The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
Department of Fire Services
P.O. Box 1025 ~State Road
Stow, Massachusetts 01775
(978) 567~3100 Fax: (978) 567~3121
www.mass.gov/dfs

CHARLES D. BAKER
GOVERNOR

KARYN E. POLITO
LT. GOVERNOR

DANIEL BENNETT
SECRETARY

PETER J. OSTROSKEY
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

MEMORANDUM

To: Heads of Fire Departments

From: Peter J. Ostroskey, State Fire Marshal

Date: November 1, 2016

Subject: **Smoke Alarm Public Awareness Campaign**

The Department of Fire Services launched the second year of its *Smoke Alarms: A Sound You Can Live With* campaign with radio ads that supported this year's Fire Prevention Week theme of replacing aging smoke alarms. In early November there will also be television ads in both English and Spanish.

Replace Aging Smoke Alarms
The campaign is starting with radio and television ads to educate the public that smoke alarms should be replaced after ten years. The campaign will also include transit ads on buses around the state as well as roadside message boards and electronic bulletin boards through the state Department of Transportation.

Toolkit for Fire Departments
A toolkit for fire departments) has been developed to support local community education efforts. Feel free to use the logo in your materials, use the PSAs, customize the opinion-editorial and local press release, and ask for space on local roadside message boards. (http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/dfs/dfs2/osfm/pubed/smoke-alarm/smoke-alarm-campaign-toolkit.html)

In the month of September alone, we lost five people in two fires where there were no working smoke alarms. Together our education efforts can help prevent these tragedies by increasing the prevalence of working smoke alarms.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
Department of Fire Services
P.O. Box 1025 ~State Road
Stow, Massachusetts 01775
(978) 567~3100 Fax: (978) 567~3121
www.mass.gov/dfs

CHARLES D. BAKER
GOVERNOR

KARYN E. POLITO
LT. GOVERNOR

DANIEL BENNETT
SECRETARY

PETER J. OSTROSKEY
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

MEMORANDUM

To: Heads of Fire Departments

From: Peter J. Ostroskey
State Fire Marshal

Date: November 1, 2016

RE: **Regulation Update 527 CMR 1.00:13.7 to 13.10**

I am forwarding the attached updated regulation which can also be found on our website at www.mass.gov/dfs. Below is a brief summary; however, this code should be reviewed in its entirety.

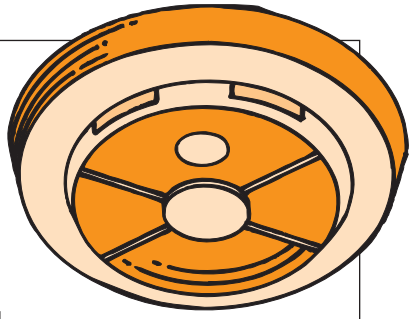
The updated regulation is relative to smoke and carbon monoxide detection, and maintenance of said devices. The changes effect smoke alarms/detectors in certain 1 through 5 unit residential structures built or modified prior to the existence of the state building code (1-1-1975) and is applicable when complying with the smoke detector requirements upon sale/transfer of said residences in accordance with M.G.L. c. 148, s. 26F. The regulation update has an **effective enforcement date of December 1, 2016.**

Smoke alarms installed prior to December 1, 2016 that met requirements of existing regulations upon installation will continue to meet regulatory requirements of 527 CMR 1.00 and requirements for sale/transfer in accordance with M.G.L. c. 148, s. 26F until the devices are 10 years old or have exceeded the manufacturer's recommended life.

The Division of Fire Safety is scheduling training on this and other recently updated regulations. The training will be offered at locations around the state and scheduled through the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy (MFA). In addition to attached regulation update, a two page consumer guidance document is attached for ease of reading.

Further assistance is always available from the Division of Fire Safety on this and similar issues. If you have further questions, please contact the Code Compliance Help Desk at (978) 567-3375.

Smoke Alarm Requirements



When Selling a One- or Two-Family Residence as of December 2016

The Board of Fire Prevention Regulations (BFPR) adopted revised smoke alarm regulations that go into effect December 1, 2016. The changes apply only to one- and two-family residences built before January 1, 1975 that have not been substantially altered. If built or altered after that date, the smoke alarm requirements are established by the State Building Code.

Working smoke alarms installed prior to December 1, 2016 (that met requirements) can continue to be used until they are 10 years old or have exceeded the manufacturer's recommended life.

Minimum Requirements for New Smoke Alarms in One- and Two-Family Residences Built before 1975

Smoke alarms must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions:

- On every habitable level of the residence.
- In the basement.
- On the ceiling at the base of each stairway leading to a floor above including the basement (but not within stairways).
- On the ceiling outside each separate sleeping area.
- Must be photoelectric. Can be in combination with ionization or carbon monoxide alarms.
- Must contain a hush feature to silence nuisance alarms.
- May be battery-powered, hardwired, or a combination of both.
  - New battery-powered alarms must have 10-year, sealed, non-rechargeable, non-replaceable batteries.
  - Battery-powered alarms that are more than 10 years old, or have expired must be replaced (check with the manufacturer) with 10-year, sealed, non-rechargeable, non-replaceable, battery-powered ones.
- In two-family dwellings, smoke alarms are required in common areas shared by residents.

Recommendations for Enhanced Protection

- Additional battery-powered smoke alarms can be installed. Fire officials recommend an alarm on the ceiling of each bedroom.
- Non-required smoke alarms may have replaceable batteries.

(over) ➔

- Non-required smoke alarms may be photoelectric, ionization or both.

Combination Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms

Combination smoke and carbon monoxide (CO) alarms must follow the requirements for smoke alarms for placement and battery power. Be aware that the carbon monoxide part of the alarm may fail before 10 years (it will sound an end-of-life alarm) and the device must be replaced. New battery-powered combination smoke and CO alarms must have a 10-year, sealed, non-replaceable battery.

Wireless and Networked Smoke Alarms

Wireless smoke alarms or networked smoke alarms with photoelectric sensing technology can have a replaceable battery as long as the battery lasts for at least one year. Wireless and networked alarms meet minimum requirements when they are installed following the manufacturer's instructions and are in required locations.

How Can I Get a Certificate of Compliance?

After you have a closing date:

- Contact the local fire department to schedule an inspection of your smoke and carbon monoxide alarms right away. Don't wait until the last minute!
- Fees are determined by each city/town.

Prior to the arrival of the fire department:

- Make sure that your posted street number is visible from the street (MGL c.148 § 59).
- Make sure that you have the proper type of alarms.
  - The local fire department may require that they be taken down for compliance verification.
  - Make sure all alarms are installed in the proper locations.
  - Make sure that all alarms are working properly.
- After passing the inspection, the fire department will issue your Certificate of Compliance.
  - This document will probably be required at the closing.

How Do Smoke Alarms Work?

There are two common types of smoke alarms, ionization and photoelectric. In both types, smoke particles enter the device and interrupt the sensing system to create the alarm.

Photoelectric Smoke Alarms

- Use light to detect smoke.
- Are more effective at detecting smoldering fires (slow fires), which have been attributed to more fatal fires.
- Are also effective at detecting flaming fires (fast fires).

Ionization Smoke Alarms

- Use radiation to detect smoke.
- Are more effective at detecting flaming fires (fast fires).
- Increase the risk of nuisance alarms caused by steam or cooking smoke.

For more information, visit the Department of Fire Services website at www.mass.gov/dfs, contact your local fire department, or call the Code Compliance Helpdesk at 978-567-3375.

1.00: continued

12.6.3.6.1 The building manager shall maintain documentation of furniture within the building.

12.6.3.6.2 The documentation shall be made available to the AHJ upon request.

12.6.3.6.3 The documentation shall include:

(1) The quantity and type of each article of furniture.
(2) Certification that the furniture items meet the performance requirements.
(3) The nationally recognized testing laboratory that conducted the tests.
(4) Description of the upholstery cover fabric for each type of furniture within the inventory area, if the furniture is upholstered. The description of the upholstery cover fabric shall be provided by the fabric company or the chair manufacturer, and shall include fiber content, fabric type, fabric company name, and either a photo of the fabric for identification, or an actual fabric swatch, clearly labeled, at minimum size two inches x two inches.
(5) Fire retardant treatment maintenance and compliance documentation, if applicable.

Delete the following Sections: **12.7.1** through **12.7.4.4**

Replace with the following Section:
12.7.5 Penetrations. The provisions of 12.7.5 shall govern the materials and methods of construction used to protect through-penetrations and membrane penetrations in fire walls, fire barrier walls, and fire resistance–rated horizontal assemblies. The provisions of 12.7.5 shall not apply to approved existing materials and methods of construction used to protect existing through-penetrations and existing membrane penetrations in fire walls, fire barrier walls, or fire resistance–rated horizontal assemblies, in accordance with the building code.

Replace with the following Section:
12.8.1* General. Where required elsewhere in this *Code*, smoke partitions shall be maintained to limit the transfer of smoke.

Delete the following Section: **12.8.2**

Delete the following Sections: **12.9** through **12.9.7.5**

Chapter 13 Fire Protection Systems. Modify this Chapter by adding, deleting or replacing the following Sections in Chapter 13 as provided:

Replace with the following Section:
13.1.1 For alarms and systems regulated by this *Code* the AHJ shall have the authority to require that construction documents for all fire protection systems be submitted for review and approval and a permit be issued prior to the installation, rehabilitation, or modification. (For additional information concerning construction documents, *see* Section 1.14.) Further, the AHJ shall have the authority to require that full acceptance tests of the systems be performed in the AHJ's presence prior to final system certification.

Replace the following Section:
13.1.8 No person shall shut off, disconnect, obstruct, remove, and/or modify a fire protection system or carbon monoxide protection system without first procuring a written permit in accordance with Section 1.12 from the AHJ. The AHJ shall be notified when any fire protection system is out of service and on restoration of service.

Delete the following Sections: **13.2.1** through **13.2.2.5.1**

Replace with the following Section:
13.3.1.1* Automatic sprinklers shall be installed and maintained in full operating condition in accordance with this *Code* or in the codes or standards referenced in Chapter 2.

Delete the following Sections: **13.3.1.4** through **13.3.1.6**

Delete the following Sections: **13.3.2.1** through **13.3.2.7.5.3**

Replace with the following Section:
13.3.2.8.1 *See* M.G.L. c. 148, § 26G½.

1.00: continued

Delete the following Sections: 13.3.2.8.2 through 13.3.2.22.1.2

Replace with the following Section:
13.3.2.22.1.3 High Rise Buildings *See* M.G.L. c. 148, §§ 26A and 26A½.

Delete the following Sections: 13.3.2.22.1.4 through 13.3.2.23.2

Delete the following Sections: 13.3.2.23.4 through 13.3.2.23.4.2.3

Replace with the following Section:
13.3.2.24.1 *See* M.G.L. c. 148, § 26.

Delete the following Sections: 13.3.2.25 through 13.3.2.29

Delete the following Section: 13.4.3 through 13.4.3.2

Add the following Section:
13.6.1.5 Certificates. Certificates, where required, shall comply with *Section 1.13*.

Replace 13.7 through 13.7.11 with the following:
13.7 Smoke Alarms and Detectors, Permits, Massachusetts General Laws, Primary Power Sources, and Carbon Monoxide Protection Systems.
13.7.1 For systems regulated by *this Code*, the AHJ shall have the authority to require construction documents for all fire protection and carbon monoxide systems to be submitted for review and approval and a permit to be issued prior to the installation, rehabilitation, or modification. Further, the AHJ shall have the authority to require that full acceptance tests of the systems shall be performed in the AHJ's presence prior to final system certification.
13.7.2 Permits. Permits, where required, shall comply with *Section 1.12*.
13.7.2.1 For installations described in *Section 13.7* governed by permits issued, the applicable code shall be determined based on the date of issuance stated on the permit.
13.7.2.2 No person shall shut off, disconnect, obstruct, remove, and/or impair a fire protection system or carbon monoxide protection system without first procuring a written permit pursuant to *Section 1.12* as required by the AHJ.
13.7.3 Massachusetts General Laws.
13.7.3.1 For the purpose of compliance with M.G.L. c. 148, §§ 26E and 26F, on or after December 1, 2016, smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of *Section 13.7*.
13.7.4 Smoke Detection.
13.7.4.1 General. Where fire warning equipment is required by this Code to be installed in a building, such equipment shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 70, NFPA 72: *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code* and *Section 13.7*.
13.7.4.2 Low voltage system batteries for smoke detectors shall be maintained in accordance with applicable Sections of NFPA 72 by the owner, landlord or superintendent.
13.7.4.3 Heat Detection
13.7.4.3.1 The Head of the Fire Department shall be permitted to require the installation and interconnection of heat detectors in unheated open rear porches and stairways. Where such heat detector is required it shall be listed for such use.

13.7.5 Primary Power Source
13.7.5.1 Smoke alarms/detectors, and carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted to have battery power as a primary source unless otherwise prohibited by applicable laws, codes, or standards.
13.7.5.1.1 Nonrechargeable, Nonreplaceable Battery Power Alarms/Detectors
(1) Photoelectric technology shall be required for smoke alarms and detectors
(2) A silence button shall be required on each alarm and detector device within its control panel
(3) Each smoke alarm and detector device shall be equipped with a nonrechargeable battery
(4) Each smoke alarm and detector device shall be equipped with a nonreplaceable battery
(5) All power requirements for all smoke alarms and detectors are met for at least 10 years of battery life, including weekly testing.

1.00: continued

(6) All power requirements for combination alarms with smoke/carbon monoxide shall be capable of powering the unit for its service life, including testing.

13.7.5.1.2 Battery Powered with Network Technology (wireless) Alarms/Detectors

(1) Photoelectric technology shall be required for smoke alarms/detectors

(2) All power requirements for all alarms and detectors are met for at least 1 year of battery life, including weekly testing.

13.7.5.1.3 Other Technologies and Nonrequired Devices

13.7.5.1.3.1 Where devices in *Sections 13.7.5.1.1* and *13.7.5.1.2* have been installed, and placed, alarms and detectors having other technologies and or additional devices shall be permitted as provided in *Section 13.7.5.1.3.1(1)* and *(2)*.

(1) Other technologies that are part of the same unit shall be permitted with photoelectric technology.

(2) Nonrequired devices shall be permitted to be connected with required devices or installed within the same or different space, area, or location as provided in *Table 13.7A, Table 13.7C and Table 13.7D*, provided such devices have been installed in accordance with their applicable listings and have been tested, inspected and maintained pursuant to *Section 10.4*.

13.7.5.1.4 Types of Device.

13.7.5.1.4.1 The following types of device shall be required:

(1) A single station or multiple station alarm or;

(2) Detector or;

(3) A device as one unit with one or more technologies

(4) Types of devices listed in *Section 13.7.5.1.4.1(1)* through *(3)* shall be pursuant to *Table 13.7B*

13.7.5.1.4.2 Device Requirements.

13.7.5.1.4.2.1 The following device requirements shall comply with the following:

(1) Devices shall be placed pursuant to *Table 13.7A* and *Table 13.7C* as applicable.

(2) Single station or multiple station alarms shall meet standard ANSI/UL217 as provided in *Table 13.7B*

(3) Smoke detectors shall meet standard ANSI/UL268 as provided in *Table 13.7B*

(4) Devices provided in *13.7.5.1.4.1(1)* through *(3)* with an integrally mounted heat detector shall meet the following standards as provided in *Table 13.7B* as applicable:

(a) Standard ANSI/UL 521 that covers heat detectors for fire protective signaling systems

(b) Standard ANSI/UL 539 that covers heat-actuated, single and multiple station heat alarms

(5) A combination device as a single unit with two or more technologies shall meet the following standards as provided in *Table 13.7B* and as provided below:

(a) ANSI/UL 217 and ANSI/UL 2034 for combination alarms with smoke/carbon monoxide technologies; (b) ANSI/UL 268 and ANSI/UL 2075 for combination detectors with smoke /carbon monoxide technologies.

(6) A device shall be permitted to be a single or multiple station alarm or detector with smoke and or heat detection and or carbon monoxide and or intrusion technologies within the same unit provided all of the conditions listed in *Section 13.7.5.1.4.2.1(6) (a)* and *(b)* for alarms and *(b)* and *(c)* for detectors are met:

(a) Combination devices with two or more technologies that are incorporated into one unit shall have simulated voice and tone alarm features which clearly distinguishes between two or more events such as carbon monoxide and smoke.

(b) Fire alarm signal shall take precedence, even when a non-fire alarm signal is initiated first.

(c) Detectors. Where combination detectors using smoke and carbon monoxide technologies are permitted to be installed such protection shall be accomplished by using such device.

(7) Such combination devices shall include both simulated voice and tone alarm features which clearly distinguishes between carbon monoxide and smoke notification, unless such system employs the following:

(8) Each such combination device produces a distinctive audile and visual alarm signal for smoke and carbon monoxide, in accordance with NFPA 72 and NFPA 720 and;

(9) For residential structure as defined, within each dwelling unit, a control unit or annunciator is installed displaying a distinctive alphanumeric message (digital or embossed) for smoke and carbon monoxide and;

(10) Where such control unit or annunciator is installed it shall be located in an accessible area within each dwelling unit and be visible at all times.

(11) For transient residential and institutional structures, such control unit or annunciator shall be located at the constantly attended location and shall be monitored.

1.00: continued

(12) Devices shall be permitted to be nonsupervised or supervised

Table 13.7A
Smoke Alarms and Detectors
Device, Placement, Power Supply, Type and Wiring
Household Fire Warning
For one and not more than two dwelling[1] units
Pre-1975
-Dwellings-
Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 148, §§ 26E and 26F

(Not substantially altered to constitute new)	
Device	(1) Smoke alarms/detectors installed shall require photoelectric technology.
Placement	(2) Smoke alarms/detectors shall be placed: (a) on every habitable level (b) on the basement level (c) on the ceiling of each stairway leading to the floor above, but not within each stairway, at the base of each stairway, including stairways to an unfinished/ unheated basement/cellar (d) on ceiling outside of each separate sleeping area (e) in common areas on ceilings
Power Supply	(3) Smoke alarms/detectors placed in the following areas pursuant to M.G.L. c. 148, § 26E: (a) shall be permitted to have either battery or, primary power pursuant to M.G.L. c. 148, § 26E for their power supply for alarms/detectors placed on every: (i) habitable level (ii) basement with exterior ingress/egress only (iii) on the ceiling of each stairway leading to the floor above, at the base of each interior stairway including stairways to an unfinished/unheated basement/cellar (iv) and on ceiling outside of each separate sleeping area (b) Smoke alarms/detectors that do not include a secondary power source and have a battery as its primary power source shall meet the power provisions and conditions as provided in *Section 13.7.5.1.1* *
Type of Device	(4) Types of device shall be permitted to be a single station or multiple station alarm/detector, *See Section 13.7.5.1.3*
Type of Technology	(5) Technology (a) Photoelectric shall be required *See Sections 13.7.5.1.1.* and *13.7.5.1.2* (b) Other types of technologies with required photoelectric technology, *See Section 13.7.5.1.3*
Wiring	(6) Smoke alarms/detectors shall be permitted to be single station (not interconnected) within the dwelling unit (7) Smoke/Heat detectors shall be permitted to be interconnected in common areas and in basements

NOTE 1: A dwelling as used here means one or more units providing facilities for cooking, sanitary, living, sleeping and eating.
NOTE 2: For compliance with M.G.L. c. 148, § 26F in existing buildings, 527 CMR 1.00: 1.1 may be applicable.

* Notice of Correction has been filed with Secretary of State's office To Correct Missing ".1" in Citation.

1.00: continued

Table 13.7B
Listings for Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Detectors

Smoke and Carbon Monoxide alarms and detectors shall be listed as provided below.		
Smoke Alarm and Detector	Heat Detection	Carbon Monoxide
ANSI/UL 217 covers electrically operated single and multiple station smoke alarms.	ANSI/UL 521 covers heat detectors for fire protective signaling systems.	ANSI/UL 2075 covers toxic and combustible gas and vapor detectors and sensors.
ANSI/UL 268 This Standard sets forth requirements for smoke detectors and mechanical guards to be employed in ordinary indoor locations	ANSI/UL 539 covers heat-actuated, single and multiple station heat alarms.	ANSI/UL 2034 covers electrically operated single and multiple station carbon monoxide (CO) alarms.
		Combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed and labeled in accordance with ANSI/UL 217 and ANSI/UL 2034.
		Combination smoke/carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed and labeled in accordance with ANSI/UL 268 and ANSI/UL 2075.

1.00: continued

Table 13.7C
Smoke Alarms and Detectors
Device, Placement, Power Supply, Type and Wiring
Household Fire Warning
For three or more dwelling units but less than six
Pre-1975
-Dwellings-
Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 148, §§ 26E and 26F

(Not substantially altered to constitute new)	
Device	(1) Smoke alarms/ detectors installed shall require photoelectric technology. Placement (2) Smoke alarms/ detectors shall be placed: (a) on every habitable level (b) on the basement level (c) on the ceiling of each stairway leading to the floor above, but not within the stair way, at the base of each stairway, including stairways to an unfinished /unheated basement/cellar (d) on ceiling outside of each separate sleeping area (3) Smoke detectors shall be placed in common areas on the ceiling (4) Heat detectors required by *Section 13.7.4.4* shall be placed: (a) in open porches and stairs on the ceiling (b) in common areas on the ceiling
Power Supply	(5) Smoke alarms/detectors placed in the following areas pursuant to M.G.L. 148, § 26E: (a) shall be permitted to have either battery or, primary power pursuant to M.G.L. c. 148, § 26E for their power supply for alarms/detectors placed on every: (i) habitable level (ii basement with exterior ingress/egress only (iii) on the ceiling of each stairway leading to the floor above, at the base of each interior stairway including stairways to an unfinished/unheated basement/cellar (iv) and on ceiling outside of each separate sleeping area (b) Smoke alarms/detectors that do not include a secondary power source and have a battery as its primary power source shall meet the power provisions and conditions as provided in *Section 13.7.5.1.1* (c) Common halls and basements shall have their power supply by primary power pursuant to M.G.L. c.148, § 26E
Type of Device	(6) Types of device shall be permitted to be a single station or multiple station alarm/detector, *See Section 13.7.5.1.3*
Type of Technology	(7) Technology (a) Photoelectric shall be required *See Sections 13.7.5.1.1* and *13.7.5.1.2* (b) Other types of technologies with required photoelectric technology, *See Section 13.7.5.1.3*
Wiring	(8) Smoke alarms/detectors shall be permitted to be single station (not interconnected) within the dwelling unit (9) Smoke/heat detectors shall be interconnected in common areas and in basements

NOTE 1: A dwelling as used here means one or more units providing facilities for cooking, sanitary, living, sleeping and eating.
NOTE 2: For compliance with M.G.L. c. 148, § 26F in existing buildings, 527 CMR 1.00: 1.1 may be applicable.

13.7.6 Carbon Monoxide Detection.
13.7.6.1 General. For the purposes of M.G.L. c. 148, § 26F½, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided and installed in accordance with NFPA 720, Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment and *Section 13.7.6*.

1.00: continued

13.7.6.2 Every owner, superintendent or landlord of every structure that employs carbon monoxide alarm protection by utilizing one or more of the carbon monoxide protection technical options listed in *Section 13.7.7* equipped with a voice or annunciator as provided in *Section 13.7.6.5.1.1* shall prepare a written emergency plan that is in effect and available to all personnel. The plan shall be presented to and approved by the Head of the Fire Department.

(1) The plan shall include at a minimum:

(a) The development of a policy and procedure as a means to communicate the immediate situation regarding the alarm to the fire department;

(b) An evacuation plan; and

(c) A list of emergency contact phone numbers of responsible parties.

(2) An annual review by the owner, superintendent or landlord of the plan with all employees, who shall be kept informed in respect to their duties and responsibilities under the plan;

(3) Systems installed in accordance with *Section 13.7.6.5.1* shall include information within each room indicating evacuation procedures in the event of an alarm condition.

13.7.6.3 Annually, the owner, superintendent or landlord of every structure shall submit to the Head of the Fire Department an updated emergency plan, record of inspection, maintenance and testing on a form prescribed by the State Fire Marshal.

13.7.6.4 Terms. The terms used in this section shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them unless stated otherwise.

13.7.6.4.1 Adjacent Spaces. Any area, space, room, or dwelling unit located directly next to, below, or above any area space, room, or dwelling unit that contains fossil fuel burning equipment or enclosed parking. It shall not include closets, bathrooms, cabinets, or similar areas used for storage or utility purposes and temporarily occupied for activities relating to such storage or utility use.

13.7.6.4.2 Centralized Fossil Fuel Burning Equipment. A central heating plant, hot water heater, a combustion driven generator or fire pump, central laundry equipment, roof mounted air handling unit or similar equipment that emits carbon monoxide as a by-product of combustion and does not allow for air exchange between centralized fossil fuel burning equipment and dwelling units or common areas.

13.7.6.4.3 Combination Device. A device that employs more than one technology such as smoke and carbon monoxide within the same unit.

13.7.6.4.4 Daycare Facility. A facility licensed by the Commonwealth under M.G.L. c. 15D, § 5, 6, 7 or regulations by the Department of Early Education and Care as a Child Care Center, School Aged Child Care Program, or Family Child Care Home, including Large Family Child Care and Family Child Care Plus.

13.7.6.4.5 Dwelling Unit. As used in *Table 13.7D* means a single unit providing facilities for living and sleeping and used for residential purposes, unless specifically identified otherwise.

13.7.6.4.6 Enclosed Parking. A structure or an area or room, or floor or level thereof, enclosed within an overall building or structure or attached thereto that is designed or used for the parking of vehicles and does not comply with the minimum exterior wall opening requirements in the building code.

13.7.6.4.7 Fossil Fuel Burning Equipment. Any device, apparatus, or appliance which is designed or used to consume fuel of any kind in which such equipment emits carbon monoxide as a by-product of combustion.

13.7.6.4.8 Habitable. An area or space such as a cellar, basement, or attic that is designed, used, or equipped with furnishing for living purposes.

13.7.6.4.9 Intermittent Ignition Device. A device which ignites an automatic gas appliance to begin normal operation thereof and which is activated only at the time such automatic gas appliance is to be so ignited.

13.7.6.4.10 Institutional Structures. Any dwelling, building, or structure classified as use group I-1 through I-3, as defined in the building code and those unclassified occupancies that have the same characteristics as I-1 through I-3. Where there is a dispute regarding use group classification of a structure, a determination shall be made by the municipal or state building inspector having jurisdiction.

13.7.6.4.11 Residential Structures. Any dwelling, building, or structure classified as use group R-1 with less than six dwelling units or R-2 through R-5, as defined in the building code and those unclassified occupancies that have the same characteristics as an R-1 with less than six dwelling units or R-2 through R-5.

Where there is a dispute regarding use group classification of a structure, a determination shall be made by the municipal or state building inspector having jurisdiction.

1.00: continued

13.7.6.4.12 Roof Mounted Fossil Fuel Burning Equipment. Any fossil fuel burning equipment mounted on top of a structure that is used to condition any medium through heating or cooling.

13.7.6.4.13 Transient Residential Structures. Any dwelling, building, or structure classified as use group R-1 with six or more dwelling units, as defined in the building code and those unclassified occupancies that have the same characteristics as R-1 with six or more dwelling units. Where there is a dispute regarding use group classification of a structure, a determination shall be made by the municipal or state building inspector having jurisdiction.

13.7.6.5 Carbon Monoxide Installation. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed as provided in *Section 13.7.6* and *Table 13.7D* in the following manner:

(1) One carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed on every habitable level of a dwelling unit with a sleeping area.

(2) One carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed in habitable portions of basements, cellars, and attics.

(3) One carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed within the immediate vicinity of a sleeping area but within 10 feet measured in any direction from the door to the sleeping area (bedroom).

(4) One carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed in each level of each dwelling unit in transient residential and institutional structures, with fossil fuel burning equipment or enclosed parking.

(5) One carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed in each room used by children for sleeping, learning, or participating in early education and care activities in daycare facilities.

(6) Carbon monoxide protection in Family Child Care Homes, Large Family Child Care and Family Child Care Plus facilities shall comply with *Section 13.7.6.5(1)*, *(2)*, and *(3)*.

13.7.6.5.1 Voice or Annunciators.

13.7.6.5.1.1 Smoke and carbon monoxide technologies shall be permitted to be installed as one unit as a combination device. Combination devices shall include both simulated voice and tone alarm features which clearly distinguishes between carbon monoxide and smoke notification, unless such system employs the following:

(1) Each combination device produces a distinctive audile and visual alarm signal for smoke and carbon monoxide, in accordance with NFPA 72 and NFPA 720 and;

(2) For residential structure as defined, within each dwelling unit, a control unit or annunciator is installed displaying a distinctive alphanumeric message (digital or embossed) for smoke and carbon monoxide and;

(3) Where such control unit or annunciator is installed it shall be located in an accessible area within each dwelling unit and be visible at all times.

(4) For transient residential and institutional structures, such control unit or annunciator shall be located at the constantly attended location and shall be monitored.

1.00: continued

Table 13.7D
Carbon Monoxide Detection Requirements for Dwellings[1]

Device	(1) Carbon Monoxide Detection Devices.
Placement	(2) Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in the following locations: (a) on every level of a dwelling unit with a sleeping area; (b) in habitable portions of basements, cellars and attics; (c) installed within the immediate vicinity of a sleeping area but within ten feet measured in any direction from the door to the sleeping area [bedroom]. (3) Carbon Monoxide alarms placed in the following areas pursuant to M.G.L. c. 148, § 26F½: (a) shall be permitted to have either approved monitored battery-powered alarms or approved electrical wiring for their power supply pursuant to M.G.L. c. 148, § 26F½ placed: (i) on every level of a dwelling unit with or without a sleeping area; (ii) in habitable portions of basements, cellars and attics; (iii) within the immediate vicinity of a sleeping area but within ten feet measured in any direction from the door to the sleeping area [bedroom]; (iv) on every level in every dwelling unit of transient or institutional structures with fossil-fuel burning equipment or enclosed parking garage; (v) in each room used for sleeping or learning in daycare facilities; (vi) in locations (i) through (iii) for Family Child Care Homes, Large Family Child Care, and Family Child Care Plus facilities.
Power Supply	(4) Carbon monoxide alarms shall be powered as follows: (a) Battery powered, wireless appliances or an A/C (alternating current) plug-in with battery backup in accordance with NFPA 720 shall be installed in day care facilities and residential structures, as defined in this Section. (b) A/C primary power source with battery backup in compliance or wireless systems with secondary power in compliance with NFPA 720 shall be installed in transient residential or in institutional structures. (c) Carbon Monoxide alarms that do not include a secondary power source and have a battery as its primary power source shall meet the power provisions and conditions as provided in *Section 13.7.5.1.*
Type of Device	(5) Single or multiple station smoke alarms or combination smoke and carbon monoxide technologies in one unit shall be permitted per *Sections 13.7.5.1.3* and *13.7.5.1.4.2*
Technical Options	(6) In *lieu* of providing carbon monoxide alarm protection within each level of each dwelling unit, it shall be permitted to use one or more of the carbon monoxide protection technical options as provided in *Section 13.7.7.* However, notwithstanding the use of any alternative compliance option, carbon monoxide alarm protection shall also be installed in any dwelling unit that contains fossil fuel burning equipment.
Wiring	(7) Carbon monoxide alarms and detectors shall be permitted to be single station (not interconnected) within the dwelling unit.

NOTE 1: A dwelling as it is used here shall mean a single unit providing facilities for living and sleeping and used for residential purposes.

13.7.7 Technical Options. In *lieu* of providing carbon monoxide alarm protection within each level of each dwelling unit, it shall be permitted to use one or more of the carbon monoxide protection technical options as described in *Section 13.7.7.* However, notwithstanding the use of any alternative compliance option, carbon monoxide alarm protection shall also be installed in any dwelling unit that contains fossil fuel burning equipment.

(1) Type A. Carbon monoxide protection shall provide a visual or audible alarm in the rooms or areas containing the fossil fuel burning equipment. Such protection shall be monitored in accordance with NFPA 720. Such method of monitoring is to be determined at the discretion of the building owner. In accordance with NFPA 720, the retransmission of the signal shall be at the discretion of the Head of the Fire Department.

1.00: continued

(2) Type B. Carbon monoxide protection for areas or rooms of centralized fossil fuel burning equipment consisting of kitchen appliances equipped with an intermittent ignition device shall comply with 248 CMR Fuel/Gas Plumbing Code and NFPA 54. written certification shall be submitted to the Head of the Fire Department from a registered professional engineer licensed by the Commonwealth, certifying that the kitchen appliances meet 248 CMR and said NFPA 54.

(3) Type C. Carbon monoxide protection for areas or rooms with centralized fossil fuel burning equipment which employ an automatic integrated shutdown device which shall be directly connected to the fossil fuel burning equipment and an A/C primary power source with battery backup in compliance with NFPA 720 or low voltage or wireless systems in compliance with NFPA 720 that will cause a shut down to the fossil fuel burning equipment upon activation of a carbon monoxide device. The device must also provide an audible or visual alarm in the immediate area of the device and fossil fuel burning equipment. The fossil fuel burning equipment must be manually restarted after activation. A sign shall be mounted in the vicinity of the device with a minimum of 1 inch high letters in contrasting color with the following statement: "If the carbon monoxide device has activated, do not restart the equipment until serviced by a qualified technician".

Exception: *Such shut down requirement shall not be applicable to systems that are part of an emergency or standby system required by any municipal, state or federal law or regulation, provided the carbon monoxide detection system shall be monitored in accordance with NFPA720.*

(4) Type D. Carbon monoxide protection for adjacent spaces of structures, areas or rooms considered enclosed parking, shall employ listed carbon monoxide alarm protection meeting ANSI/UL 2075 or a low voltage or wireless system. Such installation shall provide a visual or audible alarm in the rooms or areas containing the fossil fuel burning equipment. Such protection shall be monitored in accordance with NFPA 720. Such method of monitoring is to be determined at the discretion of the building owner. In accordance with NFPA 720, the retransmission of the signal shall be at the discretion of the Head of the Fire Department.

(5) Type E. Carbon monoxide protection for enclosed parking shall employ, in the enclosed parking either:

(a) An automatic mechanical ventilation system that automatically operates upon detection of carbon monoxide in accordance with the building code, without exception or reduction and provides for a supervisory alarm at 50 parts per million (ppm) in accordance with NFPA 720. Such method of monitoring is to be determined at the discretion of the building owner in accordance with NFPA 720 and the retransmission of the signal shall be at the discretion of the Head of the Fire Department; or

(b) The enclosed parking has continuous mechanical ventilation at a minimum rate in accordance with the building code without exception or reduction. Such system shall employ a sensor to ensure the minimum airflow as designed is operating through the system. The sensor shall monitor direct airflow and shall be connected to the fire alarm panel as a supervisory alarm in accordance with NFPA 720. A registered professional engineer licensed by the Commonwealth shall provide written certification to the Head of the Fire Department that the subject enclosed parking meets the requirements of Type E.

(6) Type F. Carbon monoxide protection for roof mounted fossil fuel burning equipment that circulate air from said unit to common areas only, shall be equipped with the following: A duct carbon monoxide gas detection device shall be installed on the discharge side of the roof mounted air handling unit or the common areas on the floor closest to the initial supply discharge from the roof mounted air handling unit. All such devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The carbon monoxide gas detection device shall automatically alarm upon detection of carbon monoxide at 50 parts per million (ppm) and provide for a supervisory alarm in accordance with NFPA 720. Such method of monitoring is to be determined at the discretion of the building owner in accordance with NFPA 720, and the retransmission of the signal shall be at the discretion of the Head of the Fire Department. Upon activation of the carbon monoxide detection device and supervisory alarm, the roof mounted fossil fuel burning equipment shall shutdown until manually reset.

Exception: Such shut down requirement shall not be applicable to systems that are part of an emergency or standby system required by any municipal, state or federal law or regulation.

(7) Type G. Carbon monoxide protection for roof mounted fossil fuel burning equipment that do not circulate air to any common area or dwelling unit, shall be equipped with the following. (Reserved)

1.00: continued

(8) Type H. Carbon monoxide protection for certain institutional structures that contain fossil fuel burning equipment that circulates air to patient rooms, inmate rooms or common areas. Carbon monoxide protection for certain institutional structures classified as either use group I-2 or I-3, that contains fossil fuel burning equipment that circulates air to dwelling units occupied by patients or inmates may be equipped with type H protection if the following conditions are met:

(a) Such structure contains dwelling units occupied by a person or persons who are not capable of self preservation due to age, mental disability, medical condition, incarceration, restraint, or security; and

(b) The occupants are under constant supervision on a 24 hour basis.

13.7.7.1 Type H protection shall include a duct carbon monoxide gas detection device which shall be installed downstream of air filters, ahead of any branch connections in air supply systems of the fossil fuel air handling unit. All such devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The carbon monoxide gas detection device shall automatically alarm upon detection of carbon monoxide at 50 parts per million (ppm) and provide for a supervisory alarm in accordance with NFPA 720. Such method of monitoring is to be determined at the discretion of the building owner in accordance with NFPA 720 and the retransmission of the signal shall be at the discretion of the Head of the Fire Department. Upon activation of the carbon monoxide detection device and supervisory alarm, the fossil fuel burning equipment shall shutdown until manually reset.

13.7.8 Fire alarm systems required by the building code shall be monitored.

Exception: *Single and multiple station smoke alarms required by the building code in other than Groups R-1 and R-2 with more than 12 units. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies automatic sprinkler systems and single- and multi-station smoke in three through five family dwellings. Smoke detectors in patient sleeping rooms in occupancies in Group I-2.*

13.7.8.1 In all cases, central stations and those operating approved remote/proprietary station fire alarm system supervising stations shall re-transmit alarm signals within 90 seconds of receipt, to the fire department having jurisdiction.

13.7.8.2 Identical control diagrams showing all devices in the system and identifying their location and function shall be maintained current and kept on file with the AHJ and shall be kept on site, adjacent to the fire alarm panel in a format and manner approved by the AHJ.

13.7.8.3 A copy of the final report required by the building code shall be filed with the fire code official and the building code official and an identical copy shall be maintained in an approved location at the building.

13.7.8.4 Fire department inlet connections shall be fitted with check valves, ball drip valves, and plugs with chains or frangible caps.

13.7.8.5 All signs required to identify fire protection equipment, equipment rooms and equipment locations shall be constructed of durable materials, be permanently installed, and be readily visible. Letters and numbers shall contrast with the sign back ground, shall be at least two inches in height, and shall have an appropriate width-to-height ratio to permit the sign to be read easily from a distance of ten feet. The sign and location shall be approved by the AHJ.

13.7.8.6 A-2 Nightclub Use as of January 1, 2007: New Construction, Change of Use, or Substantial Modification. The activation of any fire protection system element (signaling system, detection, sprinklering, *etc.*) shall automatically:

(1) Cause immediate illumination of all areas and components of the required means of egress, and additionally;

(2) Cause immediate full activation of all other house lighting; and

(3) Cause immediate stopping of any and all sounds and visual distractions (public address systems, entertainment and dance lighting, music, *etc.*) that conflict/compete with the fire protective signaling system. [*See* the building code] [*See* Chapter 1, of *this Code Section 1.1.4* for maintaining these provisions]

Add 13.10 through 13.10.10.2

13.10 Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance

13.10.1 Application. The inspection, testing, and maintenance of single- and multiple-station alarms and household alarm systems shall comply with the requirements of this section.

13.10.1.1 Procedures that are required by other parties and that exceed the requirements of this section or NFPA 72 and NFPA 720 shall be permitted.

13.10.1.2 The requirements of *Section 13.10* shall apply to both new and existing systems.

1.00: continued

13.10.2 Purpose.
13.10.2.1 The purpose for initial and reacceptance inspections is to ensure compliance and to ensure installation is in accordance with *this Code* and other required installation standards.
13.10.2.2 The purpose for periodic inspections is to assure that obvious damages or changes that might affect the alarm system operability are visually identified.
13.10.3 Deficiencies.
13.10.3.1 Responsibilities.
13.10.3.1.1 Tenants.
13.10.3.1.1.1 Tenants shall ensure that each alarm installed in the tenant's rental unit remains functional and is not disabled.
13.10.3.1.1.2 Tenants or occupants shall not cause or disable any such alarm system or part thereof.
13.10.3.1.1.3 If at any point the tenant believes that the alarm is not functional or malfunctioning, the tenant shall provide notice to the owner, landlord, superintendent or other owner's designated representative.
13.10.3.2 Owner, Landlord, Superintendent or Other Owner's Designee
13.10.3.2.1 Every owner, superintendent, landlord or designee shall, at a minimum, maintain, test, repair, or replace, if necessary, every alarm upon renewal of any lease term for any dwelling unit or on an annual basis, whichever is more frequent.
13.10.3.2.1.1 Such testing shall be documented by the person performing such inspection on a form designated by State Fire Marshal.
13.10.3.2.2 When repairs or alterations or additions are made to an existing alarm and system the owner, landlord, superintendent or other owner's designated representative shall be responsible for inspection, documentation of the actual repair or alternation and the testing of the alarm and system.
13.10.3.2.3 A written agreement shall be required documenting delegation of responsibilities provided in this section.
13.10.3.2.4 Where the building or system owner, landlord, superintendent or other owner's designated has delegated any responsibilities or an inspection, testing, repair or alternation has been completed, a copy of the written delegation and the report required by *Sections 13.10.3.2.3* and *13.10.3.2.2* shall be provided to the AHJ upon request.
13.10.3.2.5 Occupant notification shall be required whenever an alarm system configured for releasing service is being serviced or tested.
13.10.3.2.6 The owner, landlord, superintendent or other owner's designated representative shall not cause or disable any such alarm system or part thereof.
13.10.4 Inspection.
13.10.4.1 For the purpose of compliance with M.G.L. c. 148, § 26F½ or to confirm compliance with M.G.L. c.148, § 26F, a visual inspection of smoke alarms shall be performed in accordance with *Table 13.10.4*, or more often if required by *this Code* or the AHJ.
13.10.4.2 The inspection maintenance for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 72.

Table 13.10.4 Visual Inspection

Component	Initial Acceptance	Periodic Frequency	Method	Reference
1. All equipment	X	Sale and Transfer	Ensure there are no changes that affect equipment performance. Inspect for building modifications, occupancy changes, changes in environmental conditions, device location, physical obstructions, device orientation, physical damage, and degree of cleanliness.	10.4 13.7.1
2. Batteries and compartment	X	Sale and Transfer	Inspect for corrosion or leakage. Verify tightness of connections.	10.4 13.7.1
3. Device	X	Sale and Transfer	Inspect for expiration date of smoke alarm	10.4 13.7.1
4. Common Area	X	Annually Sale and Transfer	Inspect for compliance.	10.4 13.7.1

1.00: continued

13.10.5 Testing.
13.10.5.1 Initial Acceptance Testing.
13.10.5.1.1 All new alarms and systems required by *this Code* shall be inspected and tested in accordance with the requirements of this section.
13.10.5.2 Periodic Testing.
13.10.5.2.1 The owner, landlord, superintendent or other owner's designee shall, for any existing, new, or modified alarm and system test every alarm and system in accordance with its listing when requested by the AHJ.
13.10.6 Testing and Frequency.
13.10.6.1 Every owner, superintendent, or landlord shall, at a minimum, maintain, test, repair, or replace, if necessary, every alarm upon renewal of any lease term for any dwelling unit or on an annual basis, whichever is more frequent. *See Section 13.10.3.1* for responsibilities.
13.10.6.2 Unless otherwise permitted by other sections of *this Code*, testing shall be performed in accordance with the schedules in *Table 13.10.4* or more often if required by the AHJ.
13.10.6.3 Alarms shall be replaced when they fail to respond to operability tests.
13.10.6.4 The testing, for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 72.

NON-TEXT PAGE

1.00: continued

13.10.7 Replacement of Single and Multiple-Station Alarms.
13.10.7.1 Alarms shall not remain in service longer than 10 years from the date of manufacture, unless otherwise provided by the manufacturer's published instructions.
13.10.7.2 Combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarms shall be replaced when the end-of-life signal activates or 10 years from the date of manufacture, whichever comes first, unless otherwise provided by the manufacturer's published instructions.
13.10.7.3 Other than provide in *Section 13.7.5.1.1* where batteries are used as a source of energy for smoke alarms or combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarms or single- and multiple-station smoke alarms, the batteries shall be replaced in accordance with the alarm equipment manufacturer's published instructions.
13.10.7.4 The owner, landlord, superintendent or other owner's designated representative shall be responsible to repair, replace or for the modification of an alarm and system.
13.10.8 Maintenance.
13.10.8.1 Maintenance of an alarm and system shall be conducted according to the manufacturer's published instructions and deficiencies shall be corrected as applicable in *Section 10.4*.
13.10.8.2 The maintenance for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 72.
13.10.9 Records.
13.10.9.1 Permanent Records.
13.10.9.1.1 The owner, landlord, superintendent or other owner's designated representative shall be responsible for maintaining records for the life of the alarm and system, for examination.
13.10.10 Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance Records.
13.10.10.1 Records shall be retained until the next test and for 1 year thereafter.
13.10.10.2 Records shall be on a medium that will survive the retention period. Paper or electronic media shall be permitted.

Chapter 14 Means of Egress. Modify this Chapter by adding, deleting or replacing the following Sections in Chapter 14 as provided:

Replace with the following Section:
14.1 Application. Means of egress in existing buildings shall comply with this *Code* and the building code.

Replace with the following Section:
14.2 Exit Access Corridors. Corridors used as exit access shall be separated from other parts of the building in accordance with the building code.

Replace with the following Section:
14.3.1 Where the building code requires an exit to be separated from other parts of the building, the separating construction shall meet the requirements of the building code.

Delete the following Sub-sections: **14.3.1(1)** through **(12)**

Replace with the following Section:
14.4.3 Impediments to Egress. Any device or alarm installed to restrict the improper use of a means of egress shall be designed and installed so that it cannot, even in case of failure, impede or prevent emergency use of such means of egress, unless otherwise provided in the building code.

Add the following Section:
14.4.4 Exterior Egress. Any fire escape or exterior stairway found to be in a state of deterioration or determined to be unsafe by the Head of the Fire Department shall be repaired immediately. Depending on the structural condition, a load test of any fire escape shall be conducted before it is returned to service.

Replace with the following Section:
14.5.1.1 Swinging-type Door Assembly Requirement. Any door assembly in a means of egress shall be of the side-hinged or pivoted-swinging type, and shall be installed to be capable of swinging from any position to the full required width of the opening in which it is installed.

Delete Sub-sections: **14.5.1.1(1)** through **(7)**

1.00: continued

Replace with the following Section:
14.5.1.2 Door Leaf Swing Direction. Door leaves required to be of the side-hinged or pivoted-swinging type shall swing in the direction of egress travel as required by the building code.

Replace with the following Section:
14.5.1.3.1* During its swing, any door leaf in a means of egress shall leave not less than ½ of the required width of an aisle, a corridor, a passageway, or a landing unobstructed and shall project not more than seven inches (180 mm) into the required width of an aisle, a corridor, a passageway, or a landing, when fully open.

Delete the following Sub-sections: **14.5.1.3.1* (1) and (2)**

Delete the following Section: **14.5.1.3.2**

Replace with the following Section:
14.5.1.5.1 The forces required to fully open any door leaf manually in a means of egress shall be in accordance with the building code.

Delete the following Sub-sections: **14.5.1.5.1(1) through (4)**

Delete the following Section: **14.5.1.5.2**

Delete the following Section: **14.5.2.2***

Delete the following Section: **14.5.2.4**

Replace with the following Sub-section:
14.5.2.5.1 (1) This alternative is permitted by the building code for the specific occupancy.

Delete the following Section: **14.5.2.5.2**

Replace with the following Section:
14.5.2.7 Where permitted by the building code, key operation shall be permitted, provided that the key cannot be removed when the door leaf is locked from the side from which egress is to be made.

Replace with the following Section:
14.5.2.8* Every door assembly in a stair enclosure shall meet the requirements of the building code for re-entry.

Delete the following Section: **14.5.2.8.1**

Delete the following Section: **14.5.2.8.2**

Replace the first sentence in the following Section:
14.5.2.8.3 Signage on the stair door leaves as provided in the building code shall be required as follows;

Delete the following Sections: **14.5.2.10.1 through 14.5.2.10.6**

Replace the following Sub-section:
14.5.2.11 (2) Flush bolts shall not be used.

Replace with the following Section:
14.5.2.12* Devices shall not be installed in connection with any door assembly on which panic hardware or fire exit hardware is required where such devices prevent, or are intended to prevent, the free use of the leaf for purposes of egress.

Replace with the following Section:
14.5.3.1.1 Approved, listed, delayed-egress locking systems shall be permitted to be installed on door assemblies in accordance with the building code, protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 13.7 or an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 13.3.

Delete the following Sub-section: **14.5.3.1.1(1)**

Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

NIGHTCLUB FIRE SAFETY

This class is designed to deliver an overview of nightclub fire safety laws and regulations to fire officials and inspectors, building commissioners and inspectors, nightclub owners and operators, Massachusetts ABCC officials, and nightclub crowd managers. The focal point of the training will be to provide a better understanding of what type of conditions to look for when conducting an inspection, a clearer picture of how code violations impact nightclubs and similar regulated venues, and insight on how to reduce or eliminate violations, with the main focus on occupant safety. Through the use of lecture, case studies, exercises, and a knowledge assessment, the attendees will build upon their basic knowledge of the safety codes to develop a more thorough understanding of the specific risks associated with these special occupancies and the steps necessary to properly conduct inspections.

Additional course offerings will be scheduled in the near future.

Please share this flyer with, and invite the building officials and nightclub owners, operators and crowd managers from your jurisdiction to register and attend.

Notes:
This course consists of eight (8) hours of instructor-led classroom training. Program materials will be provided.

Prerequisite: There are no prerequisites to take this course.

Credits

FCC	=	TBD
FPO	=	TBD
OEMS	=	None

This training is supported by federally awarded Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program – Fire Prevention and Safety Grant funds under award number EMW-2014-FP-00247.

Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-I	**Time:**	0800-1600
Date:	November 7, 2016	**Location**:	Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, Rm. 119 100 Grochmal Avenue, Springfield, MA
Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-K	**Time:**	1000-1800
Date:	November 14, 2016	**Location**:	Berklee College, D Friend Hall 921 Boylston Street, Boston, MA
Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-E	**Time:**	0800-1600
Date:	November 17, 2016	**Location**:	Stockbridge Town Hall, Community Room 50 Main Street, Stockbridge, MA
Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-G	**Time:**	0800-1600
Date:	November 29, 2016	**Location**:	Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, Rm. 117 One State Road, Stow, MA
Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-L	**Time:**	0800-1600
Date:	December 8, 2016	**Location**:	Boston North 110 Haverhill Road (Rt. 110) Amesbury, MA

Registration

Register **online** at List of Current MFA Courses. To register by mail or fax, please complete a standard DFS/MFA Student Application and mail to: Registrar, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, P.O. Box 1025, State Road, Stow, MA 01775 or fax it to: (978) 567-3229. To register by email, please scan and email applications to mfa.registration@state.ma.us.

ELEVATOR RESCUE – CLASSROOM

Elevator rescue is a 6-hour program packed full of the information that will be needed to successfully conduct operations at an incident involving an elevator. The class contains elevator history, various systems found in the field, safety procedures, and the proper removal and treatment of trapped/and or injured passengers in stalled elevators. The program will strongly emphasize the use of mandatory Lock out/Tag out (LOTO) procedures, the DFS SOG's for elevator operations and the use of the new DPS/DFS online form for reporting elevator problems via email to the proper member of the DPS Elevator Division.

Course Code:	200-007-542-2016-FA-A	**Time:**	0900-1600
Date:	November 17, 2016	**Location**:	Department of Fire Services 100 Grochmal Ave, Springfield Classroom SP119
Course Code:	200-007-542-2016-FA-B	**Time:**	0900-1600
Date:	November 21, 2016	**Location**:	Massachusetts Firefighting Academy One State Road, Stow, MA Classroom 124
Course Code:	200-007-542-2017-SP-A	**Time:**	0900-1600
Date:	January 30, 2017	**Location**:	Orleans Fire - Rescue 58 Eldredge Park Way, Orleans, MA

Registration

Register **online** at List of Current MFA Courses**.** To register by mail or fax, please complete a standard DFS/MFA Student Application and mail to: Registrar, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, P.O. Box 1025, State Road, Stow, MA 01775 or fax it to: (978) 567-3229. To register by email, please scan and email applications to mfa.registration@state.ma.us.

Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

November 22, 2016

BOMB THREAT ASSESSMENT TRAINING

FOR LOCAL POLICE, FIRE, AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Course Number:
200-000-MSD-2016-FA-A

Location:
Northern Essex
Community College
Tech Center, 103B
100 Elliott St
Haverhill, MA

Time:
1000-1300

The Department of Fire Services, Office of the State Fire Marshal has coordinated informational sessions on Bomb Threat Assessment, specifically targeting the Commonwealth's educational community.

The Department of Fire Services is requesting the attendance of representatives from police, fire and school systems of interested municipalities. We will be limiting numbers per community in order to accommodate all who have expressed interest in this training. This 3-hour informative session will be presented by the following:

- Massachusetts State Police Bomb Squad
- Massachusetts State Police Fire Investigation Unit
- Northeastern Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council STARS (School Threat Assessment Response System)

Topics covered will include:

-Historical perspective on bomb threats
-Steps needed in order to conduct a logical and probing Threat Assessment
-Implementation of actions based upon effective Threat Assessment
-Utilization of tools that may assist in the Threat Assessment process
-Discussion of current trends in the Commonwealth and data
-Identification of other support systems available
-Investigative support for victims of bomb threats

Registration

Register **online** at List of Current MFA Courses To register by mail or fax, please complete a standard DFS/MFA Student Application and mail to: Registrar, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, P.O. Box 1025, State Road, Stow, MA 01775 or fax it to: (978) 567-3229. To register by email, please scan and email applications to mfa.registration@state.ma.us.

Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

Course Fee:
$20.00
Check or money order made out to *"MFA Trust Fund"*

Notes:
Applications must include payment.

Walk-ins and day-of registrations will not be allowed.

Lunch will be provided.

SENIOR FIRE OFFICER FORUM

FIREFIGHTER SAFETY SYMPOSIUM II

I. Illicit Laboratories-Types, Recognition, Hazards, and Help

Presented By: Bob Zalewski, Mark Sicuso, and Mike Barry, Hazardous Materials Training, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

Members of the hazardous materials group discuss how first responders can become more aware of the indicators of illicit lab presence, and highlight the various safety considerations to be considered and agencies available to assist when an illicit lab has been discovered.

II. Not Your Grandfathers Rapid Intervention

Presented By: Jack Beckwith, RIT Coordinator, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

This presentation will explore how Rapid Intervention has evolved over the past 17 years. We will discuss how our focus has changed from attempting to prepare for any possible scenario, to becoming a rapid deployment with a specific mission. We have learned that the primary mission is to find and maintain an air supply to a downed firefighter to give Command time to plan and execute a complicated rescue of one or more of our own. We will also discuss how RIT is not as rapid as we desire and will review some overviews of NIOSH Reports nationwide and what we have learned from the thousands of drills that have been conducted by the MFA.

III. Taking Action Against Cancer in the Fire Service

Presented By: Robert Rogowski, Chief, Barre Fire Department at the Stow Delivery and Patrick Roy, Lieutenant, Fitchburg Fire Department at the Springfield Delivery

Cancer is the leading cause of line of duty deaths for America's firefighters. The Firefighter Cancer Support Network provides cancer awareness and prevention training nationwide. Learn what immediate actions you can take to protect yourself.

Course Code:	200-014-SOM-2016-FA-A	**Time:**	0900-1500
Date:	December 5, 2016	**Location**:	Massachusetts Firefighting Academy
Application Deadline:	November 21, 2016		One State Road, Stow, MA
			MFA - Link 105
Course Code:	200-014-SOM-2016-FA-B	**Time:**	0900-1500
Date:	December 7, 2016	**Location**:	Department of Fire Services
Application Deadline:	November 23, 2016		100 Grochmal Ave, Springfield, MA

Registration -
Register at List of Current MFA Courses by completing a standard DFS/MFA Student Application and mail with the $20 course fee payment to: Registrar, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, P.O. Box 1025, State Road, Stow, MA 01775.

October 21, 2016

The courses listed below are available at the time this calendar is created. The Massachusetts Firefighting Academy is constantly updating our offerings and you should check the Register for Current Courses page to see the current list. If you cannot find the course on a specific date, it may have been removed due to an overwhelming amount of applications or registration has been closed.

MFA Course Calendar • November 2016

~ November 2016 ~						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 NFA: Best Practices in Community Risk Reduction	2 Rapid Intervention	3 New Code Orientation (1-day) HazMaz OLR Refresher-8 hrs. HazMaz OLR Refresher-4 hrs	4 Fire Prevention Officer I	5 Flashover Simulator High Voltage Emerg. Awareness Protective Breathing Search & Rescue Firefighter Skills Saving Ourselves
6	7 CO Strategies & Tactics Nightclub Fire Safety HazMat OLR Ref-4 hrs	8 HazMat OLR Ref-4 hrs Rapid Intervention Refresher ICS for Structural Collapse	9 HazMat OLR Ref-4 hrs Hydrogen Safety for First Responders	10 Flashover Simulator HazMat OLR Ref-4 hrs SFOF: In Honor of the Charleston 9 Fire Instructor II Structural Firefighting Practices	11	12 Advanced Structural Firefighting
13	14 Nightclub Fire Safety Flammable Gas Firefighter: Classroom & Practical	15 HazMat OLR	16	17 Nightclub Fire Safety HazMaz OLR Refresher-4 hrs Elevator Rescue	18 Fire Instructor I	19
20	21 Elevator Rescue	22 CO Fundamental of Transitional Fire Attack	23	24	25	26 Company Officer II
27	28	29 Nightclub Fire Safety	30 Rapid Intervention Refresher HazMaz OLR Refresher-4 hrs			

October 21, 2016

The courses listed below are available at the time this calendar is created. The Massachusetts Firefighting Academy is constantly updating our offerings and you should check the Register for Current Courses page to see the current list. If you cannot find the course on a specific date, it may have been removed due to an overwhelming amount of applications or registration has been closed.

MFA Course Calendar • December 2016

~ December 2016 ~

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2 New Code Orientation (1-day)	3 Advanced Structural Firefighting Company Officer II Vehicle Extrication
4	5 SFOF- Firefighter Safety Symposium Fire Prevention Officer I	6 Company Officer II NFA Building Organizational Support for Comm. Risk Reduction	7 SFOF- Firefighter Safety Symposium Aerial Ladders Confined Space Rescue Tech Emergency Vehicle Operator	8 Nightclub Fire Safety	9	10 Aerial Ladders Rapid Intervention
11	12	13 ICS for Structural Collapse	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GIVE
the gift of
LIFE

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES
Division of Fire Safety
978-567-3380 • www.mass.gov/dfs

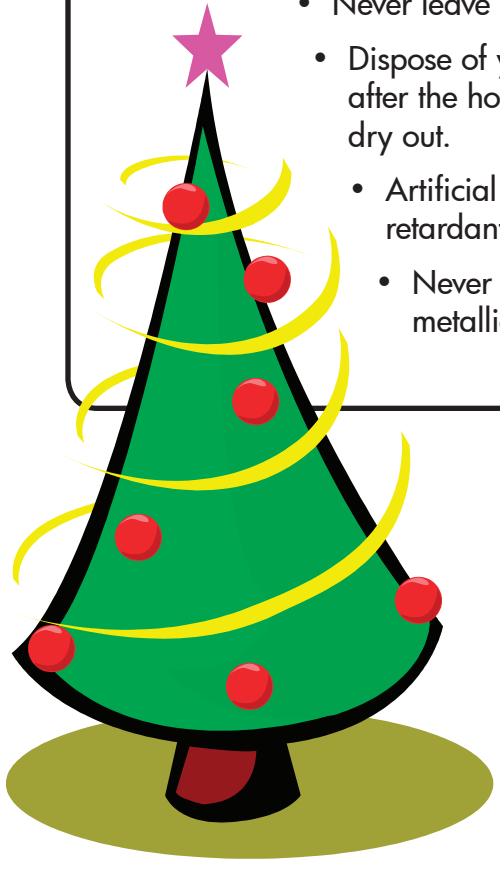
2/16

WINTER
Holiday Fire Safety

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES
Peter J. Ostroskey • State Fire Marshal

TREE SAFETY

- Never use candles as decorations.
- Keep trees away from heat.
- Never use a cut tree in a place of public assembly (apartment or hotel lobbies, restaurants, etc).
- Water a cut tree daily.
- Use a “non-tip” style tree stand.
- Use only fire retardant decorations.
- Never leave a lit tree unattended.
- Dispose of your tree properly, soon after the holiday, before the needles dry out.
- Artificial trees should have a fire retardant label.
- Never hang lights on a metallic tree.



BRIGHT LIGHTS

- Unplug all lighting before retiring for the evening or leaving the house.
- Purchase lights and electric decorations which are listed by an approved testing agency such as Underwriters Laboratory (UL).
- Check all lighting for frayed wires, broken plugs, sockets, etc.
- Never overload outlets. Use no more than three strands of lights on a single extension cord.
- Never use candles on trees, near live or other flammable decorations.
- Blow out candles before leaving the room. Don't leave candles burning unattended.
- Consider buying new energy efficient LED lights that don't get as hot.
- Always use appropriate weatherproof lights outdoors.

OTORGUE

el regalo de la

VIDA

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES
Division of Fire Safety
978-567-3380 • www.mass.gov/dfs

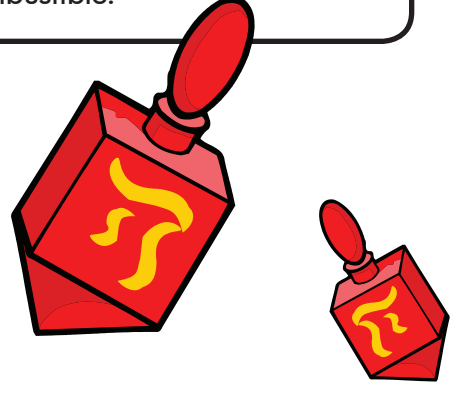
2/16 S

Seguridad Contra Incendios Durante los DÍAS FESTIVOS

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES
Peter J. Ostroskey • State Fire Marshal

EL ÁRBOL

- Jamás use velas para decorar el árbol.
- Mantenga el árbol lejos de la calefacción.
- Jamás exhiba un árbol vivo en lugares públicos (los vestibulas de hoteles o apartamentos, o restaurantes, por ejemplo.)
- Regue diario el árbol navideño.
- Como base de soporte utilice una que sea suficiente fuerte y segura.
- Utilice solamente decoraciones de materia incombustible.
- Jamás deje desatendido un árbol iluminado.
- Después de las celebraciones deseche el árbol apropriadamente, antes de que se seque.
- Los árboles de imitación deben llevar una etiqueta que dice que el árbol consta de materia incombustible.



LAS LUCES

- Desenchufe el sistema de luces eléctricas antes de acostarse o de salir de la casa.
- Compre luces y decoraciones eléctricas que han sido aprobadas por una agencia reconocida (por ejemplo, Underwriter's Laboratory.)
- Inspeccione los cables, enchufes y tomacorrientes para asegurar que estén en buena condiciones.
- Jamás sobrecargue el sistema eléctrico. Utilice no más de tres cables de luces por cada cable de extensión.
- Jamás ponga velas en las ramas del árbol, cerca de ramas decorativas, o cerca de decoraciones flamables.
- Fuera de casa utilice siempre luces a prueba de la intemperie.
- Jamás cuelgue luces en un árbol metálico.

Dê a Vida Como Presente

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES
Division of Fire Safety
978-567-3380 • www.mass.gov/dfs

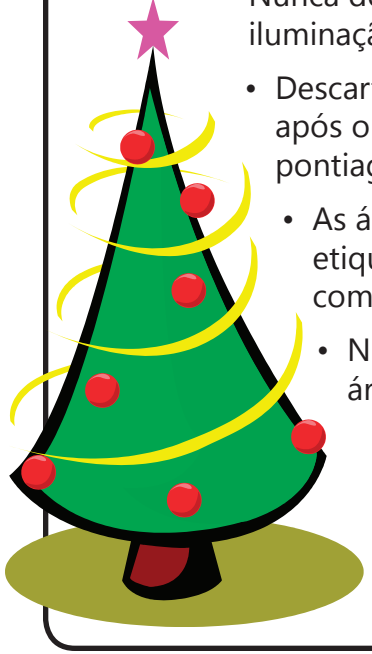
2/16 P

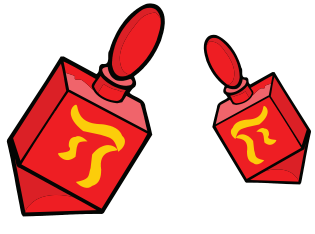
Segurança Contra Incêndios nas Datas Comemorativas

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES
Peter J. Ostroskey • State Fire Marshal

SEGURANÇA COM AS ÁRVORES DE NATAL

- Nunca use velas como decoração.
- Mantenha as árvores afastadas do fogo/ lareira, etc.
- Nunca use uma árvores de natal em lugares onde haja concentraçâo pública (apartamento ou recepção de hotel, restaurantes, etc).
- Regar diariamente a árvore (se árvore for natural).
- Use uma árvore com "non-tip (com suporte de segurança)" para que fique de pé.
- Use apenas decorações feitas de materiais com retardantes de fogo.
- Nunca deixe sem atenção uma árvore com iluminação acesa.
- Descarte corretamente sua árvore, logo após o feriado, antes que algumas partes pontiagudas fiquem seca.
- As árvores artificiais devem ter uma etiqueta avisando que foi fabricada com materiais retardantes ao fogo.
- Nunca pendure luzes em uma árvore de metal.





BRILHANTES LUZES

- Desligue toda a iluminação (piscas e cordões de luzes) antes de se retirar (dormir) a noite ou sair de casa.
- Compre luzes e decorações elétricas que estejam na lista de uma agência de testes aprovado como Underwriters Laboratory (UL).
- Verifique toda a iluminação por fios desencapados, plugues e tomadas quebrados, etc.
- Nunca sobrecarregue as tomadas. Não use mais de três fios de luzes em uma única extensão.
- Nunca use velas em árvores, próximo a fios ou decorações inflamáveis.
- Apague as velas antes de sair do ambiente. Não deixe velas acesas sem vigilância.
- Considere a compra de novas luzes de LED por serem eficientes e de não sobreaquecer.
- Sempre use luzes adequadas para a intempérie (ar livre).