GG236-14
804.3 (New)

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Add new text as follows:

804.3 Carbon monoxide detectors. Buildings that contain one or more gas, liquid or solid fuel-fired appliances shall be provided with one or more carbon monoxide detectors located in each occupied story. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 720.

Add new standard(s) as follows:

NFPA
720-2015 Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment

Reason: There are many environmental and safety reasons to install CO detectors in buildings with fossil fuel or wood burning appliances. The following is information from the US Consumer Product Safety Commission http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Safety-Education/Safety-Education-Centers/Carbon-Monoxide-Information-Center/Carbon-Monoxide-Questions-and-Answers-/

"Carbon monoxide (CO) is a deadly, colorless, odorless, poisonous gas. It is produced by the incomplete burning of various fuels, including coal, wood, charcoal, oil, kerosene, propane, and natural gas."

"On average, about 170 people in the United States die every year from CO produced by non- automotive consumer products. These products include malfunctioning fuel-burning appliances such as furnaces, ranges, water heaters and room heaters; engine-powered equipment such as portable generators; fireplaces; and charcoal that is burned in homes and other enclosed areas."

Carbon monoxide detection technology has been used for many years and is widely available.

The NFPA standard is referenced as it covers aspects from selection to design to performance and maintenance, as shown in the scope:

"NFPA 720: Document Scope
1.1* Scope. 1.1.1 This standard is primarily concerned with life safety, not with protection of property. 1.1.2* This standard covers the selection, design, application, installation, location, performance, inspection, testing, and maintenance of carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment in buildings and structures. 1.1.3 This standard contains requirements for the selection, installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment that detects concentrations of carbon monoxide that could pose a life safety risk to most occupants in buildings and structures."

Cost Impact: Will increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: The standard NFPA 720 is referenced by one or more 2012 I-codes.