



ATTENTION



Non-compliant and counterfeit cabling pose significant risks to health and safety, and could cause major damage to critical infrastructure.



Non-compliant cables use **highly flammable materials** which act like a fuse to **spread fire** within buildings.



Materials in non-compliant cables produce **dangerous and deadly smoke**, putting people and first-responders at risk.



Substandard cables pose a risk to the **reliability of critical systems infrastructure**, including hospitals, air traffic control centers, data centers, fire and police departments and more.



100% of Recently Tested Non-Certified Cables had Safety Issues.

A recent market study by UL indicated that **100% of cables** not certified by a third-party safety agency (such as UL or ETL) **failed safety testing.**



The National Electric Code **Requires Safety Certification** for Cables.

Cables installed in walls and ceilings must be UL or ETL-certified. If not, those cables are illegal. **Be aware! Many cables sold online do not have 3rd party Certification.**



Contractors are liable for installing illegal cabling.

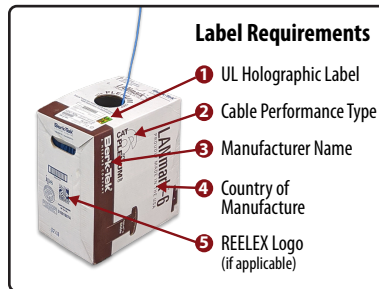
If substandard cabling is installed within a building, **contractors are liable** for damages caused or exacerbated by those cables.

Warning Signs of **Bad Cable**:



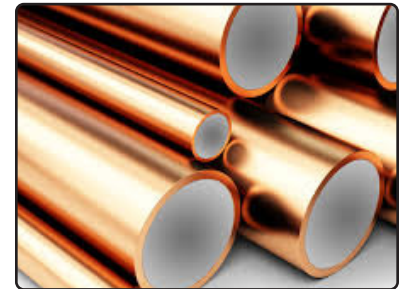
Unusually Low Cost

- ▶ Materials used to make cables safe in the event of fire are designed with sophisticated technologies which are expensive.
- ▶ **Is the price significantly below average?** 30% or more? Buyer Beware!
- ▶ Cable products purchased online should be carefully evaluated for legitimacy.



Improper Labeling

- ▶ **Packaging should have:** cable performance type, safety certification, manufacturer name, country of origin and the REELEX® packaging logo (if applicable).
- ▶ Never buy "no name" cable.
- ▶ Cable packaging and the print legend on the cable itself **must clearly state** that the cable is **listed as CMP (Plenum) or CMR (Riser)** with a reference to the listing agency.



Boxes Feel Light

- ▶ If a box or reel of cable feels strangely lightweight, there's a good chance the manufacturer is using Copper Clad Aluminum (CCA).
- ▶ CCA is not an allowed material for data cables, and thus these types of cables cannot achieve third-party certification.
- ▶ **CCA cables are illegal** to install within buildings according to the National Electric Code.



Knockoff Packaging

- ▶ Most data cables are packaged using REELEX® boxes.
- ▶ If the box does not have the REELEX® logo, it could be a sign that the package and cable are substandard.
- ▶ **REELEX® knockoffs can cause damage to the cable**, are likely to knot and tangle and can infringe on intellectual property rights.



Missing Safety Certification

- ▶ Look for the **UL holographic label** as evidence the cable is Certified by UL.
- ▶ **Never buy cable without proven third-party certification** such as UL or ETL.
- ▶ Any **cable that does not have third-party certification is not in compliance** with the NEC and therefore is illegal to install within buildings.
- ▶ Look up the brand of cable on UL or ETL's website. If it isn't listed, think twice!



Installers Can Be Liable

- ▶ Contractors that install non-compliant cable, whether the contractor knows of their non-compliance or not, **may be liable for damages** caused by the installation.
- ▶ See whitepaper at www.cccassoc.org