

FACT SHEET



Exposing an Invisible Killer

A Fact Sheet on the Dangers of Carbon Monoxide.

Each year in America, unintentional carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning claims more than 500 lives and sends another 15,200 people to hospital emergency rooms for treatment.

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) and the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) would like you to know that there are simple steps you can take to protect yourself from deadly carbon monoxide fumes.



UNDERSTAND THE RISKS?

What is Carbon monoxide?

- Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, and toxic gas.
- Because it is impossible to see, taste or smell the toxic fumes can kill you before you are aware it is in your home.
- Low-level exposure may cause mild effects that are often mistaken for the flu, headaches, dizziness, disorientation, nausea and fatigue.
- Effects of CO exposure can vary greatly from person to person depending on age, overall health and the concentration and length of exposure.

Where Does Carbon Monoxide Come From?

- CO Gas can come from several sources
- Gas-fired appliances, charcoal grills, wood-burning furnaces or fireplaces and motor vehicles.

Who is at Risk?

- Everyone is at risk for CO poisoning.

- Infants, Babies, children, senior citizens and people suffering from heart or lung conditions are at even greater risk for CO poisoning.



WHAT ACTIONS DO I TAKE IF MY CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM GOES OFF

What you need to do if your CO Alarm goes off, all depends on whether anyone is feeling ill or not.

If no one is feeling ill:

- Silence the alarm
- Turn off all appliances and sources of combustion (i.e. furnace and fireplace.)
- Ventilate the house with fresh air by opening doors and windows.
- Call a qualified professional to investigate the source of the possible CO buildup.

Serious Safety tip: Check CO Alarm power source often to make sure it is operating correctly.

If Illness is a Factor:

- ☑ Evacuate all occupants immediately.
- ☑ Determine how many occupants are ill and determine their symptoms.
- ☑ Call your local emergency number 9.1.1 and when relaying information to the dispatcher, include the number of people feeling ill.
- ☑ Do not re-enter the building without the approval of a fire department representative.
- ☑ Call a qualified professional to repair the source of the CO.



PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY FROM CO POISONING

- ➔ Install at least one carbon monoxide alarm with an audible warning signal evaluated by a nationally recognized laboratory, such as Underwriters Laboratories (UL), near the sleeping areas and outside individual bedrooms. Carbon monoxide alarms measure levels of CO over time and are designed to sound and before an average, healthy adult would experience symptoms. It is very possible that you may not be experiencing symptoms when you hear the alarm. This does not mean that CO is not present.
- ➔ Have a qualified professional check all fuel burning appliances, furnaces, venting and chimney systems at least once a year.
- ➔ Never use your range or oven to help heat your home and never use a charcoal grill or hibachi in your home or garage.
- ➔ Never keep a car running in a garage. Even if the garage doors are open, normal circulation will not provide enough fresh air to reliably prevent a dangerous buildup of CO.

➔ When purchasing an existing home, have a qualified technician evaluate the integrity of the heating and cooking systems, as well as the sealed spaces between the garage and house.

➔ The presence of a carbon monoxide alarm in your home can save your life in the event of CO buildup.

Serious Safety tip: Gas powered motor driven equipment, such as lawn mowers, tillers, motor bikes, weed eaters produce CO and should not be started or running in an enclosed space like the garage or shed.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



This information is provided by, and for more information contact:

The U.S. Fire Administration
16825 South Seton Avenue
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or

Visit the USFA Web site

www.usfa.fema.gov

Serious Safety tip: Carbon monoxide detectors can be purchased at most fire protection or hardware stores, and prices can be anywhere from \$20 up to around \$50.

