

Carbon Monoxide Safety Association presents:

Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning in a Community

**Seminars, Workshops, Round Table Focus Groups,
for Planners , Educators, Service Groups, Professional Associations ,
Consumer Advocates, Health and Emergency Service Participants,
Private Business**

Best practices and lines of defense; Does the community know enough to be prepared? Takes the steps of preparation before the injury occurs.

Consensus Evacuation Level of CO atmospheres needs to be at the level of carbon monoxide in PPM that is equal to or below the level fire department personnel are required to wear their self contained breathing apparatus.

Non-invasive Testing Systems for COHb% become standard equipment. All health providers and all emergency response vehicles will be quipped with these testing systems. (All people with flu-like or other symptoms common to those known to be precipitated by carbon monoxide poisoning shall be tested for CO poisoning when the symptoms are presented, including those with heart attacks.) Baseline COHb% becomes a medical history standard.

Hyperbaric Facilities are available within a reasonable regional distance for a reduced poisoning impact. Supplemental oxygen will be readily available in support of every emergency response vehicle.

Alarms & Warning Devices will be in all buildings where people may be exposed to any level of carbon monoxide. These alarms are required to provide real time measurements of carbon monoxide beginning no sooner than 5 PPM unless prescribed by a physician. These low level health monitors are required in every home and building to ensure that all vulnerable people who may come to live, work, learn, recreate or visit are protected from the levels harmful to them when carbon monoxide is less than 30 PPM. These devices shall all have digital displays and progressive silencing options. NOTE: Current U.L. 2034 Standard Listed carbon monoxide alarms do not alarm at current fire department evacuation levels of CO nor are they OSHA workplace compliant.

Personal CO Monitors alarming at or below evacuation concentrations will be worn by all first at scene responders, including police, fire and emergency medical technicians. These monitors can aid in scene assessment, to alert arriving technical support and protect the responder & other victims. These personal CO monitors must have field calibration features to verify specific accuracy and calibration requirements. These personal monitors will also be worn by anyone conducting home health visitations as well as workers who do service in other people's buildings including management, maintenance & security, inspectors, energy auditors, heating, plumbing, electrical and air conditioning technicians.

Combustion Safety The community requires the thorough testing and annual performance test registration for all heating equipment to ensure safe and efficient operation and minimized carbon monoxide generation from that equipment. The combustion gas analyzers in use will have accompanying verification that the test instruments are calibrated to within manufacturer specifications. All test results will be provided to the building occupant or owner, the owner of the company, the person doing the service, and the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Education Carbon monoxide poisoning awareness education should begin as soon as the child is talked to reasonably about fire and things that start fires, plus additional classes at various age levels will establish the knowledge base of prevention. All service providers are required to have verification of a basic Carbon Monoxide Safety course. All service providers must have credentials verifying annual continuing education achievements regarding carbon monoxide certifications and those related to their field of work.



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