

Effective January 1, 2019, the following requirement regarding battery-operated smoke alarms will be enforced under the new NJ Uniform Fire Code Requirements.

**N.J.A.C. 5:70-4.19 Smoke alarms for one- and two-family dwellings; carbon monoxide alarms; and portable fire extinguishers:**

**SMOKE ALARM REQUIREMENTS:**

In one- and two-family or attached single family dwellings subject to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:70-2.3, smoke alarms shall be installed as follows:

1. On each level of the premises; and
  2. Outside of each separate sleeping area.
- (b) The smoke alarms required in (a) above shall be located and maintained in accordance with NFPA 72.
1. The alarms shall not be required to be interconnected.
- (c) ~~10-YEAR SEALED BATTERY-POWERED SINGLE STATION SMOKE ALARMS~~ shall be installed and shall be listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 217, incorporated herein by reference. However, A/C-powered single or multiple-station smoke alarms installed as part of the original construction or rehabilitation project shall not be replaced with battery-powered smoke alarms. The effective date of this subsection shall be January 1, 2019.
1. A/C-powered smoke alarms shall be accepted as meeting the requirements of this section.

**CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM REQUIREMENTS:**

Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in all dwelling units in buildings in one- and two-family or attached single family dwellings, except for units in buildings that do not contain a fuel-burning device or have an attached garage, as follows:

1. Single station carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed and maintained in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping area(s).
  2. Carbon monoxide alarms may be battery-operated, hard-wired or of the plug-in type and shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL-2034 and shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of this section and NFPA-720.
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To avoid potential false alarms and improper operation, do not install smoke alarms in the following areas:

- Kitchens - Smoke from cooking may cause a nuisance alarm.
- Bathrooms - Excessive steam from a shower may cause a nuisance alarm.
- Near heating or air conditioning ducts
- The "Dead Air" space where the ceiling meets the wall (see Figure 5).
- The peak of an "A" frame ceiling at the top may prevent smoke from reaching the detector.

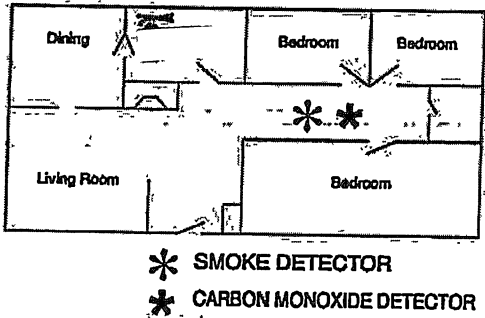


Figure 1

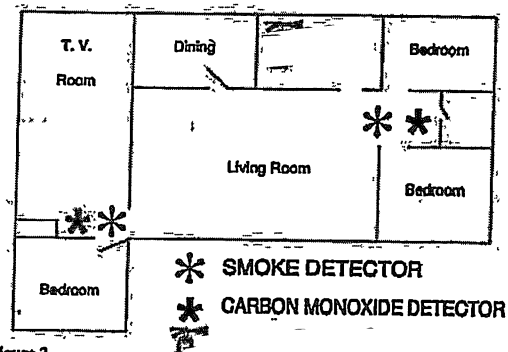


Figure 2

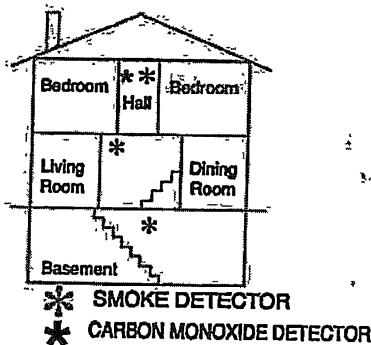


Figure 3

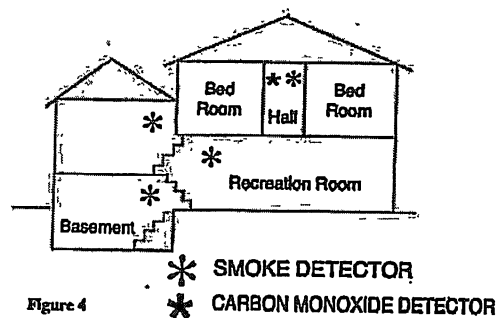


Figure 4

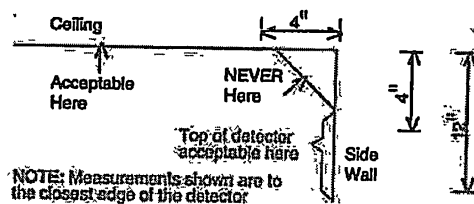


Figure 5