TOWNSHIP OF HAMILTON
BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION
6101 THIRTEENTH STREET
MAYS LANDING, NJ 08330
PHONE: 609-625-1591
FAX: 609-625-7063 (8:30a-4:30p)

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF SMOKE DETECTOR, CARBON MONOXIDE AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPLIANCE

Date Received	Date App. Completed	Block	Lot	Year Property Was Built
Owner's Name				
Address of Property to be Inspected				
Phone Number for Scheduling Purposes Only	Responsible Party (if different from owner)		Within 10 Bus. Days: $50.00 / Within 3 Bus. Days: $135.00 Fee (in accordance with Township Code)	
Address of Responsible Party (if different from owner)				

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED SHEETS FOR MORE INFORMATION

N.J.A.C. 5:70-2.3 states before any Use Group R-3 and R-4 structure (one and two / multiple family residential structure) is SOLD, LEASED, or OTHERWISE SUBJECT TO A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES, the owner shall obtain a certificate of smoke detector/carbon monoxide and fire extinguisher compliance evidencing compliance with NJAC 5:70-4.19 from the appropriate enforcing agency per Chapter 170 of the Code of the Township of Hamilton. A standard fee of $50 is charged for this inspection. If the property fails, another appointment will be scheduled for no additional charge. The initial inspection will be scheduled within 10 business days of payment being processed. If the property fails for a second time, another $50 fee must be paid prior to scheduling another appointment. A rush inspection can be scheduled within 3 business days of payment being processed. The fee for a rush inspection is $135. **Inspection fees are not refundable.**

You must make an appointment for someone to meet the inspectors. This protects the liability of the Township and its employees. Lock boxes or keys left are NOT acceptable. THE FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REFUSE INSPECTION OF THE PROPERTY IF RESPONSIBLE PARTYAS IDENTIFIED ABOVE IS NOT PRESENT AT TIME OF INSPECTION. (RESPONSIBLE PARTY MUST BE AT LEAST 18 YEARS OF AGE)

IF THE CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY OCCURS BEFORE THE CERTIFICATE OF SMOKE DETECTOR, CARBON MONOXIDE AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPLIANCE IS ISSUED, THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY AS IDENTIFIED ON THIS APPLICATION WILL BE ASSESSED A MONETARY PENALTY IN THE AMOUNT OF $300 AS PER THE CODE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HAMILTON .

By signing here I understand and agree to all the requirements listed above:

RESPONSIBLE PARTY'S SIGNATURE:_____

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PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CAREFULLY TO ENSURE FULL COMPLIANCE

SMOKE DETECTORS - TYPE AND LOCATION REQUIREMENTS

- A smoke detector must be installed in the immediate vicinity of all sleeping areas. (Newer dwellings may have hardwire detectors inside and/or outside the bedrooms which must be maintained)
- A smoke detector must be installed on each level of the dwelling, including the basement and finished attic in accordance with NFPA 74-1984.
- The smoke-sensitive alarm device shall be tested and listed by a product certification agency recognized by the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety. (ANSI / UL-217).
- AC powered and/or interconnected detectors installed in dwellings after January 1977 shall be maintained in working order.

1978 and before
All one and two family residences constructed before **1978** must have smoke detectors located on each level of the structure and outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.

NOTE:
*If the one or two family residence was constructed before **1979** the required smoke detectors can be either electric hard wired or battery powered type. Smoke Detectors shall not be located in or within 3 foot of a kitchen or bathroom; within 20 feet of a flame producing device (furnace, fireplace, Stove, etc.); within 4 inches of a corner or lower than 12 inches from the ceiling if mounted on a side wall.*

1979 to 1981
If the one or two family residence was constructed between **1979 and 1981**, an electric hard wired smoke detector is required in the immediate vicinity of each sleeping area. Battery powered smoke detectors can be added to meet the new requirement for each level of the structure. The smoke detector outside the sleeping area(s) MUST BE ELECTRIC HARD WIRED UNITS.

1981 to 1987
If the one or two family residence was constructed between **1981 and 1987**, electric hard wired smoke detectors are required in the immediate vicinity of each sleeping area and in the basement area. Battery powered smoke detectors can be added to meet the new requirement for each level of the structure. The smoke detectors located outside each sleeping area(s) and the basement MUST BE ELECTRIC HARD WIRED UNITS.

1987 to 1991
If the one or two family residence was constructed between **1987 and 1991**, electric hard wired, interconnected smoke detectors are required on each level of the structure and outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. ALL SMOKE DETECTORS MUST BE ELECTRIC HARD WIRED AND INTERCONNECTED UNITS. IF ONE DETECTOR ACTIVATES ALL DETECTORS SOUND AN ALARM.

1991 to Present
If the one or two family residence was constructed between **1991 and present**, electric hard wired interconnected units with battery backup power must be installed in all bedrooms, outside of each separate sleeping area, and on every level of the structure.
NO EXCEPTIONS.

NOTE:
Central Alarm Systems require 2 inspections.
1. NJ Chapter law 27D Title 52 requires that the central alarm system be certified operational by a licensed Fire Protection Contractor.
2. An inspection to ensure proper placement of detectors by the local enforcing agency.

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CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS - TYPE AND LOCATION REQUIREMENTS

- **MUST** be installed in all single or two family dwelling unit(s) that contain a fuel-burning device or have an attached garage.
- Single station carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed and maintained in the immediate vicinity of the **sleeping area(s).**
- 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 NJAC 5:70-4.19 and NFPA-720.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- A fire extinguisher is required in all one and two family dwellings at a change of occupancy.
- It must be rated for residential use on Class A, B, and C fires. It must be mounted within 10 feet of the kitchen area and weigh no more than 10 pounds.
- An extinguisher sold for use as a "kitchen" fire extinguisher with only a B C rating will not pass inspection. It must be A B C rated.
- Extinguisher must be mounted along a path of egress. It must not be mounted in a closet, under the sink, etc…
- Ensure the extinguisher gauge is in the green area indicating the extinguisher is fully pressurized.

A Note Regarding Fire Extinguishers in Multiple Family Dwellings

Extinguishers are required in all detached single and two family dwellings. If the property being inspected is registered with the New Jersey Bureau of Housing Inspections as a multiple family dwelling, a fire extinguisher is not required. If you aren't sure of the property's registration status, ask the representative processing this application.

Your extinguisher must have all three picture icons or all three letters "A B C" as shown in the diagram above.

Check the gauge- make sure the needle is in the green.

DIAGRAMS

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Detectors 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, a detector 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 detectors are required, outside each sleeping areas as shown in Figure 2. In multi-level homes, detectors are to be located outside sleeping areas and at every finished level of the home as shown in Figure 3. Basement level detectors are to be located in close proximity to the bottom of basement stairwells as shown in Figure 4. PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THE SMOKE DETECTORS IN THE PROPERTY MUST BE MAINTAINED AS ORIGINALLY REQUIRED AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION. HOMES CONSTRUCTED IN OR AFTER 1991, HARDWIRED INTERCONNECTED SMOKE DETECTORS WITH BATTERY BACKUP ARE REQUIRED TO BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE BEDROOMS AND ON EACH LEVEL OF THE HOME.

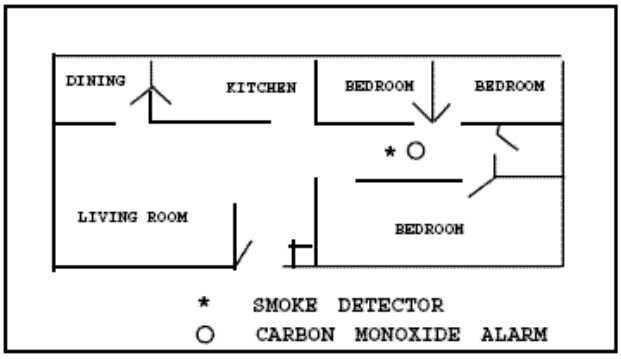


Figure 1

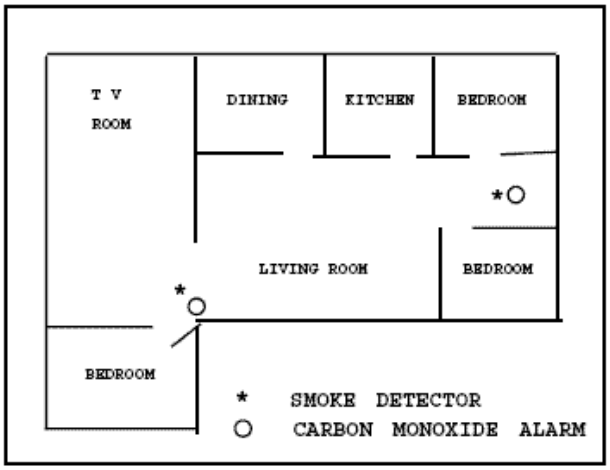


Figure 2

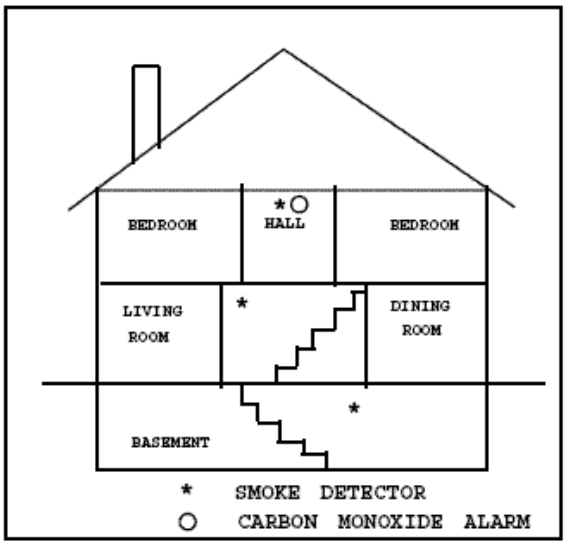


Figure 3

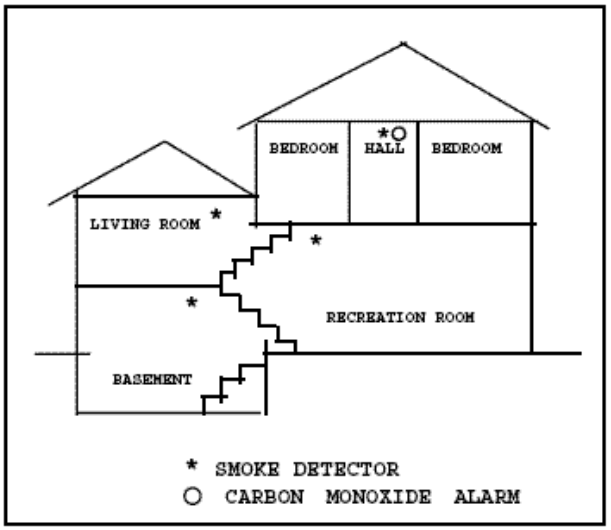


Figure 4

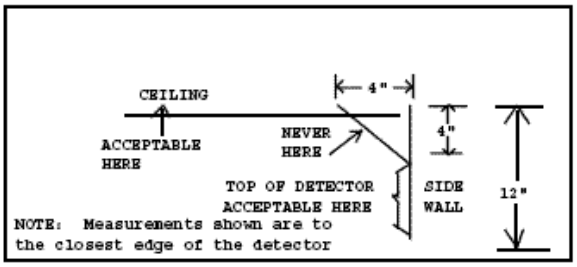
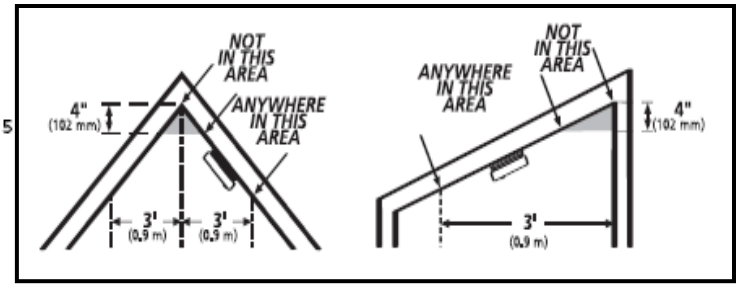


Figure 5



Source: NJ Division of Fire Safety, Kidde

Installing and maintaining smoke alarms

Replacing your smoke alarms

- Replace all smoke alarms when they are 10 years old. To determine the age of your smoke alarm, look at the back where you will find the date of manufacture. Smoke alarms should be replaced 10 years from the date of manufacture.
- Immediately replace any smoke alarm that does not respond properly when tested.
- Replace combination smoke-carbon monoxide alarms according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Installing your smoke alarms correctly - and making sure they are in working order - is an important step to making your home and family safer from fire.

It's important to have enough smoke alarms in your home. Fire research has demonstrated that with today's modern furnishings, fires can spread much more rapidly than in the past when more natural materials were used. Because of this, having a sufficient number of properly located smoke alarms is essential to maximize the amount of available escape time. For many years NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, has required as a minimum that smoke alarms be installed inside every sleep room (even for existing homes) in addition to requiring them outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home. (Additional smoke alarms are required for larger homes.) Homes built to earlier standards often don't meet these minimum requirements. Homeowners and enforcement authorities should recognize that detection needs have changed over the years and take proactive steps make sure that every home has a sufficient complement of smoke alarms.

Installing smoke alarms – Smoke detectors shall be installed and maintained according to the year the dwelling was constructed (follow the chart with construction years listed).

- Choose smoke alarms that have the label of a recognized testing laboratory.
- On levels without bedrooms, install alarms in the living room (or den or family room) or near the stairway to the upper level, or in both locations.
- Smoke alarms installed in the basement should be installed on the ceiling at the bottom of the stairs leading to the next level.
- Smoke alarms should be installed at least 10 feet (3 meters) from a cooking appliance to minimize false alarms when cooking.
- Mount smoke alarms high on walls or ceilings (remember, smoke rises). Wall-mounted alarms should be installed not more than 12 inches away from the ceiling (to the top of the alarm).
- If you have ceilings that are pitched, install the alarm within 3 feet of the peak but not within the apex of the peak (four inches down from the peak).

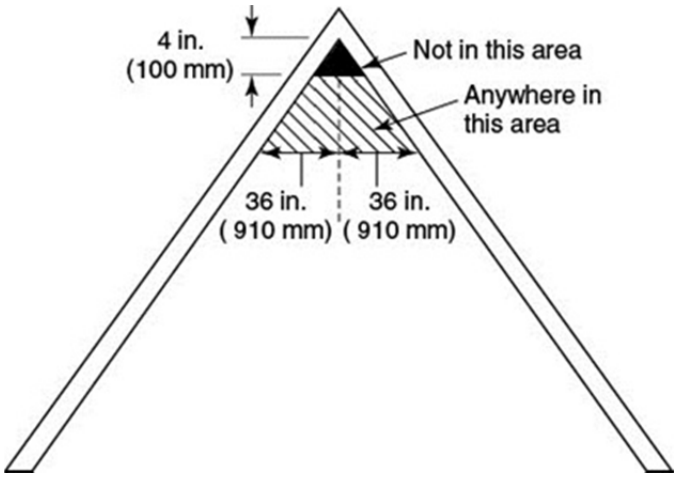


Figure A.29.8.3.1 from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (2013 edition).

- Never paint smoke alarms. Paint, stickers, or other decorations could keep the alarms from working.
- When interconnected smoke alarms are installed, it is important that all of the alarms are from the same manufacturer. If the alarms are not compatible, they may not sound.
- There are two types of smoke alarms – ionization and photoelectric. An ionization smoke alarm is generally more responsive to flaming fires, and a photoelectric smoke alarm is generally more responsive to smoldering fires. For the best protection, both types of alarms or combination ionization-photoelectric alarms, also known as dual sensor smoke alarms, are recommended.
- Keep manufacturer's instructions for reference.

Testing smoke alarms

- Smoke alarms should be maintained according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Test smoke alarms at least once a month using the test button.
- Make sure everyone in the home understands the sound of the smoke alarm and knows how to respond.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning to keep smoke alarms working well. The instructions are included in the package or can be found on the internet.
- Smoke alarms with non-replaceable 10-year batteries are designed to remain effective for up to 10 years. If the alarm chirps, warning that the battery is low, replace the entire smoke alarm right away.
- Smoke alarms with any other type of battery need a new battery at least once a year. If that alarm chirps, warning the battery is low, replace the battery right away.
- When replacing a battery, follow manufacturer's list of batteries on the back of the alarm or manufacturer's instructions. Manufacturer's instructions are specific to the batteries (brand and model) that must be used. The smoke alarm may not work properly if a different kind of battery is used.

Interconnected smoke alarms increase safety

In a Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) survey of households with any fires, including fires in which the fire department was not called, interconnected smoke alarms were more likely to operate and alert occupants to a fire.[1] People may know about a fire without hearing a smoke alarm.

- When smoke alarms (interconnected or not) were on all floors, they sounded in 37% of fires and alerted occupants in 15%.
- When smoke alarms were not on all floors, they sounded in only 4% of the fires and alerted occupants in only 2%.
- In homes that had interconnected smoke alarms, the alarms sounded in half (53%) of the fires and alerted people in one-quarter (26%) of the fires.

1 *Michael A. Greene and Craig Andres. 2004-2005 National Sample Survey of Unreported Residential Fires. U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, July 2009.*