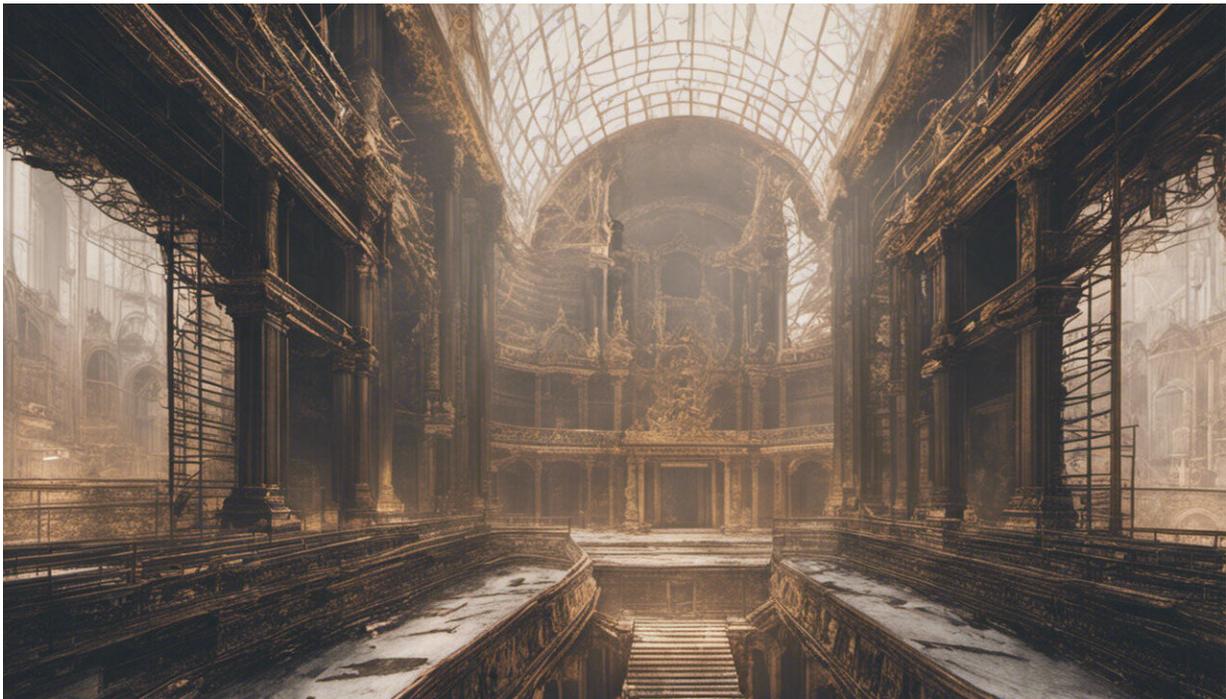


# Carbon monoxide exposure in homes is a risk – here's how to protect yourself

July 13 2018, by Christine Cowie

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Winter is a good time to remind ourselves of the [potential risk](#) of carbon monoxide exposure from faulty or unflued gas heaters or other gas devices.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odourless, colourless and tasteless gas

arising from incomplete combustion of fossil fuels. In a domestic setting, sources of CO include gas heaters (with and without flues), gas stoves, wood or charcoal heaters, tobacco smoke, and infiltration of car exhaust from attached garages.

Emissions in enclosed and unventilated domestic spaces can, and do, cause fatalities and hospitalisations.

## **How does carbon monoxide harm?**

CO is the [most abundant pollutant](#) (measured by mass) in the atmosphere.

Many heaters we use to heat our homes work by combusting gas. When gas is burned it releases [carbon monoxide](#), as well as other gases, and if these are not flued to the outside of the home (a pipe or other mechanism to exhaust the smoke and gases to the outside of the home) or if the heater is faulty or old, and there is insufficient ventilation of the home, these gases can build up inside the home to hazardous levels.

When present at elevated levels, CO can diffuse rapidly into blood, binding with haemoglobin to form "carboxyhaemoglobin". This reduces the capacity of blood to [carry oxygen](#), which our tissues need to survive.

It's uncertain what the effects of CO are at [low concentrations](#), but at very high concentrations CO can lead to unconsciousness and death, which can occur [within several minutes](#).

[Symptoms](#) of CO poisoning can be mistaken for the flu, and include dizziness, headaches, malaise and nausea. Potentially [susceptible groups](#) include the elderly, people with health conditions, children, pregnant women and their unborn babies.

## How common is CO in Australian homes?

Previously CO was [measured](#) inside Australian homes during [studies](#) of unflued gas heater emissions.



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

In these studies, elevated CO concentrations were found in a minority of houses, but were almost always associated with the presence of unflued gas heaters. The most recent [study](#) (conducted in 2010), which tested 40 homes that were not selected based on gas heater usage, reported lower CO levels than seen in the previous studies.

As far as we're aware, no Australian studies have directly [investigated](#)

the effects of indoor CO on health, as gas heater studies were primarily concerned with studying the effects of other gasses released by the heaters.

Of concern, though, is that CO concentrations in indoor environments can rise relatively quickly, and given it's an odourless gas, elevated levels have caused accidental deaths in Australia, even over the last decade. These deaths have usually been associated with exposure to emissions from malfunctioning gas appliances or [inadequate ventilation](#) of rooms and [unflued gas heating systems](#).

[Deaths have occurred](#) in NSW, Victoria, WA, SA, QLD and New Zealand. And although [reporting](#) of fatalities associated with CO poisoning is reasonably accurate, there are also non-fatal poisoning events that are difficult to quantify due to inadequate reporting.

[Recent poisonings](#) have sparked a coronial inquiry into processes and procedures for gas heater testing. They have also prompted the Australian Gas Association and Energy Safe Victoria to recommend against the use of two specific gas heaters (Pyrox and Vulcan 48 series) and to issue [safety guidance](#) for consumers. These two heaters have now been withdrawn from sale.

Energy Safe Victoria has [said](#) it believes open-flued gas heating to be "incompatible with newer better sealed, energy efficient homes" given inadequate ventilation leads to highly elevated levels in these circumstances.

[Multiple incidents](#) of CO poisoning have also occurred after outdoor heating sources have been used in indoor environments. Examples include the use of [barbeque coals](#) used indoors to heat apartments.

## **How can we prevent CO exposure?**

In response to a number of poisonings, organisations have produced [fact sheets](#) to educate the public on the safe use of gas heaters and on the potential dangers of CO poisoning.

There are some simple ways we can safeguard against CO poisoning:

- have gas heaters (wall units, space units, central heating, gas water heaters) checked every two years by a licensed gas fitter and ask for a Compliance Certificate
- ask for a CO leakage test to be conducted
- ensure there is some fresh air intake periodically into your home
- don't use a gas heater overnight or for extended periods
- minimise the use of exhaust fans at the same time heaters are used. Using exhaust fans in the kitchen or bathroom can create negative pressure and lead to gas heater emissions being sucked back into the house rather than allowing them to be exhausted to the outside air
- consider installing a CO alarm as an additional safety measure
- do not use an unflued heater in a bedroom and minimise daily usage of unflued heaters
- consider replacing old heaters.

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