

## CHAPTER 299G

## PROTECTION OF BUILDINGS AND OCCUPANTS

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**299G.01** [Repealed, 1978 c 777 s 20]

**299G.02** [Repealed, 1978 c 777 s 20]

**299G.03** [Repealed, 1978 c 777 s 20]

**299G.05** [Repealed, 1978 c 777 s 20]

**299G.06** [Repealed, 1978 c 777 s 20]

**299G.07** [Repealed, 1978 c 777 s 20]

**299G.08** [Repealed, 1978 c 777 s 20]

**299G.10** [Repealed, 1981 c 106 s 16]

**299G.11 DOOR OR SIDELIGHT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**

If doors or side lights of a public building, whether privately or publicly owned, are constructed with clear glass, markings shall be placed on such clear glass or the clear glass shall be manufactured with markings. Sidelights are defined as the clear glass panels not less than 15 inches wide immediately adjacent to the door.

**History:** 1967 c 174 s 1

**299G.12** [Repealed, 1978 c 520 s 3]

**299G.13 SAFETY GLAZING; DEFINITIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** As used in sections 299G.13 to 299G.18, the following words and phrases have the meaning here given them.

Subd. 2. [Renumbered subd 25]

Subd. 3. [Renumbered subd 18]

Subd. 4. [Renumbered subd 24]

Subd. 5. [Renumbered subd 21]

Subd. 6. **Commercial buildings.** "Commercial buildings" means buildings such as wholesale and retail stores and storerooms, and office buildings.

Subd. 7. [Renumbered subd 19]

Subd. 8. [Renumbered subd 23]

Subd. 9. **Commercial entrance and exit door.** "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 doors, other than those described in subdivision 27, on interior or exterior walls of a commercial, public or industrial building as a means of passage, ingress or egress.

Subd. 10. [Renumbered subd 20]

Subd. 11. [Renumbered subd 27]

Subd. 12. [Renumbered subd 28]

Subd. 13. [Renumbered subd 26]

Subd. 14. [Renumbered subd 22]

Subd. 15. [Renumbered subd 17]

Subd. 16. **Glazed.** "Glazed" means the accomplished act of glazing.

Subd. 17. **Glazing.** "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.

Subd. 18. **Hazardous locations.** "Hazardous locations" means those structural elements, glazed or to be glazed, in residential buildings and other structures used as dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and public buildings, known as interior and exterior commercial entrance and exit doors, and the immediately adjacent operable and inoperable glazed panels, sliding glass door units including the fixed glazed panels which are part of such units, storm or combination doors, shower and bathtub enclosures, primary residential entrance and exit doors and the operable and inoperable adjacent sidelights, whether or not the glazing in such doors, panels and enclosures is transparent.

Subd. 19. **Industrial buildings.** "Industrial buildings" means buildings such as factories.

Subd. 20. **Operable and inoperable glazed panels immediately adjacent to entrance or exit doors.** "Operable and inoperable glazed panels immediately adjacent to entrance or exit doors" means the flat glazed panels on either or both sides of interior or exterior doors, and within the same wallplane as the door, whose nearest vertical edge is within 12 inches of the door in a closed position and whose bottom edge is less than 60 inches above the floor or walking surface.

Subd. 21. **Other structures used as dwellings.** "Other structures used as dwellings" means buildings such as manufactured homes, manufactured or industrialized housing and lodging homes.

Subd. 22. **Primary residential entrance and exit door.** "Primary residential entrance and exit door" means a door, other than that described in subdivision 27, which is glazed or to be glazed and used in an exterior wall of a residential building and other structures used as dwellings, as a means of ingress or egress.

Subd. 23. **Public buildings.** "Public buildings" means buildings such as hotels, hospitals, motels, dormitories, sanitariums, nursing homes, theaters, stadiums, gymnasiums, amusement park buildings, schools and other buildings used for educational purposes, museums, restaurants, bars, correctional institutions, places of worship and other buildings of public assembly.

Subd. 24. **Residential buildings.** "Residential buildings" means buildings such as homes and apartments used as dwellings for one or more families or persons.

Subd. 25. **Safety glazing material.** "Safety glazing material" means any glazing material, such as tempered glass, laminated glass, wire glass or rigid plastic, which meets the test requirements of the American National Standards Institute Standard Z-97.1-1972, and which is so constructed, treated, or combined with other materials as to minimize the likelihood of cutting and piercing injuries resulting from human contact with the glazing material.

Subd. 26. **Shower or bathtub enclosure.** "Shower enclosure" or "bathtub 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 or bathtub and the rest of the room area.

Subd. 27. **Sliding glass door units.** "Sliding glass door units" means an assembly of glazed or to be glazed panels contained in an overall frame, installed in residential buildings and other structures used as dwellings, commercial, industrial or public buildings, and 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 passage, ingress or egress.

Subd. 28. **Storm or combination door.** "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.

**History:** 1974 c 53 s 1; 1981 c 365 s 9; 1983 c 228 s 2,3

#### **299G.14 GLAZING MATERIAL; LABELING REQUIRED.**

Subdivision 1. **Permanent labeling; identification; standard.** Each lite of safety glazing material manufactured, distributed, imported, or sold for use in hazardous locations, or installed in such a location within this state shall be permanently labeled by such means as etching, sandblasting, firing of ceramic material, hot-die stamping, transparent pressure sensitive labels, or by other suitable means. The label shall identify the seller, manufacturer, fabricator, or installer, the nominal thickness and the type of safety glazing material, and the fact that said material meets the test requirements of the American National Standards Institute Standard Z-97.1-1972.

The label must be legible and visible after installation.

Subd. 2. **Limited use.** Such safety glazing labeling shall not be used on other than safety glazing materials.

**History:** 1974 c 53 s 2

#### **299G.15 SAFETY GLAZING MATERIAL REQUIRED.**

It shall be unlawful to knowingly install, cause to be installed or consent to the installation of glazing materials other than safety glazing materials in any hazardous location in this state.

**History:** 1974 c 53 s 3

#### **299G.16 EMPLOYEES NOT COVERED.**

No liability shall be created under sections 299G.13 to 299G.15 as to workers who are employees of a material supplier, contractor, subcontractor, or other employer responsible for compliance with the provisions herein.

**History:** 1974 c 53 s 4; 1986 c 444

#### **299G.17 MISDEMEANOR.**

Whoever violates the provisions of sections 299G.13 to 299G.15 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**History:** 1974 c 53 s 5

#### **299G.18 LOCAL ORDINANCE SUPERSEDED.**

The provisions of sections 299G.13 to 299G.18 shall supersede any local, municipal or county ordinance or parts thereof relating to the subject matter hereof.

**History:** 1974 c 53 s 6