administrator and Davis-Bacon Act provisions. The contractor's obligation to pay fringe benefits may be met either by contractor payment of the fringe benefits to bona fide benefit plans, funds, or programs; **or** by making payments to the covered employees as additional pay in lieu of fringe benefits.

Denver Labor must approve all fringe benefit packages. The prevailing wage unit of Denver Labor Division may ask city contractors for documentation supporting a proposed fringe benefit package.

1. **Health insurance**
    a. Employers may make health insurance mandatory for employees.

2. **Paid leave**
    a. For paid time off (PTO), vacation, or sick leave to be an approved fringe benefit, any employee receiving that benefits must have the right to receive the entire cash value of the accrued benefit when that employee's employment ends for any reason, including being laid off, resigning, or terminated for any reason.
    b. PTO, vacation, and sick leave policies that forfeit the benefit or a "use it or lose it" requirement are not approved fringe benefits.
        i. If leave hours that are earned do not carry over to the next year, city contractors must pay employees for the unused hours.
    c. Paid holiday policies that require employees to work the day before or the day after the holiday to be paid for the holiday are not approved as fringe benefits.

3. **Tools and employer costs**
    a. Per diem or travel pay is not a fringe benefit and may not be used to offset any portion of a prevailing wage rate.
    b. Use of cell phones, vehicles, and uniforms are not fringe benefits and may not be deducted from an employee's pay on a prevailing wage project.
    c. Deductions for tools are allowed by employer/employee agreement and where the employee retains ownership of the purchased tool.

4. **Pension, vesting, and retirement plans**
    a. Employees must vest 100% of pension benefits on the first day of employment for the contractor to receive 100% of the pension plan as an approved fringe benefit.
        i. Contractors that vest their employees below 100% on the first day of employment receive only the vested benefit as an approved fringe benefit.
    b. Safe Harbor 401(k) plans:
        ii. A Safe Harbor 401(k) plan must provide for employer contributions that are fully vested when made. These contributions may be employer matching contributions, limited to employees who defer, or employer contributions made on behalf of all eligible employees, regardless of whether they make elective deferrals.
        iii. A Safe Harbor plan must be a federally approved plan that vests on the first day of employment.
        iv. All pensions, 401(k) and profit-sharing plans must be funded at least quarterly.

5. **Payroll deductions**
    a. Deductions to repay a loan are permitted where there is a signed written agreement between the employer and the employee.

b. Contractors may not deduct costs associated with receipt of the employee's pay, including direct deposit fees, postage costs, or draft cost.

c. Mandatory company deductions are allowed only if the deduction does not bring the hourly rate below the prevailing wage rate.

Apprentices

An apprentice is any person registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program, which is recognized by the Office of Apprenticeship and Training Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. All apprentices must be individually registered in the approved program.

- Contractors must submit "USDOL OA (USDOL-Office of Apprenticeship)" forms documenting each apprentice used on a city project as enrolled in the apprenticeship program.
- Ratios of apprentices to Journeyman shall be enforced at 1:1 maximum with one apprentice to one Journeyman for all hours worked.
- If a city contractor employs apprentices at a rate greater than journeymen, those excess number of apprentices are entitled to the Journeyman rate.
- State Electrician apprentice permits instead of USDOL OA certificates are not accepted.
- Apprentice fringe benefits shall be paid in full, not at the percent of the base, unless the city contractor has its own USDOL OA approved apprenticeship program.
- If an apprentice is working outside of their registered trade, the city contractor is required to pay that apprentice the Journeyman rate according to the work they are performing.
- Apprentices of any given period shall make the associated percentage of the Denver Prevailing Wage base rate of the Journeyman classification according to the wages of the project.
- If a union wage is less than the prevailing wage, the wage is determined by the published wage for the project.
- There are several different variations in the carpenter classification. Apprentices registered as "carpenter" may work in ratio with Journeyman Carpenters and Carpenter Excludes.

Owner Operator

An owner of a business contracting with the city to perform prevailing wage work is exempt from paying themselves the prevailing wage if: (1) They operate their own equipment; (2) the owner provides the city an "Owner Operator Form;" and (3) the owner provides the city documentation of their ownership of the business.

Owners may provide a Trade Name Registration, Articles of Incorporation, or Form 1040 Schedule C as proof of company ownership. Trucking firms may alternatively provide a Vehicle Registration and Certificate of Insurance as proof of company ownership. The "Owner Operator Form" — with appropriate documentation — must be submitted with the company's first weekly payroll and uploaded into the project's eDocuments in LCPtracker.

If an owner operator, as defined by this section, is performing work as a Laborer or Mechanic on the site of work and does not have at least 20% ownership of the company, then such owner will have to report wages and hours worked as well.

If an owner meets the minimum ownership requirements, they are exempt from paying themselves prevailing wages, but they must submit certified payrolls for their hours worked on the project. If an exempt owner or operator employs additional employees on the project, those employees must be reported and paid the prevailing wage.

1099 Independent Contractors

1099 Independent Contractors will not be considered employees for the purposes of prevailing wage requirements under city ordinance. If a person operates as a self-employed individual, they will be required to complete the "Owner Operator Form" provided by Denver Labor, including any appropriate supporting documents.

E-Verify Requirements

Denver law requires all city contractors to attest and electronically verify or "E-Verify" their employees are lawfully employed in compliance with city, state, and federal law. Employers are required to E-Verify all employees working on a city project through LCPtracker. Denver law grants the Auditor's Office authority to request evidence of lawful employment from any city contractor and their employees.

Minimum Wage

All contractors will need to be compliant with Denver's minimum wage ordinance and will be responsible for paying at least the current minimum rate for all projects.

Prevailing Wage Categories

Denver Prevailing Wage classifications are divided into five categories of construction: Building, Highway, Heavy, Residential, and Prevailing Wage Administrator.

Employees are classified according to the work they perform, not by an employee's job title. Employees often perform work under more than one wage classification during a single pay period. Employers are required to pay their employees the appropriate wage for any work performed under all applicable wage classifications.

Daily timecards signed by the employee detailing the work performed are recommended.

Prevailing Wage projects frequently include classifications from more than one category. For compliance purposes, a classification may be used from a category where work is performed incidentally to work in another distinct category if the distinct category does not include an applicable classification.

Denver Prevailing Wage determinations consist of two parts:

1. A main wage portion.
2. A supplemental portion.

The supplemental wage portion is only used where the applicable wage is not available the main wage portion.

Building Wage Classifications

Building wage classifications include the construction, rehabilitation, and repair of sheltered enclosures with walk-in access for the purpose of housing persons, machinery, equipment, or supplies. Building construction typically includes all construction of such structures; installation of utilities and equipment above and below grade level; and incidental grading, utilities, and paving — unless there is an established area practice to the contrary.

Building construction covers everything inside the building footprint (i.e., foundation of the building).

Highway Wage Classifications

Highway wage classifications include: the construction, alteration, or repair of roads, streets, highways, airport apron areas, runways, taxiways, alleys, parking areas, and other similar projects that are not incidental to building or heavy construction.

NOTE – Sidewalks, bike paths, or other thoroughfares are also considered highway construction.

NOTE – Parking garage structures are considered heavy construction.

Heavy Wage Classifications

Heavy wage classifications include those projects that are not properly classified as either building, highway, or residential and are of a catch-all nature. Heavy projects may sometimes

be distinguished based on their individual characteristics and separate schedules issued, like dredging water and sewer lines, dams, flood control, and others.

a. Heavy construction includes all work outside the footprint of the building that is not otherwise covered as highway construction.
b. Heavy rates are used for complete building demolition.
c. Interior demolition — in preparation for a remodel — is considered building construction.
d. Heavy rates also cover stadiums, parks, parking kiosks and shelters, parking garages, exterior pools, and stand-alone car wash buildings.

Residential Wage Classification

Residential wage classifications include those projects involving the construction, alteration, or repair of single-family houses or apartment buildings of no more than four floors in height, like townhomes or rowhouses, single-family homes, mobile homes, multifamily houses, apartment buildings of four floors or less, and student housing of four floors or less.

a. First floor:
    i. The lowermost floor is the first floor if:
        I. It is primarily above ground level on one or more sides.
        II. And it contains at least 50% living accommodations or related nonresidential uses, like laundry space, recreation or hobby rooms, commercial use, or corridor space.
    ii. A lowermost floor is considered a first floor without regard to the percentage test if it is primarily above ground level on two or more sides.
    iii. A lowermost floor is considered a first floor if it contains the main entrance to the building.
    iv. A lowermost floor is considered a first floor without regard to whether it is above or below ground level if it is used for apartment space in a way substantially like the upper floors.
b. Basement:
    i. Floors below ground level used for storage, parking, mechanical systems/equipment, et, are considered basement floors, which are not used in determining a building's height.
c. Attic:
    i. An attic is unfinished space located immediately below the room. This space is not used in determining a building's height even if used for storage.
d. Half-Floor:
    i. A half-floor over a building's fourth floor would preclude a residential classification. A half-floor is finished as living accommodations located wholly or partially within the roof frame with floor space at least half as large as the floor below.

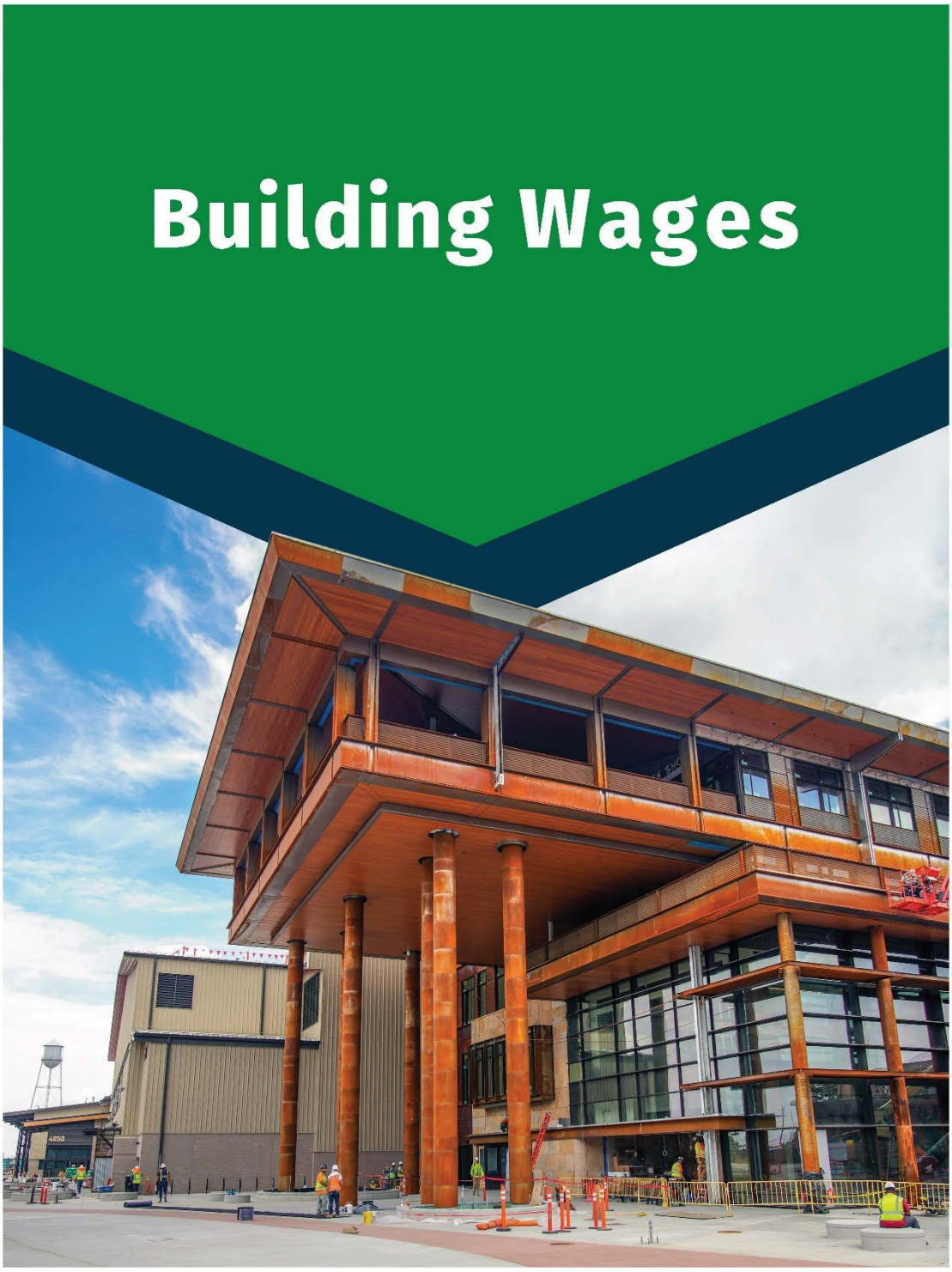
e. Top floor:

   i. The top floor, not finished for living accommodations, between the uppermost floor and the ceiling or the roof above, with floor space as large as the floor below, is considered a floor for purposes of determining a building's height.

NOTE – Building classifications will be used for residential construction and maintenance where a residential wage classification is not provided for the type of work performed.

Prevailing Wage Rates

Prevailing wage rates are determinations made by the Office of the Prevailing Wage Administrator and are issued as special classifications not covered by the U.S. Department of Labor. Prevailing wage rates may also be allowed by our office to enhance or expand classifications established by the federal government.


Building Wages

Building Wages

Classifications and Clarifications

1. **Asbestos Workers or Heat and Frost Insulators – Mechanical**
   a. Install duct, pipe, and mechanical system insulation.
   b. Install all insulating materials, protective coverings, coatings and finishing to all types of mechanical systems.
   c. Install fire sealant (not Painters).
   d. Abatement of asbestos or hazardous materials inside or outside of a building belongs to Heavy Wage Classification: Laborers (Removal of Asbestos).

2. **Bricklayers**
   a. Lay glass blocks (not Glaziers).
   b. Install exterior granite.

3. **Carpenters – Acoustical ceiling**
   a. Only install acoustical ceiling.
   b. Laborers do not install acoustical ceiling or assist in the installation.

4. **Carpenters – Drywall hanging**
   a. Only hangs drywall.
   b. Laborers do not hang drywall or do not assist hanging drywall.

5. **Carpenters – Excludes (Formerly known as "Carpenter – All Other")**
   a. Excludes acoustical ceiling installation, drywall hanging, and metal stud installation.
   b. Install solid doors and frames (Glaziers install glass doors).
   c. Install counter tops made from laminate Formica, plywood, Corian tile — with exclusion to setting which is done by tile setter — and butcher block or wood. Granite and marble can be installed if they are prebuilt. Concrete tops are prepped and done by Concrete Laborers. Steel tops are done by metal workers.
   d. Install wood studs.
   e. Install of cubicle workstations (including hookups) and assembly of modular furniture.
   f. Install standard garage doors.
   g. Install roll-up security doors.
   h. Install partial wall panel installation (Structural Ironworkers install tracks for panels).

BUILDING

i. Install bleacher seating and theater seating.
j. Install gym equipment, like basketball backstops, speedbags, and lockers regardless of the material.
k. Install batt insulation and blown-in insulation.
l. Install and hang framed artwork, framed mirrors, and wall-attached headboards.
m. Install all toilet partitions (including plastic and Formica covered), handicap rails, and other metal pieces inside restrooms.
n. Install keys and lock sets for doors.
o. Install raised floors (computer or access floors).
p. Install and lay hardwood floors as well as initial sanding for prep and finishing.
q. Holiday decorations:
    i. Install and hang holiday decorations.
    ii. Common Laborers remove or take down holiday decorations.
r. Move and relocate of airline kiosks.
s. Install rotary files and shelves.
t. Install all hollow metal door, frames, associated hardware, and bondo work (without glass).
u. Install fiberglass or composite decking.
v. Install fiberglass reinforced paneling over drywall.
w. Install of rigid foam foundation insulation that is used under concrete or in walls.
x. Install animal care equipment — like cages and kennels.
y. Jails and detention centers:
    i. Install bolt-in installations.
    ii. Install jail doors.
    iii. Install doors, frames, and cell fronts.
    iv. Install detention benches and steel bunk beds.
    v. Iron Workers Structural install any welding.
z. Install concrete prestresses and tilt up concrete walls.
aa. Erect scaffolding for multiple crafts.
    i. Brick Finishers/Tenders and Plasterer Tenders erect trade specific scaffolding.
    ii. Common Laborers may dismantle or tear down scaffolding.
bb. Install all millwork and wooden trim.
cc. Install countertops, except Sheet Metal Workers install stainless steel countertops and Tile Setters install stone countertops.

BUILDING

dd. Place void spacers between the bottom dirt/gravel layer and the cement layer in a building.

ee. Set forms for buildings (Common Laborers may strip or remove forms).

ff. Install wood backing and blocking between the studs.

gg. Perform layout for framing and forming, Laborers do not assist (Each trade lays out their own work).

hh. Install nail fin windows.

ii. Repair elevator cabinet repairs, including fixing scratches and dents on wood.

jj. Perform fire stopping.

kk. Install wooden bolt or screwed in handrails.

ll. Install dock doors and roll-up security doors.

mm. Install expansion joints.

6. **Carpenters – Metal stud installation**
   a. Excludes wood stud installation.
   b. Laborers do not install metal or wood stud or assist in the installation.

7. **Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers**
   a. Perform finishing of concrete.
   b. Repair finished concrete.
   c. Carve, sculpt, or sandblast designs into existing concrete columns, structures, or sidewalks.
   d. Patch and fill concrete popcorn.
   e. Inject epoxy into broken concrete to increase stability of the concrete.
   f. Pull screed bar (Screed is a tool used to strike off or level the surface of concrete to a specific grade).
   g. Perform chipping or grinding concrete around floor drains to help meet tolerances required by floor installers.

8. **Drywall Finisher and Tapers**
   a. Finish fire-stopping.
   b. Use a “Banjo” and Taping Knife to finish drywall.
   c. Use an Ames Bazooka — or similar — to finish drywall.

9. **Electricians**
   a. Install low voltage, teledata (phone systems wiring, computer systems wiring), fiber optic wiring.
   b. Comcast:

BUILDING

   i. Installation of the outside internet and subscriber network under the Comcast franchise agreement is not subject to prevailing wage.
   ii. Work performed inside the building is subject to prevailing wage and enforced at Electrician rates.

c. Install fire alarms, security systems, telephone conduit and trays, computers, and temperature controls.
d. Install smoke guard systems.
   i. In elevator shafts, Electricians rates apply because work related to smoke alarm system (not Elevator Mechanics):
   ii. Elevator Mechanics perform all work in elevators cabs, including smoke guard systems.
e. Install lightning rods and other similar protection.
f. Install support systems under photovoltaic (solar) panels (not Iron Workers).
g. Install, replace, or retrofit light bulbs, ballasts, or any other electrical work involving signs.
h. Install or replace batteries for Uninterrupted Battery Supply systems:
   i. Remove and dispose of dead or used batteries (if they are to be recycled) pile.
   ii. Common Laborers remove dead or used batteries from the trash.
i. Building Engineers replace ballast lamps, tubes, and lightbulbs.
j. Install mount bracket and security cameras when the electrical source is already provided.

10. **Elevator Mechanics**
    a. Elevator Mechanics perform all work in elevator cabs.
    b. Elevator mechanics refinish metal in elevator cabs.
    c. Temporary Mechanics (TM):
       i. If no Elevator Mechanics are available to do the work, a (TM) must be paid as a Journeyman Elevator Mechanic, in this instance, they will be assigned according to the International Union Agreement.
       ii. Once the TM is assigned to the project, they must remain at the Journeyman wage rate until the project is completed.
       iii. An apprentice may work with one TM for a 1:1 ratio.
    d. Elevator Helpers:
       i. The “Helper” classification is recognized as an allowed apprentice classification to the elevator classification.
       ii. The helper must be registered with USDOL OA or they will be considered a Journeyman.
    e. Heavy Operator Group 3 operates a construction work elevator (construction skip)

BUILDING

11. **Glaziers**
    a. Window installation:
        i. Glaziers install, remove, and replace windows.
        ii. Carpenters Excludes install windows if the window has a nail fin.
    b. Installed by a blended crew of Ironworkers Structural and Glaziers.
    c. Glaziers install all glass.
    d. Ironworkers install metal framing for wall.
    e. Install glass handrails (not the Iron Workers).
    f. Install glass store front doors, including handicap push-plate door openers.
    g. Install film laminate or tint on glass.
    h. Install glass sliding doors and glass revolving doors.

12. **Ironworkers – Ornamental or Structural**
    a. Ornamental:
        i. Install foam insulated metal panels in exterior building walls and corresponding overlaying metal sheets.
        ii. Installs stairways, ADA compliant systems and balconies.
        iii. Fences, gates and security barriers.
        iv. Exterior cladding systems.
        v. Stairs and ladders.
        vi. Architectural designs and custom iron designs designed for art or decoration.
        vii. Iron Worker Structural and Ornamental may fall under the same wage determination or pay category.
    b. Structural:
        i. Metal gauges:
            I. Ironworkers work with metal measured at 6-gauge and thicker.
            II. Sheet Metal Workers work with metal measured thinner than 6-gauge.
        ii. Erect structural steel on pre-engineered buildings.
        iii. Install jail wall system metal panel siding (not Sheet Metal Workers)
        iv. Partition Walls:
            I. Iron Workers Structural install the track used for partition walls,
            II. Carpenters Excludes installing panels for partition walls.
        v. Install dock levelers (i.e., devices used to bridge the gap between a dock and the trailer for loading and unloading).
        vi. Jail and Detention facilities:

BUILDING

I. Perform welded installation, including steel windows, door frames, furnishings, exterior window frames, detention benches, and metal decking.
II. Glaziers install glass within the door frames belongs to Glaziers.

13. **Laborers – Common or General**

a. Common Laborers may unload truck to central pile. Once the material is in the pile, it belongs to the craft, (e.g., Laborers do not pack studs, sheetrock, pipe, or any other trade-specific material to craftsmen).
b. Trade classification workers cannot be classified as Common Laborers for performing incidental cleanup from the installation of their craft.
c. Common laborers perform final cleanup of the entire jobsite.
d. Laborers are not helpers. They do not assist with laying out, fetching tools or materials, holding, lifting, or muscling materials in place. They do not observe workers for safety reasons. They do not operate heavy equipment like Bobcats, forklifts, manlifts, or loaders.
e. Perform general cleaning (picking up trash, pushing a broom), final cleanup, and indoor fence installation.
f. Demolition (applies to Building, Heavy, and Highway):
    i. Laborers may perform demolition if materials are not to be used for retrofitting.
    ii. If demolition items are reused, then the demolition work belongs to classification that would install or retrofit the reused material.
    iii. Laborers may perform cleanup of demolition area.
    iv. Laborers may shovel out demolition debris.
g. Direct pedestrian traffic.
h. Erect temporary tents.
i. Shoot grade. However, Common Laborers may use control rods or transits.
j. Dismantle or tear down scaffolding.
k. Clean or power wash area around sand or grease traps inside a building.
l. Lay insulating blankets over a concrete pour <u>inside</u> of a building.
m. Install and set chain link fence inside of building, like cages and security storage.
n. Hand dig ditch with shovel and backfill (specifically for Electricians after their work).
o. Common Laborers do not shovel for grade within the footprint of a building before a concrete pour, this work is performed by Concrete Laborers or Mason Tenders.
p. Shovel snow to clear building site within foundation.
q. Erosion Control: On a building project, use Heavy Wage classifications unless the work is highway work or incidental to highway work.

BUILDING

i. Highway: Common or General Laborer (all descriptions for heavy except tackifier and erosion blanket):

I. Landscape Laborer – Hand-spread tackifier with mulch.
II. Landscape Laborer – Erosion blanket or straw mat with seed, like rolled out straw mat and secured with landscaping pins used for permanent erosion control and seeding.

ii. Heavy:

I. Laborer Group I – Install silt fence, like 3-foot woven fabric with wood stakes. Material is spread out and the wood steaks are pounded.
II. Laborer Group I – Grate inlet protection, like wrapping fabric over area drain.
III. Laborer Group I – Gator Guard, like spreading fabric wrapped foam along curbside.
IV. Laborer Group I – Dandy Bag, like wrapping fabric around inlet grate.
V. Laborer Group I – Curb Sock, like placement of check-dam material in gutter.
VI. Laborer Group I – Wattle Installation — Spread straw wattle at curbside and secure with wooden stakes.
VII. Landscape Laborer – Hand-spread Tackifier with mulch.
VIII. Landscape Laborer – Erosion blanket or straw mat, like rolled out straw mat and secured with landscaping pins used for permanent erosion control and seeding.

r. Power washing:

i. Power wash a building to remove graffiti with no follow up painting.

ii. Painters power wash a building to remove graffiti in preparation for follow-up painting.

s. Maintain flower and plant containers in the Denver International Airport (DEN), including pesticide spraying.

t. Site fire watch.

14. **Laborers – Brick Tender**

a. Perform all duties for the benefit of the Bricklayers, including running cranes, forklifts, washers, and mixers.

b. Build and tear down trade specific scaffolding.

c. Supply brick layers with products needed to perform their jobs.

15. **Laborers – Cement or Concrete Tender**

a. Muck, shovel, and vibrate concrete in and on building pour.

b. Shovel for grade within the footprint of a building before a concrete pour.

BUILDING

16. **Millwrights**
    a. Install hydraulic car lifts.
    b. Installs, disassembles, and reassembles baggage screening machines.
    c. Install, repair, and maintain work on Jet Bridges and passenger loading docks/bridges attached to the concourses.
    d. Install and repair power rail for train at DEN.
    e. Install, dismantle, repair, and assemble baggage systems at DEN.
    f. Install automatic carwashes.

17. **Painters**
    a. Brush, toller, and spray.
    b. Refinish — including sanding and finishing — of hardwood floors.
    c. Sandblast surfaces for painting preparation.
    d. Finish floors on new wood floors.
    e. Power wash in preparation for painting.
    f. Drone power washing and painting.
    g. Grind concrete for staining and sealing concrete floors belongs to the painters.
    h. Perform all prep-work (e.g., taping and covering), painting and sealing, and incidental cleanup to the sealing and painting of indoor swimming pools.
    i. Install epoxy floors:
        i. Haul epoxy materials from a common pile.
        ii. Shot blast, grind, mask off, or any other method used to prepare surface for application of epoxy flooring materials.
        iii. Mix of epoxy and finishing materials.
        iv. Pour epoxy materials on the floor where it is applied.
        v. Squeegee, trowel, or any other method used to spread epoxy materials on the floor.
        vi. Broadcast quartz or other similar material into the spread epoxy.
            I. Common Laborers may sweep and remove dust, debris, excess broadcast material.
        vii. Apply top or finishing coat over the epoxy floor.
        viii. Buff, polish, or any other method used to finish the epoxy floor.
    j. Apply spray acrylic coatings to repair bathtubs or sink chips.
    k. Excludes drywall finishing and taping.

BUILDING

18. **Pipefitters**
    a. Install heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) pipes and units.
    b. Excludes HVAC duct installation.
    c. Install nonindustrial boilers.
    d. Installs laundry equipment banks.
    e. Startup and operate equipment installed by Pipefitters, excluding use of software.
    f. Install and maintain pneumatic tube systems, including pneumatic air lines, using hard pipes or flex-poly tubing.
    g. Install and maintain cooling towers:
        i. Install, reline, and waterproof cooling towers.
        ii. Install ceramic bricks used to defuse the water.
        iii. Install and remove any Cooling Tower piping.
    h. Install beer taps.
    i. Excludes fire sprinkler systems installation.

19. **Plumbers**
    a. Install soda dispensers and associated lines where lines carry potable water.
    b. Set the oxygen levels and flame levels of kitchen stoves.
    c. Replace sewage air vents.
    d. Install trap wraps.
    e. Repair pipes for sand and grease traps
    f. Install and maintain radon mitigation systems that do not have fan ventilation
    g. Plumbers install mitigation systems on buildings, which do not have fan ventilation, including preslab venting mat, vapor barrier, PVC vent piping.
        i. Sheet Metal Workers install mitigation systems on buildings that have fan ventilation systems that include preslab venting mat, vapor barrier, PVC vent piping.
    h. Excludes HVAC duct, pipe, and unit installation.

20. **Power Equipment Operators**
    a. Backhoe, excavator, or track hoe:
        i. Mini-Excavators – Operators are classified as “Trackhoe” because the controls and the knowledge to operate a mini excavator is the same as the full-size track hoe.
        ii. Plasterer Tenders may use a backhoe as a tool-of-the-trade Bobcat, skid steer, or skid loader.

BUILDING

c. Cranes:
    i. 50 tons and under.
    ii. 51 to 90 tons.
    iii. 91 to 140 tons.
    iv. 141 tons and over.
d. Grader or Blade.

21. **Roofers**
    a. Install composition roofing systems.
    b. Flashing in roofs as long as is not metal or its prefab metal.
    c. Install synthetic underlayment.
    d. Installation of:
        i. Hot asphalt
        ii. Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) installation.
        iii. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) installation.
        iv. Ketone Ethylene Ester (KEE) installation.
    e. Installation of the Thermoplastic Polyolefin (TPO) Roofing System (cut, drill, nail) and drone power washing.
    f. Installation of roof drains, scuppers, and other water runoff components.

22. **Sheet Metal Workers**
    a. Includes as a general definition the manual, mechanical, and chemical cleaning of all interior and exterior duct and heating, ventilating, air conditioning or refrigeration (HVACR) systems and equipment. Includes — but not limited to — duct cleaning and cleaning in connection with building environmental heating; ventilating; air conditioning; and cooling systems, like risers, stacks, ducts, fittings, dampers, louvers, frames, grills, registers, diffusers, outlets, radiators, coils, filters, and plenums, fans and motors, under floor systems, all building environmental systems, and all work in connection with indoor air quality including post-cleaning reports.
    b. Install metal roof and flashings.
    c. Install metal roofs on pre-engineered buildings.
    d. Install roof flashing.
    e. Metal gauges:
        i. Ironworkers work with metal measured at 6-gauge and thicker.
        ii. Sheet Metal Workers work with metal measured thinner than 6-gauge.
    f. Install, erect, and construct walk-in refrigerators or coolers.
    g. Install metal siding on buildings.

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h. Install foam insulated metal panels in exterior building walls and corresponding overlaying metal sheets.

i. Install HVAC systems and ductwork.

j. Install duct shroud (not Carpenters or Iron Workers).

k. Duct cleaning:

   i. Install stainless steel column covers (not Iron Workers).

   ii. Install functional or ornamental louvers, like angle slats or flat strips fixed or hung at regular intervals in a door, shutter, and screen — allowing air or light to pass through.

l. Perform HVAC air testing, adjusting, and balancing.

   i. Three major steps used on a job to achieve proper operation of HVAC systems are testing, adjusting, and balancing.

      I. **TESTING –** Use of specialized and calibrated instruments to measure temperatures, pressures, rotational speeds, electrical characteristics, velocities, and air and water quantities for an evaluation of equipment and system performance.

      II. **ADJUSTING –** Final setting of balancing devices, like dampers and valves, adjusting fan speeds and pump impeller sizes — in addition to automatic control devices like thermostats and pressure controllers — to achieve maximum specified system performance and efficiency during normal operation.

      III. **BALANCING –** Methodical regulation of system fluid flows (air or water) using acceptable procedures to achieve the desired or specified airflow or water flow.

m. Install radon mitigation systems with fan ventilation systems, including pre- slab venting mat, vapor barrier, PVC vent piping, and fan installation.

   i. Mitigation systems without fan ventilation systems are to be worked by the Plumber classification.

23. **Soft Floor Layers**

a. Install vinyl and carpet floors.

b. Remove soft flooring.

c. Install rubber cove base.

d. Soft Floor Layers may be paid by piece if the hourly rate paid is equal or greater than the prevailing wage and timecards kept on piece-rate projects.

e. Install artificial/synthetic turf requiring gluing, stretching, and sewing.

24. **Sprinkler Fitters**

a. Install, repair, adjust, and maintain of fire sprinkler systems.

b. Excludes programming of a fire suppression or detection system.

BUILDING

c. Install Ansul and other chemical fire suppression systems.
d. Pipefitter apprentices may work under Sprinkler Fitter Journeymen.

25. **Truck Drivers**
    a. Includes Dump Truck.

26. **Water Proofers**
    a. Includes all non-urethane waterproofing.
    b. Painters install urethane membranes.

BUILDING

Prevailing Wage Administrator Supplemental

1. **Boilermakers**
    a. Build and Assemble pressure vessels, boilers, heat exchangers and tanks.
    b. Any closed vessels or pressure containing systems with heated liquid or gases should be handled by Boilermakers.
    c. Boilermakers can use welding specs and blueprints as guidelines for their work
    d. High spec welding should be left to Welders.
    e. Boilermakers can install structural supports related to the vessel that are incidental to the craft.
    f. They can also install, maintain and repair the tanks, boiler and pressure systems
    g. Boilermakers are also allowed to shut down work area-based emergency situations related to worn or damaged components.
    h. Boilermakers can also remove past dated tanks, boilers and or vessels and substitute with upgrades.
    i. Piping connected to boilermaker systems can be managed by pipefitters.
    j. Ductwork and HVAC systems connected to the work are handled by Sheet Metal Workers.

2. **Appliance Mechanic**
    a. Repairs and inspects dryer ducts, washer hose, and kitchen exhaust systems like microwave, stove, and fryers.

3. **Caulkers**
    a. Caulkers receive the rate prescribed for craft-performing operation when caulking is incidental, like:
        i. Caulking windows paid Glazier rate.
        ii. Caulking brick wall paid Bricklayer rate.
        iii. Caulking finished concrete paid Cement Mason rate.

4. **Ironworkers – Reinforcing**
    a. Install, tie, and handle all rebar:
        i. Reinforce with carbon fiber material, includes cleaning, sanding of surface, and application of epoxy and fiber material.
        ii. Plasterers perform fireproofing of this material.

5. **Laborers – Concrete saw**
    a. Perform concrete coring.
    b. Perform radar and x-ray for coring or boring for utility location.

7. **Paper Hangers**
    a. Install exterior plastic wall coverings.
    b. Install regular or vinyl wallpaper.

8. **Plasterers**
    a. Apply spray-on fireproofing.
    b. Fireproofing of carbon fiber material.

9. **Plaster Tenders**
    a. There is no formal ratio for Plasterer Tenders to Plasterers.
    b. Plasterer Tender is the Laborer for the Plasterers.
    c. Plasterer Tenders may mix mud, move hoses, clean up over spray for Plasterers.
    d. Plasterer Tenders do not patch plaster or fireproofing by hand, trowel, sprayer, or any other means.
    e. Plasterer Tenders may use forklifts and backhoes as a tool-of-the-trade.
    f. Erect trade-specific scaffolding.

10. **Power Equipment Operators**
    a. Concrete mixers.
    b. Loader up to and including 6 cubic yards.
    c. Loaders over 6 cubic yards.
    d. Motor grader.
    e. Roller.
    f. Drillers.
    g. Oilers.
    h. Mechanics.

11. **Tile Setters and Tile Finishers**
    a. Tile Setters:
        i. Install granite or other stone countertops.
        ii. Setting sheets of Swanstone or any other imitation tile or stone product.
        iii. Marble Masons.
        iv. Sandblast lettering into exterior granite and marble.
        v. Spread the mud on the floor, screed the mud flat, and floats the mud.
    b. Tile Finishers:
        i. Finishers are the Laborers for the Tile Setters.

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ii. Common laborers are not used for cleanup after Tile Setters or for any other use.

iii. Finishers mix mud, put tiles out, or cut tiles.

iv. Finishers may grind floors and bases.

12. **Truck Drivers**

a. Flatbed.

b. Semi.

13. **Welders**

a. Receive rate prescribed for craft-performing operation to which welding is incidental.

i. Structural Ironworker – Welding of I-Beams (structural iron).

ii. Ornamental Ironworker – Welding of handrails.

BUILDING

Highway Wages

Highway Wages

Classifications and Clarifications

1. **Carpenters**
   a. Form work only:
      i. Carpenters set all forms; Laborers do not set forms for sidewalks.

2. **Carpenters**
   a. All carpentry except form work.

3. **Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers**
   a. Finish concrete with variety of tools, like straightedges, floats, steel or rubber trowels, Fresnos, edgers, groovers, tampers, step edgers, decorative border tools.
   b. Strike fracture lines.
   c. Grind and smooth concrete walls (not performed by Laborers).
   d. Patch and fill concrete popcorn and honeycomb.
   e. Use concrete screed bar.
   f. Perform application of epoxy saturated fiber material on concrete exterior for reinforcement purposes.
   g. Cement Masons and Finishers put textures on finished concrete.

4. **Electricians**
   a. Make all electrical connections, run conduit, and pull fiber optic cable up to the meter.
   b. Install fiber optic cable and conduit for traffic signals (not performed by Traffic Signal Installers).
   c. Excludes Traffic Signal Installation.

5. **Fence Erectors**
   a. Install all types of fences except wrought iron, silt, or link/cyclone.

6. **Guardrail Installers**
   a. Install traffic impact attenuators.

7. **Highway and Parking Lot Striping Painters**
   a. Perform all types of roadway striping, including spray, walk-behind spray machine, truck mounted sprayer, and pre-form striping.

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9. **Ironworkers – Structural**
    a. Install link and cyclone fence erection.
    b. Install premanufactured metal for tunnels.
    c. Install aluminum bridge rain deflectors or splash guards.

10. **Ironworkers – Reinforcing**
    a. Perform all rebar work, including caisson rebar.
    b. Excludes guardrail installation.
    c. Concrete Laborers set dowel pins.

11. **Laborers**
    a. Common or General:
        i. Highway Common Laborers are the equivalent to the Heavy Laborer Group I.
    b. Perform geo-textile erosion control, soil amendment, check dams, storm inlet protection, erosion control logs, concrete washout area, silt fence, sediment traps, hand seeding, hydraulic mulching, and soil retention.
        i. Landscape and Irrigation Laborers perform mulching, tackifier, and install straw mat/erosion blanket with seeds.
    c. Rake, shovel, and spread asphalt.
    d. Repair traffic impact attenuators.
    e. Perform utility locates with hand-held electronic scanners.
    f. Install structural block walls without mortar.
    g. Shovel for Plumbers.
    h. Reinstall water lines when they are cut during trench work.
    i. Set temporary safety railings on bridge decking.
    j. Shovel snow on highway projects.
    k. Track boring bit, remove, and replace boring bit, feeds pipe into boring machine, and perform hand digging on boring projects.
    l. Use a hand-held concrete saw.
    m. Mason Tender – Cement and Concrete:
        i. Install dowel pins.
        ii. Install wire mesh, fabric, and chairs.
        iii. Muck concrete.
        iv. Spray curing compound on newly poured concrete and cut fracture joints with walk-behind saws.
    n. Pipe layer.

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o. Traffic Control or Flagger.
p. Traffic Control:
    i. Setup and move barrels and cones.
    ii. Install signs and arrow boards.
    iii. Place stationary flags.
    iv. Setup crowd control fences.

12. **Painters**
    a. Only spray application.
    b. Painters sandblast surfaces for paint preparation.
    c. Power washing:
        i. Painters power wash graffiti if follow-up painting is to be performed.
        ii. Common Laborers power wash if no follow-up painting is to be performed.
    d. All striping belongs to Highway and Parking Lot Striping: Painter classification.

13. **Power Equipment Operators**
    a. Hydraulic Backhoe – Wheel-mounted, under ¾ yd.
    b. Hydraulic Backhoe – Backhoe or loader combination.
    c. Drill Rig Caisson – smaller than Watson 2500 and similar.
    d. Loader – Up to and including 6 cubic yards.
    e. Loader – Under 6 cubic yards.
    f. Cranes – 50 tons and under.
    g. Scraper – Single bowl, under 40 cubic yards.
    h. Loader – Uver 6 cubic yards.
    i. Drill Rig Caisson – Watson 2500 similar or larger.
    j. Crane – 51-90 tons.
    k. Scraper – 40 cubic yards and over.
    l. Crane – 91-140 tons.

14. **Power Equipment Operators**
    a. Asphalt Lay-down Asphalt Paver.
    b. Asphalt Roller.
    c. Asphalt Spreader.
    d. Bobcat and skid loader.
    e. Boom.

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f. Broom and Sweeper:
    i. Street sweepers are power brooms over 70 HP and not performed by Group 1 Truck Drivers.
g. Bulldozer.
h. Concrete Pump.
i. Drill.
j. Forklift.
k. Grader and Blade.
l. Guardrail and Post Driver.
m. Mechanic.
n. Oiler.
o. Roller and Compactor – Dirt and grade compaction.
p. RotoMill.
q. Screed.
r. Tractor.

15. **Traffic Signalization**
    a. Traffic Signal Installation – Zone 1 Denver.
    b. Install traffic light poles, traffic signals, and control boxes.
    c. Hang traffic signals, connect wires to the traffic signal, run the through-all conduits, and install switch boxes.
    d. Install bulbs in the traffic lights.
    e. Level pole tops and sets forms for the traffic signal.

16. **Traffic Signalization**
    a. Groundsman:
        i. Groundsman are the Laborers for the Highway Electricians and Traffic Signal Installers.
        ii. Groundsman may handle a shovel, help stabilize the traffic signal for placement, dig a trench with a shovel, clean up, and remove waste material from the area.
        iii. Groundsman may do concrete finishing on a light pole base, control box, or vault.
        iv. Groundsman do not install fiber optic cable or conduit.
        v. Groundsman do not set forms for traffic signals.

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18. **Truck Drivers**
    a. Distributor.
    b. Dump truck.
    c. Lowboy truck.
    d. Mechanic.
    e. Multipurpose specialty and hoisting truck.
    f. Classification used for highway striping trucks.
    g. Pickup and pilot car – set of cones, signs barriers, and other traffic control devices.
    h. Semi or trailer truck.
    i. Truck Mounted Attenuator (traffic impact attenuator (i.e., Crash Cushion, Crash Attenuator, Cowboy Cushions) that is mounted to the rear of a truck.
    j. Water Truck.
    k. Limits on Truck Drivers scope of work:
        i. Decisions regarding Truck Drivers under pick up:
            I. When Truck Drivers load on-site and return to the site, they are paid prevailing wage for the round trip.
            II. When Truck Drivers load on-site and do not return to the site, they are paid prevailing wage until the material is dumped.
            III. When Truck Drivers load off-site and dump the materials on-site, they are not paid prevailing wage.

        ii. Regarding Truck Drivers under Tandem:
            I. Roll-Off trucks are covered on the trip to the dump. Original drop is not covered.
            II. Water Truck Drivers — not Landscape Laborers — do tree watering with a hose attachment from the truck.

HIGHWAY

Prevailing Wage Administrator Supplemental

1. **Ironworkers – Ornamental**
   a. Set pedestrian and ornamental railings on bridges.
   b. Erect and construct wrought iron fences (not performed by Group I Laborers).
   c. Set bike racks.
   d. Set handrails.

2. **Laborers**
   a. Remove asbestos.
   b. Companies that only provide surveying service will not be required to submit certified payrolls and do not fall under prevailing wage guideline.

3. **Millwrights**
   a. Millwrights will fall under the same provisions as the building rates guideline.

4. **Power Equipment Operators — Tunnels above and below ground, shafts, and raises**
   a. Group 1 – Brakeman.
   b. Group 2 – Motorman.
   c. Group 3 – Compressor.
   d. Group 4 – Air Tractors, Grout Machine, Gunite Machine, Jumbo Form.
   e. Group 5 – Concrete Placement Pumps, Mucking Machines, and Front-End Loaders, Underground Slucher, Mine Hoist Operator, Mechanic.
   f. Group 6 – Mechanic Welder.
   g. Group 7 – Mole.

5. **Power Equipment Operators**
   a. Group 1 – Air compressor; Brakeman; Drill – smaller than Watson 2500 and similar; Operators of five or more light plants; Welding Machines; Generators; Single Unit Conveyor; Pumps; Vacuum Well Point System; Tractor under 70 hp with or without attachments; Compressors 360 CFM or less.
   b. Group 2 – Conveyor handling building materials; Ditch Witch and similar trenching machine; Forklift; Haulage Motorman; Pugmill, Portable Screening Plant with or without a spray bar; Screening Plants, with classifier; Self-Propelled Roller with rubber-tires under 5 tons.
   c. Group 3 – Asphalt Plant; Backfiller; Cableway Signalman; CMI and similar; concrete batch plant; concrete finish machine; concrete gang saw on concrete paving; concrete mixer less than 1 y and under 8 inches; distributors; bituminous surface dozer; diamond or core drill; Elevating Graders; Elevator Operator; Lubricating and Service Engineer; grout machine; Gunite Machine; hoist 1 drum; horizontal

HIGHWAY

directional drill; hydraulic backhoes; road stabilization machine; sandblasting machine; single unit portable crusher with or without washer; tie tamper; wheel-mounted trenching machine operator; truck winch; potholing machine; Gomaco curb machines and drilling for testing.

d. Group 4 – Cable-operated power shovels, draglines, articulated truck, and clamshells 5 cubic yards and under; concrete mixer over 1 cubic yard; concrete pavers 34e or similar; grade checker; two-drum Mechanic hoist; mobile mixer; portable crusher with or without washer; tractor with sideboom; RotoMill and similar; welder.

e. Group 5 – Cable-operated power shovels; draglines, clamshells, and backhoes over 5 cubic yards; caisson drill Watson 2500 similar or larger; motor grader blade-finish: three drum or more hoist.

f. Group 6 – Cableway; Derrick, Quad-Nine Push Unit; wheel excavator; belt or elevating loader.

g. Group 7 – Tower cranes of all types.

6. **Plumbers**

7. **Pipefitters**

8. **Truck Drivers**

a. Group 1 – Greasemen; Servicemen and Ambulance Drivers; Battery Men; shuttle truck or bus; flat rack tandem axle & pickup truck with a snowplow blade.

b. Group 2 – Forklift Driver; Straddle Truck Driver; Lumber Carrier; liquid and bulk tankers single axle; combination; Euclid electric or similar; specialty and hoisting; fuel truck; grease truck; combination fuel and grease.

c. Group 3 – Truck Driver Snowplow; dump or type jumbo and similar type equipment, including potholing/vacuum truck.

d. Group 4 – Cement mixer agitator truck over 10 cubic yards up to and including 15 cubic yards; Tire Man; Cab Operated Distributor Truck Driver.

e. Group 5 – Heavy Duty Diesel Mechanic; Body Man; Welders or Combination Men.

HIGHWAY

Heavy Wages

Heavy Wages

Classifications and Clarifications

1. **Asbestos Workers and Insulators**
   a. Insulators and asbestos workers are exposed to asbestos through the materials they install, maintain, and remove, and from other building materials that contain asbestos. It may also fall under the category of heavy and even highway if they are performing the same duties.

2. **Boilermakers**
   a. Boilermakers perform industrial work.

3. **Bricklayers**
   a. Bricklayers install pavers if the installation requires mortar on a heavy project.
   b. Retaining walls:
      i. Bricklayers install retaining walls built with mortar.
      ii. Laborers Group 1 install retaining walls built without mortar.
   c. Group I Laborers assist Bricklayers and Stone Masons on heavy projects.

4. **Carpenters**
   a. Form building and setting.
   b. . All other work:
      i. Install exterior flagpoles.
      ii. Install playground equipment, like picnic tables and basketball hoops.
      iii. Install Concrete sand domes.
      iv. Assemble dumpsters on Denver property.
      v. Framed stud walls in parking garage.
      vi. Install and hang holiday decorations.
      vii. Common Labor will remove or take down holiday decorations.

5. **Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers**
   a. Perform pour-in-place rubber around playground equipment.
   b. Grind and smooth concrete walls.
   c. Patch and fill concrete popcorn or honeycomb.
   d. Mud-set stones on gazebo walls.
   e. Pull screed bars.
   f. Finish bollards.

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g. Perform the application of epoxy saturated fiber material on concrete exterior or surface for reinforcement purposes.

h. Assemble and handle string lines.

i. Use concrete lay-down machines.

ii. Strings may be wire or string.

6. **Electricians**

a. Make connections to power supply for irrigation.

b. Install photovoltaic systems and connect them to power the irrigation system.

7. **Ironworkers – Reinforcing**

a. Installation, tying, and handling of all rebar.

i. Except for traffic signal caissons which is performed by Traffic Signal Groundsman.

b. Install rebar in building caissons.

8. **Ironworkers – Structural**

a. Erect structural steel on pre-engineered buildings.

b. Set metal outhouse gazebos.

c. Install premanufactured metal for tunnels (not performed by Laborer).

d. Install bollards.

i. Bollard – variety of structures, usually a vertical metal post, used to control pedestrian and vehicular traffic, protect critical infrastructure, provide perimeter highlights, or define a pathway.

ii. Cement masons finish the job.

9. **Laborers**

a. Pipelayer crew:

i. The Pipelayer crew performs all work within a highway, road or trail, right-of-way — installing new pipes, or similar ducts, and repairing or maintaining of same. The crew includes a working Topman or Topmen — Laborers Group I — and Laborer Pipelayers performing such tasks as a Caulker, Collarman, Jointer, Mortarman, Rigger, Jacker, Shorer, Valve or Meter Installer, and Pipe Wrapper. Work includes use of all hand tools: electric, gasoline, pneumatic, or hydraulic. Equipment used includes but is not limited to chain saws, vibratory tamper, jack hammers, posthole diggers, hand, and laser levels. Crew operates jeeps or other coating inspection equipment. Apply epoxy coatings inside and outside of pipes. Apply asphaltic coating.

ii. Pipelayers typically work within the hole and directly with the pipe installation, insulation, connection, and cutting.

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iii. Topmen and Laborers Group I work atop and around the hole performing other duties associated with the sanitary pipe project.

iv. Group I Laborers attach slings to the pipes.

v. Group I Laborers assist the Pipelayer that is in the hole.

vi. Group I Laborers are also referred to as “Topme ” This is the Laborer that stays up on top of the hole.

vii. A Pipelayer crew typically consists of the following:

I. 1-2 Heavy Equipment Operators.
II. 1 Pipelayer.
III. 1-2 Group I Laborers.
IV. 1-2 Traffic Directors.
V. 1 Truck Driver.

10. **Laborers**

a. Common:

i. Surveying will not fall under the category of professional services if the employee performs additional work that may be indicative to another craft.

ii. Shovel for grade, dig ditches, and backfill.

iii. Perform site cleanup, which includes pushing a broom, picking up/disposal of trash and debris.

iv. Distribute notices to residents notifying them of water shut offs or similar.

v. Perform demolition, this includes cleanup of demolished debris.

vi. Power wash as part of cleanup only.

vii. No power equipment shall be considered a tool-of-the-trade for Laborers.

b. Flagger:

i. Perform traffic directional services.

ii. Set barrels and other traffic control devices on heavy projects.

c. Landscape:

i. Perform seeding, like mulch, tackifier, erosion blanket, and straw mat with seed and hand-spread seeds.

ii. Operate Standing riding lawnmower.

iii. Treat lakes with algaecides.

iv. Irrigation Systems:

I. Install irrigation lines and control boxes and power supply,
II. Connect valve wires to the control box.
III. Electricians make connections to power supply.
IV. Electricians install photovoltaic systems and connect them to power the irrigation system.

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V. Pipefitters pull and install pumps or backflow preventers if the water is non-potable.
VI. Plumbers pull and install pumps or backflow preventers if the water is potable.
VII. Plumbers tap the mainline for the irrigation system.
VIII. Landscape Laborers may dig trenches with shovels for directional drills when installing irrigation systems.

v. Landscape Laborers do not install dry pack rock, pavers, or riprap with or without mortar; this work is performed by Bricklayers, Mortar Pavers, or Group I Laborers who dry pack rock, riprap, and pavers without mortar on heavy projects.

vi. Bobcats and other heavy equipment are not tools of the trade for Landscape Laborer Operating Engineers operate Bobcats and other heavy equipment on heavy projects.

11. **Line Construction**

a. This classification — as well as sub-classifications — is used for heavy power distribution lines.

12. **Painters**

a. Brush, roller, and spray.
b. Power wash a building or structure with follow-up painting.
c. Drone power washing and painting.
d. Common Laborers power washing a building with no follow-up painting.
e. Painters perform all prep-work like taping and covering; painting and sealing; and incidental cleanup to the sealing and painting of outdoor swimming pools.

13. **Pipefitters**

a. Pulling and installing non-potable water pumps and backflow preventers for irrigation work.
b. Set fuel tanks into the excavated tank hold and lay pipe in the ground trenches from the tanks to the fuel dispensers.
c. Perform maintenance on piping for natural gas.

14. **Plumbers**

a. Install of septic tanks and sewer work.
b. When water lines are cut during trench work, Plumbers reinstall the water lines.
c. Irrigation projects:
    i. Plumbers tap into the main water line on an irrigation project.
    ii. Plumbers pull and install pumps and backflow preventers if the water is potable.

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d. Laborers Group I may perform shovel work for Plumbers on heavy projects.

15. **Power Equipment Operators**
    a. Blade: Finish.
    b. Blade: Rough.
    c. Bulldozer.
    d. Cranes: 50 tons and under.
    e. Cranes: 51 to 90 tons.
    f. Cranes: 91 to 140 tons.
    g. Cranes: 141 tons and over.
    h. Forklift.
    i. Mechanic:
        i. Repairs trucks or heavy equipment on the jobsite.
    j. Oiler:
        i. Lubricates, refuels, and performs preventive maintenance on trucks or heavy equipment on the jobsite.
    k. Scraper: Single bowl under 40 cubic yards.
    l. Scraper: Single bowl, including pups 40 cubic yards and over and tandem bowls.
    m. Trackhoe:
        i. Mini-Excavators – operators are classified as Trackhoe because the controls and the knowledge to operate a mini excavator are the same as the full-size Trackhoes.

16. **Power Equipment Operators**
    a. Backhoe.
    b. Front-End Loader.
    c. Skid Loader.

17. **Sheet Metal Workers**
    a. Install metal roofs on gazebos, covered pavilions, restrooms, and others.

18. **Truck Drivers**
    a. Limits on Truck Drivers scope of work:
        i. Decisions regarding Truck Drivers under pick up:
            I. When Truck Drivers load on-site and return to the site, they are paid prevailing wage for the round trip.
            II. When Truck Drivers load on-site and do not return to the site, they are paid prevailing wage until the material is dumped.

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III. When Truck Drivers load off-site and dump the materials on-site, they are not paid prevailing wage.

ii. Regarding Truck Drivers under Tandem:

I. Roll-Off trucks are covered on the trip to the dump. Original drop is not covered.
II. Water Truck Drivers — not Landscape Laborers — do tree watering with a hose attachment from the truck.

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Prevailing Wage Administrator Supplemental

1. **Asbestos Laborers**
    a. Abatement of asbestos or remediation of hazardous materials inside or outside of a building.
    b. Asbestos Workers and Insulators do not perform abatement or remediation work.

2. **Ironworkers – Ornamental**
    a. Heavy Ornamental work falls under the Ironworker – Structural wages for all wage determination categories at the same rate.
    b. Install pedestrian and ornamental railings on bridges.
    c. Install metal handrails.
    d. Install wrought iron fences, whether they are welded together or bolted together.
    e. Install metal sculptures at public art installations, decorative arches, custom iron artwork, balcony railings, and ornamental fences.

3. **Laborers**
    a. Laborers Group I:
        i. Install dry pack rock, riprap, and pavers (without mortar) on a heavy project.
        ii. Setting up the Dewatering System for well installation includes the connection of hoses, pumps, getting power to the pumps, and setting up the treatment system and electric pumps (electric pumps do not require manning).
        iii. Strip forms.
        iv. Shovel snow.
        v. Shovel sand on an infield sand delivery.
        vi. Clean the area around a grease trap, including power washing.
        vii. Sewer projects:
            I. Group I Laborers attach slings to the pipes.
            II. Group I Laborers assist the Pipe Layer that is in the hole.
            III. Group I Laborers are also referred to as “Topmen.” This is the Laborer that stays up on top of the hole.
        viii. Perform utility locates using electronic hand-held scanners.
        ix. Assist Bricklayers and Stone Masons on heavy projects.
        x. Perform erosion control on heavy projects.
        xi. Install chain link and wooden fences.
        xii. Install artificial/synthetic turf requiring gluing, stretching, and sewing.
        xiii. Install lake floats.
        xiv. Erosion control:

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I. Landscape Laborers hand-spread tackifier with mulch, roll out straw mat, and secured with landscaping pins used for permanent erosion control and seeding.

xv. Heavy:

I. Install silt fence 3-foot woven fabric with wood stakes.
II. Install retaining walls built without mortar.
III. Group I Laborers spread out material and pound in wood stakes.
IV. Group I Laborers wrap fabric over area drain.
V. Group I Laborers install gator guards, dandy bag, and curb socks.
VI. Group I Laborers install wattle installation by spreading straw wattle at curbside and securing wattle with wooden stakes.
VII. Group I Laborers are the concrete tenders on heavy project.

xvi. Boring: Group I Laborers track boring bits, removes and replaces boring bit, feeds pipe into boring machine, and does hand digging as needed.

4. **Millwrights**

a. Millwrights will install, maintain, and repair industrial machinery, including manufacturing, power, and construction will. They also create and implement maintenance plans to ensure that machinery is operating properly. Their work is not limited to only building but may fall under other categories, like heavy or highway.

5. **Power Equipment Operators**

a. Group 1 – Air compressor; brakeman; drill — smaller than Watson 2500 and similar; operators of five or more light plants; welding machines; generators; single unit conveyor; pumps; vacuum well point system; tractor under 70 hp with or without attachments; compressors 360 cfm or less.

Operation of the Dewatering System for well installation including making sure pumps are operating, water is flowing, collecting discharge samples according to permit, and the manning of gas, diesel, propane pump — Power Equipment Operator Group 1 (any visual supervision and inspection of the task will not be subject to prevailing wage).

The Spotter for a Power Equipment Operator will fall under this category.

b. Group 2 – Conveyor handling building materials; ditch witch and similar trenching machine; forklift; haulage motorman; pugmill, portable screening plant with or without a spray bar; screening plants, with classifier.

c. Group 3 – Asphalt screed; asphalt plant; backfiller; bituminous spreader or lay-down machine; cableway signalman; caisson drill; William MF, similar or larger; CMI and similar; concrete batch plant; concrete finish machine; concrete gang saw on concrete paving; concrete mixer less than 1 yard and under 8 inches; concrete placement pumps, under 8 inches; distributors; bituminous surface dozer; diamond or core drill; drill rigs; rotary, churn, or cable tool; elevating graders; elevator operator; lubricating and service engineer; grout machine; Gunite Machine; hoist 1 drum; horizontal directional drill; sandblasting machine; single

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unit portable crusher with or without washer; tie tamper; hydro-excavation — if one piece of equipment —; hydraulic backhoe — backhoe or loader combo — wheel-mounted trenching machine operator; truck winch and drilling for testing.

d. Group 4 – Cable-operated power shovels, draglines, articulated truck, and clamshells 5 cubic yards and under; concrete mixer over 1 cubic yard; concrete pavers 34e or similar; concrete placement pumps 8 inches and over; grade checker; two-drum Mechanic hoist; mobile mixer; multiple unit portable crusher with or without washer; tractor with sideboom; hydraulic backhoe and Trackhoe; RotoMill and similar, welder.

e. Group 5 – Cable-operated power shovels, draglines, clamshells, and backhoes over 5 cubic yards; caisson drill Watson 2500 similar or larger; motor grader blade-finish: three drum or more hoist.

f. Group 6 – Cableway, Derrick, Quad-Nine Push Unit; wheel excavator; belt or elevating loader.

g. Group 7 – Tower cranes of all types.

6. **Truck Drivers**

a. Group 1 – Sweeper truck, flat rack single axle and man-haul, shuttle truck or bus.

b. Group 2 – Dump Truck Driver to and including 6 cubic yards, Dump Truck Driver over 6 cubic yards to and including 14 cubic yards, Straddle Truck Driver, liquid and bulk tankers single axle, Euclid electric, or similar, multipurpose truck specialty, and hoisting.

   i. Over-the-road trucks with special mounts for spreading granulated fertilizer is a Group 2 Truck Driver.

c. Group 3 – Truck Driver snowplow; hydro-excavation if on the truck trailer.

d. Group 4 – Cement mixer agitator truck over 10 cubic yards to and including 15 cubic yards.

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Residential Wages

Residential Wages

Classifications and Clarifications

Note – Building classifications will be used for residential construction and maintenance where a residential wage classification is not provided for the type of work performed.

1. **Bricklayer**
    a. Retaining walls:
        i. Bricklayers install retaining walls built with mortar.
    b. Install exterior granite.
    c. Lay glass block (not Glaziers).

2. **Carpenters – Excludes (Formerly known as "Carpenter – All Other")**
    a. Excludes acoustical ceiling installation, drywall hanging, and metal stud installation.
    b. Install solid doors and frames (Glaziers install glass doors).
    c. Install wood studs.
    d. Install of cubicle workstations — including hookups — and assembly of modular furniture.
    e. Install standard garage doors.
    f. Install roll-up security doors.
    g. Install partial wall panel installation (Structural Ironworkers install tracks for panels).
    h. Install bleacher seating and theater seating.
    i. Install gym equipment, like basketball backstops, speedbags, and lockers, regardless of the material.
    j. Install batt insulation and blown-in insulation.
    k. Install and hang framed artwork, framed mirrors, and wall-attached headboards.
    l. Install all toilet partitions (including plastic and Formica covered), handicap rails, and other metal pieces inside restrooms.
    m. Install keys and lock sets for doors.
    n. Install raised floors. like computer or access floors.
    o. Install and lay hardwood floors as well as initial sanding for prep and finishing.
    p. Holiday Decorations:
        i. Install and hang holiday decorations.
        ii. Common Laborers remove or take down holiday decorations.
    q. Move and relocate of airline kiosks.

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r. Install rotary files and shelves.
s. Install all hollow metal door, frames, associated hardware, and bondo work (without glass).
t. Install fiberglass or composite decking.
u. Install fiberglass reinforced paneling over drywall.
v. Install of rigid foam foundation insulation that is used under concrete or in walls.
w. Install animal care equipment — cages and kennels.
x. Install concrete prestresses and tilt up concrete walls.
y. Erect scaffolding for multiple crafts.
    i. Brick Finishers/Tenders and Plasterer Tenders erect trade specific scaffolding.
    ii. Common Laborers may dismantle or tear down scaffolding.
z. Install all millwork and wooden trim.
aa. Install countertops, except Sheet Metal Workers install stainless steel countertops and Tile Setters install stone countertops.
bb. Place void spacers between the bottom dirt/gravel layer and the cement layer in a building.
cc. Common Laborers may strip or remove forms.
dd. Install wood backing and blocking between the studs.
ee. Install nail fin windows.
ff. Repair elevator cabinet repairs, including fixing scratches and dents on wood.
gg. Perform fire stopping.
hh. Install wooden bolt or screwed in handrails.
ii. Install dock doors and roll-up security doors.
jj. Install expansion joints.

3. **Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers**
    a. Perform finishing of concrete.
    b. Repair finished concrete.
    c. Carve, sculpt, or sandblast designs into existing concrete columns, structures, or sidewalks.
    d. Patch and fill concrete popcorn.
    e. Inject epoxy into broken concrete to increase stability of the concrete.
    f. Pull screed bar (Screed is a tool used to strike off or level the surface of concrete to a specific grade).
    g. Perform chipping or grinding concrete around floor drains to help meet tolerances required by floor installers.

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4. **Drywall Hanger or Framer**
    a. Only hangs drywall.
    b. Laborers do not hang drywall or do not assist hanging drywall.
    c. Includes metal stud work.

5. **Drywall Finisher or Tapers**
    a. Finish fire-stopping.
    b. Use a “Banjo” and taping knife to finish drywall.
    c. Use an Ames Bazooka — or similar — to finish.

6. **Electricians**
    a. Install low voltage, teledata, and fiber optic wiring, like phone and computer systems wiring.
    b. Comcast:
        I. Installation of the outside internet and subscriber network under the Comcast franchise agreement is not subject to prevailing wage.
        II. Work performed inside the building is subject to prevailing wage and enforced at Electrician rates.
    c. Install fire alarms, security systems, telephone conduit and trays, computers, and temperature controls.
    d. Install smoke guard systems:
        i. In elevator shafts, Electricians rates apply because work related to smoke alarm system (not Elevator Mechanics).
        ii. Elevator Mechanics perform all work in elevators cabs, including smoke guard systems.
    e. Install lightning rods and other similar protection.
    f. Install support systems under photovoltaic or solar panels (not Iron Workers).
    g. Install, replace, or retrofit light bulbs, ballasts, or any other electrical work involving signs.
    h. Install or replace batteries for Uninterrupted Battery Supply systems.
    i. Remove and dispose of dead or used batteries (if they are to be recycled).
    j. Common Laborers remove dead or used batteries from the trash pile.
    k. Install mount bracket and security cameras when the electrical source is already provided.

7. **Formbuilder and Formsetter**
    a. The form builder will build forms for concrete and structures and will monitor forms while concrete is being poured. The craft will also help direct others in removing forms after concrete has been poured. They will also install materials for

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concrete structures, including precast concrete elements, prepare for slip-forming traffic rails and median barriers and install metal deck forms. They will also be responsible for installing permanent metal deck forms.

The Form Setters erect and set forms for concrete structures like sidewalks, walls, and buildings. They can build forms out of wood or metal, pour concrete into the forms and level the concrete to the desired specifications. The worker can also read and interpret blueprints and construction plans and make sure the forms are correctly aligned and secured. The Form Setters work with Concrete Finishers to achieve the desired results.

8. **Glaziers**
    a. Window installation:
        i. Glaziers install, remove, and replace windows.
        ii. Carpenters Excludes install windows if the window has a nail fin.
    b. Mixed material walls:
        i. Installed by a blended crew of Ironworkers Structural and Glaziers.
        ii. Glaziers install all glass.
        iii. Ironworkers install metal framing for wall.
    c. Install glass handrails (not the Iron Workers).
    d. Install glass store front doors, including handicap push-plate door openers.
    e. Install film laminate or tint on glass.
    f. Install glass sliding doors and glass revolving doors.

9. **Ironworkers – Structural**
    a. Metal gauges:
        i. Ironworkers work with metal measured at 6-gauge and thicker.
        ii. Sheet Metal Workers work with metal measured thinner than 6 gauge.
    b. Erect structural steel on pre-engineered buildings.
    c. Partition walls:
        i. Iron Workers Structural install the track used for partition walls.
        ii. Carpenters Excludes install panels for partition walls.
    d. Install dock levelers, like devices used to bridge the gap between a dock and the trailer for loading and unloading.
        i. Glaziers install glass within the door frames belongs to Glaziers.

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11. **Laborers – Common or General**
    a. Common Laborers may unload truck to central pile. Once the material is in the pile, it belongs to the craft, e.g., Laborers do not pack studs, sheetrock, or pipe (or any other trade-specific material) to craftsmen.
    b. Trade classification workers cannot be classified as Common Laborers for performing incidental cleanup from the installation of their craft.
    c. Common laborers perform final cleanup of the entire jobsite.
    d. Laborers are not helpers. They do not assist with laying out, fetching tools or materials, holding, lifting, or muscling materials in place. They do not observe workers for safety reasons. They do not operate heavy equipment (e.g., Bobcat, forklift, manlift, and loaders).
    e. Perform general cleaning (picking up trash, pushing a broom), final cleanup, and indoor fence installation.
    f. Demolition (applies to Building, Heavy, and Highway):
        i. Laborers may perform demolition if materials are not to be used for retrofitting.
        ii. If demolition items are reused, then the demolition work belongs to classification that would install or retrofit the reused material.
        iii. Laborers may perform cleanup of demolition area.
        iv. Laborers may shovel out demolition debris.
    g. Direct pedestrian traffic.
    h. Erect temporary tents.
    i. Shoot grade (Common Laborers may use control rods or transits).
    j. Dismantle or tear down scaffolding.
    k. Clean or power wash area around sand/grease traps inside a building.
    l. Lay insulating blankets over a concrete pour inside of a building.
    m. Install and set chain link fence inside of building (e.g., cages and security storage).
    n. Hand dig ditch with shovel and backfill (specifically for Electricians after their work).
    o. Common Laborers do not shovel for grade within the footprint of a building before a concrete pour, this work is performed by Concrete Laborers and Mason Tenders.
    p. Shovel snow to clear building site within foundation.
    q. Erosion Control: On a building project, use Heavy Wage classifications unless the work is highway work or incidental to highway work.
        i. Highway: Common or General Laborer (all descriptions for heavy except tackifier and erosion blanket):
            I. Landscape Laborer – Hand-spread tackifier with mulch.

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II. Landscape Laborer – Erosion blanket or straw mat with seed, like rolled out straw mat and secured with landscaping pins used for permanent erosion control and seeding.

ii. Heavy:

I. Laborer Group 1 – Install silt fence, like 3-foot woven fabric with wood stakes. Material is spread out and the wood stakes are pounded in.
II. Laborer Group 1 – Grate inlet protection, like wrapping fabric over area drain.
III. Laborer Group 1 – Gator Guard, like spreading fabric wrapped foam along curbside.
IV. Laborer Group 1 – Dandy Bag, like wrapping fabric around inlet grate.
V. Laborer Group 1 – Curb Sock, like placement of check-dam material in gutter.
VI. Laborer Group 1 – Wattle Installation, like spreading straw waddle at curbside and securing with wooden stakes.
VII. Landscape Laborer – Hand-spread tackifier with mulch.
VIII. Landscape Laborer – Erosion blanket or straw mat, like rolled out straw mat and secured with landscaping pins used for permanent erosion control and seeding.

r. Power washing:

i. Power wash a building to remove graffiti with no follow up painting.

ii. Painters power wash a building to remove graffiti in preparation for follow-up painting.

s. Maintain flower and plant containers in DEN, including pesticide spraying.

t. Site fire watch.

12. **Laborers – Brick Tender**

a. Perform all duties for the benefit of the Bricklayers, including running cranes, forklifts, washers and mixers.

b. Build and tear down trade specific scaffolding.

c. Supply brick layers with products needed to perform their jobs.

13. **Laborers – Cement and Concrete Tender**

a. Muck, shovel, and vibrate concrete in and on building pour.

b. Shovel for grade within the footprint of a building before a concrete pour.

14. **Painters**

a. Brush, roller, and spray.

b. Refinish — including sanding and finishing of hardwood floors.

c. Sandblast surfaces for paint preparation.

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d. Finish floors on new wood floors.
e. Power wash in preparation for painting.
f. Grind concrete for staining and sealing concrete floors belongs to the painters.
g. Perform all prep-work (e.g., taping and covering), painting and sealing, and incidental cleanup to the sealing and painting of indoor swimming pools.
h. Install epoxy floors:
    i. Haul epoxy materials from a common pile.
    ii. Shot blast, grind, mask off, or any other method used to prepare surface for application of epoxy flooring materials.
    iii. Mix of epoxy and finishing materials.
    iv. Pour epoxy materials on the floor where it is applied.
    v. Squeegee, trowel, or any other method used to spread epoxy materials on the floor.
    vi. Broadcast quartz or other similar material into the spread epoxy.
        I. Common Laborers may sweep and remove dust, debris, excess broadcast material.
    vii. Apply top or finishing coat over the epoxy floor.
    viii. Buff, polish, or any other method used to finish the epoxy floor.
i. Apply spray acrylic coatings to repair bathtubs or sink chips.
j. Excludes drywall finishing and taping.

15. **Pipefitters**
    a. Install HVAC pipes and units.
    b. Excludes HVAC duct installation.
    c. Install nonindustrial boilers.
    d. Installs laundry equipment banks.
    e. Startup and operate equipment installed by Pipefitters (Excludes use of software).
    f. Install and maintain pneumatic tube systems, including pneumatic air lines, using hard pipes or flex-poly tubing.
    g. Install and maintain cooling towers.
        i. Install, reline, and waterproof cooling towers.
        ii. Install ceramic bricks used to defuse the water.
        iii. Install and remove any Cooling Tower piping.
    h. Excludes fire sprinkler systems installation.

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16. **Plumbers**
    a. Set the oxygen levels and flame levels of kitchen stoves.
    b. Replace sewage air vents.
    c. Install trap wraps.
    d. Repair pipes for sand and grease traps.
    e. Install and maintain radon mitigation systems that do not have fan ventilation.
    f. Plumbers install mitigation systems on buildings, which do not have fan ventilation, including preslab venting mat, vapor barrier, PVC vent piping.
        i. Sheet Metal Workers install mitigation systems on buildings that have fan ventilation systems that include preslab venting mat, vapor barrier, PVC vent piping.
    g. Excludes HVAC duct, pipe and unit installation.

17. **Power Equipment Operators**
    a. Wage determinations vary based on equipment operated.

18. **Roofers**
    a. Install thatched and tile roofs.
        i. Sheet Metal Workers install metal roofs and metal flashings.
        ii. Remove roofing material for installation.
    b. Install rubber flashing.

19. **Sheet Metal Workers**
    a. Install HVAC systems and ductwork.
    b. Metal gauges:
        i. Ironworkers work with metal measured at 6-gauge and thicker.
        ii. Sheet Metal Workers work with metal measured thinner than 6-gauge.
    c. Install, erect, and construct walk-in refrigerators/coolers.
    d. Install duct shroud (not Carpenters or Iron Workers).
    e. Install metal roofs on pre-engineered buildings.
    f. Install metal siding on buildings.
    g. Install foam insulated metal panels in exterior building walls and corresponding overlaying metal sheets.
    h. Duct cleaning.
    i. Install stainless steel column covers (not Iron Workers).
    j. Install functional or ornamental louvers, like angle slats or flat strips fixed or hung at regular intervals in a door, shutter, screen to allow air or light to pass through.

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k. Install roof flashing.

l. Perform HVAC air testing, adjusting, and balancing:

   i. Definition of Testing and Balancing – Three major steps used on a job to achieve proper operation of HVAC systems:

      I. Testing – Use of specialized and calibrated instruments to measure temperatures, pressures, rotational speeds, electrical characteristics, velocities, and air and water quantities for an evaluation of equipment and system performance.
      II. Adjusting – Final setting of balancing devices, like dampers and valves, adjusting fan speeds and pump impeller sizes — in addition to automatic control devices like thermostats and pressure controllers — to achieve maximum specified system performance and efficiency during normal operation.
      III. Balancing – Methodical regulation of system fluid flows (air or water) using acceptable procedures to achieve the desired or specified airflow or water flow.

m. Install radon mitigation systems with fan ventilation systems, including pre-slab venting mat, vapor barrier, PVC vent piping, and fan installation.

   i. Mitigation systems without fan ventilation systems belong to the Plumber.

20. **Sprinkler Fitters**

   a. Install, repair, adjust, and maintain of fire sprinkler systems.

   b. Excludes programming of a fire suppression or detection system.

   c. Install Ansul and other chemical fire suppression systems.

   d. Pipefitter apprentices may work under Sprinkler Fitter Journeymen.

21. **Welders**

   a. Receive rate prescribed for craft-performing operation when welding is incidental.

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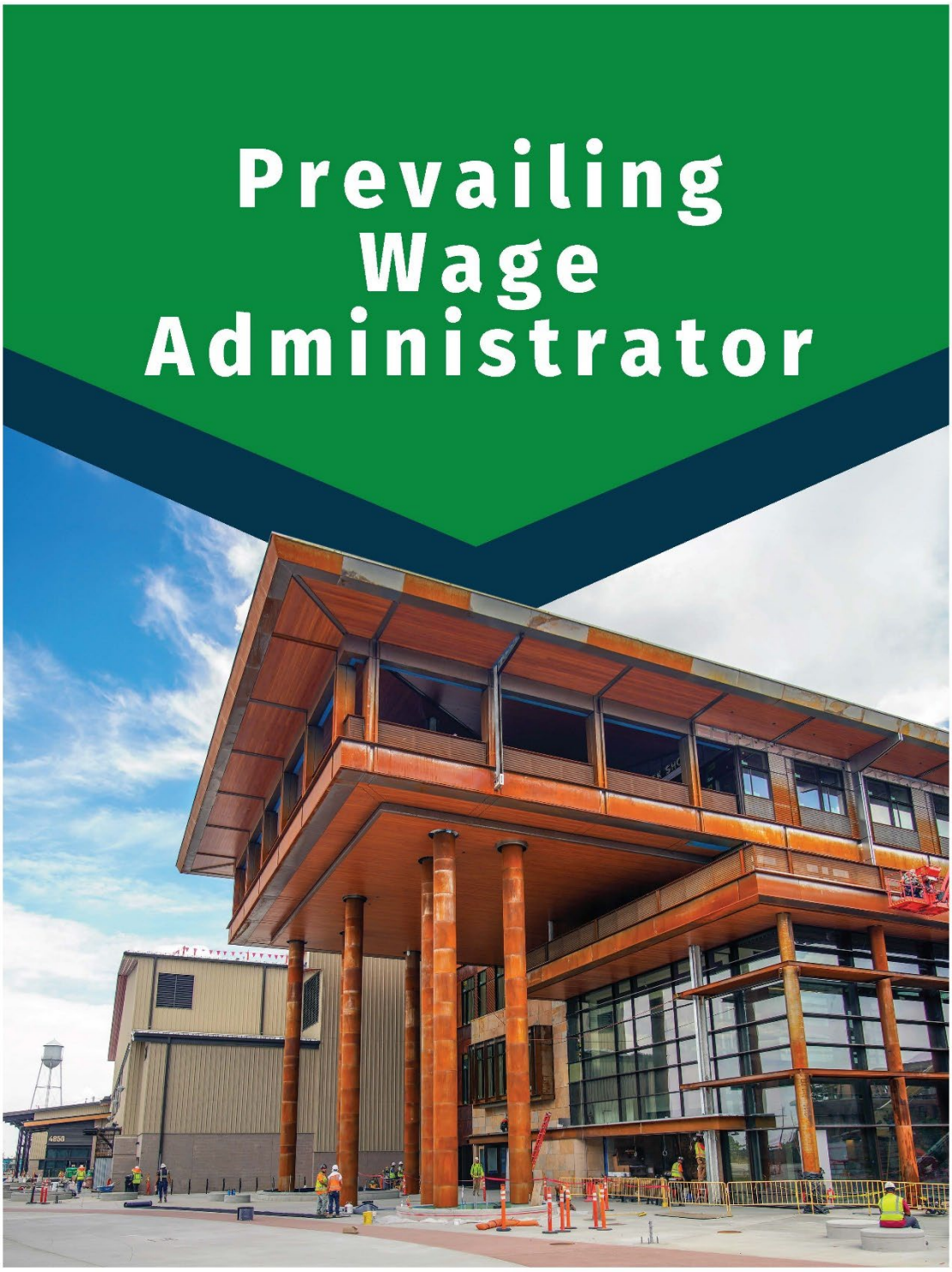
Prevailing
Wage
Administrator

Prevailing Wage Administrator Wages

Classifications and Clarifications

1. **Appliance Mechanics**
   a. Repair kitchen and laundry appliances, including washers, dryers, extractors, stoves, dishwashers, and others.
   b. Install, repair, and perform maintenance on exercise equipment, like treadmills, elliptical machines, stair machines, and weight machines.
   c. Excludes remodel kitchens or perform installation for any new equipment.
   d. The installation of individual washers and dryers is incidental to the delivery of the appliance; therefore, prevailing wage does not apply to these types of appliances.

2. **Baggage Handling System Maintenance**
   a. The following classifications are designed to be a system of upward progression through periodic training, testing, experience, and advancement.
   b. Entry Support Mechanics – Under direct supervision, assist the Machinery Maintenance Mechanic in maintaining the operational status of the baggage handling system.
      i. Duties include but are not limited to assisting with adjustments with belt tracking, belt tension, and gearbox.
   c. Machinery Maintenance Mechanics – Perform routine and basic adjustments of baggage handling system equipment.
      i. Duties include — but are not limited to — belt tracking, belt tension, and gearbox and bearing lubrication.
      ii. Perform daily and periodic shift inspections, cleaning, and diagnostics of mechanical system components based on an established preventive maintenance program.
      iii. Dismantle, repair, and reassemble equipment or machines for stock replacement or to restore baggage handling system equipment to operational status.
      iv. Perform preventive maintenance and overhauling machines, like motors, clutches, brakes, transporting telecars, bearings, drive belts, drive shafts, pulleys, gearboxes (speed reducers), and conveyor belting.
      v. Maintain daily turnover reports and hourly labor time sheets for warranty reimbursement and statistical tracking of repairs.
   d. Controls System Technicians:
      i. Perform a variety of functions, like installation, maintenance, and repair of devices that control and are controlled by the baggage handling system and related equipment — including personal computers, programmable logic

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controllers and peripherals, motor control panels, photoelectric sensors, sync-pulse tachometers, laser and Radio Frequency (RF) readers, linear induction motors and servo-drives.

ii. Troubleshoot and repair all control system and electrical failures by applying comprehensive technical knowledge to solve problems by interpreting manufacturer manuals or similar documents

iii. Work requires familiarity with the interrelationships of electromechanical devices.

iv. Remove and replace plug-in type boards and components.

v. Align, replace, and clean photocells,

vi. Make minor repairs of connectors, wiring and fuses on-site, and clean and perform diagnostic routines of electrical and control system components.

vii. Perform scheduled routine maintenance on all control system components and reporting devices (including personal computers), based on recommended manufacturer practices.

viii. Use a personal computer to diagnose and correct PLC and operating system software problems.

ix. Diagnose, repair, and align laser array (baggage tag reader) and RF reader hardware and software.

e. Incumbents must possess an Electrician's license when work warrants.

3. **Building Engineers**

a. Operate, monitor, maintain/repair the facilities mechanical systems to ensure peak performance of the systems.

b. Perform and repair work of the building mechanical systems, inspect, adjust, and monitor the building automation and life safety systems, contact vendors, and place order replacement parts, respond to customer service requests and perform maintenance or repairs in tenant or public spaces, perform routine (e.g., light plumbing and electrical repairs, ballast lamp, and tube replacement, operate mechanical systems both on-site and via a remote laptop computer, maintain inventory of spare parts and tools, paint, and clean mechanical equipment and machine rooms).

c. Perform HVAC preventive maintenance and repairs.

4. **Custodians**

a. Custodians I:

i. Any employee that performs general cleanup duties using equipment that does not require special training, like dust mopping, damp mopping, vacuuming, emptying trash, spray cleaning, washing toilets, sinks, walls, and cleaning chairs.

ii. Install scent sprayers and perform filling and re-filling of these sprayers.

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iii. Perform conservation cleaning and waxing of bronze sculptures.

iv. Perform incidental cleaning of glass doors and windows.

b. Custodians II:

i. Any employee that performs specialized cleaning duties requiring technical training and the use of heavy and technical equipment, heavy machine operators floor strippers and waxers, carpet shampooers, spray buffing, re-lamping, mopping behind machines, high ladder work, chemical stripping and finishing of stainless steel.

5. **Fire Extinguisher Repairers**

a. Repair and test fire extinguishers.

b. Use hand tools and hydrostatic test equipment.

c. Dismantle extinguisher and examines tubing, horns, head gaskets, cutter disks, and other parts for defects and replaces worn or damaged parts.

d. Hand clean and recharge extinguishers.

e. Test extinguishers for conformity with legal specifications using hydrostatic test equipment and may install cabinets and brackets to hold extinguishers.

f. Time spent on-site by a Fire Extinguisher Repairer performing extinguisher testing, maintenance, change-outs, repairs, or related work is covered by prevailing wage using this classification.

6. **Fuel Handler series**

a. Fuel Distribution System Operators:

i. Receive, store, transfer, and issue fuel.

ii. Perform various testing procedures and documentation on fuel samples.

iii. Install gauges to measure water volume, temperature, and fuel levels.

iv. Perform temperature and gravity testing for correct weight of fuel check pumping systems for correct operating pressure or unusual noises.

v. Inspect fuel receiving, storage, and distribution facilities to detect leakage, corrosion, faulty fittings, and malfunction of mechanical units, meters, and gauges, like distribution lines, float gauges, piping valves, pumps, and roof sumps.

vi. Operate a 24-hour control center.

vii. Operate various computer equipment to determine potential equipment failure, leak and cathodic protection systems, pump failure, and emergency fuel shutoff systems.

viii. Monitor quality of fuel and drains excess condensation from fuel sumps and underground fuel pits.

ix. Inspect fuel tank farm for such items as leaks, low pressure, and unauthorized personnel.

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x. Perform general grounds maintenance for terminal, pipeline and dock areas, including fuel pits and valve vault cleaning and pump-out activities.

xi. May connect lines, grounding wires, and loading and off-loading arms of hoses to pipelines.

xii. May assist Fuel Distribution System Mechanics by preparing work areas.

xiii. Maintain record of inspections, observations, and test results.

b. Lead Fuel Distribution System Operators:

i. Perform lead duties, like making and approving work assignments and conducting on-the-job training as well as performing the various tasks performed by classification.

c. Fuel Distribution System Mechanics:

i. The Operator Maintain and repair fuel storage and distribution systems, equipment and filtration systems, and differential pressure valves.

ii. Correct leakage, corrosion, faulty fittings, and malfunction of mechanical units, meters, and gauges, like distribution lines, float gauges, piping valves, pumps, and roof sumps.

iii. Inspect electrical wiring, switches, and controls for safe-operating condition, grounding, and adjustment; may make minor repairs.

iv. Lubricate and repack valves.

v. Lubricate pumps, replace gaskets, and correct pumping equipment misalignment.

vi. Clean strainers and filters, service water separators, and check meters for correct delivery and calibration.

vii. Overhaul system components, like pressure regulating valves and excess valves.

viii. Disassemble, adjust, align, calibrate, and replace gauges or meters.

ix. Remove and install equipment, like filters and piping to modify system or repair and replace system component.

x. Clean fuel tanks and distribution lines.

xi. Remove corrosion and repaint surfaces.

xii. Overhaul vacuum and pressure vents, floating roof seals, hangers, and roof sumps.

xiii. Maintain fuel-servicing equipment, like hydrant and tanker trucks.

xiv. Maintain record of inspections and repairs and other related paperwork as required.

d. Lead Fuel Distribution System Mechanics:

i. Perform lead duties, like making and approving work assignments and conducting on-the-job training as well as performing the various tasks performed by the Mechanic classification.

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e. These classifications do not apply to aircraft refueling.

7. **Furniture Movers**
   a. Laborer/Helper:
      i. Move items to packing area.
      ii. May help pack items to be moved, including fabrication of boxes, taping, stuffing.
      iii. May help carry items to truck by hand or dollies.
   b. Driver/Packer:
      i. Pack items to be moved.
      ii. Drive the truck to and from the move site or to final destination for deposit of moved items.
   c. Lead Worker:
      i. Oversee the workers performing the move.
      ii. Lead Workers may perform duties as Laborer, Helper or as Driver or Packer.
   d. These classifications apply for gross moves of furniture from one building or room to another.
   e. Workers that simply setup and strike chairs or tables that are stored in a facility are not covered by the Furniture Movers' classification.

8. **Landside Parking Electronics Technicians**
   a. Install, modify, troubleshoot, repair, and maintain revenue control equipment at DEN's manned and unmanned parking entrances and exit gates.
   b. Replace consumable items, like tickets, printer ribbons, and light bulb.
   c. Replace circuits and related equipment as needed to use existing equipment, modify applications, or resolve unusual problems.
   d. Troubleshoot, test, diagnose, calibrate, and perform field repairs.
   e. Perform preventive maintenance, like inspections, testing, cleaning, lubricating adjusting, and replacing serviceable parts to prevent equipment failure for both electronic and electromechanical controls as well as signal equipment to minimize repair problems and meet manufacturer specifications.
   f. Classification is used for parking controls at DEN and throughout the City and County of Denver.

9. **Pest Controllers**
   a. Spray chemical solutions or toxic gases and sets mechanical traps to kill pests that infest buildings and surrounding areas.
   b. Fumigate rooms and buildings using toxic gases, sprays chemical solutions, or dusts powders in rooms and work areas — placing poisonous paste, bait, and mechanical traps where pests are present.

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c. Install pigeon strips and bird netting.
d. Perform prairie dog trapping and relocation.
e. Clean areas that harbor pests, using rakes, brooms, shovels, and mops preparatory to fumigating.
f. May be required to hold Colorado state license.

10. **Sign Erectors**
    a. Install all signs.
    b. Erect, assemble, and maintain signs, sign structures, or billboards using various tools.
    c. Erect preassembled, illuminated signs on buildings or other structures according to sketches, drawings, or blueprints.
    d. Dig and fill holes, places poles.
    e. Bolt, screw, or nail sign panels to sign post of frame.
    f. Replace or repair damaged or worn signs.
    g. May use welding equipment or lifts when installing signs.
    h. This classification is not a licensed Electrician and therefore cannot make connections to power sources.
        i. Electricians make the final wiring connections.
        ii. Electricians install and replace light bulbs, ballasts, and any other type of electrical work associated with signs.

11. **Transit Technicians**
    a. Transit Technicians – Entry:
        i. Entry-level employees in this position will be given instruction by on-the-job or classroom training to perform corrective and preventive maintenance, inspections, repairs, and adjustments to all systems, subsystems, and components of an electronic, mechanical, electro/mechanical, hydraulic, and pneumatic nature.
        ii. May assist with routine preventive maintenance, inspection, and adjustment.
        iii. Perform tasks and procedures that are well established and require close supervision.
        iv. Incumbents will follow the direction of higher-level personnel in preventive or corrective maintenance phases of work.
        v. Most tasks will be of an apprentice nature and will require close supervision.
        vi. Incumbents will progress to the journey level after one year as a Transit Technician-Entry.
    b. Transit Technicians – Senior:
        i. Senior-level is a full performance class level.

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ii. Perform various corrective and preventive maintenance, inspections, repairs, and adjustments to all systems, subsystems, and components of an electronic, mechanical, electromechanical, hydraulic, and pneumatic nature; monitors the transit system via a central computer system to make automated adjustments in the operation and maintenance of the transit system.

c. Transit Technicians – Lead:

i. Make work assignments and conduct informal training on-the-job.

ii. Perform various tasks involved with the operation and maintenance of the transit system.

iii. Specialist in hands-on diagnosis and repair of the transit system.

d. Elevator Repairers:

i. The "SCA-Directory of Occupations" describes Elevator Repairer as, "repairs and maintains," "Automated People Movers," and like-named devices used in the transportation of people and materials including, but not limited to elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walkways to meet safety regulations and building codes.

ii. Diagnoses problems with brakes, electrical motors, switches, signal, and control systems — using computers, test lamps, voltmeters, ammeters, and oscilloscopes, disassembles defective units.

iii. Repair or replace parts, like electrical door locks, cables, electrical wiring and faulty safety devices.

iv. Install push button control systems, complete control systems, and other devices to modernize automated people mover systems.

v. Cleans and lubricate bearing and other parts to minimize friction.

12. **Tree Trimmers**

a. Trim, remove, and apply insecticides to trees and shrubbery including trimming dead, diseased, or broken limbs from trees using rope and saddle, chain, handsaw, and other related equipment common to the care of trees and shrubs.

b. Remove limbs, branches, and other litter from the work area, observe safety rules, inspects and identifies tree diseases and insects of the area distinguishing beneficial insects and environmental stress, takes samples from diseased or insect infested trees for lab analysis, operates a wide variety of heavy and power equipment in trimming and removing trees and shrubbery (e.g., mobile aerial tower unit, tandem trucks, loaders, chippers), maintains all equipment.

c. Feed trimmed branches into chippers or mulchers.

d. Use power equipment like lifts (e.g., cherry pickers, mobile aerial towers), clamshells, Timberjacks, or skid loaders.

13. **Window Cleaners Clean windows**

a. Cleans windows.

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