



U. S. Carbon Monoxide Legislation

(current as of February 2010)



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
Colorado	House Bill 09-1091	July 1, 2009	New and existing dwellings.	Place within 10 feet of a sleeping area.
Connecticut	Substitute House Bill No. 6894 Public Act No. 05-161	October 1, 2005	New dwellings.	No details for location of CO devices.
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.
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.
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-dwelling's, 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.
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.



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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 York	Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code Section 1225.2 Title 19	March 6, 2003	One- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses); and dwelling units in buildings of Group R-2 occupancy classification owned as condominiums or cooperatives.	At least one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided in each dwelling unit. The required carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed in the immediate vicinity of bedroom(s) on the lowest floor level of the dwelling unit containing bedroom(s).
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.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Administrative Code (OAC) 340:110-3-97	May 25, 2000	Child day care facilities.	In the same room used for child care.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Wisconsin	2007 Senate Bill 289: Act 205	Act 205: April 7, 2008	New and existing hotels, tourist rooming houses, and bed and breakfasts (any public building used for lodging).	Within 15 feet of sleeping areas in public lodging buildings with a fuel-burning appliance. In the basement, in a room with a fuel-burning appliance.
West Virginia	West Virginia Code Section 29-3-16a	July 1, 1998	New dwellings with a fuel-burning appliance and existing buildings connected to newly built buildings with a fuel-burning appliance.	Minimum one detector per building.

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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.