



U. S. Carbon Monoxide Legislation

(current as of January 2012)



State:	Bill/Code I.D.	Effective Date	Occupancy Classification	Placement
Alaska	Chapter No. 60, SLA 2004 House Bill 351 (JUD) AS 18.70.095	January 1, 2005	New and existing dwellings.	Minimum one per building
Arkansas	HB 1385, Act 146	January 1, 2012	New dwellings.	Within or near the openings to garages, bathrooms, or 2 furnace rooms
California	California Residential Code (CRC): Section R315 of the 2010 edition	January 1, 2011	One- and two-family dwellings, Townhouses not more than 3 stories	Installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in dwelling units and on every level including basements within which fuel-fired appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have attached garages.
	California Building Code (CBC): Section 420 of the 2010 edition	January 1, 2011	Group R-1, R-2, R2.1 and R-3 occupancies, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, dormitories, assisted living facilities and adult/child care facilities	
	Senate Bill (SB) 183: Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act	Existing single-family homes – July 1, 2011 Existing multi-family leased or rental dwellings – January 1, 2013	Single-family homes , Multi-family, leased or rental dwellings	
Colorado	House Bill 09-1091	July 1, 2009	New and existing dwellings.	Place within 15 feet of a sleeping area.
Connecticut	House Bill No. 5326, Public Act No. 11-248; Public Act No. 05-161	January 1, 2012 October 1, 2005	Newly constructed one and two family dwellings, new and existing public and non-public school buildings	In a room containing a permanently installed fuel burning appliance
Florida	Fla. Stat. §509.211 Fla. Stat. §553.885	509.211: July 1, 2007 553.885: July 1, 2008	509.211: New commercial buildings where a portion thereof is used for sleeping purposes, including hospitals. 553.885: New one- and two-family homes and town homes (dwellings) of three stories or less. Building code ruling on how 553.885 applies to existing structures	509.211: Every room with a fuel-burning appliance and integrated with the fire alarm system. 553.885: Within 10 feet of any sleeping area.
Georgia	Georgia State Amendments to the International Residential Code (IRC) for One- and Two- Family Dwellings (2006 Edition); Section R313.	January 1, 2009	New one- and two-family homes and town homes (dwellings) of three stories or less.	Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in the general vicinity of each sleeping area.
Idaho	Idaho Administrative Code IDAPA 07.03.01	January 1, 2011	Detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stories within which fuel-fired appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have attached garages	Outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.
Illinois	Public Act 094-0741 House Bill 5284	January 1, 2007	New and existing single- and multi-family dwellings with a fuel-burning appliance. Dwellings without a fuel-burning appliance or an attached garage are not required to have a CO detector.	Every structure that contains more than one dwelling unit shall contain at least one approved carbon monoxide alarm in operating condition within 15 feet of every room used for sleeping purposes.
Iowa	661-301.8 (103A)	January 1, 2010	Detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stories within which fuel-fired appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have attached garages.	Outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms
Maine	Public Law, Chapter 162 LD 550	October 31, 2009	Single-family dwellings and multi-apartment buildings sold or newly constructed.	Install by the manufacturer's requirements at least one approved carbon monoxide detector in each area within, or giving access to, bedrooms.
Maryland	House Bill 401	January 1, 2008	New single- and multi-family dwellings and non-dwellings, including hotels, motels, and dormitories.	Install within a certain distance from a central location outside of each sleeping area within certain dwellings or, under certain circumstances, within a certain distance (25 feet) from carbon monoxide-producing fixtures and equipment within certain dwellings.
Massachusetts	Chapter 123 of the Acts of 2005	March 31, 2006 (battery-powered) January 1, 2007 (hardwired)	New and existing single- and multi-family dwellings, boarding houses, hotels, motels, dorms, apartments, and adult and child care facilities.	Locate detectors in conformance with the requirements of the board of fire prevention regulations.



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Michigan	Act 376: House Bill 4730 Act 377: House Bill 5341	HB 4730: December 23, 2008 HB 5341: March 23, 2009	HB 4730: New non-dwelling structures such as boarding houses, hotels, and motels. HB 5341: New and existing single- and multi-family dwellings.	HB 4730: A minimum of one detector per building installed at the fuel-burning appliance. HB 5341: A carbon monoxide device shall be located in the vicinity of the bedrooms, which may include one device capable of detecting carbon monoxide near all adjacent bedrooms; in areas within the dwelling adjacent to an attached garage; and in areas adjacent to any fuel-burning appliances. NOTE: The act does not mandate the installation of a CO device. Instead it gives authority to the Code Commission to adopt rules for the mandatory installation of a CO device.
Minnesota	299F.51	January 1, 2007 (new dwellings) August 1, 2009 (existing dwellings)	New and existing single- and multi-family dwellings.	Minimum one detector per building within 10 feet of any sleeping area.
Montana	Senate Bill 161	October 1, 2009	New and existing dwellings.	No details for location of CO devices.
New Hampshire	House Bill 120-FN-Local	January 1, 2010	Single-family dwellings and multi-apartment buildings substantially rehabilitated or newly constructed.	Minimum one detector per building on every floor level and in each common stairway and in each common hallway of a multi-unit dwelling.
New Jersey	Chapter 44 amending and supplementing: Public Law 1975, Chapter 217 Public Law 1999, Chapter 15	April 16, 2003	Existing single- and two-family homes.	Within 15 feet of sleeping areas in buildings with appliances that may emit CO.
New Mexico	State Residential Code	July 1, 2011	Detached one and two family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stories with a fuel burning appliance or an attached garage.	Installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in dwelling units.
New York	Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code Section 1225.2 Title 19	Effective March 6, 2003	One, two and multiple family dwellings that are newly constructed or offered for sale.	Immediate vicinity of bedroom's & lowest floor containing bedroom's.
	Residential Code New York State (RCNYS)	Effective December 28, 2010	Detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stories.	Structures that contain a CO source including, but not limited to, fuel fired furnaces; fuel fired boilers; space heaters with pilot lights or open flames; kerosene heaters; wood stoves; fireplaces; and stoves, ovens, dryers, water heaters and refrigerators that use gas or liquid fuel, garages, and other motor vehicle related occupancies.
	Fire Code New York State (FCNYS)	Effective December 28, 2010	E, I-1, I-2 (except hospitals), I-4, R-1, R-2, R-3 or R-4. Several examples include but not not limited to hotels, apartment buildings, dormitories, adult/child care facilities, assisted living facilities, alcohol/drug centers, convalescent facilities and day care facilities.	See above.
North Carolina	Session Law 2008-219 Senate Bill 1924	January 1, 2010	Residential rental properties.	Landlords to provide a minimum of one carbon monoxide detection device per unit and per level.
North Dakota	R315 of the 2009 edition of the International Residential Code (IRC)	January 1, 2011	Detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stories	Outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Administrative Code (OAC) 340:110-3-97; State Bulding Code	May 25, 2000 July, 15, 2011	Child day care facilities; New one and two family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stories.	In the same room used for child care.; Installed outside of each sleeping area near fuel-fired appliances and in dwellings with attached garages.
Oregon	House Bill 3450	April 1, 2011	New and existing one-, two-, and multi-family dwellings, rental dwellings and Group R occupancies (hotels, motel dormitories) having a CO source.	Minimum one detector per building and covering all sleeping areas.
Pennsylvania	2009 I-codes issued by the ICC. See the 2009 IRC Section R315 for more info.	December 31, 2009	Detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses not more than 3 stories.	Outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in dwelling units.
Rhode Island	Fire Safety Code General Provisions 23-28.1-2	January 1, 2002	New and existing dwellings and non-dwellings (hotels, dormitories).	Minimum one detector per building in sleeping areas.
South Carolina	The South Carolina Building Codes Council (SCBCC) adopted the 2009 edition of the IRC	January 1, 2011	New one- two-family dwellings and townhouses not more than 3 stories.	Installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in dwelling units within which fuel-fired appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have attached garages.



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Texas	Texas Human Resources Code - Section 42.060	January 1, 2004	Child day care facilities.	One detector per floor.
Tennessee	Tennessee Code Annotated, Sect. 71-3-502	June 20, 2006	Child day care facilities.	Corridors, lounges, interior recreation areas, and sleeping room of child care centers.
Utah	Utah Administrative Code R156-56-801 (26) Utah Administrative Code R156-56-802 (16)	July 1, 2008	R156-56-801: R2, R3, R4, I1 buildings. R156-56-802: One- and two-family dwellings.	R156-56-801: Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed on each habitable level of a dwelling unit or sleeping unit equipped with fuel-burning appliances. R156-56-802: Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed on each habitable level in buildings with fuel-burning appliances.
Vermont	H. 243 No. 19 Chapter 77	July 1, 2005	New and existing (upon sale) dwellings and public buildings where people don't sleep.	One or more carbon monoxide detectors in the vicinity of any bedrooms in the dwelling in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
Virginia	Adopted the 2009 edition of the International Residential Code (IRC).	March 1, 2011	New in detached one- and two-family dwellings, townhouses (section R315) and Group-R occupancies (section 908.7) such as hotels, dormitories and apartment buildings containing fuel-fired appliances or with attached garages.	Outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.
Washington	Substitute Senate Bill 5561	July 1, 2010	New dwellings (exempts owners from having to install CO alarms in existing homes, except when offered for sale).	No details for manner and location of CO devices.
West Virginia	West Virginia Code Section 29-3-16a State Fire Commission	July 1, 1998	New dwellings with a fuel-burning appliance and existing buildings connected to newly built buildings with a fuel-burning appliance.; Detached one and two family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stores	Minimum one detector per building, installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in dwelling units within which fuel-fired appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have attached garages.
Wisconsin	2007 Wisconsin Act 205	October 1, 2008 (new) April 1, 2010 (existing)	Hotels, tourist rooming houses, apartment buildings, dormitories, jails and bed & breakfast (any public building used for lodging). Hospitals and nursing homes are not included.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the basement that has a fuel-burning appliance. 2. Within 15 feet of each sleeping area of a unit that has a fuel-burning appliance. 3. Within 15 feet of each sleeping area of a unit that is immediately adjacent to a unit that has a fuel-burning appliance. 4. Not more than 75 feet from a room that has a fuel-burning appliance and that is not used as a sleeping area. 5. In each hallway leading from a unit that has a fuel-burning appliance, in a location that is within 75 feet from the unit, except that, if there is no electrical outlet within this distance, the owner shall place the carbon monoxide detector at the closest available electrical outlet in the hallway.
	2009 Wisconsin Act 158	February 1, 2011	One- and two-family dwellings.	On floors that contain sleeping areas, a CO alarm shall be installed outside of the sleeping area, within 21 feet of the door opening to any sleeping area and in an exit path from any sleeping area. On floor levels that do not contain a sleeping area, a CO alarm shall be installed in a common area on each floor level.

The above information briefly summarizes installation requirements of carbon monoxide detectors for each state listed. System Sensor does not take responsibility or assume any liability for the accuracy of the information contained in the summation. For the actual number of carbon monoxide detectors required and appropriate wiring, installation, maintenance, and placement procedures, refer to the respective state code and applicable Underwriters Laboratory (UL) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards.

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