

Date:

Letter of Notice

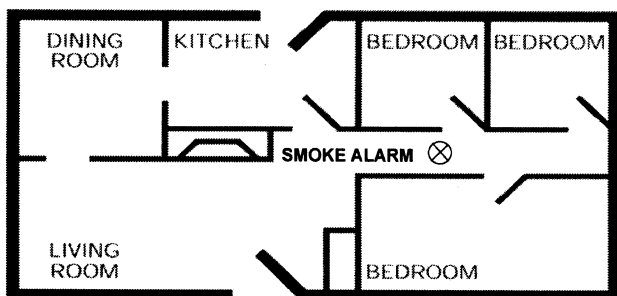
When any Permit is applied for for an **EXISTING BUILDING**, the location of Carbon Monoxide and Smoke Alarms shall be installed as outlined below:

RE: Minimum Requirements for the installation of Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms in Existing Buildings as per OIC 2015/

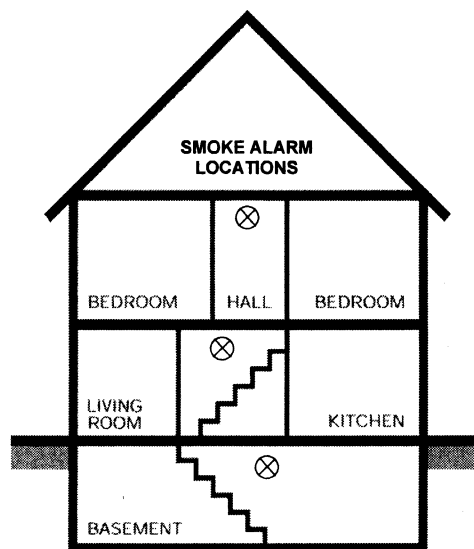
Smoke Alarms conforming to CAN/ULC-S531, "Smoke-Alarms," shall be installed in conformance with CAN/ULC-S553, "Installation of Smoke-Alarms." as follows:

- Inside each sleeping room, or
- Located outside a sleeping room, within 5 m of any sleeping room door, between the sleeping rooms and the remainder of the storey, and if the sleeping rooms are served by a hallway, the smoke alarm shall be located in the hallway, and
- There shall be at least one smoke alarm installed on each storey, including basements, and
- Ancillary spaces and common spaces not in dwelling units in a house with a secondary suite, and
- Smoke alarms shall be installed on or near the ceiling, and
- Smoke alarms shall be installed with permanent connections to an electrical circuit, have no disconnect switch between the overcurrent device and the smoke alarm, **be provided with a battery as an alternative power source** that can continue to provide power to the smoke alarm for a period of no less than 7 days in the normal condition, followed by 4 minutes of alarm, and
- Where more than one smoke alarm is required, the smoke alarms shall be wired so that the activation of one alarm will cause all alarms to sound, and
- A manually operated device shall be incorporated within the circuitry of a smoke alarm installed in a dwelling unit so that the signal emitted by the smoke alarm can be silenced for a period of not more than 10 min, after which the smoke alarm will reset and sound again if the level of smoke in the vicinity is sufficient to re-actuate it.
- Smoke alarms in a house with a secondary suite shall be wired so that the activation of any one smoke alarm causes all smoke alarms within the house with a secondary suite to sound.
- If a building is not supplied with electrical power, smoke alarms are permitted to be battery-operated.
- Where instructions are necessary to describe the maintenance and care required for smoke alarms to ensure continuing satisfactory performance, they shall be posted in a location where they will be readily available for reference.
- Suites of residential occupancy are permitted to be equipped with smoke detectors in lieu of smoke alarms, provided a fire alarm system has been installed in conformance with CAN/ULC-S524, "Installation of Fire Alarm Systems".

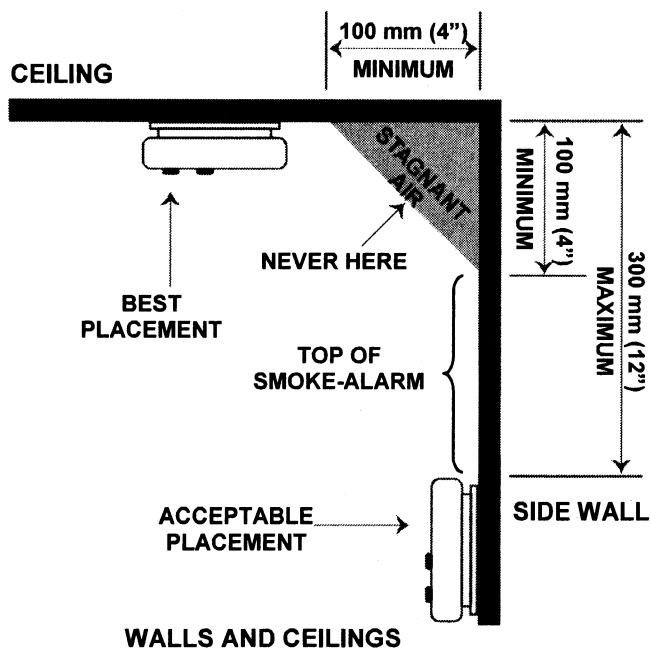
Below are some examples of locations where smoke alarms will be required in **EXISTING BUILDINGS**.



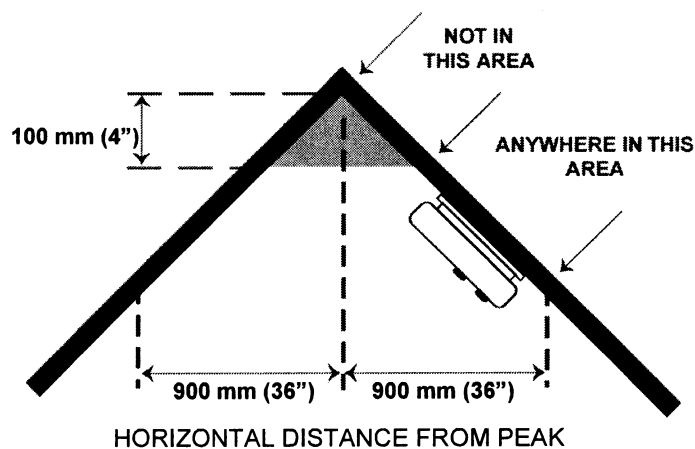
SINGLE FLOOR PLAN



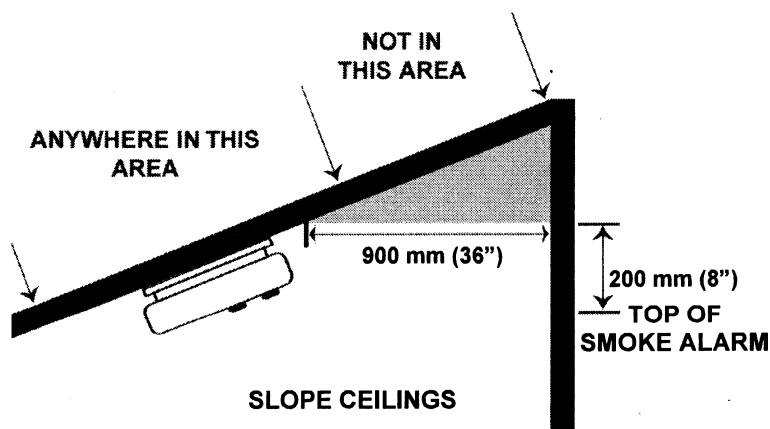
Multiple Floor Plan



WALLS AND CEILINGS



CATHEDRAL CEILINGS



SLOPE CEILINGS

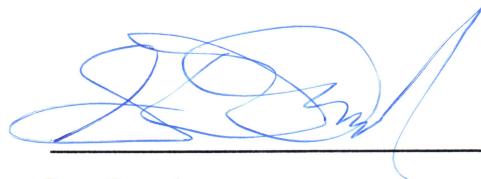
Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarms conforming to CAN/CSA-6.19, "Residential Carbon Monoxide Alarming Devices," shall be installed in every building with a residential or care occupancy that contains a fuel-burning appliance or an attached garage, as follows:

- Have no disconnect switch between the overcurrent device and the CO alarm, where the CO alarm is powered by the electrical system, and
- Be mechanically fixed at a height recommended by the manufacturer.
- Where a room contains a solid-fuel-burning appliance, a CO alarm shall be mechanically fixed within the room:
 - ◊ at the manufacturer's recommended height where these instructions specifically mention solid-fuel-burning appliances, or
 - ◊ in the absence of specific instructions related to solid-fuel-burning appliances, on or near the ceiling.
- Where a fuel-burning appliance is installed in a suite of residential or care occupancy, a CO alarm shall be installed:
 - ◊ inside each sleeping room, or
 - ◊ outside each sleeping room, within 5 m of each sleeping room door, measured following corridors and doorways, and
 - ◊ in the room or where the appliance is not located within a room, than within the storey that the fuel-burning appliance is located.
- Where a fuel-burning appliance is installed in a service room that is not in a suite of residential or care occupancy, a CO alarm shall be installed:
 - ◊ inside each sleeping room, that shares a wall or floor/ceiling assembly with the service room, and
 - ◊ in the service room.
- For each suite of residential or care occupancy that shares a wall or floor/ceiling assembly with an attached garage or that is adjacent to an attic or crawl space to which the attached garage is also adjacent, a CO alarm shall be installed:
 - ◊ inside each sleeping room, or
 - ◊ outside each sleeping room, within 5m of each sleeping room door, measured following corridors and doorways.
- Where more than one CO alarm is required within a suite, the CO alarms shall be wired so that the activation of one alarm will cause all alarms within the suite to sound.
- Where CO alarms are installed in a house with a secondary suite including their common spaces, the CO alarms shall be wired so that the activation of any one CO alarm causes all CO alarms within the house with a secondary suite including their common spaces to sound.
- If a building is not supplied with electrical power, battery-operated carbon monoxide alarms are permitted, but they must be mechanically fixed.

Please be advised that the National Building Code requires that all smoke alarms be provided with a battery back-up. Should you have any questions please contact one of the undersigned.



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