

## HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP

### Smoke Detector, Carbon Monoxide and Fire Extinguisher

Each level of the dwelling including the basement as a minimum is required to have a **smoke detector**. The smoke detector may be either DC ( battery powered ) or AC ( electrical powered ) depending on what year the dwelling was built in accordance with the following table.

#### Smoke Detectors:

Before 1977 -	DC (battery) powered smoke detector on center of ceiling hall adjacent to bedrooms and each living level including basement.
1977 – 1980 -	AC powered smoke detector in hall adjacent to bedrooms, DC Smoke detectors on remaining levels.
1981 – 1983 -	AC powered smoke detector in hall adjacent to bedrooms and in Basement, if applicable. These must be interconnected. DC smoke detector on all other level.
1984 – 1990 -	AC powered smoke detectors on all levels. They must be interconnected.
1991 – 1992 –	AC powered smoke detectors in all bedrooms, in hallway in the vicinity of bedrooms and on all levels. They must be interconnected.
1992 – present -	AC powered smoke detectors in all bedrooms, in hallway in the vicinity of bedrooms and on all levels, interconnected with battery backup.

**Carbon Monoxide:** detector must be in the common hall outside of but within 10 feet of the bedroom doors. May be battery or plug in type.

**Fire Extinguisher:** An ABC type weighing no more than 10 pounds must be mounted and visible at an exit way from the kitchen. It must be mounted on the wall on its original bracket and has to be at least three feet above and no more than five feet above the floor.

The following fees shall apply:

- (a) \$35.00 per request received fourteen (14) days or more prior to settlement date
- (b) \$50.00 per request received seven (7) days to thirteen (13) days prior to settlement date
- (c) \$75.00 per request received two (2) days to six (6) days prior to settlement date
- (d) \$125.00 per request received with less than 48-hours' notice to settlement date

(Read below then initial: \_\_\_\_\_)

All dwellings must have this inspection prior to settlement. All residential properties must have properly maintained smoke detectors in accordance with code at time of construction. At least one detector is required on each living area. Homes built prior to 1977 must have battery detectors as a minimum. A carbon monoxide detector is required within 10 feet of all bedrooms in homes with gas or oil fired Appliances, attached garages or fireplaces.

The certification is valid for 30 days after the date of inspection.

All first time failures must re-apply and submit a new fee equal to the original fee charged.

Any more than one failure must follow the fee scale above to determine the proper re-inspection fee.

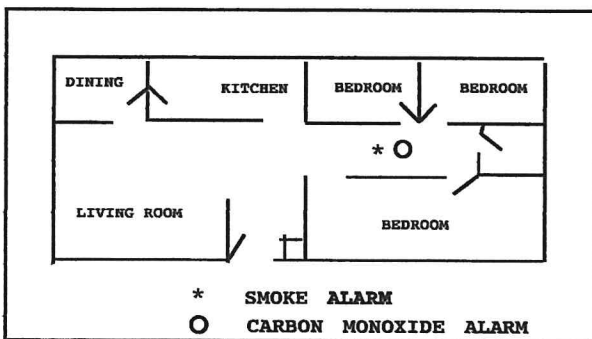


Figure 1

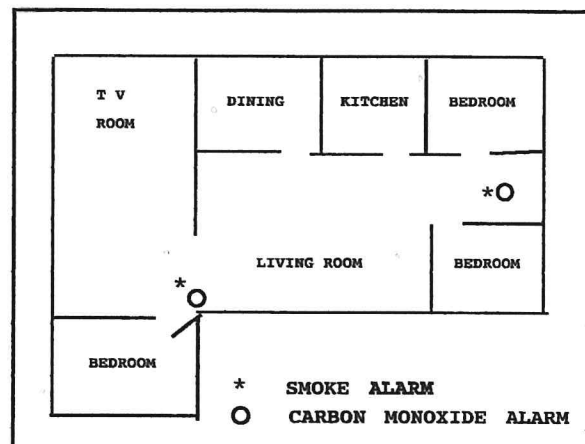


Figure 2

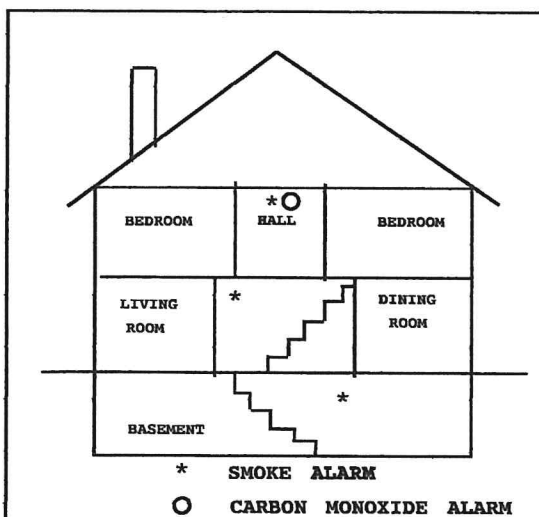


Figure 3

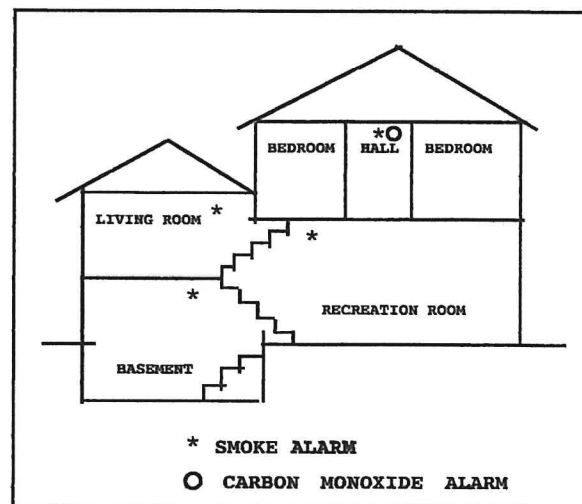


Figure 4

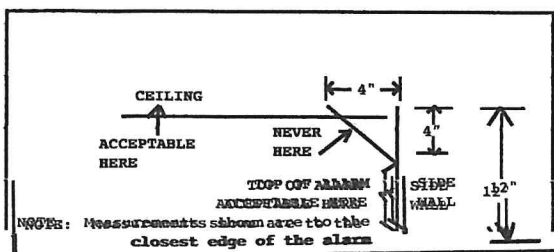


Figure 5

#### **WHERE TO LOCATE ALARMS:**

Alarms are to be located on every level of a residence, (basement, first floor, second floor) excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in every separate sleeping area, between sleeping areas and living areas such as the kitchen, garage, basement or utility room. In homes with only one sleeping area on one floor, an alarm is to be placed in the hallway outside each sleeping areas as shown in Figure 1. In single floor homes with two separate sleeping areas, two alarms are required, outside each sleeping areas as shown in Figure 2. In multi-level homes, alarms are to be located outside sleeping areas and at every finished level of the home as shown in Figure 3. Basement level alarms are to be located in close proximity to the bottom of basement stairwells as shown in Figure 4.

#### **WHERE NOT TO LOCATE ALARMS:**

To avoid false alarms and/or improper operation, avoid installation of smoke alarms in the following areas:

Kitchens-smoke from cooking may cause nuisance alarm.

Bathrooms -excessive steam from a shower may cause a nuisance alarm.

Near forced air ducts-used for heating or air conditioning-air movement may prevent smoke from reaching alarm.

Near furnaces of any type-air and dust movement and normal combustion products may cause a nuisance alarm.

The 4 inch "Dead Air" space where the ceiling meets the wall, as shown in Figure 5.

The peak of an "A" frame type of ceiling-"Dead Air" at the top may prevent smoke from reaching alarm.

#### **FURTHER INFORMATION ON ALARM PLACEMENT:**

For further information about alarm placement consult the National Protection Association's Standard No. 74-1984, titled "Household Fire Warning Equipment." This publication may be obtained by writing to the Publication Sales Department, National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA. 02269.

**CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS** are to be located in every separate sleeping area per NFPA 720 and manufacturer's recommendations.

#### **WHERE TO LOCATE FIRE EXTINGUISHER:**

Within 10 feet of the kitchen and located in the exit or travel path; and is visible and in a readily accessible location. The top of the fire extinguisher is not more than 5 feet above the floor and is mounted using manufactures hanger or brackets. Minimum size of 2A:10B:C and weigh no more than 10 pounds, is accompanied with the owners manual or with the proper written instructions. The extinguisher is listed, labeled, charged and operable. The extinguisher must have been serviced and tagged by a contractor certified by the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety within the past 12 months or seller must provide a recent proof of purchasing receipt.