



safety glazing certification council

P.O. BOX 730

SACKETS HARBOR, N. Y. 13685

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MINUTES OF EIGHTY-SECOND  
MEETING OF THE  
CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE  
OCTOBER 28 and 29, 2009  
HILTON TAMPA AIRPORT WESTSHORE  
TAMPA, FL

<u>Members and Alternates Present</u>		<u>Date and Votes Present</u>	
		<u>10/28/09</u>	<u>10/29/09</u>
AGC Fab.	Mark Cody	1	1
AGC Industries	Mark Cody	1	1
Arch Aluminum & Glass	Cliff Monroe	1	1
Cardinal Glass	Bernie Herron	1	1
Guardian Fabrication Inc.	Kevin Olah	1	1
Guardian Industries Corp.	Kevin Olah	1	1
Nashville Tempered	Richard Paschel	1	1
Oldcastle Glass	Rick Wright	1	1
Oldcastle Glass CPG	Rick Wright	1	1
Viracon	Brian Louks	1	1
Viracon	Don Boutelle	Present	Present
Viracon	Jack Foushee	Present	Present
<u>Members by Virtue of Being a Director</u>			
Public Interest	Elaine Rodman	1	1
Public Interest	William Nugent	1	1
Public Interest	Peter Weismantle	1	1
Public Interest	June Willcott	1	1
Public Interest	Patrick Loughran	Present	Absent
		<u>Votes</u>	
		14	14
<u>Guests</u>			
Architectural Testing, Inc.	Dan Braun	Present	Present
ODL, Inc.	Chuck Pergler	Present	Present
SQGTC, China	Wang Rui	Present	Absent
SQGTC, China	Wu Huiting	Present	Absent
<u>Legal Counsel</u>			
Schiff, Hardin LLP	William M. Hannay	Present	Present
<u>Administrative Staff</u>			
AMS, Inc.	John Kent	Present	Present
		<u>Persons Present</u>	
		20	17

10.28.09.1 The meeting was called to order at 1:05pm by Chairman Mark Cody and a quorum declared. All present introduced themselves.

10.28.09.2 A presentation was provided by Architect Patrick Loughran of Goettsch Partner entitled "Falling Glass" (See attachment #1). Upon completion, time was allowed for questions and all thanked Mr. Loughran.

10.28.09.3 The minutes of the October 16th, 2008 meeting were reviewed. A motion was made by Olah/Loukes to approve the minutes as submitted.

Vote: Unanimous Affirmative  
Motion Passed

10.28.09.4 **Legal Counsel's Report – W. Hannay - (See attachment #2).**

- A. SGCC Anti-Trust Guidelines were distributed to the group and read out loud
- B. SGCC, a corporation incorporated under the Illinois General Not for Profit Corporation Act, is in good legal standing in the State of Illinois with no pending or threatened litigation

10.28.09.5 **Committee Structure - (See Attachment #3)**

10.28.09.6 **Board of Directors' Report – W. Nugent**

- A. The Board will meet tomorrow at the conclusion of the Certification Committee meeting.
- B. At the April 2009 SGCC Board meeting it was approved to suspend the F10 business account fee.
- C. Revisions to the SGCC Laboratory Agreement were approved in April 2009.
- D. The make-up of the SGCC Board has historically been at 5 Industry and 5 Public Interest Representatives. The Board had dropped to a 4 + 4 make-up but is looking to return to a 5 + 5 make-up. The SGCC annual Participants meeting is later this afternoon where a slate of 5 industry and 5 public interest Board candidates will be presented.
- E. SGCC marketing was reviewed. In an effort to generate interest and foster meeting attendance, a number of marketing efforts are under discussion.

10.28.09.7 **Financial Report – E. Rodman - (See Attachment #4)**

10.28.09.8 **Administrator's Report – J. Kent - (See Attachment #5)**

10.28.09.9 **Quick Action Sub-committee Report**

There was no activity to report since the last meeting.

10.28.09.10 **SGCC Video**

SGCC has been working on the development of a video explaining typical break characteristics of safety glazing and non-safety glazing. The process has been slower than anticipated and SGCC has solicited the assistance of GANA staff. The current DRAFT of the

video was shown at the meeting. Work will continue. It was also agreed to share the video with GANA.

10.28.09.11 **CPSC Compliance Certificate - (See Attachment #6)**

*(The information at the meeting was representative of the groups thoughts at that time. Subsequently, information was further developed and the attachments to these minutes represents SGCC's thinking at the time of completion of the minutes, not necessarily at the time of the meeting.)*

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has established new requirements for products that fall within CPSC jurisdiction, including safety glazing. These requirements will become effective Feb 10, 2010. Although it is not completely clear as to what will be acceptable to CPSC, SGCC has been developing suggestions how to comply. Since much of the information required by CPSC is contained in the SGCC database, SGCC intends to automate the presentation of this information on the SGCC webpage. This was supported by the group present at the meeting. The following sub-committee was formed to work with the administrator to further develop the SGCC information and tools to assist SGCC program participants with compliance to the CPSC requirements:

Bill Hannay	Kevin Olah
Rick Wright	Brian Loukes
Mark Cody	

The developed information shall be presented to the SGCC quick action committee for approval.

10.28.09.12 The meeting was adjourned for the day at 4:45pm by Chairman Mark Cody.

10.29.09.1 The meeting was called to order at 8:35am by Chairman Mark Cody and a quorum declared.

10.29.09.2 **Testing Laboratory Status - (See Attachment #7)**

A. The SGCC Testing laboratory Agreement was revised based on direction from last meeting. These revisions were reviewed for information. One typo was noted. The 9-14-09 version of the agreement will be used going forward.

B. A motion was made by Paschel/Cody to approve the current list of SGCC Approved Testing Laboratories for another 2 year period.

Vote: Unanimous Affirmative  
Motion Passed

C. A motion was made by Wright/Rodman to approve Architectural Testing Laboratory of Kent Washington based on the results of an audit performed by the Administrator on 10/6/09.

Vote: Unanimous Affirmative  
Motion Passed

D, The requirements for SGCC laboratory auditing were reviewed. The Administrator was directed to arrange to witness testing of laminated and tempered glass at the time of an audit. Additionally, requirements for the new center punch fragmentation test in the updated version of ANSI Z97.1 shall be added to the lab audit form.

10.29.09.3 **Program Testing Results Review - (See Attachment #8)**

Although no specific conclusions were drawn, the data was reviewed and its value recognized for consideration in future discussion.

10.29.09.4 **ANSI Z97.1 Update – K. Olah - (See Attachment #9)**

It is still anticipated that the standard review process will be complete and submitted to ANSI in 2009 with the standard being publically available in first quarter 2010.

10.29.09.5 **Implementation of New ANSI Z97.1 - (See Attachment #10)**

A DRAFT memo to SGCC participants discussing the implementation of the new ANSI Z97.1 was reviewed and revised at the meeting. The revised memo is intended to be distributed once the new Z97 is publically available. After discussion a motion was made by Paschel/Olah to implement the most current version of ANSI Z97.1, anticipated to be 2009, in accordance with the memo revised at the meeting. Memo to be distributed once the standard is publically available.

Vote: Unanimous Affirmative  
Motion Passed

10.29.09.6 **Squeeze Plate Frame Study - (See Attachment #11)**

Discussion arose some time ago regarding possible variations in the clamping or holding force of different impactor frames and different locations on the same impactor frame. The attachment describes a test plan where glass plates would be clamped in the impactor frame at various locations and the force to pull the plate free from the frame would be measured. Three SGCC Approved Labs volunteered to report data and that data is provided on the attachment. This study was only a simple attempt to see if there may be interest in pursuing this further. Ultimately the goal would be to see if clamping force might effect test results for some products, more likely laminated and organic coated glass. After review the group recommended forwarding this work to the Z97.1 committee and expressing SGCC's willingness to support this activity.

10.29.09.7 **Test Sample Size - (See Attachment #12)**

A. Discussion was held regarding SGCC's approach of allowing testing of less than 34 X 76-inch samples when inspector selected, thus increasing the odds of testing true randomly selected samples. Advantages and disadvantages were discussed. It was noted that there is an inherent difficulty in testing "odd size" samples, large samples seem to fail at a greater rate, and the need to confirm "U" unlimited size (34 X 76-inch) certification testing periodically. After significant discussion, a motion was made by Monroe/Herron that all test samples for "U" unlimited size certification must be 34 X 76 - inch.

Vote:	9	Affirmative
	2	opposed
	2	Abstention
		Motion Passed

B. A motion was then made by Wright/Paschel to require 34 X 76 - inch testing for "U" once per year; the other test in that year could be othersizes for inspector selected.

Vote:	4	Affirmative
	7	opposed
	2	Abstention
		Motion Fails

*Subsequent to this meeting, the SGCC Board determined that this requirement shall take effect with the Last of 2010 certification period and all subsequent certification periods.*

#### 10.29.09.8 **Glass in Furniture - (See attachment #13)**

As indicated in the attached article there is growing concern for the lack of use of safety glazing in furniture. Mr. Greg Able and Advocates for Safe Glass are working on increasing awareness of this matter. After review and discussion a motion was made by Monroe/Cody to direct SGCC to write a letter to Advocates for Safe Glass, Mr. Greg Able, ASTM, the furniture industry and others to support use of safety glazing in furniture and to offer SGCC assistance.

Vote: Unanimous Affirmative  
Motion Passed

#### 10.29.09.9 **Audit Practices - (See Attachment #14)**

SGCC was asked to review requirements for audit frequency, both for North America and for non-North American participants. After review of current requirements and discussion, hearing no motion, no further action was taken.

#### 10.29.09.10 **Testing of Label Failure Samples - (See Attachment #15)**

Concern had been expressed that the current SGCC practice of testing samples that had already failed label or thickness criteria created confusion. Revisions to guideline G.6 d) were proposed to clarify this practice. After review a motion was made by Monroe/Loukes to accept the proposed revision to guideline G.6 d) as indicated on the attachment.

Vote: Unanimous Affirmative  
Motion Passed

#### 10.29.09.11 **Old Business**

NONE

10.29.09.12    **New Business**

At present SGCC has a process for approval of laboratories that perform impact testing for the SGCC program, but does not have any process for approval of laboratories that submit data for compliance with weathering requirements. In the interest of time, this issue was tabled and will be added to the next meeting agenda. Mark Cody and John Kent shall review.

10.29.09.13    **Next Meeting**

There will be no F10 (first of 2010) SGCC Certification Committee meeting and so the next meeting will be for L10 (last of 2010) time and location to be determined at the Board meeting.

***Subsequent to this meeting the SGCC Board of Directors determined that the L10 meeting will be October 27-28, 2010 in New Orleans***

10.29.09.14    The meeting was adjourned by the chair at 12:09 pm.



# **Falling Glass**

## **SGCC and IGCC Board and Certification Committee Meetings**

**Ocober 28th, 2009, 1:00 pm**  
**Tampa, Florida**



### **Speaker:**

Patrick Loughran, FAIA, PE, LEED AP  
Goettsch Partners, Architecture, Interiors, Planning, Enclosures  
224 South Michigan Avenue, Floor 17  
Chicago, Illinois 60604  
312-356-0600

### **Lecture Summary:**

Problems in construction have existed for as long as architecture itself has enclosed spaces, and the type of defects and their causes are as varied as the architecture itself. Particularly in glass structures there have been some catastrophic problems in recent years. In a sense it seems that modern architecture with its complex technologies and ingenious details is especially prone to defects. For this very reason, the selection of examples discussed in the lecture will include such renowned projects as Waterloo Station in London, the Galeries Lafayette in Berlin, the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, and the CNA Building in Chicago – to name but a few.

Glass's unique transparent nature comes with an equally distinct brittle behaviour that is uncharacteristic of traditional building materials. Glass technology has recently challenged its susceptibility to failures with advances that have transformed glass from mere windows into load carrying members. Designers are confidently moving toward lighter, larger, and more daring structures. This confidence can quickly be shattered if details do not consider the inherent fragile nature of this unique material.

The speaker has no intention of hindering the progression of glass technology. On the contrary, he hopes to contribute toward its advances by teaching designers the fundamentals in glass design. He will present case studies of failure modes in glass enclosures, examining defects due to nickel sulfide, thermal stress, corrosion, incompatibility, leakage & structural failures. The implications of energy conservation, redundancy, & impact will also be examined.

In addition to pointing out problems, the speaker will discuss innovative enclosures that have been successful. The future of glass enclosure design will be reviewed. The focus of the lecture will be how typical modes of failure can be avoided in the pursuit of design innovation and what the practitioner needs to bear in mind to this end.

**ATTACHMENT #2**  
**SGCC ANTITRUST COMPLIANCE GUIDELINES**

- A. It is the policy of SGCC to comply fully with the antitrust laws applicable to trade association activities.
- B. In furtherance of this policy, all SGCC meetings are attended by SGCC legal counsel, and the SGCC's officers, directors, and Administrator periodically consult with SGCC legal counsel.
- C. Each participant in SGCC activities has a responsibility to avoid any improper conduct from an antitrust standpoint. The following guidelines will assist in meeting this responsibility.
  - 1. SGCC meetings are held solely to manage and operate SGCC and its certification program, in accordance with SGCC's corporate purposes, the SGCC Bylaws, and the Certified Products Directory.
  - 2. No participant in SGCC activities, including the certification program and standards development efforts (such as ANSI Z97.1), should attempt to misuse his or her position within SGCC to gain an unfair competitive advantage on behalf of his or her company.
  - 3. To avoid antitrust problems (either civil or criminal), the following legally-sensitive subjects should not be discussed by competitors at or during SGCC meetings:
    - a. Future marketing plans of specific competitors;
    - b. Any complaints or business plans relating to specific customers, suppliers, geographic markets or products;
    - c. Agreements between competitors to allocate markets, customers or products;
    - d. Agreements between competitors to refuse to deal with a supplier or a customer;
    - e. Purchasing plans or bidding plans (except privately between two parties with a vertical commercial relationship such as supplier and customer); or
    - f. Current or future price information and pricing plans, bidding plans, refund or rebate plans, discount plans, credit plans, specific product costs, profit margin information or terms of sale.

Any question regarding the legality of a discussion topic or business practice should be brought to the attention of SGCC legal counsel\* or your company's individual legal counsel.

October 2008

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\* William M. Hannay, Schiff Hardin LLP, 7200 Sears Tower, Chicago, IL, 60606; (312) 258-5617; (312) 258-5700 (fax); e-mail: whannay@schiffhardin.com.





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## SGCC Committee Structure (as of 10/16/09)

SGCC Board of Directors		President: William Nugent
<b>Scope:</b> The overall affairs of the Council shall be managed by its Board of Directors.		
		<b>Members</b>
<b>Public Interest</b>	<b>Business Community</b>	
William Nugent - President	Bernie Herron – Vice President	
Peter Weismantle	Richard Paschel	
June Willcott - Secretary	Carl Carmen	
Elaine Rodman - Treasurer	Mark Cody	

<b>Sub Committee: Nominating</b>	<b>Chair:</b> Richard Paschel	<b>Public Interest Member:</b> Peter Weismantle
<b>Scope:</b> The Nominating sub committee is a subcommittee of the Board and appointed by the President to research and present a slate of SGCC Board nominees and officers for the annual SGCC participants meeting.		

<b>Sub Committee: Quick Action</b>	<b>Chair:</b> Mark Cody
<b>Scope:</b> Between meetings resolution of any issue, appeal or request for review that can not be dealt with by the administrator, or is beyond the guidance provided to the Administrator or for which the Administrator has rendered a decision that is not acceptable by the applicant.	
<b>Members</b>	
SGCC President	William Nugent
Certification Committee Chair	Mark Cody
Public Interest	June Willcott

<b>Sub Committee: Time, Place and Marketing</b>	<b>Chair:</b> Elaine Rodman
<b>Scope:</b> Canvas for scheduled meetings of glass and associated industry meetings; develop a list of possible locations and specific dates for future meetings for submittal to participants for vote. Maintain SGCC marketing plan.	
<b>Members</b>	
Rick Wright	

<b>Sub Committee: Laminated Glass Review</b>	<b>Chair:</b> Rick Wright
<b>Scope:</b> Review SGCC guidelines for the certification of Laminated Glass	
<b>Members</b>	
Cliff Monroe	Greg Carney

Attachment #3/Agenda Item C05

<b>Sub Committee:</b> <i>Laboratory and QA Inspection</i>		<b>Chair:</b> Kevin Olah	
<b>Scope:</b> Address and resolve concerns related to the interrelationship between the laboratories, the administrator, and SGCC participants. Development and maintenance of the laboratory testing manual and program quality assurance requirements.			
<b>Members</b>			
Bernie Herron		Tim Moore	Rick Wright
Cliff Monroe		Mark Cody	



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## Annual Financial Comparison Summary

Revenues	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Administrative	\$201,037	\$259,563	\$238,383	\$300,770	\$306,298	\$478,848	\$491,427	\$534,680
Testing	\$263,298	\$336,961	\$360,036	\$429,682	\$317,424	\$576,784	\$794,936	\$819,085
Business Acct. income	N/A	\$14,168	\$30,959	\$32,585	\$38,700	\$46,659	\$52,875	\$55,435
Impactor Bags	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,100	\$1,430	\$990	\$1,540
Test Labs Under Five	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Interest Income	\$16,595	\$10,960	\$9,276	\$9,057	\$18,093	\$18,629	\$28,077	\$26,591
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$480,930</b>	<b>\$621,652</b>	<b>\$638,654</b>	<b>\$772,094</b>	<b>\$683,615</b>	<b>\$1,124,350</b>	<b>\$1,369,305</b>	<b>\$1,438,331</b>

Expenses	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Administrative	\$201,037	\$259,563	\$238,383	\$300,770	\$306,298	\$478,848	\$491,427	\$534,680
Testing	\$263,298	\$290,445	\$327,036	\$429,682	\$317,424	\$540,072	\$794,935	\$751,085
Accounting	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Legal	\$10,664	\$14,999	\$16,832	\$20,160	\$17,538	\$19,771	\$24,050	\$21,066
Board Meetings	\$8,689	\$8,638	\$9,383	\$9,877	\$9,927	\$9,289	\$20,098	\$14,487
Miscellaneous	\$773	\$8,137	\$1,576	(\$163)	\$2,826	\$1000	\$0	\$0
Insurance	\$3,560	\$4,450	\$5,340	\$5,607	\$5,607	\$5,607	\$5,607	\$6,837
Web Page	\$4,215	\$309	\$548	\$3,689	\$1,925	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,639
Bank Charges	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,558	\$1,895	\$2,722	\$2,171
Marketing	\$22,356	\$20,215	\$20,592	\$6,783	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,430
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$517,592</b>	<b>\$606,756</b>	<b>\$622,690</b>	<b>\$779,405</b>	<b>\$666,103</b>	<b>\$1,070,882</b>	<b>\$1,353,240</b>	<b>\$1,347,395</b>
<b>Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>(\$36,662)</b>	<b>\$11,896</b>	<b>\$15,964</b>	<b>(\$7,311)</b>	<b>\$17,512</b>	<b>\$53,468</b>	<b>\$16,065</b>	<b>\$90,936</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>\$129,349</b>	<b>\$141,245</b>	<b>\$157,209</b>	<b>\$149,898</b>	<b>\$167,410</b>	<b>\$220,878</b>	<b>\$236,943</b>	<b>\$327,879</b>

\*Does not include interest that posts quarterly or semi-annually

Investments	Initial Date of Purchase and Interest Rate	Initial Purchase Value	Current Interest Rate	Date of Maturity	Comments	
#1 First National Bank of Dryden	5/1997 5.05%	\$45,000	2.03%	5/28/10		\$83,274
#3 National City Bank	8/2000 7.15%	\$90,000	2.95%	12/17/09		\$93,456
#6 MBNA Invest Serv/Bank of America	12/2000 6.63%	\$45,000	2.47%	12/11/09	Interest will be added again 5/11/09	\$60,734
#7 Watertown Savings Bank (Formerly Redwood)	11/23/04 2.65%	\$93,972	2.65%	11/23/12	WSB purchased Redwood – FDIC insurance is grandfathered for term	\$108,367
#8 Community Investment Services ( <b>Money market not CD or Stocks</b> )	11/2001 2.8%	\$95,000	N/A	N/A	1\$ per share \$ market acct with Fidelity. Was told by broker that even with stock market situation it does not affect this account	\$114,527
#9 Key Bank	5/2007 4.65%	\$80,000	1.98%	5/9/10		\$87,369
#10 Alliance	5/2007 4.65%	\$80,000	1.49%	5/18/10		\$86,236
#11 Carthage Savings and Loan	3/2008 2.92%	\$100,000	1.80%	3/25/10		\$103,966
#12 BNC/SCB/WSB - CDARS	10/9/08 2.96%	\$100,000	2.96%	10/8/10	CDARS Program - Interest is deposited into savings account	\$122,166
#13 BNC/SCB/WSB - CDARS	11/27/08 2.92%	\$100,000	2.92%	11/27/09	CDARS Program	\$100,000
<b>Total of all Certificates of Deposits</b>						<b>\$960,095</b>

### SGCC Banking Accounts

Account	Balance as of 9/29/09
HSBC Checking Account	\$24,495
HSBC Savings Account	\$980
WSB Savings Account	\$61,112



**ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT****SGCC Fall Board of Directors Meeting****October 29, 2009****July 1, 2009 Certified Products Directory (CPD)**

<i>Cut-off Date</i>	<i>Copies</i>	<i>Subscription List Mailing</i>
<b>July 1, 2009</b>	<b>1925</b>	<b>1893</b>

**Certification Removed Since Publishing July 1, 2009 CPD****ANSI Program**

None

**CPSC Program**

None

**Composite Program****Oldcastle Glass D.C. Warrenton, VA**

SGCC #3341 1/8-inch TTG  
 SGCC #3342 5/32-inch TTG  
 SGCC #3343 3/16-inch TTG  
 SGCC #3344 1/4-inch TTG  
 SGCC #3345 3/8-inch TTG  
 SGCC #3346 1/2-inch TTG  
 SGCC #3348 3/16-inch TPG  
 SGCC #3349 1/4-inch TPG  
 SGCC #3350 3/8-inch TPG

**Oldcastle Glass, Telford PA**

SGCC #1879 1/4-inch TTG  
 SGCC # 1880 3/8-inch TTG  
 SGCC # 1881 1/2-inch TTG  
 SGCC# 2014 3/16-inch TTG  
 SGCC# 3781 (S) 6mm (b) (.030)  
 SGCC# 4138 (H) 8-16mm (b) (.030)  
 SGCC# 4168 (S) 6mm (ip) (.030)

**Vitro America, Oceanside, CA**

SGCC #2822 1/8-inch TTG  
 SGCC #2823 5/32-inch TTG  
 SGCC #2824 3/16-inch TTG  
 SGCC #2825 1/4-inch TTG  
 SGCC #2826 3/8-inch TTG  
 SGCC #2827 1/2-inch TTG  
 SGCC #2828 1/8-inch TPG  
 SGCC#2829 5/32-inch TPG  
 SGCC #2830 3/16-inch TPG

**Oldcastle Glass, Cheshire CT**

SGCC #3411 1/8-inch TTG  
 SGCC # 3412 3/16-inch TTG  
 SGCC# 3413 1/4-inch TTG  
 SGCC# 3414 3/8-inch TTG  
 SGCC# 3415 1/2-inch TTG  
 SGCC# 4092 3/16-inch TPG



**Certification Added Since Publishing July 1, 2009 CPD**

Mercer Glass Fab LLC Trenton, NJ  
 Qinhuangdao Dawei Glass Products Co. Ltd. Qinhuangdao City, China  
 Tweddel's, Santa Ana, CA  
 Vitro America, City of Industry CA  
 Changshu Lier, Changshu City, China  
 Vitro America, Las Vegas, NV  
 Tristar, Tulsa, OK  
 M/M Tempering, Loganville, GA  
 Vitraform, Denver, CO  
 AGC, Salt Lake City, UT

**Name Changes since July 1, 2009 CPD**

Val Temperbent  
 is now  
 Anthony Temperbent GP LLC  
  
 Val S.P.A.  
 is now  
 Val Glass US LLC

**Administrative Activity**

July 2009 Mailing of SGCC Certified Products Directory  
 September 2009 Mailing of SGCC Proof letters, 2010 Lab Fees, How many CPDs  
 October 2009 SGCC Mailing of L09 invoices

**SGCC Participation Comparison**

	<b>F06</b> As of April	<b>L06</b> As of Oct	<b>F07</b> As of April	<b>L07</b> As of Oct	<b>F08</b> As of April	<b>L08</b> As of Oct	<b>F09</b> As of April	<b>L09</b> As of Oct 1
No. of Participating Plants	199	206	213	234	221	245	242	252
% of increase in Plants	19.9%	3.5%	3.4%	5.9%	-5.55%	10.86%	-1.22%	4.13%
No. of Offshore Plants (Non US & Canada)	32	31	29	39	33	44	46	50
% of increase or decrease in Offshore Plants	6.7%	-3.1%	-6.5%	18.2%	-13.8%	33.33%	4.45%	8.70%
No. of Licensees	105	106	113	136	123	147	145	154
Total Certified Products	1196	1276	1356	1510	1433	1513	1507	1598
% of increase in Certified Products	33.8%	6.7%	6.3%	5.4%	-5.7%	5.6%	-0.4%	6.04%
ANSI Only	108	117	110	25	88	23	26	34
CPSC Only	62	50	52	39	39	25	18	20
COMPOSITE	1026	1109	1194	1446	1306	1465	1463	1544

2008 License Agreements have been received for all 154 Licensees
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### Website Report

<b>SGCC 2009</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>	<b>Most Visited Section</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Most Visited</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Most Visited</b>	<b>Downloads of CPD</b>	<b>Downloads of 2004 ANSI Standard Memo</b>	<b>Top Visiting Country &amp; # of hits</b>
<b>April</b>	4476	Who's Certified	Download Forms	Approved Labs	134	125	US 2,731 China 1,533
<b>May</b>	5087	Who's Certified	Download Forms	Subscribe to SGCC Mailings	141	130	US 4,384 China 535
<b>June</b>	4335	Who's Certified	Download Forms	Approved Labs	193	149	US 3,446 China 493
<b>July</b>	3836	Who's Certified	Download Forms	Contact SGCC	102	165	US 2,947 China 589
<b>Aug</b>	3469	Who's Certified	Download Forms	Contact SGCC	129	156	US 2,552 China 642
<b>Sept</b>	3,852	Who's Certified	Download Forms	Initial Process	139	118	US 2,677 China 210

*William M. Hammy  
Schiff Hardin LLP  
October 29, 2009*

**Consumer Product Safety Act  
Statutes, rules and guidance regarding  
PRODUCT CERTIFICATION AND LABELING  
For Architectural Glazing Materials**

INTRODUCTION

As all SGCC Licensees know, the CPSC regulations applicable to architectural glazing materials are set forth in 16 C.F.R. § 1201 *et seq.* One of the provisions of those regulations (Sec. 1201.5) sets forth a general requirement for certification and labeling as follows:

(a) Manufacturers and private labelers of glazing materials covered by this part 1201 shall comply with the requirements of section 14 CPSA (15 U.S.C. 2063) and regulations issued under section 14.

16 C.F.R. § 1202 defines the terms “manufacture” and “manufacturer” as follows:

(15) Manufacture means to manufacture, produce or assemble.

(16) Manufacturer means any person who manufactures, fabricates or imports a glazing material or architectural product listed in Sec. 1201.1(a) that incorporates glazing material.

For many years, Section 14 of the Act has required that a certificate of compliance accompany a product subject to the Act. As explained in the Certified Products Directory (e.g., at page 26 of the July 1, 2009 edition), the CPSC issued an Advisory Opinion dated April 12, 1984, permitting a label on the material or product to be substituted for the required certificate. The information on the label must include the name of the manufacturer and the date and place of manufacture. The SGCC number designates the name of the licensee and location of the manufacturing plant; however, it does not designate the date of manufacture.

Section 102(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-314) amended Section 14 of the CPS Act in certain ways. Those changes flow through into 16 C.F.R. 1201 *et seq.* via the reference to Section 14 in 16 C.F.R. 1201.5(a). This memorandum quotes the new statutory text as well as the regulations issued by the CPSC in November 2008 with respect to certificates of compliance (16 CFR 1110) and more informal guidance issued by the Commission (such as FAQs, *i.e.*, Frequently Asked Questions).

TEXT OF NEW SEC. 14. [15 U.S.C. § 2063]

(a)(1) GENERAL CONFORMITY CERTIFICATION.--Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), every manufacturer of a product which is subject to a consumer product safety rule under this Act or similar rule, ban, standard, or regulation under any other Act enforced by the Commission and which is imported for consumption or warehousing or distributed in commerce (and the private labeler of such product if such product bears a private label) shall issue a certificate which--

(A) shall certify, based on a test of each product or upon a reasonable testing program, that such product complies with all rules, bans, standards, or regulations applicable to the product under this Act or any other Act enforced by the Commission; and

(B) shall specify each such rule, ban, standard, or regulation applicable to the product.

[NOTE: Effective Date.—Not part of the Consumer Product Safety Act.—The preceding amendment made by Sec. 102(a)(1)(A) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 shall take effect 90 days after enactment of the Act.] {Date of enactment was August 14, 2008} [UPDATE: Date of implementation was stayed by the CPSC for one year after 2/9/09. See 74 F.R. 6396. "This stay will remain in effect until February 10, 2010, at which time the Commission will vote to terminate the stay."]

[16 C.F.R. § 1110.7 describes who must certify and provide a certificate. CPSC has issued an informal summary which states that the importer is "the sole entity that must issue the certificate required by section 14(a) in the case of an imported product. \* \* \* The Commission is also designating the domestic manufacturer as the sole entity that must issue the certificate required by section 14(a) in the case of a domestically produced product."]

\* \* \*

(g) REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATES.--

(1) IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUER AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODY.--Every certificate required under this section shall identify the manufacturer or private labeler issuing the certificate and any third party conformity assessment body on whose testing the certificate depends. The certificate shall include, at a minimum, the date and place of manufacture, the date and place where the product was tested, each party's name, full mailing address, telephone number, and contact information for the individual responsible for maintaining records of test results.

[NOTE: CPSC has issued the following answers to FAQs:

Q. Must the certifier sign the certificate?

A. No. Issuing the certificate satisfies the new law. It does not have to be signed by the issuer.

\* \* \*

Q. Where must these certificates be filed?

A. A certificate does not have to be filed with the government. As noted above, the certificate must "accompany" the product shipment, and be "furnished" to distributors and retailers, and be furnished to CPSC upon request.]

(2) ENGLISH LANGUAGE.--Every certificate required under this section shall be legible and all content required by this section shall be in the English language. A certificate may also contain the same content in any other language.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF CERTIFICATES.--Every certificate required under this section shall accompany the applicable product or shipment of products covered by the same certificate and a copy of the certificate shall be furnished to each distributor or retailer of the product. Upon request, the manufacturer or private labeler issuing the certificate shall furnish a copy of the certificate to the Commission.

[NOTE: 16 C.F.R. § 1110.13 addresses the issue of "availability" of electronic certificates as follows:

(a) CPSCA section 14(g)(3) requires that the certificates required by section 14(a) "accompany" each product or product shipment and be "furnished" to each distributor and retailer of the product in question.

(1) An electronic certificate satisfies the "accompany" requirement if the certificate is identified by a unique identifier and can be accessed via a World Wide Web URL or other electronic means, provided the URL or other electronic means and the unique identifier are created in advance and are available, along with access to the electronic certificate itself, to the Commission or to the Customs authorities as soon as the product or shipment itself is available for inspection.

(2) An electronic certificate satisfies the "furnish" requirement if the distributor(s) and retailer(s) of the product are provided a reasonable means to access the certificate.

(b) An electronic certificate shall have a means to verify the date of its creation or last modification."



[NOTE: CPSC has issued the following answers to FAQs:

Q. Can electronic certificates be used to meet the requirements of Section 102 rather than paper?

A. The Commission has issued a rule specifically allowing use of an electronic certificate provided the Commission has reasonable access to it, it contains all of the information required by section 102 of the CPSIA, and it complies with the other requirements of the rule. The rule is available on the CPSC World Wide Web site at <http://www.cpsc.gov/businfo/fnотices/ft09/certification.pdf>

\* \* \*

Q. Must each shipment be "accompanied" by a certificate?

A. \* \* \* Under the rule issued by the Commission an electronic certificate is "accompanying" a shipment if the certificate is identified by a unique identifier and can be accessed via a World Wide Web URL or other electronic means, provided the URL or other electronic means and the unique identifier are created in advance and available with the shipment. \* \* \*]

(4) ELECTRONIC FILING OF CERTIFICATES FOR IMPORTED PRODUCTS.--In consultation with the Commissioner of Customs, the Commission may, by rule, provide for the electronic filing of certificates under this section up to 24 hours before arrival of an imported product. Upon request, the manufacturer or private labeler issuing the certificate shall furnish a copy to the Commission and to the Commissioner of Customs.

[NOTE: CPSC issued the following answer to FAQs:

Q. Must each shipment be "accompanied" by a certificate?

A. \* \* \* Certificates can also be transmitted electronically to a broker with other customs entry documents before a shipment arrives so long as they are available to the Commission or Customs and Border Protection staff if the product or shipment is inspected.]

[NOTE: The CPSC Staff has informally issued a sample of a certificate of compliance relating to the new regulatory requirements. See <http://www.cpsc.gov/ABOUT/Cpsia/faq/eleccertfaq.pdf>.]

## SAMPLE GENERAL CERTIFICATION OF CONFORMITY

### CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

1. Identification of the product covered by this certificate
2. Citation to each CPSC product safety regulation to which this product is being certified
3. Identification of the U.S. importer or domestic manufacturer certifying compliance of the product
4. Contact information for the individual maintaining records of test results
5. Date and place where this product was manufactured
6. Date and place where this product was tested for compliance with the regulation(s) cited above
7. Identification of any third-party laboratory on whose testing the certificate depends

For further information on the new rules, SGCC Licensees should contact the SGCC Administrator John Kent ([staff@amscert.com](mailto:staff@amscert.com)) or the SGCC Legal Counsel Bill Hannay ([whannay@schiffhardin.com](mailto:whannay@schiffhardin.com)).

E:\WMH Memo on new Sec 14 of CPS Act.doc

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\* Note: This memorandum is provided for informational purposes only. It does not constitute and should not be used or interpreted as or relied upon as legal advice from the SGCC or its legal counsel Schiff Hardin LLP.



## safety glazing certification council

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### **SGCC Guidance on Implementation of CPSC Requirements Pursuant to Section 14 (15 U.S.C. § 2063)**

- A. Every manufacturer of an architectural glazing material that is subject to 16 C.F.R. Part 1201 (glass used in storm doors or combination doors, doors, bathtub doors and enclosures, shower doors and enclosures, sliding glass doors) and that is imported or sold in commerce (and the private labeler of such product if such product bears a private label) shall issue a certificate that, based upon a test of each product or upon a reasonable testing program, such product complies with the applicable regulation.
- B. The importer is the sole entity that must issue the required certificate in the case of an imported product, while the domestic manufacturer (or private labeler) is the sole entity that must issue the certificate required in the case of a domestically produced product.
- C. The certificate shall be in English (but may also contain the same content in one or more other languages).
- D. The certificate shall contain the following information:
  - 1. Identification of the product covered by the certificate
  - 2. Citation to 16 C.F.R. Part 1201
  - 3. Identification of the U.S. importer or domestic manufacturer (or private labeler) certifying compliance of the product
  - 4. Contact information for the individual responsible for maintaining records of test results, including name, e-mail, address, phone
  - 5. Date and place where this product was manufactured
  - 6. Date and place where this product was tested for compliance with the regulation cited above
  - 7. Identification of any third-party laboratory (or other conformity assessment body) on whose testing the certificate depends.
- E. Upon request, the SGCC Administrator will provide a written or electronic statement to a Licensee that sets forth certain of the required information and may be attached to (or referenced in) the Licensee's certification which provides the remainder of the required information. For example, based upon SGCC's records, the SGCC Administrator will provide a statement covering Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (place), 6, and 7 that may be incorporated or referenced by the Licensee's Certificate, which would include information relating to Item 5 (date).

- F. The required certificate must “accompany” the product, and a copy shall be “furnished” to each distributor and retailer of the product.
- G. Pursuant to a long-standing CPSC Advisory Opinion, a label on the material or product is acceptable as a certificate of compliance meeting the requirements of the CPSC if the label contains the same information required of a certificate of compliance. The certificate of compliance may be a separate document, which accompanies the material or product or is otherwise furnished to each distributor or retailer.
- H. Under new CPSC regulations, an electronic certificate satisfies the “accompany” requirement if the certificate is identified by a unique identifier and can be accessed via a World Wide Web URL or other electronic means.
  - a. The URL or other electronic means and the unique identifier must be created in advance and be available, along with access to the electronic certificate itself, to the FTC or to the Customs authorities as soon as the product or shipment itself is available for inspection.
  - b. An electronic certificate satisfies the “furnish” requirement if the distributor(s) and retailer(s) of the product are provided a reasonable means to access the certificate.
  - c. The electronic certificate must include a means to verify the date of its creation or last modification.

- I. There is no specific mechanism or procedure required by the statute or regulations for providing the information necessary to locate the electronic certificate. One possible approach is to prominently print a URL address on each bill of lading or shipping document that would take the customer directly to that part of the company’s website, or the SGCC website, where they could click on a unique product identifier (such as the company’s product code, or SGCC number) and find the information needed for the product.

**Proposed DRAFT wording for shipping document with date of manufacture included**

*“The manufacturer <Company Name> certifies that the enclosed product <unique identifier> complies with CPSC 16 CFR 1201 fabricated <date of fabrication> based on in-house testing and participation in SGCC, a third party conformity assessment body, as illustrated on the SGCC Record of Compliance Testing available at [www.sgcc.org/compliance](http://www.sgcc.org/compliance)”.*

**Alternately, the date of manufacture may be indicated on the actual product label; the proposed DRAFT wording would then read:**

*“The manufacturer <Company Name> certifies that the enclosed product <unique identifier> complies with CPSC 16 CFR 1201 fabricated during the date indicated on the product label based on in-house testing and participation in SGCC, a third party conformity assessment body, as illustrated on the SGCC Record of Compliance Testing available at [www.sgcc.org/compliance](http://www.sgcc.org/compliance)”.*



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## Record of SGCC Compliance Testing

The information contained herein is viewed to be accurate by SGCC, a third party certification agency, as of the indicated date of issue.

1)	Identification of the Product :	SGCC# 9999; 1/8" (3mm) TTG
2)	Citation or Standard to Which the Product is Being Certified:	CPSC 16 CFR 1201 II & ANSI Z97.1-2004 CLASS A
3)	Identification of the Importer or Domestic Manufacturer	ABC Glass Co 123 Oak St. Las Vegas, NV 12345 Phone: (123) 456-7890
4)	Contact Information for Individual Maintaining Records of Testing	See 5) below
5)	Date of Manufacture	Available from Manufacturer
	Place of Manufacture	ABC Glass Co. <QA Rep> 123 Oak St. Las Vegas, NV 12345 Phone: (123) 456-7890 E-mail: abc@abcg.com
6)	Date Product was Tested for Compliance	1/1/01
	Place Product was Tested for Compliance	LAB INC. 123 LOVE LN. NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 12345 Phone: (123) 456-7890
7)	Identification of Third Party Laboratory	See 6) above

*For additional information, contact the manufacturer or US  
Importer directly*

10/17/09  
DATE OF ISSUE

  
John G. Kent  
SGCC ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER



**SGCC Testing Laboratory Status (as of October 15, 2009)**

7. Laboratory Agrees that initial approval by the SGCC Certification Committee is contingent upon an initial survey of Laboratory's test facilities by the SGCC. Laboratory agrees to pay the cost of the initial survey and inspection of the testing facilities. In order for a test facility to be considered for initial approval, a letter of intent or intent to use must be provided from 5 certified fabrication facilities. Ongoing laboratory approval is subject to approval by the SGCC Certification Committee and shall be for a period of two (2) years. During this period the laboratories facilities shall be re-surveyed and all issues arising from this survey resolved. A non-refundable fee of \$3000 annually for each facility shall be charged for SGCC Laboratory approval and surveys. This fee shall be waived under the following conditions:
1. During the first 2 calendar years of initial SGCC Lab approval
  2. When 5 or more SGCC participating plants have selected the facility as their designated testing laboratory for that year.

<b>Company</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date of Initial Approval</b>	<b>Date of Last Inspection</b>	<b>Approved by SGCC</b>	<b>Signed Agmt</b>	<b>Lab fee PAID</b>
Architectural Testing Inc.	St. Paul, MN	10/6/92	8/20/07 Tent 12/09	4/25/07	10/14/09	
	York, PA	6/30/85	4/28/09	4/25/07	10/15/09	
	Fresno, CA	11/18/97	5/2/08	4/25/07	10/08/09	
	Southlake, TX	7/1/04	9/25/09	4/25/07	10/14/09	
	Tampa, FL	4/25/07	2/22/07; Tent 10/26/09	4/25/07	10/15/09	Waiver
	Kent, WA	Request Vote 10/28/09	10/6/09		10/06/09	
Bowser-Morner, Inc.	Dayton, OH	1991	10/17/08	4/25/07	10/01/09	
Construction Consulting Laboratory West	Ontario, CA	11/19/97	6/13/07; Tent 11/09	4/25/07	9/29/09	
ETC Laboratories	Rochester, NY	3/8/94	5/1/08	4/25/07	10/10/09	
Fenestration Testing Laboratories	Medley, FL	10/2/97	5/7/09	4/25/07	10/1/09	
Intertek	Cortland, NY	1981	1/13/09	4/25/07	10/12/09	
Quality Testing, Inc.	Everett, WA	10/14/97	10/7/09	4/25/07	10/15/09	
Rone Engineers, Ltd.	Dallas, TX	3/31/00	9/22/09	4/25/07	10/01/09	\$1000 - Pd
Stork-Patzig Testing Laboratories	Des Moines, IA	6/11/99	12/18/07; Tent 11/09/09	4/25/07	10/15/09	
Stork-Southwestern Laboratories	Houston, TX	1/15/90	6/11/08	4/25/07	10/06/09	

## Program Testing Results

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	F09
Selections (Certification Period)	Total	1373	1470	1536	1620	1729	2089	2549	2743	1415
	Participant	755 (55)	627 (43)	365 (24)	682 (42)	925 (54)	851 (41)	1188 (47)	1300 (47)	622 (44)
	Inspector	618 (45)	843 (57)	1171 (76)	938 (58)	804 (46)	1238 (59)	1361 (53)	1443 (53)	793 (56)
	Total Tempered Products					1643 (95)	1958 (94)	2349 (92)	2587 (94)	1348 (95)
	Total Laminated Products					86 (5)	131 (6)	200 (8)	156 (6)	67 (5)
Product Failures (Calendar Year) % Total Failures/% Total Products	Total	33 (2.4)	26 (1.8)	31 (2)	36 (2.2)	31 (1.8)	65 (3.1)	71 (2.8)	66 (2.4)	24 (1.7)
	Participant Selected	25 (76/1.8)	21 (81/1.4)	17 (55/1.1)	24 (67/1.5)	20 (65/1.2)	54 (83/2.6)	44 (62/1.7)	35 (53/1.3)	15 (63/1.1)
	Inspector Selected	8 (24/.6)	5 (19/.4)	14 (45/.9)	12 (33/.7)	11 (35/.6)	11 (17/.5)	27 (38/1)	31 (47/1.1)	9 (38/.6)
	34x76	30 (91/2.2)	23 (88/1.6)	16 (52/1)	25 (69/1.5)	30 (97/1.7)	61 (94/3)	50 (70/2)	47 (71/3.3)	18 (78/1.3)
	Odd Size	3 (9/.2)	3 (12/.2)	14 (45/.9)	6 (17/.4)	0	4 (6/.2)	4 (6/.2)	2 (3/.1)	0
	16x30 (*06) 24x42 (*07)		0	1 (3/.1)	5 (14/.3)	1 (3/.1)	0 (Now 24X42)	17 (24/.7)	17 (26/.6)	6 (25/.4)
Tempered Failures					24 (67/1.5)	25 (81/1.5)	48 (74/2.3)	48 (68/1.9)	51 (77/1.9)	18 (78/1.3)
Laminated Impact Failures					4 (11/.2)	5 (16/.2)	8 (12/.4)	20 (28/.8)	12 (18/.4)	6 (25/.4)
Laminated Boil Failures					8 (22/.5)	1 (3.2/.1)	9 (14/.4)	3 (4/.1)	3 (4/.1)	0

## ASC Z97 Update

### October 23, 2009

#### Last meeting held via teleconference on July 16, 2009

- Comments and negatives received from the last ballot (B09-0130.01) of the standard were reviewed and votes taken to resolve the items
- Next meeting: TBD

#### Membership

- 36 primary members; 25 alternates; 2 observers

#### Ballot Results

- Affirm members for all task groups – Passed
- Membership of three additional members – Passed
- Affirm changes to ASC Z97 Procedures – Passed
- Affirm Scope, Purpose and Limitations – Failed on recirculation
- Membership Ballot (M07-0911.01) – Passed
- Standard review ballot (B09-0130.01) – Passed
- Standard reaffirmation ballot (B09-0130.01R) – Passed

#### Website [www.ansi-z97.com](http://www.ansi-z97.com)

- January – September 2009 total ‘Hits’ 47,193
  - Top 5 visiting countries:
    1. United States 6,841 visits
    2. China 1,209
    3. Canada 171
    4. Japan 162
    5. U.K. 116
- On-line voting section for members is the only method for voting
- Full Standard Ballot Re-Affirmation B09-0130.01R complete
- Website review/update: work items identified and initiated

#### Steering Committee

- Last meeting held on June 3, 2009 via teleconference to make recommendations to all comments received from Standard review ballot (B09-0130.01)
- Next meeting November 2, 2009

#### Revised Time-Line

08/24/09	Standard for recirculation/final ANS approval out for Voting Committee and Public Comment
10/16/09	Ballot Closes
10/30/09	Review Public Comments & Negatives (Steering Committee)
11/02/09	Notification of Right to appeal (for any negatives withstanding)
11/16/09	Appeal opportunity closes
11/18/09	Appeal procedures as necessary
11/19/09	Final Document assembled and proofed.
11/30/09	Submit document to ANSI
12/17/09	Steering committee meeting for next cycle development





## safety glazing certification council

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October XX, 20XX

### **IMPORTANT SGCC INFORMATION** **SGCC Implementation of New ANSI Z97.1 2009**

The latest version of ANSI Z97.1 (now 2009) was publicly available as of XXXX. At the Fall 2009 SGCC meeting, it was agreed to utilize the new version of ANSI Z97.1 starting in the Last of 2010 (L10) certification period. We would recommend obtaining a copy of the new standard for reference if you have not already done so. Copies may be purchased as follows:

Link to Z97 website:

<http://www.ansiz97.com>

To purchase by phone: (212) 642-4900

#### **Summary of Changes in Standard**

- A standard radius is listed for testing bent glass
- Drawings and figures have been revised to add clarity
- Some adjustments made to dimensional tolerances
- Revisions made to impact testing procedure and interpretation after impact (addition of table 2)
- Center Punch Fragmentation Test added, with particle length requirements
- Modifications to weathering exposure
- Modification to evaluation after weathering

#### **Effect on Safety Glazing Producers**

- SGCC testing for the L10 certification period will be on 34 X 76-inch samples for those certifying to composite or ANSI "unlimited size".
- Laminated glass producers (or the interlayer supplier) must provide SGCC with a weathering report indicating compliance with new requirements. Updated weathering reports are to be provided no later than July 1<sup>st</sup> 2011.
- Upon successful completion of testing to the new ANSI Z97.1-2009, actual product permanent labels will need to change.

#### **Effect on SGCC Approved Laboratories**

- L10 test samples certifying to composite or ANSI "unlimited size" will be 34 X 76-inches.
- You will need to add the capability to perform the center punch fragmentation test.
- Procedural modifications will need to be made both for impact testing and performing evaluations after weathering.
- SGCC requires all Labs to provide confirmation that they have 1) obtained a copy of the new standard, 2) have made all equipment and procedural modifications, and 3) have trained personnel on the new standard. Please provide to SGCC before July 1, 2010.

**Implementation Schedule**

<b><u>SGCC Certification Period</u></b>	<b><u>Test</u></b>	<b><u>Labeling</u></b>
First Half 2010 (F10)	2004	2004
Last Half 2010 (L10)	2009	2004 (see note 2 below)
First Half 2011 (F11)	2009	2009

**Changes to SGCC Label**

ANSI Z97.1-2009 requires the following label information:

1. Supplier's name or mark
2. "ANSI Z97.1-2009"
3. Test Size (U or L), and Drop Height Class (A, B, C)
4. Place of fabrication (if more than one plant)

**Typical SGCC Label****Z97.1-04****Z97.1-09**

ABC Glass - Plant A  
 16 CFR 1201-II  
 ANSI Z97.1-2004  
 1/4UA SGCC-9999

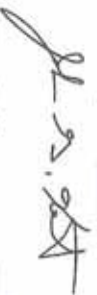
ABC Glass – Plant A  
 16 CFR 1201 – II  
 ANSI Z97.1 – 2009  
 1/4UA SGCC-9999

**Note:**

- 1) Testing to the ANSI Z97.1 2004 version of the standard will not be considered equivalent to the 2009 version.
- 2) Labeling of product to ANSI Z97.1-2009 shall not occur until 2009 version testing has passed.
- 3) L10 testing to ANSI Z97.1 – 2009 shall be on 34 x 76-inch sample for companies wishing an unlimited size designation.
- 4) SGCC labeling requirements are minimum requirements for SGCC. Other jurisdictions, standards and codes may have additional requirements.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us any time and as always, thank you for your support of the SGCC Certification process.

Best regards,



John G. Kent  
 SGCC Administrative Manager



## SGCC Squeeze Plate Round 1 Summary Data and Procedure

Frame Measured Rubber durometer : A=44; B=48; C=48

Attachment #11

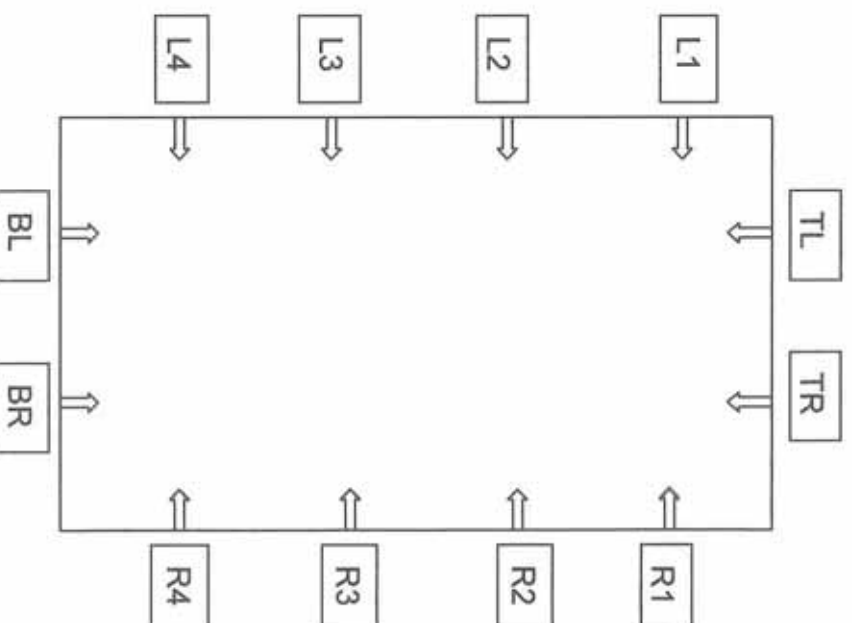
Frame Location	1/4-inch Nominal Plate				3/8-inch Nominal Plate				1/2-inch Nominal Plate			
	Plate ID: A1, B1, C1				Plate ID: A2, B2, C2				Plate ID: A3, B3, C3			
	Measured Thickness:				Measured Thickness:				Measured Thickness:			
	Shim Thickness:				Shim Thickness:				Shim Thickness:			
	% Compression:				% Compression:				% Compression:			
	Force to pull				Force to pull				Force to pull			
	A1	B1	C1	C1	A2	B2	C2	C2	A3	B3	C3	C3
NS		Sh	NS	Sh	NS	Sh	NS	Sh	NS	Sh	NS	Sh
TL	38	36	35	30	45	>50	21	28	29	48	30	27
TR	42	42	33	29	45	>50	23	29	48	>50	30	26
					PB							
R1	32	>50	39	30		50	22	29	47	>50	26	30
R2	27	>50	43	35		>50	29	34	38	>50	35	41
R3	22	>50	60	53		50	43	48	25	>50	55	59
R4	17	-	44	35		-	28	34	35	-	25	31
R5	29	-	39	31		-	23	29	32	-	24	29
BL	37	38	35	28		>50	25	30	45	>50	25	30
BR	48	49	38	29		50	26	30	43	>50	26	30
L1	47	>50	29	23		>50	15	22	30	>50	25	30
L2	44	>50	44	39		>50	20	29	37	>50	36	41
L3	41	>50	54	48		50	45	56	27	>50	54	60
L4	46	-	38	33		-	20	29	40	-	24	29
L5	47	-	34	30		-	19	28	40	-	26	29
Average	37	>50	40	34	PB	>50	26	33	37	>50	32	35

NS = No Shims

Sh = Shims

PB = Plates Broke

1. Do not allow metal to contact the squeeze plates. For example a metal force gauge should be hooked to a plastic pull tie which is looped through the squeeze plate hole.
2. When the squeeze plate releases from the bite, it may want to fly free which may cause breakage. Precautions should be taken to protect the squeeze plate in this situation. For example pull the squeeze plate into a catch box or bag so upon release it is protected.
3. Size shims to provide 10-15% compression, as in normal testing.
4. Thoroughly clean glass fragments and shards from the rubber before clamping
5. Clamp the squeeze plate with a 3/8-inch bite centered on each clamp location as indicated in the drawing below.
6. Hook the force gauge and measure the force to dislodge the squeeze plate (expected between 20 and 50 # force). Take care to apply the force in a straight vertical/horizontal direction.
7. It may be useful information to repeat the test not using shims. Copy the data sheet in this situation.
8. Upon completion of testing, return the data sheets to the SGCC office. Data will be compiled and presented anonymously (Lab will not be identified).



## **Test Sample Size**

10.16.08.20      **New Business**

- E. Discussion was held regarding the difficulty in testing different size samples. Significant effort is expended changing test frame fixturing. It was suggested to limit the number of sizes tested for a participating company.

### **SGCC Directory Guideline**

G. 9

Specimen sizes from 24 inches by 42 inches up to 34 inches by 76 inches shall be valid samples when independently obtained by the Administrator for purposes of routine evaluation. This is in recognition of practical difficulties in testing smaller size samples. However, although difficulty exists in testing smaller specimens, when product processing limits the size of the test specimens, sizes as small as 16 inches by 30 inches may be selected and tested. Special arrangements may need to be made with the testing laboratory (Revised 4/26/07)



Att #13

# Safety

## Advocates for Safe Glass Take on Glass Furniture Safety

**G**reg Abel has been involved with the glass industry since 2001, when son Jarred was injured in a wired-glass accident and suffered severe nerve and tendon damage in his left arm (see November 2006 *USGlass*, page 98, for related story). Now, however, the non-profit organization Advocates for Safe Glass (ASG) in Eugene, Ore., which Abel founded with the goal of banning wired glass, has a new goal: improving the safety of glass used in furniture.

"I had to take a little sabbatical from ASG to regroup—after having put in several years in the battle with wired glass, it just had taken its toll," Abel says. However, in that time he began receiving calls from law firms around the country in regard to a new safety issue: "children being either injured by wired glass or young people actually dying as a result of impacting glass in furniture."

According to Abel, "There are more than 20,000 furniture glass-related injuries per year that are treated in emergency rooms, of which 3 to 6 result in fatalities, and most of these are of young people."

In fact, a review conducted earlier this year by Children's Hospital Boston in collaboration with Consumer's Union, publisher of *Consumer Reports* magazine, found that many injuries involving glass tabletops could have been avoided if tempered glass had been used. Using a computer algorithm to search electronic records, researchers identified 174 glass-table injuries logged by the hospital's emergency department between 1995 and 2007. In reviewing the patients' charts, they concluded that half of the injuries would have been preventable or less severe with safety glass. Cuts were most often on the face, especially in young chil-

dren, followed by feet, legs, hands and arms. Forty percent of patients needed imaging to find buried pieces of glass and 80 percent needed surgical repair.

"This is a serious safety hazard with a simple remedy," says Donald Mays, senior director of product safety and technical policy for Consumers Union. "The use of tempered glass can significantly reduce the more than 20,000 serious injuries incurred each year from the use of common annealed glass in furniture."

Abel adds, "It just killed me to think about; the latest being this little 11-year-old girl in Providence, R.I."

The use of glass in furniture has already gained attention and ASTM International is currently working to develop a standard.

ASTM Subcommittee F15.42 on Furniture Safety, which reports to Committee F15 on Consumer Products, ballooned a draft standard earlier this year. However, an ASTM representative told *USGlass* that numerous negatives were returned, which are now being addressed. All must be resolved before the ballot can move forward.

Mays says that he is working with ASTM on the development of the standard and expects that many of the negatives will be resolved soon so that they can move forward on the next ballot. He explains some of the negatives related to the language used in the proposed standard.

"We want the language to be clear so that it cannot be misinterpreted," Mays says.

Abel says that rather than pushing ASTM Subcommittee F15.42 on Furni-

ture Safety to publish its drafted standard on furniture (because a standard is only voluntary and cannot be enforced unless mandated by code or law), he hopes to work with the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to regulate glass used in furniture. Currently, the CPSC does not mandate safety glass for tabletops.

"We don't necessarily need an ASTM standard, what we need is for the CPSC to do the job that they're required to do by Congress," Abel says.

Abel also is going directly to that source, and is seeking the support of several Congressional representatives.

"Because Congress is getting ready to go out I'm not at liberty to divulge their names, but I've got a couple of members of Congress who are very sincere in assisting to do something with this," Abel says. "I intend here within the next six weeks to travel back to Washington, D.C., to meet again with the CPSC and see about challenging the fact that they have not stepped up to the plate with regard to this. The injury data is there; there's no reason in the world why they haven't done anything."

Despite this new focus, Abel is firm that he will not be losing track of fire-rated glazing-related issues. The organization's website will continue to provide updates on the three areas of focus for ASG: glazing in furniture; the hose stream test; and barriers to radiant heat, which, Abel says, "seems to be ignored a lot." The website also will include an "Ask the Expert" section, where experts from opposing sides of the fire-rated glazing issues will provide their viewpoints to various questions.

► [www.safeglass.org](http://www.safeglass.org)

## **Audit Practices**

10.16.08.20 **New Business**

- D. The process for performing non-North American audits was reviewed and the concept of going to 1 SGCC audit per year. The Administrator was requested to review past meeting discussion on this topic for review at the next meeting.

9.30.02.6 **Administrator's Report – J. Kent**

Discussion was held regarding requirements for offshore licensee inspections. The current policy is as follows:

" allow SGCC selection labels for off-shore Licensees to be mailed to the production facility once per year; however, the other selection in that year must be performed by an SGCC inspector with the cost and expense for the travel being born by the licensee. The Administrator shall contact the licensee to ensure his facility will be open during a certain time frame during which the inspection will be done unannounced. Additionally, the Licensees will have a bonded agent in the United States. "



## **Testing of Label Failure Samples**

### **10.16.08.18 Testing of Label Failure Samples**

Under the current SGCC Guideline G.6 d) SGCC instructs the laboratory to hold test samples that have experienced a label failure for 30 days, and then test the original failed label samples. During this time the licensee is instructed to produce a second set of test samples, for retest. Should a product test or thickness failure occur on either the first or second set of test samples, third and fourth sets of test samples can occur. This all can add significant confusion for test labs and licensees. The value of testing "already failed" samples is questioned. The group discussed alternate approaches and provided the following general direction:

- A. Any failure, label, test or thickness constitutes a failure of that group.
- B. The Retest due to failure samples must then pass all requirements label, test and thickness.
- C. The first set of samples will be tested, for information only, unless otherwise requested not to be tested by the licensee.
- D. The Administrator was directed to write up appropriate guideline revisions reflecting this general guidance for consideration at the next meeting.

### **Revision to Guideline G.6**

- a) All test specimens, except prototype samples, must be marked with the correct SGCC® permanent label prior to testing in order to be considered a valid sample. It is the responsibility of the licensee to ensure the specimens being represented to the Administrator's representative are properly labeled. The Administrator shall construe the absence of a correct permanent label as a failure to comply with the specifications. In such case of noncompliance, Sections a, c, and e of G.11 shall be followed. (Revised 3/16/90)
- b) The laboratory shall verify that the label complies with SGCC® labeling requirements. (revised 10/15/08)
- c) The testing laboratory is to advise the Administrator of any specimen to which the correct SGCC® permanent label is not affixed. The testing laboratory will be instructed by the Administrator not to test but hold the sample.
- d) The Administrator will inform the licensee of the situation and direct (by letter) the testing laboratory to commence testing no later than 30 days hence. *Although this set of samples will already be considered as noncompliant with label requirements, test specification testing will still occur for information only, unless otherwise requested not to be tested by the licensee.* Until that time, the testing laboratory is instructed to make these specimens available to the licensee at their convenience (the specimens are to remain at the testing laboratory) in order that the licensee may point out or show them that in fact the SGCC® permanent label is correct or agree that in fact the correct SGCC® permanent label is not present. In cases of any dispute between the licensee and the testing laboratory the decision of the Administrator shall be final. The licensee shall not mark specimens after receipt at the testing laboratory.