

(c) Contracts for transportation by land, air, or water, or for the transmission of intelligence.

(d) Contracts to be performed solely within a foreign country or within a territory under United States jurisdiction other than a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Outer Continental Shelf Lands as defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331), American Samoa, Guam, Wake Island, and Johnston Island.

(e) Contracts requiring work to be done solely in accordance with the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (see subpart 22.6).

(f) Contracts (or portions of contracts) for supplies in connection with which any required services are merely incidental to the contract and do not require substantial employment of laborers or mechanics.

(g) Contracts for commercial items (see parts 2 and 12).

(h) Any other contracts exempt under regulations of the Secretary of Labor (29 CFR 5.15).

[51 FR 12293, Apr. 9, 1986, as amended at 53 FR 661, Jan. 11, 1988; 60 FR 34758, July 3, 1995; 60 FR 48248, Sept. 18, 1995]

Subpart 22.4—Labor Standards for Contracts Involving Construction

SOURCE: 53 FR 4935, Feb. 18, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

22.400 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements the statutes which prescribe labor standards requirements for contracts in excess of \$2,000 for construction, alteration, or repair, including painting and decorating, of public buildings and public works. (See definition of *Construction, alteration, or repair* in section 22.401.) Labor relations requirements prescribed in other subparts of part 22 may also apply.

[53 FR 4935, Feb. 18, 1988; 65 FR 46074, July 26, 2000]

22.401 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

Building or *work* generally means construction activity as distinguished from manufacturing, furnishing of ma-

terials, or servicing and maintenance work. The terms include, without limitation, buildings, structures, and improvements of all types, such as bridges, dams, plants, highways, parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, power lines, pumping stations, heavy generators, railways, airports, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, canals, dredging, shoring, rehabilitation and reactivation of plants, scaffolding, drilling, blasting, excavating, clearing, and landscaping. The manufacture or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies, or equipment (whether or not a Federal or State agency acquires title to such materials, articles, supplies, or equipment during the course of the manufacture or furnishing, or owns the materials from which they are manufactured or furnished) is not *building* or *work* within the meaning of the regulations in this subpart unless conducted in connection with and at the site of such building or work as is described in the foregoing sentence, or under the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Housing Act of 1949 in the construction or development of the project.

Construction, alteration, or repair means all types of work done on a particular building or work at the site thereof, including without limitation, altering, remodeling, installation (if appropriate) on the site of the work of items fabricated off-site, painting and decorating, the transporting of materials and supplies to or from the building or work by the employees of the construction contractor or construction subcontractor, and the manufacturing or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies, or equipment on the site of the building or work by persons employed by the contractor or subcontractor.

Laborers or mechanics includes—

(1) Those workers, utilized by a contractor or subcontractor at any tier, whose duties are manual or physical in nature (including those workers who use tools or who are performing the work of a trade), as distinguished from mental or managerial;

(2) Apprentices, trainees, helpers, and, in the case of contracts subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety