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Carbon Monoxide

Information Sheet

The information sheet provides general guidance on carbon monoxide, its health effects and the risks associated with exposure to carbon monoxide in the workplace.

It is intended as a general guide and does not constitute any form of advice or warranty. It is intended to provide general information, highlights and examples of exposure and symptoms that may present in the workplace.

What is Carbon Monoxide?
Carbon monoxide is a colourless, odourless, tasteless and non-flammable gas. It is a highly toxic gas that is produced from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels.

Due to their properties and the fact that it can be generated in virtually any combustible-containing area in the workplace, it is often referred to as the silent killer. It is a colourless gas that is produced from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels.

What are carbon monoxide health symptoms?
Carbon monoxide is a highly toxic gas that can cause symptoms in the workplace. It is a colourless gas that is produced from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels.

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What are the main carbon monoxide exposure routes?
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Home guide to carbon monoxide safety

The information on this page provides general guidance; your local (PPE) regional education will be able to provide further advice on your particular circumstances.

What is Carbon Monoxide?
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Why is carbon monoxide dangerous?
Carbon monoxide is a highly toxic gas that can cause symptoms in the workplace. It is a colourless gas that is produced from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels.

What are the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning?
Carbon monoxide is a highly toxic gas that can cause symptoms in the workplace. It is a colourless gas that is produced from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels.

How to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning?
Carbon monoxide is a highly toxic gas that can cause symptoms in the workplace. It is a colourless gas that is produced from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels.

What should I do if I think I have been exposed to carbon monoxide (CO)?
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Be Careful! Carbon Monoxide Hazards in Your Home

High amounts of deadly carbon monoxide (CO), if based in the home, can cause grave risks or perhaps the chance of dying. Deadly carbon monoxide is really a by-product of combustion and may originate from defective, incorrectly installed or worn-out home appliances, fireplaces, vents and flues. Wood burning products could be a supply of CO. However, the most typical suspects are oil, gas and gas home appliances: hot water heaters, gas hairdryers, coal and oil furnaces, gas fire places.

Once, like a home inspector, I'd a worried guy call me. He was panicked he may have a CO condition in his house. I requested him a couple of questions and that he relaxed. It eventually ends up he didn't have wood burning products and that he had an electrical warm water heater, an electrical range and dryer, and electric baseboard heating units. Which was one person who weren't required to be worried about CO levels -- unless of course he was coming a barbecue in to the house throughout cold temperature. He simply was without the products in your home that induce CO.

Personally, which is past the standards of the regular home inspection, I run deadly carbon monoxide tests having a sophisticated test meter. I actually do this if I've got a worry about any appliance on premises-- usually a mature furnace, a hot water heater. Incidentally, most gas ranges, because the writers are now being lit, released CO -- therefore, the strong recommendation for any range hood over gas ranges. I'll contain the CO

detector in various locations, for example at draft hoods or near warmth exchangers, however i was trained by an Air conditioning professional that certain from the wisest things you can do would be to place the meter on the warmth supply register that's within the home. That best models the amount of CO exposure that's happening in your home. For the information, listed here are a couple of key CO levels and what to anticipate from their store. They're indexed by ppm, the measurement that's used:

9 parts per million -- Maximum allowable concentration for brief term exposure inside a living space

35 parts per million -- Maximum allowable concentration for continuous exposure, over 8 hrs, in industry

200 parts per million -- Maximum concentration allowable inside a 15 minute period. Prone to cause head aches, nausea following a couple hrs.

400 parts per million -- Head aches inside a couple hrs, existence threatening after 3 hrs. This is actually the maximum allowable CO in flue gas, so that you can understand why you don't want a leaking flue in the furnace or hot water heater.

12,800 parts per million -- Nearly instant dying, one to three minutes to reside. I understand, you will find many amounts of CO after 400 parts per million and as much as this time but after about 150 parts per million they all are not a good idea.

Different home personnel have techniques used in searching only at that problem. Some personnel don't have, and don't want or intend to buy, a CO detector.

What type of hazard is carbon monoxide. Is carbon a hazardous material.

Video Playback Not Supported To keep your family safe from smoke, fire, and carbon monoxide (CO), it's important to install smoke detectors and carbon monoxide alarms on every level of your home and near bedrooms. In the event of a fire, or the presence of poisonous carbon monoxide gas, the alarm will sound to give your family time to escape. When used in a kitchen, choose a smoke alarm with an optical sensor to reduce false alarms. To keep your smoke and carbon monoxide alarms working properly, replace the batteries at least once a year and the detector after 10 years. Watch this video to find out more. Further Information VIDEO TRANSCRIPTS Smoke detectors and carbon monoxide alarms should be an important part of every home. You should have a smoke detector on every level and especially in areas near bedrooms. In or near kitchens, choose models with optical sensors which are less prone to false alarms from steam. A carbon monoxide alarm alerts you to the presence of this invisible, odorless gas which sometimes escapes inside from gas burning appliances. Since all of these alarms have battery back-ups, be sure to change the battery at least once a year. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is a written document that provides product users and emergency personnel with information and procedures needed for handling and working with chemicals. MSDSs have been around, in one form or another, since the time of the ancient Egyptians. Although MSDS formats vary somewhat between countries and authors (an international MSDS format is documented in ANSI Standard Z400.1-1993), they generally outline the physical and chemical properties of the product, describe potential hazards associated with the substance (health, storage cautions, flammability, radioactivity, reactivity, etc.), prescribe emergency actions, and often include manufacturer identification, address, MSDS date, and emergency phone numbers. A Material Safety Data Sheet or is a summary of the key properties of a substance and the hazards associated with its use. Material Safety Data sheets are not standardized, so it's important to consult one provided by a respected source. Two chemicals that have the same name may have very different MSDS sheets because the particle size of the product and its purity may significantly affect its properties. MSDS sheets should be kept in an easy-to-find location and made accessible to all persons dealing with chemicals. Although MSDSs are targeted at workplaces and emergency personnel, any consumer can benefit from having important product information available. An MSDS provides information about proper storage of a substance, first aid, spill response, safe disposal, toxicity, flammability, and additional useful material. MSDSs are not limited to reagents used for chemistry, but are provided for most substances, including common household products such as cleaners, gasoline, pesticides, certain foods, drugs, and office and school supplies. Familiarity with MSDSs allows for precautions to be taken for potentially dangerous products; seemingly safe products may be found to contain unforeseen hazards. In many countries, employers are required to maintain MSDSs for their workers, so a good place to locate MSDSs is on the job. Also, some products intended for consumer use are sold with MSDSs enclosed. College and university chemistry departments will maintain MSDSs on many chemicals. However, if you are reading this article online then you have easy access to thousands of MSDSs via the internet. There are links to MSDS databases from this site. Many companies have MSDSs for their products available online via their websites. Since the point of an MSDS is to make hazard information available to consumers and since copyrights don't tend to apply to restrict distribution, MSDSs are widely available. Certain MSDSs, such as those for drugs, may be more difficult to obtain, but are still available upon request. To locate an MSDS for a product you will need to know its name. Alternate names for chemicals are often provided on the MSDS, but there is no standardized naming of substances. The chemical name or specific name is used most often to find MSDSs for health effects and protective measures. IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) conventions are used more often than common names. Synonyms are often listed on MSDSs. The molecular formula may be used to locate a chemical of known composition. You can usually search for substance using its CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) registry number. Different chemicals may have the same name, but each will have its own CAS number. Sometimes the easiest way to locate a product is to search by manufacturer. Products may be found using their US Defense Department NSN. A National Supply Number is a four-digit FSC class code number plus a nine-digit National Item Identification Number or NIIN. A trade name or product name is the brand, commercial, or marketing name the manufacturer gives the product. It does not specify what chemicals are in the product or whether the product is a mixture of chemicals or a single chemical. A generic name or chemical family name describes a group of chemicals with related physical and chemical properties. Sometimes an MSDS will list only the generic name of a product, although in most countries laws require that chemical names also be listed. An MSDS might appear to be intimidating and technical, but the information is not intended to be difficult to understand. You might simply scan an MSDS to see if any warnings or hazards are delineated. If the content is difficult to understand there are online MSDS glossaries to help define any unfamiliar words and often contact information for further explanations. Ideally you would read an MSDS before obtaining a product so that you could prepare proper storage and handling. More often, MSDSs are read after a product is purchased. In this case, you can scan the MSDS for any safety precautions, health effects, storage cautions, or disposal instructions. MSDSs often list symptoms that might indicate exposure to the product. An MSDS is an excellent resource to consult when a product has been spilled or a person has been exposed to the product (ingested, inhaled, spilled on skin). The instructions on an MSDS do not replace those of a health care professional, but can be helpful emergency situations. When consulting an MSDS, keep in mind that few substances are pure forms of molecules, so the content of an MSDS will depend on the manufacturer. In other words, two MSDSs for the same chemical may contain different information, depending on the impurities of the substance or the method used in its preparation. Material Safety Data Sheets are not created equal. Theoretically, MSDSs can be written by pretty much anyone (although there is some liability involved), so the information is only as accurate as the author's references and understanding of the data. According to a 1997 study by OSHA "one expert panel review established that only 11% of the MSDSs were found to be accurate in all of the following four areas: health effects, first aid, personal protective equipment, and exposure limits. Further, the health effects data on the MSDSs frequently are incomplete and the chronic data are often incorrect or less complete than the acute data". This doesn't mean that MSDSs are useless, but it does indicate that information needs to be used with caution and that MSDSs should be obtained from trustworthy and reliable sources. The bottom line: Respect the chemicals you use. Know their hazards and plan your response to an emergency before it happens!

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