Carbon Monoxide Supervising Station Response Standard

ANSI/CSAA CS-CO-01-2008

Sponsor
Central Station Alarm Association (CSAA)
Copyright notice

Approval of an American National Standard requires verification by ANSI that the requirements for due process, consensus, and other criteria for approval have been met by the standards developer. Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered and that effort be made toward their resolution.

The use of American National Standards is completely voluntary; their existence does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether he or she has approved the standards or not, from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not confirming to the standards.

The American National Standards Institute does not develop standards and will in no circumstances give interpretation on any American National Standard in the name of the American National Standards Institute. Requests for interpretations should be addressed to the secretariat or sponsor whose name appears on the title page of this standard.

CAUTION NOTICE: This American National Standard may be revised or withdrawn at any time. The procedures of the American National Standards Institute require that action be taken periodically to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard. Purchasers of American National Standards may receive current information on all standards by calling or writing the American National Standards Institute.

The developers of this standard have requested that holders of patents that may be required for the implementation of the standard disclose such patents to the publisher. However, neither the developers nor the publisher have undertaken a patent search in order to identify which, if any, patents may apply to this standard.

As of the date of publication of this standard and following calls for the identification of patents that may be required for the implementation of the standard, no such claims have been made. No further patent search is conducted by the developer or the publisher in respect to any standard it processes. No representation is made or implied that licenses are not required to avoid infringement in the use of this standard.
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision History</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0. Administration</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0. Referenced Publications</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0. Definitions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0. Supervising Station Procedure</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0. Premises Access</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex A (Informative)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreward

This standards document is published by the Central Station Alarm Association (CSAA) and was developed and adopted by a consensus of industry volunteers in accordance with CSAA’s standards development policies and procedures.

CSAA assumes no responsibility for the use, application or misapplication of this document. Industry members using this document, particularly those having participated in its development and adoption, are considered by CSAA to have waived any right they might otherwise have had to assert claims against CSAA regarding the development process of this standard.

CSAA reserves the right to revise this document at any time. Because CSAA policy requires that every standard be reviewed periodically and be revised, reaffirmed, or withdrawn, users of this document are cautioned to obtain and use the most recent edition of this standard. Current information regarding the revision level or status of this or any other CSAA standard may be obtained by contacting CSAA.

Requests to modify this document are welcome at any time from any party, regardless of membership affiliation with CSAA. Such requests, which must be in writing and sent to the address set forth below, must clearly identify the document and text subject to the proposed modification and should include a draft of proposed changes with supporting comments. Such requests will be considered in accordance with CSAA’s standards development policies and procedures.

Written requests for interpretations of a CSAA standard will be considered in accordance with CSAA’s standards development policies and procedures. While it is the practice of CSAA staff to process an interpretation request quickly, immediate responses may not be possible since it is often necessary for the appropriate standards subcommittee to review the request and develop an appropriate interpretation.

Requests to modify a standard, requests for interpretations of a standard, or any other comments are welcome and may be sent to:

Central Station Alarm Association
440 Maple Avenue East, Suite 201, Vienna, VA 22180
Tel: 703/242-4670
email: communications@csaaul.org

This document is owned by the Central Station Alarm Association and may not be reproduced, in whole or part, without the prior written permission from CSAA.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CSAA President               Bud Wulforst
CSAA Immediate Past President  John A. Murphy
CSAA Executive Vice President Steven Doyle

Chairman of the CSAA Standards Committee and chair of this committee:

Louis T. Fiore, L.T.Fiore, Inc.

The Carbon Monoxide Supervising Station Response Standard Members:

Charles Darsch     System Sensor
Dave Lyons          System Sensor
Jerry Rush      State Farm
Rick Simpson       Vector Security
Thomas J. McNelis  Intertek Testing Services NA, Inc.
Ionut Baicu        Tyco Safety Products
Shane M. Clary     Bay Alarm
Richard Roberts    Honeywell Life Safety
Ed Bonifas        Alarm Detection Systems
Robert Bonifas     Alarm Detection Systems
John Parnssinen    Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
Thomas Greiner     Aurora Fire Department
Martin N. Wolding  Aurora Fire Department
Anita C. Ostrowski Vector Security
Tim Rauworth       System Sensor
John Spooner       Alarm Detection Systems
Jack McNamara    Bosch Security Systems
Bryan Nussbaum    State Farm
Craig Hanson     St.Charles Fire Department
Additional Contributors:

Pam Petrow Vector Security
Morgan Hertel The Command Center

Special thanks for the contributions of Richard A. Marinucci, Chief, Farmington Hills Fire Department, Farmington Hills Michigan and James Connell, Sparta Fire Department, Sparta, NJ for their assistance.

Revision History

The following are changes made to this document, listed by revision.

2008 BASELINE

Original Publication
Carbon Monoxide Supervising Station Response Standard

1.0. Administration

1.1* Scope

This standard defines the response procedure for a supervising station to a Carbon Monoxide (CO) detector alarm transmitted to the supervising station. The standard applies to both residential and commercial installations.

1.2 General

1.2.1. The installation, test, and maintenance of a Carbon Monoxide alarm system shall be in accordance with NFPA 720 Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment.

1.2.2. The Supervising Station response procedure shall be in accordance with NFPA 720 Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment and this standard.

2.0. Referenced Publications.

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2. NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471


2.3 Other Publications

None

3.0. Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this code. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 CSAA Official Definitions.

3.2.1 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.2.* Emergency Response Agency. Organizations providing law enforcement, emergency medical, fire, rescue, communications, and related support services.
3.2.3 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.4 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.2.5 Standard. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word “shall” to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Non-mandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix or annex, footnote, or fine-print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

3.3 General Definitions.

None

4.0* Supervising Station Procedure.

Unless otherwise required by the emergency response agency, upon receipt at the supervising station of a CO alarm signal, with or without restoral signal, the supervising station shall first call the premises and then proceed as shown below.

4.1.* If someone answers the telephone:

4.1.1. The occupants shall be instructed to leave the premises and move to fresh air.

4.1.2. The supervising station shall ask the following questions of the individual answering the telephone:

   a) Are all the occupants accounted for and are they out of the premises?

   b) Is anyone nauseous, ill, have a headache or dizzy?

4.1.3. The supervising station shall instruct the occupants not to re-enter the premises until cleared by the responding fire service.

4.1.4. The supervising station shall then immediately call the appropriate emergency response agency to inform them of the alarm. The emergency response agency shall be informed that the occupants answered the telephone, were told to leave the premises and of any reported symptoms.

4.2. If no one answers the telephone:

The supervising station shall then immediately call the appropriate emergency response agency and report that a CO alarm was received from a particular premises and were unable to reach an occupant.

4.3.* In the case of 4.2, after dispatch, the supervising station shall contact the responsible party(s) in accordance with the notification plan.
4.3.1 If an answering machine or voicemail is encountered:

4.3.1.1. The supervising station shall leave a message including the date, time and alarm event and instruct that all occupants evacuate the building.

4.3.1.2. The supervising station shall then immediately call the appropriate emergency response agency and report that a CO alarm was received from a particular premises and were unable to reach an occupant.

5.0* Premises Access.

All buildings with a CO system or detector monitored at a supervising station shall be equipped with a means of providing emergency access to all areas of the premises as required by the authority having jurisdiction.
ANNEX A

(Informative)

A.1.1. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Carbon Monoxide is fundamentally different risk than either smoke or fire. It is odorless; colorless; it is not a danger to loss of property but is a lethal danger to people and pets. The public is not currently educated in evaluating the risk or the effects of CO. Unlike smoke or fire our human senses are not able to assist in the evaluation process. CO is present at some level in many homes that have fossil fuel cooking or heating or have attached garages. To further compound the problem there is absolutely no ability to assess the actual risk from outside the premises and without special measuring apparatus it is difficult to determine risk and cause from inside the premises.

CO is dangerous in different ways because a smaller of amount of CO exposure over a very long period of time can be just as damaging as a larger exposure over a short period of time.

A.3.2.2. An Emergency Response Agency includes any public, governmental, private, industrial, or military organization that engages in the operation specified in the definition.

A.4.0. It is this standards recommendation that the occupants be asked to leave before the public fire service communications center is called by the supervising station. Certainly speaking to the premises and calling the public fire service communications center can happen simultaneously. CO presents unique circumstances where time is of the essence in saving lives by asking occupants to leave the premises.

A.4.1. The supervising station personnel ask these questions to ascertain the level of affect of CO exposure to give this important information to the responders. This information should not be interpreted but recorded and passed on to the public fire service communications center.

A.4.3. The supervising station would call its predefined call list.

A.5.0. Any means allowed by the authority having jurisdiction meets the intent of this paragraph. For example, a Knox Box key lock system could be employed as well as a door releasing system tied to the alarm when a CO detector is in alarm. This is to allow the responders to gain easy and quick access to the premises while minimizing or eliminating damage to the structure. When system is installed the customer needs to be advised that property damage could occur if lock box or other means is not provided or maintained.