

# CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS

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INJURY PREVENTION TRAINING

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## Installing Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarms

### References:

**NFPA 720**

**NFPA CO Safety Tips**

**NFPA 1001, 2008**

**JPR**

**6.5.1**

Carbon monoxide is an invisible, odorless, colorless gas created when fuels (such as gasoline, wood, coal, natural gas, propane, oil, and methane) burn incompletely. Heating and cooking equipment that burn fuel are potential sources of carbon monoxide.

1. CO alarms should be installed in any home where heating and cooking equipment burns fuel.
2. Install CO alarms in a central location outside each sleeping area on every level
3. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for placement and mounting height.
4. Educate homeowners on dangers of CO.
  - a. Vehicles or generators running in an attached garage can produce dangerous levels of carbon monoxide
  - b. Test CO alarms at least once a month; replace them according to the manufacturer's instructions.
  - c. If the audible trouble signal sounds, check for low batteries. If the battery is low, replace it. If it still sounds, call the fire department.
  - d. If the CO alarm sounds, immediately move to a fresh air location outdoors or by an open window or door. Make sure everyone inside the home is accounted for. Call for help from a fresh air location and stay there until fire dept arrives.
  - e. During and after a snowstorm, make sure vents for the dryer, furnace, stove, and fireplace are clear of snow build-up.
  - f. A generator should be used in a well-ventilated location outdoors away from windows, doors and vent openings.
  - g. Gas or charcoal grills can produce CO — only use outside.