Everyone is at risk of being poisoned by carbon monoxide exposure. Older adults with pre-existing conditions, such as chronic heart disease, anemia, or respiratory problems, are even more susceptible to the effects of this odorless, colorless gas.
CO source is removed. These health effects include long-term neurological damage such as learning and memory impairments, emotional and personality effects, and sensory and motor disorders.⁵

**Who Is at Risk from CO Poisoning?**

People of all ages are at risk for CO poisoning. Persons living with chronic heart disease, anemia, or respiratory problems are more susceptible to its effects.⁶ Older adults more frequently have these pre-existing conditions, which lower their tolerance and increase the risk of a fatal exposure.⁷ CO poisoning can also be highly dangerous for unborn children, greatly increasing the risk of fetal death and developmental disorders.⁸,⁹

**More Common among Minorities**

A study conducted in Washington State among minority populations showed that Hispanic populations had a four times greater risk and black populations had a three times greater risk than white populations for CO poisoning. In addition, 67% of Hispanic populations and 40% of black populations became poisoned due to the indoor burning of charcoal briquettes.¹⁰

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**If You Experience Symptoms You Think Could Be from CO Poisoning:**

- Get fresh air immediately. Open doors and windows and turn off stoves, ovens, heaters and similar appliances and leave the house.
- Call a poison center immediately at 1-800-222-1222. The poison experts there will let you know if you need to seek further medical attention.

**To Prevent CO Poisoning, Remember I CAN B:**

- Install CO alarms near sleeping areas.
- Check heating systems and fuel-burning appliances annually.
- Avoid the use of non-vented combustion appliances.
- Never burn fuels indoors except in devices such as stoves or furnaces that are made for safe use.
- Be Attentive to possible symptoms of CO poisoning.

**Other Tips for Preventing CO Poisoning:**

- Keep gas appliances properly adjusted.
- Consider purchasing a vented space heater when replacing a non-vented one.
- Use proper fuel in kerosene space heaters.
- Install and use an exhaust fan vented to the outdoors over gas stoves.
- Open flues when using the fireplace.
- Choose properly-sized wood stoves that are certified to meet EPA emission standards. Ensure wood stove doors fit tightly.
- Have your heating system and chimney inspected and cleaned by a qualified technician annually.
- Make sure all interior fuel-burning appliances are in good condition and have proper ventilation.
Never idle the car in the garage, even if the garage door is open to the outside.

- Use portable generators outside and far away from buildings. Never use portable generators on balconies or near doors, vents or windows. Never use portable generators near to where you sleep or your family sleeps.
- Never use a charcoal grill indoors, even in a fireplace.
- Propane heaters or heaters using other fuels placed in enclosed hunting and fishing shanties, should be vented to the outside.
- Never heat your home with a gas oven.

**CO Alarms**

Half of all unintentional CO poisoning deaths could be prevented with the use of CO alarms. Alarms should be Underwriters Laboratories (UL) approved and are generally available at local hardware stores. The cost is minimal and in view of the possibility that it may save the lives of you and your family it is a bargain. Install a CO alarm on every floor of your home and within hearing range of each sleeping area. Carefully follow manufacturers’ instructions for their placement, use, and maintenance. Unlike smoke alarms, CO alarms may expire after several years.

Don’t let buying a CO alarm lull you into a false sense of security. CO alarms should only be considered a back-up for proper use and maintenance of your fuel-burning appliances. CO alarms are not designed for low-level CO monitoring and there have been questions about whether CO alarm standards are protective enough, especially for sensitive groups such as older adults.

**How to Tell the Difference between CO Poisoning and the Flu**

Since many of the symptoms of CO poisoning are similar to those of the flu, you may not think that CO poisoning could be the cause. Symptoms could be the result of CO poisoning when:

- You feel better when you are away from your home.
- More than one person in the home gets sick at the same time (it usually takes several days for the flu to pass from person to person).
- Family members who are most affected spend the most time in the home.
- Symptoms occur or get worse shortly after turning on a fuel-burning device or running a vehicle in an attached garage.
- Indoor pets also appear ill, exhibiting symptoms such as drowsiness and lethargy (human flu viruses are not transmitted to pets).
- Generalized aching, low-grade fever, or swollen lymph nodes (these are typical of a cold or flu).
Aging Adults and Environmental Health Issues

EPA’s Aging Initiative is working to protect the health of older adults from environmental hazards through risk management and prevention strategies, education and research. For more information about EPA’s Aging Initiative, visit www.epa.gov/aging

Printed copies of this fact sheet can be ordered at: http://www.epa.gov/aging/resources/factsheets/order.htm

Additional Resources

Your Local Poison Center
- 1-800-222-1222
- Internet: www.aapcc.org

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Carbon Monoxide
http://www.epa.gov/iaq/co.html

CDC

Carbon Monoxide
http://www.cdc.gov/co/

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Home Heating Equipment Safety
www.cpsc.gov/cpsspub/pubs/heatpubs.html

Carbon Monoxide Alarms
www.cpsc.gov/cpsspub/prerel/prhtml01/01069.html

Portable Generators
www.cpsc.gov/cpsspub/pubs/portgen.html

Endnotes


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