

2018 NC State Fuel Gas Code Amendments

(adopted December 2017 through December 2021)

(Note: includes identified NC Errata)

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NC Department of Insurance, 325 North Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27603
919-647-0029 (call for availability)

The following pages represent a summary of the Building Code Council adopted amendments that have been approved by the Rules Review Commission.

2018 NC Fire, Fuel Gas Code (based on the 2015 International Fuel Gas Code) effective 1/1/2019

These amendments revise, delete or add to the adopted NC Fuel Gas Code.

2018 NC Fuel Gas Code
202 Definitions. (200714 Item B-7)

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM. A single- or multiple-station alarm intended to detect carbon monoxide gas and alert occupants by a distinct audible signal. It incorporates a sensor, control components and an alarm notification appliance in a single unit.

CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR. A device with an integral sensor to detect carbon monoxide gas and transmit an alarm signal to a connected alarm control unit.

The delayed effective date of this Rule is January 1, 2022.
The Statutory authority for Rule-making is G. S. 143-136; 143-138.

November 8, 2021

2018 NC Fuel Gas Code
311 Carbon Monoxide Alarms. (180612 Item B-7)

311.4.1.1 Where required. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in Group A-2, I-1, I-2, I-4 and R occupancies and in classrooms in Group E occupancies in the locations specified in Section 311.4.2 where any of the conditions in Sections 311.4.1.2 through 311.4.1.6 exist.

311.4.1.2 Fuel-burning appliances and fuel-burning fireplaces. Carbon monoxide shall be provided in Group A-2 occupancies, dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms that contain a fuel-burning appliance or a fuel-burning fireplace.

311.4.1.3 Forced air furnaces. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in Group A-2 occupancies, dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms served by a fuel-burning, forced air furnace.

311.4.4.1 Power source. Carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building where such wiring is served from a commercial source, and when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than that required for overcurrent protection.

Exceptions:

1. Where installed in buildings without commercial power, battery-powered carbon monoxide alarms shall be an acceptable alternative.
2. In A-2 occupancies the carbon monoxide detector shall be permitted to be battery-powered.

The delayed effective date of this Rule is January 1, 2020.
The Statutory authority for Rule-making is G. S. 143-136; 143-138.