#CARBON MONOXIDE SAFE4SUMMER

GUIDE SHEET

A GUIDE TO CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

A CO alarm detects the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) gas in order to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning. CO alarms have evolved to become safety critical devices, constantly monitoring to protect people from poisonous CO gas, known as the silent killer.

WHO NEEDS A CO ALARM?

All properties with fuel-burning appliances should have a CO alarm. Whether it's a gas boiler, a coal fire or a flue running through the room, a CO alarm should be present in each area where a potential CO source may occur. The same applies to leisure vehicles such as caravans and boats, where additional risks are often present; with other vehicles, engines or generators increasing the risk. If you're camping, CO can even enter your tent from a smouldering BBQ outside, so always take an alarm with you when travelling.

CO ALARM FEATURES AND TYPES

CERTIFICATION

An alarm should carry a British or European Standard to **EN 50291**.

AUDIBLE ALARM

Early warning of CO is critical, especially if you are asleep. An audible alarm will notify of the danger as early as possible.

POWER SOURCE

Both mains powered and battery powered are available. Some alarms have replaceable batteries, and some are sealed for the life of the alarm - eliminating the risk of the alarm being inactive when you need it most.

DIGITAL DISPLAY

A digital display will visually warn of low CO levels - that are not high enough to sound an alarm, but can still be dangerous to those most at risk.

WIRELESS INTERLINK

Some alarms have the ability to link with other CO and smoke alarms, enabling all linked alarms to sound at the same time.

WIRELESS DATA EXTRACTION

Landlords and engineers can now connect their tablet or phone to some alarms to access historical data and view any low levels that have been detected.