

What You Need To Know About CO

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WARNING!

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) IS A COLORLESS, ODORLESS, POISONOUS GAS. YOU CAN'T TASTE, SEE, OR SMELL CO, BUT IT CAN KILL IN JUST MINUTES. THIS ALARM WILL SOUND IN A 4-BEEP PATTERN IF LIFE THREATENING LEVELS OF CO ARE DETECTED. IF THE ALARM SOUNDS:

1) Immediately evacuate all occupants from the space and go outdoors to fresh air.

2) Call emergency responders (911 or fire department) for help; notify the building or vehicle owner, as necessary.

What Is CO?

CO is an invisible, odorless, tasteless gas produced when fossil fuels do not burn completely, or are exposed to heat (usually fire). Electrical appliances typically do not produce CO.

Common appliances are often sources of CO. If they are not properly maintained, are improperly ventilated, or malfunction, CO levels can rise quickly.

Symptoms Of CO Poisoning

THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MIGHT BE RELATED TO CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING AND SHOULD BE DISCUSSED WITH ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD:

MILD EXPOSURE: HEADACHES, FATIGUE, DROWSINESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, "FLU"-LIKE SYMPTOMS (WITHOUT FEVER), AND IMPAIRED MOTOR FUNCTIONS(LIKE DIFFICULTY WALKING OR PROBLEMS WITH BALANCE);

MEDIUM EXPOSURE: DIZZINESS, NAUSEA AND VOMITING, CHEST PAIN, POOR VISION, DIFFICULTY THINKING;

EXTREME EXPOSURE: LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, CONVULSIONS, COMA, AND DEATH

WHEN FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS WITH FEVER ARE EXPERIENCED, ENSURE THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF POISONING IS NOT AUTOMATICALLY RULED OUT. MANY CASES OF REPORTED CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING INDICATE THAT WHILE VICTIMS ARE AWARE THEY ARE NOT WELL, THEY BECOME SO DISORIENTED THEY ARE UNABLE TO SAVE THEMSELVES BY EITHER EXITING THE BUILDING OR CALLING FOR ASSISTANCE.

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This CO Alarm measures exposure to CO over time. It alarms if CO levels are extremely high in a short period of time, or if CO levels reach a certain minimum over a long period of time. The CO Alarm generally sounds an alarm before the onset of symptoms in average, healthy adults. Why is this important? Because you need to be warned of a potential CO problem while you can still react in time. If you experience even mild symptoms of CO poisoning, consult your doctor immediately or call 911 to get help!

Finding The Source Of CO After An Alarm

Carbon monoxide is an odorless, invisible gas, which often makes it difficult to locate the source of CO after an alarm. These are a few of the factors that can make it difficult to locate sources of CO:

- House well ventilated before the investigator arrives.
- Problem caused by "backdrafting."
- Transient CO problem caused by special circumstances.

Because CO may dissipate by the time an investigator arrives, it may be difficult to locate the source of CO. **Resideo shall not be obligated to pay for any carbon monoxide investigation or service call.**

Potential Sources Of CO In The Home

Fuel-burning appliances like: portable heater, gas or wood burning fireplace, gas kitchen range or cooktop, gas clothes dryer.

Damaged or insufficient venting: corroded or disconnected water heater vent pipe, leaking chimney pipe or flue, or cracked heat exchanger, blocked or clogged chimney opening.

Improper use of appliance/device: operating a barbecue grill or vehicle in an enclosed area (like a garage or screened porch).

Transient CO Problems: "transient" or on-again-off-again CO problems can be caused by outdoor conditions and other special circumstances. The following conditions can result in transient CO situations:

1. Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel appliances caused by outdoor conditions such as:
 - Wind direction and/or velocity, including high, gusty winds. Heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles)
 - Negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans.
 - Several appliances running at the same time competing for limited fresh air.
 - Vent pipe connections vibrating loose from clothes dryers, furnaces, or water heaters.
 - Obstructions in or unconventional vent pipe designs which can amplify the above situations.
 2. Extended operation of unvented fuel burning devices (range, oven, fireplace).
 3. Temperature inversions, which can trap exhaust close to the ground.
 4. Car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.
- These conditions are dangerous because they can trap exhaust in your home. Since these conditions can come and go, they are also hard to recreate during a CO investigation.

How Can I Protect My Family From CO Poisoning?

A CO Alarm is an excellent means of protection. It monitors the air and sounds a loud alarm before Carbon Monoxide levels become threatening for average, healthy adults.

A CO Alarm is not a substitute for proper maintenance of home appliances.

To help prevent CO problems and reduce the risk of CO poisoning:

- Clean chimneys and flues yearly. Keep them free of debris, leaves, and nests for proper air flow. Also, have a professional check for rust and corrosion, cracks, or separations.
- Test and maintain all fuel-burning equipment annually. Many local gas or oil companies and HVAC companies offer appliance inspections for a nominal fee.
- Check the house or garage on the other side of shared wall.
- Keep windows and doors open slightly. If you suspect that CO is escaping into your home, open a window or a door. Opening windows and doors can significantly decrease CO levels.

In addition, familiarize yourself with all enclosed materials. Read the manual(s) in its entirety, and make sure you understand what to do if your CO Alarm sounds.

Regulatory Information For CO Alarms

What Levels Of CO Cause An Alarm?

Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Standard UL2034 requires residential CO Alarms to sound when exposed to levels of CO and exposure times as described below. They are measured in parts per million (ppm) of CO over time (in minutes).

UL2034 Required Alarm Points*:

- If the Alarm is exposed to 400 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 4 and 15 MINUTES.

- If the Alarm is exposed to 150 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 10 and 50 MINUTES.
 - If the Alarm is exposed to 70 ppm if CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 60 and 240 MINUTES.
- * Approximately 10% COHb exposure at levels of 10% to 95% Relative Humidity (RH).
- The unit is designed not to Alarm when exposed to a constant level of 30 ppm for 30 days.

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CO Alarms are designed to Alarm before there is an immediate life threat. Since you cannot see or smell CO, never assume it's not present.

- An exposure to 100 ppm of CO for 20 minutes may not affect average, healthy adults, but after 4 hours the same level may cause headaches.
- An exposure to 400 ppm of CO may cause headaches in average, healthy adults after 35 minutes, but can cause death after 2 hours.

Standards: Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms UL2034.

According to Underwriters Laboratories Inc. UL2034, Section 1-1. 2: "Carbon monoxide Alarms covered by these requirements are intended to respond to the presence of carbon monoxide from sources such as, but not limited to, exhaust from internal-combustion engines, abnormal operation of fuel-fired appliances, and fireplaces. CO Alarms are intended to Alarm at carbon monoxide levels below those that could cause a loss of ability to react to the dangers of carbon monoxide exposure." This CO Alarm monitors the air at the Alarm, and is designed to Alarm before CO levels become life threatening. This allows you precious time to leave the house and correct the problem. This is only possible if Alarms are located, installed, and maintained as described in this manual.

Gas Detection at Typical Temperature and Humidity Ranges: The CO Alarm is not formulated to detect CO levels below 30 ppm typically. UL tested for false Alarm resistance to Methane (500 ppm), Butane (300 ppm), Heptane (500 ppm), Ethyl Acetate (200 ppm), Isopropyl Alcohol (200 ppm) and Carbon Dioxide (5000 ppm). Values measure gas and vapor concentrations in parts per million.

Special Compliance Considerations

This Smoke Alarm is suitable for use in apartments, condominiums, townhouses, hospitals, day care facilities, health care facilities, boarding houses, group homes and dormitories provided a primary fire detection system already exists to meet fire detection requirements in common areas like lobbies, hallways, or porches. Using this Smoke Alarm in common areas may not provide sufficient warning to all residents or meet local fire protection ordinances/regulations.

This Smoke Alarm alone is not a suitable substitute for complete fire detection systems in places housing many people—like apartment buildings, condominiums, hotels, motels, dormitories, hospitals, health care facilities, nursing homes, day care facilities, or group homes of any kind. It is not a suitable substitute for complete fire detection systems in warehouses, industrial facilities, commercial buildings, and special-purpose non-residential buildings which require special fire detection and Alarm systems. Depending on the building codes in your area, this Smoke Alarm may be used to provide additional protection in these facilities.

In new construction, most building codes require the use of AC or AC/DC powered Smoke Alarms only. In existing construction, AC, AC/DC, or DC powered Smoke Alarms can be used as specified by local building codes. THIS EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION'S STANDARD 72 (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269). Refer to NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), local building codes, or consult your Fire Department for detailed fire protection requirements in buildings not defined as "households".

FCC Compliance

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that the interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that of the receiver.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio or TV technician for help.

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WARNING!

Changes or modifications to the product, not expressly approved by First Alert, could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Responsible Party / Issuer of Supplier's Declaration of Conformity: Resideo Technologies, Inc., 16100 N 71st Street, Scottsdale, AZ 85254, Ph: 480-573-5340

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

General Limitations Of Smoke/CO Alarms

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WARNING!

THIS PRODUCT IS INTENDED FOR USE IN ORDINARY INDOOR RESIDENTIAL AREAS. IT IS NOT DESIGNED TO MEASURE COMPLIANCE WITH COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS. IT IS NOT DESIGNED TO MEASURE CO LEVELS IN COMPLIANCE WITH OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA) COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS. THIS DEVICE IS DESIGNED TO PROTECT INDIVIDUALS FROM THE ACUTE EFFECTS OF CARBON MONOXIDE EXPOSURE. IT WILL NOT FULLY SAFEGUARD INDIVIDUALS WITH SPECIFIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS. IF IN DOUBT CONSULT A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

Smoke/CO Alarms may not waken all individuals. Practice the escape plan at least twice a year, making sure that everyone is involved – from kids to grandparents. Allow children to master fire escape planning and practice before holding a fire drill at night when they are sleeping. Children or others do not readily waken to the sound of the Smoke/CO Alarm, or if there are infants or family members with mobility limitations, make sure that someone is assigned to assist them in fire drill and in the event of an emergency. It is recommended that you hold a fire drill while family members are sleeping in order to determine their response to the sound of the Smoke/CO Alarm while sleeping and to determine whether they may need assistance in the event of an emergency.

Smoke/CO Alarms cannot work without power. Battery operated units cannot work if the batteries are missing, disconnected or dead, if the wrong type of batteries are used, or if the batteries are not installed correctly. AC units cannot work if the AC power is cut off for any reason (open fuse or circuit breaker, failure along a power line or at a power station, electrical fire that burns the electrical wires, etc.). If you are concerned about the limitations of battery or AC power, install both types of units.

This Smoke/CO Alarm will not sense smoke or CO that does not reach the sensors. It will only sense smoke or CO at the sensor. **Smoke or CO may be present in other areas.** Doors or other obstructions may affect the rate at which CO or smoke reaches the sensors. If bedroom doors are usually closed at night, we recommend you install an Alarm device (Combination CO and Smoke Alarm, or separate CO Alarms and Smoke Alarms) in each bedroom and in the hallway between them.

This Smoke/CO Alarm may not sense smoke or CO on another level of the home. Recommended minimum protection is one Alarm device in every sleeping area, every bedroom, and on every level of your home. Some experts recommend battery powered smoke and CO Alarms be used in conjunction with interconnected AC powered Smoke Alarms. For details, see "ABOUT SMOKE ALARMS" online for details.

Smoke/CO Alarms may not be heard. The Alarm horn loudness meets or exceeds current UL standards of 85 dB at 10 feet (3 meters). However, if the Smoke/CO Alarm is installed outside the bedroom, it may not wake up a sound sleeper or one who has recently used drugs or has been drinking alcoholic beverages. This is especially true if the door is closed or only partly open. Noise from traffic, stereo, radio, television, air conditioner, or other appliances may also prevent alert persons from hearing the Alarm horn. This Smoke/CO Alarm is not intended for people who are hearing impaired.

NOTE: Individuals with medical problems may consider using warning devices which provide audible and visual signals for carbon monoxide concentrations under 30 ppm.

⚠ DANGER!

The Alarm may not have time to Alarm before the fire itself causes damage, injury, or death, since smoke from some fires may not reach the unit immediately. Examples of this include persons smoking in bed, children playing with matches, when a person's clothing catches fire while cooking, fires caused by violent explosions resulting from escaping gas, or incendiary fires where the fire grows so rapidly that an occupant's egress is blocked even with properly located Smoke Alarms.

This Smoke/CO Alarm is not a substitute for life insurance. Though this Smoke/CO Alarm warns against increasing CO levels or the presence of smoke, First Alert does not warrant or imply in any way that they will protect lives. Homeowners and renters must still insure their lives.

This Smoke/CO Alarm has a limited life. Although this Smoke/CO Alarm and all of its parts have passed many stringent tests and are designed to be as reliable as possible, any of these parts could fail at any time. Therefore, you must test this device weekly. The unit should be replaced immediately if it is not operating properly.

This Smoke/CO Alarm is not foolproof. Like all other electronic devices, this Smoke/CO Alarm has limitations. It can only detect smoke or CO that reaches the sensors. It may not give early warning of the source of smoke or CO is in a remote part of the home, away from the Alarm device.

Evacuation Planning

- Establish and regularly practice a plan of escape in the event of fire. The following steps are recommended by the National Fire Protection Association:
1. Position your detector or your interior and/or exterior sounders so that they can be heard by all occupants.
 2. Determine two means of escape from each room. One path of escape should lead to the door that permits normal exit from the building. The other may be a window, should your path be impassable. Station an escape ladder at such windows if there is a long drop to the ground.
 3. Sketch a floor plan of the building. Show windows, doors, stairs and rooftops that can be used to escape. Indicate escape routes for each room. Keep these routes free from obstruction and post copies of the escape routes in every room.
 4. Assure that all bedroom doors are shut while you are asleep. This will prevent deadly smoke from entering while you escape.
 5. Try the door. If the door is hot, check your alternate escape route. If the door is cool, open it cautiously. Be prepared to slam the door if smoke or heat rushes in.
 6. When smoke is present, crawl on the ground. Do not walk upright, since smoke rises and may overcome you. Clearer air is near the floor.
 7. Escape quickly; don't panic.
- Establish a common meeting place outdoors, away from your house, where everyone can meet and then take steps to contact the authorities and account for those missing. Choose someone to assure that nobody returns to the house - many die going back.

Specifications

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
Battery (replaceable)	Two (2) - AA Batteries
Battery Manufacturer	Kendal LR6, Energizer E91, or Duracell MN1500
Battery (non-replaceable)	Lithium-ion
Sensitivity	UL/ULC limits 2.4%/ft. obs ± 25%
Audible Signal	3 Pulse Temporal (Smoke) & 4 Pulse (CO)
Audible Alarm	85 dB minimum at 10 feet (3 meters)
PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
Dimensions	5 in. (127mm) Diameter x 1.77 in (45mm) Depth
Trim Ring	5.6 in. (142.2mm) Diameter
Weight (including batteries)	

Model	Without Trim Ring	With Trim Ring (18.6g)
SC2-B10 / SC2-B10A	186.7g	205.3g
SC2-B01 / SC2-B01A	230.5g	249.1g
SM2-B10 / SM2-B10A	175.3g	193.9g
SM2-B01 / SM2-B01A	218.6g	237.2g
Operating Temperature	40° - 100° F (4.4° - 38° C)	
Storage Temperature Range	14 - 158° F (-10 - 70° C)	
Operating Humidity Range	20-95% RH (Agency Compliance – 93% max.) non-condensing	
APPROVAL LISTINGS		
FCC/IC, Conforms to: UL 217 & UL 2034, Canada: CSA6.19		

Any attempt to reverse-engineer this device by decoding proprietary protocols, de-compiling firmware, or any similar actions is strictly prohibited.

The product should not be disposed of with other household waste. Check for the nearest authorized collection centers or authorized recyclers. The correct disposal of end-of-life equipment will help prevent potential negative consequences for the environment and human health.

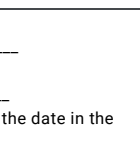
06 Limited Warranty

For warranty information, please go to:

https://resideo.info/US-Warranty-FA-Safety



To receive a printed version of the warranty, call Resideo Customer Service at 1-800-323-9005 and a copy will be mailed to you free of charge.



For your records, please record:

Date Purchased: _____/_____/_____

Where Purchased: _____

Date Installed (Month/Year): _____/_____/_____

Replace alarm 10 years after installation. Please write the date in the space provided: _____/_____/____ Month/Year

The alarm will also provide an audible End-of-Life Signal approximately 10 years after installation to remind you to replace the unit.

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