

18,000-23,999 pounds.....	\$ .25
24,000-29,999 pounds.....	\$ .35
30,000-35,999 pounds.....	\$ .45
36,000-41,999 pounds.....	\$ .60
42,000-47,999 pounds.....	\$ .75
48,000-53,999 pounds.....	\$ .90
54,000-59,999 pounds.....	\$ 1.05
60,000-65,999 pounds.....	\$ 1.20
66,000-71,999 pounds.....	\$ 1.45
72,000-77,999 pounds.....	\$ 1.70
80,000 pounds or more.....	\$ 2.00

PROVIDED: (1) the minimum fee for any overweight permit shall be \$5.00, (2) when computing overweight fees which result in an amount less than even dollars the fee shall be carried to the next full dollar if fifty cents or over and shall be reduced to the next full dollar if forty-nine cents or under.

((This section shall become effective July 1, 1967.))

Passed the Senate March 9, 1973.  
Passed the House March 14, 1973.  
Approved by the Governor March 21, 1973.  
Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 21, 1973.

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CHAPTER 2  
[House Bill No. 137]  
SAFETY GLASS--HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS--  
MANDATORY USE

AN ACT Relating to safety glass; amending section 1, chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and RCW 70.89.010; amending section 4, chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and RCW 70.89.040; adding new sections to chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and to chapter 70.89 RCW; repealing section 2, chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and RCW 70.89.020; repealing section 3, chapter 128, Laws of 1963, section 1, chapter 45, Laws of 1965 and RCW 70.89.030; prescribing penalties; and establishing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. There is added to chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and to chapter 70.89 RCW a new section to read as follows:

The purpose of this chapter is to protect the consumer by reducing the high incidence of accidental injuries and deaths resulting from the use of ordinary annealed glass or substitutes therefor in hazardous locations. The legislature intends to provide to the homeowner, his family and guests, and to the general public,

greater safety by prescribing the labeling and use of safety glazing material in hazardous locations in residential, commercial, industrial, and public buildings.

Sec. 2. Section 1, chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and RCW 70.89.010 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Safety glazing material" means glazing materials, such as tempered glass, laminated glass, or wire glass which meet the test requirements of the American national standards institute standard ANSI-97.1-1972 and such additional requirements as may be prescribed by the director of the department of labor and industries after notice and hearing as required by chapter 34.04 RCW (the administrative procedure act), and which are so constructed, treated or combined with other materials as to ((reduce substantially, in comparison with ordinary sheet glass or plate glass,)) minimize the likelihood of injury to persons by these safety glazing materials when they may be cracked or broken((; and these materials shall be of the following types and shall meet the following tests:

{1} Fully tempered glass;

{a} Particle test--the fully tempered safety glass panel shall be fractured by impact with a spring loaded center punch or by striking a regular center punch with a hammer. The point of impact shall be one-half inch to one inch from any glass edge. When fractured, there shall be no individual fragment larger than 0.45 ounces.

{b} Impact test--as in test No. 8 of American Standards Association #26.4 conducted January 4, 1950.

{2} Laminated glass;

{a} Boil test--as in test No. 4 of American Standards Association #26.4 conducted January 4, 1950.

{b} Impact test--as in tests No. 9 and 12 of American Standards Association #26.4 conducted January 4, 1950.

{3} Wire glass; impact test--as in test No. 14 of American Standards Association #26.4 conducted January 4, 1950)).

Materials other than glass which have properties supported by performance data may be approved by the director for use as glazing material.

(2) "Hazardous locations" means those structural elements, glazed or to be glazed in industrial, commercial and public buildings, known as framed or unframed glass entrance doors; and those structural elements, glazed or to be glazed in residential buildings and other structures used as dwellings, industrial buildings, commercial buildings, and public buildings, known as sliding glass doors, storm doors, shower doors, bathtub enclosures,

and those fixed glazed panels immediately adjacent to entrance and exit doors which may be mistaken for doors; and any other structural elements, glazed or to be glazed, wherein the use of other than safety glazing materials would constitute an unreasonable hazard as the director of the department of labor and industries may determine after notice and hearings as required by chapter 34.04 RCW (the administrative procedure act); whether or not the glazing in such doors, panels, enclosures and other structural elements is transparent: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the replacement of opaque, nontransparent panels in buildings which are completed prior to the effective date of this amendatory act shall not be subject to the provisions of the act.

(3) "Commercial buildings" means buildings known as wholesale and retail stores and storerooms, and office buildings.

(4) "Public buildings" means buildings known as hotels, hospitals, motels, sanitariums, nursing homes, theatres, stadiums, gymnasiums, amusement park buildings, schools and other buildings used for educational purposes, museums, restaurants, bars, and other buildings of public assembly.

(5) "Residential buildings" means buildings, known as homes, apartments, and dormitories used as dwellings for one or more families or persons.

(6) "Other structures used as dwellings" means mobile homes, manufactured or industrialized housing and lodging homes.

(7) "Industrial buildings" means buildings known as factories.

(8) "Commercial entrance and exit door" means a hinged, pivoting, revolving, or sliding door which is glazed or to be glazed and used alone or in combination with other doors on the interior or exterior wall of a commercial or public building as a means of ingress or egress.

(9) "Primary residential entrance and exit door" means a door (other than doors covered by subsection (10) of this section) which is glazed or to be glazed and used in the exterior wall of a residential building as a means of ingress or egress.

(10) "Storm or combination door" means a door which is glazed or to be glazed, and used in tandem with a primary residential or commercial entrance and exit door to protect the primary residential or commercial entrance or exit door against weather elements and to improve indoor climate control.

(11) "Bathtub enclosure" means a sliding, pivoting, or hinged door and fixed panels which are glazed or to be glazed and used to form a barrier between the bathtub and the rest of the room areas.

(12) "Shower enclosure" means a hinged, pivoting, or sliding door and fixed panels which are glazed or to be glazed and used to form a barrier between the shower stall and the rest of the room

area.

(13) "Sliding glass door units" means an assembly of glazed or to be glazed panels contained in an overall frame installed in residential, commercial or public buildings, and which assembly is so designed that one or more of the panels is movable in a horizontal direction to produce or close off an opening for use as a means of ingress or egress.

(14) "Fixed flat glazed panels immediately adjacent to entrance or exit doors" means the first fixed flat glazed panel on either or both sides of interior or exterior doors, between eighteen and forty-eight inches in width, within six feet horizontally of the nearest vertical edge of the door, but shall not include any glass panel more than eighteen inches above the finished floor walking surface.

(15) "Glazing" means the act of installing and securing glass or other glazing material into prepared openings in structural elements such as doors, enclosures, and panels.

(16) "Glazed" means the accomplished act of glazing.

(17) "Director" means the director of the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. There is added to chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and to chapter 70.89 RCW a new section to read as follows:

(1) All safety glazing material manufactured, distributed, imported, or sold for use in hazardous locations or installed in such a location within the state of Washington shall be permanently labeled by such means as etching, sandblasting, firing of ceramic material, hot-die stamping, on the safety glazing material, or by other suitable means. Each light of safety glazing material installed in a hazardous location within the state, shall have attached a transparent label which shall identify the labeler, whether the manufacturer or installer, and state that "safety glazing material" has been utilized in such installation. The label shall be legible and visible from the inside of the building after installation and shall specify that the label shall not be removed.

The label must be legible and visible after installation.

(2) Such safety glazing labeling shall not be used on other than safety glazing materials.

(3) Permanent labeling of wire glass shall not be required where the seller or installer of such wire glass furnishes to each buyer thereof a certificate stating that such wire glass meets the test requirements set forth in RCW 70.89.010, as now or hereafter amended, when such alternate method is approved by the director of the department of labor and industries.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. There is added to chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and to chapter 70.89 RCW a new section to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful within the state of Washington to knowingly sell, fabricate, assemble, glaze or install glazing materials other than safety glazing materials in, or for use in, any hazardous location.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. There is added to chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and to chapter 70.89 RCW a new section to read as follows:

No liability under this chapter shall be created as to workmen who are employees of a contractor, subcontractor, or other employer responsible for compliance with this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. There is added to chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and to chapter 70.89 RCW a new section to read as follows:

This chapter shall supersede any local, municipal or county ordinance or parts thereof relating to the subject matter hereof.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. There is added to chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and to chapter 70.89 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Each city, county, or department, agency, or other authority of the state of Washington which inspects the new construction or remodeling of residential, commercial, industrial, or public structures shall in their respective jurisdictions be responsible for the enforcement of this chapter and any regulations made pursuant thereto.

Sec. 8. Section 4, chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and RCW 70.89.040 are each amended to read as follows:

The violation of any provision of this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The following acts or parts of acts are each hereby repealed:

(1) Section 2, chapter 128, Laws of 1963 and RCW 70.89.020; and

(2) Section 3, chapter 128, Laws of 1963, section 1, chapter 45, Laws of 1965 and RCW 70.89.030.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. It is the intent of the legislature that the application of this act shall be prospective only. The provisions of this 1973 amendatory act shall not take effect until January 1, 1974, and shall not apply to contracts awarded on or before the effective date of this act: PROVIDED, That except for replacement or new installations of materials this 1973 amendatory act shall not apply to buildings or construction completed prior to the effective date of this act.

Passed the House March 15, 1973.

Passed the Senate March 13, 1973.

Approved by the Governor March 23, 1973.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 23, 1973.