

Carbon Monoxide Detection Regulations for both Residential and Commercial Occupancies

The following is an excerpt from the 2015 International Fire Code as amended by the NYS 2017 Uniform Code Supplement.

The entire building and energy conservation codes, as well as the 2017 NYS Uniform Code Supplement, are available online:

https://www.dos.ny.gov/DCEA/laws_regs.html

The ICC Codes may be purchased either individually or as a set through the International Code Council website: <http://shop.iccsafe.org/codes>

§FC915.1 General.

§FC915.2 Residential buildings.

§FC915.2.2 Definitions.

Dwelling unit. A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. Dwelling units include, but are not limited to, one-family dwellings, each unit in a two-family dwelling, each unit in a multiple single-family dwelling (townhouse), bed and breakfast dwellings, apartments, and dormitory

suites having living areas, bedrooms, bathrooms and kitchens.

Sleeping area. A room or space that can be used, either on an occasional or permanent basis, for sleeping. Sleeping areas include, but are not limited to, bedrooms and places where children sleep in a daycare facility.

Sleeping unit. A room or space in which people sleep, which can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a dwelling unit are not sleeping units. Sleeping units include, but are not limited to, dormitory suites with living areas, bedrooms and bathrooms.

SFC915.2.3 Required locations. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided in the locations determined pursuant to Section FC915.2.3.

Exceptions:

1. Where coverage at a location is required by more than one provision of Section FC915.2.3, providing one carbon monoxide alarm at such location shall be deemed to satisfy all such provisions.
2. In lieu of a carbon monoxide alarm, a carbon monoxide detector may be provided at any location where coverage is required, provided that such carbon monoxide detector is part of a system that causes an alarm to sound at such location when carbon monoxide is detected at such location.

§FC915.2.3.1 One-Family Dwellings.

§FC915.2.3.1.1 Buildings constructed on or after January 1, 2008.

SFC915.2.3.1.1.1 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on each story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

SFC915.2.3.1.1.2 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on each story that contains a carbon monoxide source.

\$FC915.2.3.1.2 Buildings constructed prior to January 1, 2008.

A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on the lowest story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

SFC915.2.3.2 Two-family dwellings, multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses), and buildings owned as condominiums or cooperatives and containing dwelling units.

SFC915.2.3.2.1 Buildings constructed on or after January 1, 2008.
Within each dwelling unit:

§FC915.2.3.2.1.1 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every

story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

SFC915.2.3.2.1.2 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story that contains a carbon monoxide source.

\$FC915.2.3.2.2 Buildings constructed prior to January 1, 2008.

Within each dwelling unit, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on the lowest story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

§FC915.2.3.3 Bed and breakfast dwellings and buildings and structures
which: (1) contain one or more sleeping areas; (2) are classified in one
or more of the following occupancy Groups: E, I-2 (except hospitals), I-
4, R-1, R-2, R-3 or R-4; and, (3) are not covered by Section FC915.2.3.1
or Section FC915.2.3.2.

SFC915.2.3.3.1 Buildings and structures constructed on or after January 1, 2008.

\$FC915.2.3.3.1.1 Dwelling units and sleeping units.

Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided within each dwelling unit and within each sleeping unit at the locations specified in this Section FC915.2.3.3.1.1.

SFC915.2.3.3.1.1.1 In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that contains a carbon monoxide source, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on each story that contains a sleeping area. The carbon monoxide alarm shall be located within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm. In addition, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that contains a carbon monoxide source.

§FC915.2.3.3.1.1.2 In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which contains no carbon monoxide source, but which is located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on each story that contains a sleeping area. The carbon monoxide alarm shall be located within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

SFC915.2.3.3.1.1.3 In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which contains no carbon monoxide source and which is not located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source, no carbon monoxide alarm is required.

SFC915.2.3.3.1.2 Sleeping areas not located within a dwelling unit. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided within sleeping areas that are not located within a dwelling unit when required by this Section

FC915.2.3.3.1.2.

§FC915.2.3.3.1.2.1 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that contains a carbon monoxide source.

SFC915.2.3.3.1.2.2 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that is located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source.

§FC915.2.3.3.1.3 Stories which (1) contain a carbon monoxide source and (2) contain no dwelling unit, sleeping unit or sleeping area. A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story which (1) contains a carbon monoxide source and (2) contains no dwelling unit, sleeping unit or sleeping area.

SFC915.2.3.3.2 Buildings and structures constructed prior to January 1, 2008.

§FC915.2.3.3.2.1 Dwelling units and sleeping units. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided within each dwelling unit and within each sleeping unit at the locations specified in this Section
FC915.2.3.3.2.1.

§FC915.2.3.3.2.1.1 In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that contains a carbon monoxide source, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on the lowest story that contains a sleeping area. The carbon monoxide alarm shall be located within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm. In addition, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that contains a carbon monoxide source.

SFC915.2.3.3.2.1.2 In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which contains no carbon monoxide source, but which is located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on the lowest story that contains a sleeping area. The carbon monoxide alarm shall be located within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

SFC915.2.3.3.2.1.3 In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which contains no carbon monoxide source and which is not located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source, no carbon monoxide alarm is required.

§FC915.2.3.3.2.2 Sleeping areas not located within a dwelling unit.
Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided within sleeping areas that are not located within a dwelling unit when required by this Section FC915.2.3.3.2.2.

§FC915.2.3.3.2.2.1 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that contains a carbon monoxide source.

§FC915.2.3.3.2.2.2 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided

within each sleeping area that is located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source.

§FC915.2.3.3.2.3 Stories which (1) contain a carbon monoxide source and (2) contain no dwelling unit, sleeping unit or sleeping area. A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story which (1) contains a carbon monoxide source and (2) contains no dwelling unit, sleeping unit or sleeping area.

§FC915.2.3.4 Buildings and structures classified in Occupancy Group I-1:

§FC915.2.3.4.1 Buildings and structures constructed on or after January 1, 2008.

§FC915.2.3.4.1.1 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

§FC915.2.3.4.1.2 A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story that contains a carbon monoxide source.

§FC915.2.3.4.2 Buildings and structures constructed prior to January 1, 2008. A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

§FC915.2.4 New carbon monoxide source.

This section applies when a carbon monoxide source is installed in, or added, or attached to a building or structure after the date of original construction of the building or structure. This section applies without regard to the date of original construction of the building or structure. When a carbon monoxide source is installed in, or added, or attached to a building or structure, the building or structure (with such new carbon monoxide source) shall be evaluated as if such building or structure (with such new carbon monoxide source) were constructed on or after January 1, 2008, and a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided at each location determined for such building or structure (with such new carbon monoxide source) pursuant to Section FC915.2.3.

Exception: In lieu of a carbon monoxide alarm, a carbon monoxide detector may be provided at any location where coverage is required, provided that such carbon monoxide detector is part of a system that causes an alarm to sound at such location when carbon monoxide is detected at such location.

§FC915.2.5 Power source.

Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and the alarm control units to which carbon monoxide detectors are connected shall receive their primary power from the building wiring, and shall be equipped with a battery backup system that automatically provides power from one or more batteries when primary power is interrupted. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection.

Exceptions:

1. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors installed in a building or structure without an electrical power source shall be battery operated.
2. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors installed in a building or structure constructed prior to January 1, 2008 may be battery operated, cord-type or direct plug.
3. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors installed in a building or structure pursuant to Section FC915.2.4 may be battery operated, cord-type or direct plug.
4. In the case of a building or structure constructed on or after January 1, 2008 and prior to the effective date of this code, when a carbon monoxide alarm or carbon monoxide detector is provided at a location where coverage was not required by prior versions of the Uniform Code, but where coverage is required by Section FC610, such carbon monoxide alarm or carbon monoxide detector may be battery operated, cord-type or direct plug.

SFC915.2.6 Equipment.

Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed and labeled as complying with UL 2034 or CAN/CSA 6.19. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed and labeled as complying with UL 2075 and shall meet the sensitivity testing and alarm thresholds of UL 2034 or CAN/CSA 6.19. Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors and alarm control units shall be installed in accordance with Section FC915.2 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

§FC915.2.6.1 Connection of multiple carbon monoxide alarms and detectors. When more than one carbon monoxide alarm is required to be installed within an individual dwelling unit, sleeping unit, or sleeping area, all carbon monoxide alarms in such dwelling unit, sleeping unit, or sleeping area shall be interconnected.

Exception: Interconnection is not required where battery operated, cord-type or direct plug carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors are permitted.

§FC915.2.6.2 Maintenance and testing. Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and alarm control units shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times. Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and alarm control units shall be periodically tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The battery or batteries used as the primary or backup power source shall be replaced when low or when otherwise required by the manufacturer's instructions. Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and alarm control units shall be replaced or repaired where defective, and shall be replaced when they cease to operate as intended.

§FC915.2.6.3 Disabling of alarms. No carbon monoxide alarm, carbon monoxide detector, or alarm control unit shall be removed or disabled, except for service, repair or replacement purposes.

§FC915.3 Carbon Monoxide Detection in Commercial Buildings.

(a)Introduction. This Section FC915.3 covers the provision of carbon monoxide detection, and the application, installation, performance, and maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detection systems, in new and existing commercial buildings.

(b) Definitions. In this Section FC915.3, the following terms shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning is clearly required by the context:

(1) **APPROVED.** The term "approved" means acceptable to the code enforcement official for the authority having jurisdiction.

(2) AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION. The term "authority having jurisdiction" with respect to a commercial building means the governmental unit or agency responsible for enforcing the Uniform Code with respect to such commercial building.

(3) **CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE.** The term "carbon monoxide source" means any appliance, equipment, device or system that may emit carbon monoxide (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.

(4) **CARBON MONOXIDE-PRODUCING HVAC SYSTEM.** The term "carbon monoxide-producing HVAC system" means a system that uses ducts to provide heat, ventilation and/or air-conditioning to all or any part of a commercial building, provided that:

(i) such ducts run from a carbon monoxide source to the classroom(s) and/or detection zone(s) served by such system; and/or

(ii) such system is supplied with recirculated or makeup air from a classroom or detection zone that contains a carbon monoxide source.

(5) **CENTRAL LOCATION.** The term "central location" means the point that, in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, maximizes:

(i) the detection of carbon monoxide;

(ii) the notification of occupants in normally occupied areas; and

(iii) the notification of occupants prior to entering normally unoccupied areas.

(6) **CLASSROOM.** The term "classroom" means a room or area that:

(i) is located in a school;

(ii) is a place where classes are taught; and

(iii) is occupied or capable of being occupied by six or more persons (including students and teachers) at any one time. For the purposes of this definition, the term "school" means any building used, in whole

or in part, for educational purposes, including but not limited to a building classified, in whole or in part, as Educational Group E under Chapter 3 of the 2010 BCNYS. The term "school" includes public schools and private schools, including but not limited to religious schools. However, the term "school" does not include a school attended only by students above the 12th grade.

(7) **COMMERCIAL BUILDING.** The term "commercial building" means any new or existing building that is not a one-family dwelling, a two-family dwelling, or a building containing only townhouses.

(8) **DETECTION ZONE.** The term "detection zone" means a story of a commercial building. However:

(i) if a story is arranged so that two or more separate carbon monoxide-producing HVAC systems are used to serve separate portions of the story, each such portion of the story shall be deemed to be a separate detection zone;

(ii) if a story contains one or more classrooms, each classroom shall be deemed to be a separate detection zone and the portion, if any, of the story that is not a classroom shall be deemed to be a separate detection zone;

(iii) if a portion of a story is used as a garage, the portion used as a garage shall not be deemed to be a detection zone and the portion not used as a garage shall be deemed to be a detection zone; and

(iv) if an entire story is used as a garage, such story shall not be deemed to be a detection zone.

(9) EXISTING COMMERCIAL BUILDING. The term "existing commercial building" means a commercial building that was constructed prior to December 31, 2015. For the purposes of this definition, a commercial building shall be deemed to have been constructed prior to December 31, 2015, and shall be deemed to be an existing commercial building, if:

(i) the original construction of such commercial building was completed prior to December 31, 2015; or

(ii) the complete application for the building permit for the original construction of such commercial building was filed prior to December 31, 2015.

(10) **NEW COMMERCIAL BUILDING.** The term "new commercial building" means a commercial building that is not an existing commercial building.

(11) **Terms defined elsewhere.** Terms that:

(i) are used in this Section FC915.3;

(ii) are not defined in this subdivision; and

(iii) are defined in the 2015 IBC, the 2015 IFC, the 2010 IRC or NFPA 720 shall have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the 2015 IBC, the 2015 IFC, the 2015 IRC or NFPA 720, as applicable.

(c) Commercial buildings required to have carbon monoxide detection.

(1) General rule. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of this Section FC915.3 in every commercial building that:

(i) contains any carbon monoxide source (including, but not limited to, any garage or any other motor-vehicle-related occupancy);

(ii) is attached to a garage; and/or

(iii) is attached to any other motor-vehicle-related occupancy.

These requirements shall apply without regard to whether such commercial building is an existing commercial building or a new commercial building and without regard to whether such commercial building shall or shall not have been offered for sale.

(2) Exceptions.

(i) Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required under this Section FC915.3 in a commercial building that is:

(A) classified, in its entirety, in Storage Group S or Utility and Miscellaneous Group U under Chapter 3 of the 2015 IBC; and

(B) occupied only occasionally and only for building or equipment maintenance.

(ii) Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required under this Section FC915.3 in a commercial building that is a "canopy" (as that term is defined in the 2015 IFC).

(iii) Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required under this Section FC915.3 in a commercial building during any period when each of the following conditions is satisfied: (A) no part of such commercial building is occupied; (B) each carbon monoxide source in such commercial building is removed or disabled in a manner that makes it incapable of producing carbon monoxide; (C) each exterior opening in such commercial building is boarded, locked, blocked or otherwise protected to prevent entry by unauthorized individuals; (D) no garage or other motor-vehicle-related occupancy in such commercial building or attached to such commercial building is in use; and (E) each garage or other motor-vehicle-related occupancy in such commercial building or attached to such commercial building is boarded, locked, blocked or otherwise protected to prevent entry by motor vehicles or by unauthorized individuals.

(d) Detection zones required to be provided with carbon monoxide detection.

(1) General rule. Where a commercial building is required by subdivision (c) of this Section FC915.3 to have carbon monoxide detection, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in each detection zone which is located in such commercial building and in which at least one of the following triggering conditions exists:

(i) Triggering Condition 1: The presence of any carbon monoxide source in a detection zone shall be a triggering condition for such detection zone.

(ii) Triggering Condition 2: The presence in a detection zone of a duct opening or other outlet from a carbon monoxide-producing HVAC system shall be a triggering condition for such detection zone. However, the presence in a detection zone of a duct opening or other outlet from a carbon monoxide-producing HVAC system shall not be deemed to be a triggering condition for such detection zone if:

(a) carbon monoxide detection is provided in the first room or area served by each main duct leaving the carbon monoxide source in such carbon monoxide-producing HVAC system and

(b) the signals from the carbon monoxide detection equipment in the first room or area served by each such main duct are automatically transmitted to an approved location.

(iii) Triggering Condition 3: The presence of a garage or other motor-vehicle-related occupancy in location that is adjacent to a detection zone shall be a triggering condition for such detection zone. The presence of an adjacent garage or other motor-vehicle-related occupancy shall be a triggering condition even if there are no openings, penetrations, or air transfer openings between the detection zone and the adjacent garage or other motor-vehicle-related occupancy. However, in the case of a detection zone that is not a classroom:

(A) the presence of an adjacent garage or other motor-vehicle-related occupancy shall not be deemed to be a triggering condition for such detection zone if the garage or other motor-vehicle-related occupancy is attached to, but not located in, the commercial building in which such detection zone is located, and the attachment between the garage or other motor-vehicle-related occupancy and the commercial building is only through a covered walkway that is open (without sidewalls or drops) on 50 percent or more of its perimeter; and

(B) the presence of an adjacent garage shall not be deemed to be a triggering condition for such detection zone if the garage is attached to, but not located in, the commercial building in which the detection zone is located, and the garage is an open parking garage that complies with Section BC406.5 of the 2015 IBC.

(2) Exceptions for detection zones that are not classrooms. Notwithstanding the existence of any one or more of the triggering conditions described in paragraph of this subdivision in a detection zone that is not a classroom, carbon monoxide protection shall not be required to be provided in such detection zone if:

(i) such detection zone has ambient conditions that would, under normal conditions and with all required ventilation and exhaust systems installed and operating properly, activate the carbon monoxide detection devices that otherwise would be required in such detection zone under this Section FC915.3, and an alternative safety plan for the commercial building in which such detection zone is located shall have been approved by the authority having jurisdiction and implemented; or

(ii) such detection zone is open (without sidewalls or drops) on 50 percent or more of its perimeter, and there is no occupiable area within such detection zone that is not open on 50 percent or more of its perimeter.

(e) **Placement of carbon monoxide detection.** Where a detection zone is required by subdivision (d) of this Section FC915.3 to be provided with carbon monoxide detection, the carbon monoxide detection shall be placed as provided in this subdivision.

(1) Detection zones less than 10,000 square feet. Where carbon monoxide detection is required to be provided in a detection zone having an area less than 10,000 square feet, the carbon monoxide detection shall be placed in a central location within such detection zone.

(2) Detection zones 10,000 square feet or larger.

(i) General rule. Where carbon monoxide detection is required to be provided in a detection zone having an area 10,000 square feet or larger, carbon monoxide detection shall be placed in a central location within such detection zone and at such additional locations within such detection zone as may be necessary to assure that no point in the detection zone is more than 100 feet from carbon monoxide detection.

(ii) Exception. In the case of a detection zone having an area 10,000 square feet or larger that (A) contains one or more carbon monoxide sources, (B) is not served by a carbon monoxide-producing HVAC system, (C) is not adjacent to a garage or other motor-vehicle-related occupancy, and (D) is not a classroom, compliance with the following shall be an acceptable alternative to compliance with Section FC915.3(e)(2)(i): one carbon monoxide detection device shall be placed in a central location within such detection zone and, for each carbon monoxide source located in such detection zone, one additional carbon monoxide detection device shall be placed at one of the following locations: (1) in an approved location between such carbon monoxide source and the remainder of the detection zone or (2) on the ceiling of, or at another approved location in, the room containing such carbon monoxide source.

(f) **Detection equipment.** Carbon monoxide detection required by this Section FC915.3 shall be provided by carbon monoxide alarms complying with subdivision (g) of this section or carbon monoxide detection systems complying with subdivision (h) of this section.

(g) **Carbon monoxide alarms.** Carbon monoxide alarms shall comply with this subdivision.

(1) Power source.

(i) General rule. Carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source, and when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than that required for overcurrent protection.

(ii) Exceptions.

(A) Carbon monoxide alarms powered solely by a 10-year battery shall be permitted in (I) existing commercial buildings and (II) commercial buildings without commercial electric power.

(B) If a plug-in or cord-type carbon monoxide alarm, or a battery operated carbon monoxide alarm powered by a battery with a life of less than 10 years, was installed in a particular location in an existing commercial building at any time prior to June 27, 2015 for the purpose of complying with Section FC610 of the 2010 Fire Code of New York State (or with any other carbon monoxide alarm requirement applicable to at the time of such installation) and if this Section FC915.3 requires installation of carbon monoxide detection at such location, such previously installed carbon monoxide alarm may remain at such location, and shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Section FC915.3 regarding carbon monoxide detection at such location, provided that at the end of the useful life of such previously installed carbon monoxide alarm it shall be replaced with an alarm powered by a 10-year battery or by another carbon monoxide alarm or detector that satisfies the requirements of this Section FC915.3.

(2) Listing. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034.

(3) Combination alarms.

(i) General rule. A combination carbon monoxide / smoke alarm shall not be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Section FC915.3.

(ii) Exception. If a combination carbon monoxide / smoke alarm was installed in a particular location in an existing commercial building at any time prior to June 27, 2015 for the purpose of complying with Section FC610 of the 2010 Fire Code of New York State (or with any other carbon monoxide alarm requirement applicable to at the time of such installation) and if this Section FC915.3 requires installation of carbon monoxide detection at such location, such previously installed combination carbon monoxide / smoke alarm may remain at such location, and shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Section FC915.3 regarding carbon monoxide detection at such location, provided that at the end of the useful life of such previously installed combination carbon monoxide / smoke alarm it shall be replaced with an carbon monoxide alarm or detector that satisfies the requirements of this Section FC915.3 and a separate smoke alarm that satisfies all applicable smoke alarm requirements.

(4) Interconnection. In new commercial buildings, where a carbon monoxide alarm is installed in a normally unoccupied detection zone, such carbon monoxide alarm shall be interconnected with a carbon monoxide alarm that is placed in an adjacent and normally occupied detection zone. An approved sign shall be placed in an approved location in the proximity of each carbon monoxide alarm installed in a normally occupied detection zone that is interconnected to one or more carbon monoxide alarms installed in one or more normally unoccupied detection zones. Such sign shall identify and describe the location of each

normally unoccupied detection zone that contains any such interconnected carbon monoxide alarm.

(5) Locations. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in the locations specified in subdivisions (d) and (e) of this Section FC915.3.

(6) Manufacturer's instructions. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. However, in the event of a conflict between the manufacturer's instructions and the provisions of this Section FC915.3, the provisions of this Section FC915.3 shall control. In particular, but not by way of limitation, in the event of a conflict between location requirements specified in the manufacturer's installation instructions and the location requirements specified in subdivisions (d) and (e) of this Section FC915.3, the location requirements specified in subdivisions (d) and (e) of this Section FC915.3 shall control.

(h) **Carbon monoxide detection systems.** Carbon monoxide detection systems shall comply with this subdivision.

(1) General. Carbon monoxide detection systems shall comply with NFPA 720. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 2075.

(2) Locations. Carbon monoxide detectors (as that term is defined in NFPA 720) shall be installed in the locations specified in subdivisions (d) and (e) of this Section FC915.3. In the event of a conflict between the carbon monoxide detector location requirements specified in subdivisions (d) and (e) of this Section FC915.3 and the carbon monoxide detector location requirements specified in NFPA 720, the carbon monoxide detector location requirements specified in subdivisions (d) and (e) of this Section FC915.3 shall control.

(3) Combination detectors. Combination carbon monoxide / smoke detectors installed in carbon monoxide detection systems shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide detectors provided such combination detectors are listed in accordance with UL 2075 and UL 268.

(4) Notification appliances. Notification appliances (as that term is defined in NFPA 720) shall comply with NFPA 720. Notification appliances shall be provided in the locations specified in NFPA 720 or, in the alternative, in the locations specified in subdivisions (d) and (e) and paragraph (4) of subdivision (g) of this Section FC915.3 as the required locations for carbon monoxide detection.

(5) Power source. The power source for carbon monoxide detection systems shall comply with NFPA 720.

(i) **Additional requirement in Group E occupancies.** In a new commercial building that:

(1) has an occupant load of 31 or more; and

(2) is classified, in whole or in part, as Educational Group E under Chapter 3 of the 2015 IBC, carbon monoxide alarm signals shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location that is

FC915.3) and are also subject to this Section FC915.3. Such buildings are referred to in this Section FC915.3 as "mixed use buildings." Such mixed used buildings include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- (i) any new or existing building that contains townhouses and also contains any use or occupancy other than townhouses or other dwelling units;
- (ii) any new or existing building owned as a condominium or cooperative that contains dwelling units and also contains any use or occupancy other than dwelling units; and

(iii) any new or existing building or structure that:

- (a) is classified, in whole or in part, in Educational Group E, Institutional Group I, and/or Residential Group R under Chapter 3 of the 2015 IBC;
- (b) contains one or more dwelling units, sleeping units or sleeping areas; and
- (c) also contains any use or occupancy other than dwelling units, sleeping units or sleeping areas.

(3) Compliance in mixed use buildings. A mixed use building shall comply with the requirements of Section FC915.2 of the 2015 IFC as amended by this supplement, as applicable, and, in addition, shall comply with the requirements of this Section FC915.3. However, this paragraph shall not be construed as requiring duplicative carbon monoxide detection, and if an area in a mixed use building is provided carbon monoxide detection in accordance with the requirements of Section FC915.2 of the 2015 IFC as amended by this supplement, as applicable, such area need not be provided with additional carbon monoxide protection under this Section FC915.3.

(m) Interconnection in "mixed used buildings." In the case of a new "mixed use building" (as defined in subdivision (1) of this Section FC915.3), the carbon monoxide detection required by this Section FC915.3 shall be interconnected with the carbon monoxide detection required by Section FC915.2 of the 2015 IFC as amended by this supplement, as applicable.

(n) **Effective date.** This section shall take effect on June 27, 2015.

(o) **Transition period.** In this Section FC915.3, the term "transition period" means the period between the effective date of this section (June 27, 2015) and June 27, 2016.

(1) Owners of existing commercial buildings are encouraged to install carbon monoxide detection that complies with the requirements of this Section FC915.3 in their buildings as quickly as practicable.

(2) The owner of an existing commercial building shall not be deemed to be in violation of this Section FC915.3 during the transition period if such owner provides to the authority having jurisdiction a written statement certifying that such owner is attempting in good faith to install carbon monoxide detection that complies with the requirements of this Section FC915.3 in such owner's existing commercial building as

quickly as practicable.

(3) The owners of all existing commercial buildings shall be required to have carbon monoxide detection that complies with the requirements of this Section FC915.3 fully installed and fully operational by the end of the transition period.

NY
NY
NY
NY
NY
NY