

that a strong message of prevention and a reliable detector with clear instructions to the consumer could help in preventing deaths and injuries associated with the use of household fuel-burning appliances.

- o CPSC staff believes that consumer confidence in the detector is essential to consumer safety. Reliability is necessary to the assurance that a consumer will not dismantle or ignore a sounding CO detector, because they consider it to be just a "false alarm".
- o CPSC staff has participated in the CO Detector Task Force discussions, talked with interested individuals and organizations, and commented on proposed changes to the UL standard. CPSC staff work on CO detectors is not complete. Some concerns and questions remain, namely, the adequacy of the revised UL 2034 standard (including its stated scope and the relationship of performance requirements to health effects of CO and to ambient outdoor levels of CO); the detectors on market shelves which do not meet the October 1, 1995 requirements of UL 2034; the appropriate information to give to consumers; and the availability of equipment and protocols for responders.
- o In order to gather documented scientific, medical, and technical data to address its concerns, the Commission will hold a public hearing on CO detectors on January 23rd and 24th, 1996. The public hearing will focus on the following topics: health effects of CO exposure; analysis of unexplained alarm activation; expected levels of CO; CO detector standards; human factors issues; needs of responders; and needs of consumers.
- o There are several issues pertinent to the use of CO detectors which are important to resolve. Although these issues focus directly on the detector, the consumer, and responder, there are others who must be included in the discussions, namely, health professionals, standards organizations, appliance manufacturers, detector manufacturers, building code organizations, and government agencies.

Copies of the overhead transparencies used by Ms. Leland during her presentation are attached.

Appendix 3
National Estimates of Non-Fire-Related Carbon Monoxide Deaths
for Various Residential Appliances 1982-1992

Appliances by Fuel Type	Number of Deaths by Year											
	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	
Total	212	252	245	296	238	232	240	284	275	323	340	
Gas Fueled	143	162	183	220	190	181	198	226	204	249	280	
Space Heater	55	69	86	130	84	89	103	115	104	135	178	
Furnace	48	52	55	56	83	54	57	57	47	55	71	
Range/Oven	19	23	25	22	5	23	23	31	28	24	4	
Water Heater	5	10	7	6	13	3	7	20	13	21	12	
Refrigerator	5	2	6	2	-	-	3	3	-	3	11	
Lantern	11	6	4	4	5	12	2	3	12	11	3	
Solid Fueled	44	61	38	32	34	31	23	52	62	53	23	
Charcoal Grill	38	36	20	30	29	20	21	49	38	39	14	
Wood/Coal Heating	6	25	18	2	5	11	2	3	24	14	9	
Liquid Fueled	27	29	24	44	14	20	19	6	9	21	37	
Oil Heating	4	4	6	9	3	12	14	-	6	9	33	
Kerosene Heating	8	23	7	20	11	5	5	6	3	12	4	
Gasoline Appliance	13	2	11	15	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission / EHHA
National Center for Health Statistics Mortality Data and CPSC Death Certificate File

PREVENTION

DETECTION

VOLUNTARY STANDARD

**PRE-OCTOBER 1, 1995
DETECTORS**

MESSAGES FOR CONSUMER

RESPONDER NEEDS

○ SCOPE OF VOLUNTARY
STANDARD

○ HEALTH EFFECTS

○ AMBIENT CO LEVELS
(OUTDOOR)

DETECTOR

CONSUMER

**FIRE SERVICES/
GAS UTILITY
PERSONNEL**

DETECTOR MFR.

**BLDG. CODE
ORGANIZATIONS**

**APPLIANCE
MFR.**

**GOVERNMENT
AGENCIES**

**STANDARDS
ORGANIZATIONS**

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

