

Carbon Monoxide and Smoke Detector/Alarm Disclosure

Executive Law §378(5-a) (commonly known as Amanda’s Law) requires that every one- or two-family dwelling, dwellings located in a condominium or cooperative and apartments in a multiple dwelling, where the dwelling unit has appliances, devices or systems that may emit carbon monoxide or that have an attached garage, shall have installed an operable carbon monoxide detector. Carbon monoxide alarms must be listed and labeled as complying with UL 2034 or CAN/CSA 6.19 and installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s installation instructions.

Executive Law §378(5-b) requires that every one- or two-family dwelling and dwellings located in a condominium or cooperative shall have installed an operable single station smoke detecting alarm. The alarm must be installed in an area so that it is clearly audible in each bedroom or other sleeping area, with intervening doors closed. Upon conveyance of any real property containing a one- or two-family dwelling or condominium or cooperative apartment used as a residence, the grantor shall deliver to the grantee at the time of conveyance an affidavit indicating that the grantor is in compliance. The grantee shall have ten days from the date of conveyance to notify the grantor if the alarm(s) is not operable. Upon such notification, the grantor shall bear any cost of compliance. General Business Law §399-ccc provides that all solely battery operated smoke alarms sold after April 1, 2019 shall employ a non-removable, non-replaceable battery that powers the alarm for a minimum of ten years. This requirement does not apply to a smoke alarm that receives its power from the electrical system of the home.

I have received and read this disclosure notice.

Seller: _____ Dated: _____

Seller: _____ Dated: _____

Purchaser: _____ Dated: _____

Purchaser: _____ Dated: _____