



**Promoting Carbon Monoxide Awareness
15 Minute Introductory Presentation
Script**

Introduction	Your Notes
<p>Thank you for being part of the Gas Safe Charity’s ‘Think CO’ project.</p> <p>The aim of this script and its accompanying PowerPoint presentation is to enable your organisation to raise CO awareness with your frontline staff and volunteers who work 1-2-1 with people in their own homes. Our goal is by helping your staff and volunteers to ‘Think CO’ when they are in people’s homes, we can save lives together and keep your staff and volunteers safe.</p> <p>By the end of the presentation, your staff and volunteers will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ have a general awareness of CO and its effects on people✓ know the signs of CO in the home and what to look out for when they visit people✓ know what to do if they suspect CO poisoning✓ know where they can get further information <p>This script will enable you to present the PowerPoint as part of a staff or volunteer training day, at a conference, a team meeting or an induction etc...</p> <p>Using the script can be done in 2 ways: you can just pick it up and read it, as it contains the key messages that your staff/volunteers will need to know. Or you can read it through beforehand and consider the optional additional information sections as this will enable you to reflect your organisation and its work in the messages.</p>	



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<p>The goal isn't for your staff or volunteers to become CO experts by the end of the presentation. But they will be more aware of CO, what it can do to people and the signs to look out for when they're visiting a person's home - we would like CO awareness to be part of your team's "toolkit" they use in their day to day work.</p>	
<p>Pre-presentation Action Points</p> <p>There are two slides that you may want to customise to the particular situation in your organisation or be prepared to have a discussion about with your team.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does your organisation do if a vulnerable person has to have their gas turned off as a result of a CO incident? You don't want to leave a vulnerable person in a worse off situation, so having a plan is important. 2. What does a member of staff or volunteer do if they suspect low level exposure to CO might be having an impact on a client? 	
<p>Why are we asking you to get involved?</p> <p>The aim of the Gas Safe Charity is "for everyone to be safe with gas", and we need your help to achieve this.</p> <p>Every year in the UK, about 40-50* people die from Carbon Monoxide (CO) poisoning and approx. 4,000 people go to A&E suffering its effects. About 200 people are admitted to hospital every year as a result. Estimates are that many more people are affected by CO, but either don't realise it or their conditions are not diagnosed. Research is currently looking at whether CO is the cause of or adds to long term conditions and illnesses.</p> <p>More information is available from: www.gassafecharity.org.uk www.gassaferegister.co.uk</p>	



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<p>www.gassafetytrust.org/co-portal</p> <p>*If you are interested in more background, the latest information and the sources of the statistics used in the presentation please look at</p> <p>http://www.policyconnect.org.uk/appcog/research/inquiry-behavioural-insights</p> <p>The statistics in the presentation come from the Department of Health, Public Health England and the All-Party Parliamentary Carbon Monoxide Group.</p>	
<p>How to use the Script and Presentation</p> <p>This script accompanies a series of PowerPoint slides. It will take about 15 minutes to present, depending on how much discussion there is. There are 17 slides in total, with an optional 18th quiz slide.</p> <p>Below, beside each slide, is a “script” to use. It highlights the main points on the slide. The script can be used as a prompt, a basis for your own words and can be delivered in your own style. If you would like to use your own words, the script has a section where you can add your own notes.</p> <p>Or you can read the script out.</p> <p>Next to the script is another box that contains useful additional information that can be used as background to your talk. This information can be used as part of your talk or not; it’s your choice. You might also find out other interesting information from the sources mentioned above so you can add to the script yourself to make it more “yours”.</p> <p>There are opportunities in the presentation for you to ask your audience a question or two.</p> <p> This symbol shows where the audience questions opportunities are in the script.</p> <p><small>Ask A Question</small></p>	



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<p>The PowerPoint presentation is sequenced so each bullet-point or text will appear in turn on each slide. This means that you will need to “click” away to complete every slide on screen.</p> <p>Preparation</p> <p>You don't have to be an expert on carbon monoxide to present the slides. What will help is reading the “script” below and thinking through how you will present each slide to make it yours.</p> <p>To present you will need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A laptop with a copy of the presentation loaded onto it• Or a USB stick with the presentation on it that can be connected to a laptop• Copies of the Think CO handout and poster• Copies of the Think CO FAQs• A projector that “synchronises” with the laptop• A flipchart stand and pad• Flipchart pens <p>Recommendation - If you have time, we suggest that before you make your presentation you use the quiz below developed by the Gas Safe Register. It will give you a chance to learn a bit more about CO and will be great background for your presentation.</p> <p>https://www.gassaferegister.co.uk/ondemandlearning/consumer/COAwareness/presentation_html5.html</p> <p>Further help</p> <p>We are offering a free 2-3 hour workshop for anyone interested in knowing more. It will enable you to hear the presentation first hand, ask questions and learn from others from across the voluntary, public and private sectors who are also interested in learning more. It will also give you the chance to think through your organisation’s policy and practice on suspected CO. During 2017 we are running workshops across the UK. The dates and locations are:</p>	



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<p>April – Swansea (25th) May – Blackpool (10th), Middlesbrough (15th), Penrith (17th), Londonderry (24th) June – Glasgow (14th), Manchester (22nd), Cardiff (28th) July – Portsmouth (4th) August – Plymouth (9th), Inverness (23rd) September – Liverpool (28th) October – Southend (10th), Stoke on Trent (18th), Maidstone (25th)</p> <p>Please contact Simon (07549 956376) or Hilary (07813 977798) at thinkco@gassafecharity.org.uk for more details.</p> <p>What we'd like from you We'd like to know how the presentation goes down with your colleagues – whether it be praise or how we can improve it.</p> <p>It would also help the charity to assess the impact of the project if you can send us some feedback. In particular we are interested in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of people receiving the training • The questions people ask • Any personal CO experiences people have had <p>To help gather that information, we are attaching a form for you to return after the training session. Please contact us at any point for more information or to give us feedback.</p> <p>thinkco@gassafecharity.org.uk Simon (07549 956376) Hilary (07813 977798)</p>	



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
	<p>We have been in contact with the Gas Safe Charity as we want to raise awareness of the signs and symptoms of CO poisoning with you. By working together we aim to help protect you and our clients.</p> <p>The Gas Safe Charity’s aim is zero death, injuries and illness caused by dangerous gas work and faulty or poorly cared for appliances in people’s homes.</p> <p>The aim of this session is for you to leave today more aware of Carbon Monoxide and the causes of Carbon Monoxide poisoning, so you can look out for the signs as part of your work routine.</p> <p>You won’t be an expert by the end, but you will be more aware of Carbon Monoxide so that when you next walk into a client’s home one of the things you think about is Carbon Monoxide.</p> <p>We’re just asking you to – “Think CO.</p>	



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
<p></p> <hr/> <p>How you can help by “Thinking CO”</p> <p></p> <p><small>GSC is a registered charity in England. Charity number 1131987</small></p>	<p>Our aim after this presentation is for you to ‘Think CO’ when visiting your clients.</p> <p>Research has found that older people, people who are sick or disabled, children and students are particularly vulnerable to Carbon Monoxide and its effects. But actually anyone can be affected by it – all it takes is a faulty appliance.</p> <p> You could ask why people think these groups in particular are most vulnerable? Or you can just carry on to explain why?</p> <p>Reason - This may be down to out of date gas and other appliances that haven’t been serviced for years, people living alone and who are isolated so have no one to share their symptoms with, they may be living in poor housing conditions or they may have been victims of illegal gas work.</p>	<p><i>The Register is the official gas registration body for the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Guernsey.</i></p> <p><i>By law all gas engineers must be on the Gas Safe Register. The main focus of the Register is on improving and maintaining gas safety to the highest standards. The Register makes sure all gas engineers on the Register, (over 120,000) are qualified to work with gas.</i></p> <p><i>The Gas Safe Register replaced CORGI as the gas registration body. The Gas Safe Charity is funded by and works closely with the Gas Safe Register.</i></p>



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
<p data-bbox="221 320 277 339"></p> <p data-bbox="221 360 443 384">Think CO – its aim</p> <p data-bbox="221 419 465 515">The project aims to raise awareness of the signs and symptoms of CO (carbon monoxide) poisoning risks with people who work in the homes of vulnerable people.</p> <p data-bbox="221 536 479 601">Our goal is by helping you to 'Think CO' when you are in people's homes, we can save lives together and keep you safe.</p> <p data-bbox="221 622 434 641">We need your help to do this.</p> <div data-bbox="497 419 696 643"> </div> <p data-bbox="221 823 277 842"></p> <p data-bbox="221 888 481 912">Think CO – how it works</p> <p data-bbox="221 956 696 1066">The project team is working with organisations like yours across the UK to raise awareness of the signs and symptoms of CO poisoning with staff and volunteers who work in the homes of vulnerable people.</p> <p data-bbox="221 1099 680 1165">By the end of this briefing, you will know the signs and symptoms of CO and also know what to do should you suspect that CO is present.</p>	<p data-bbox="750 309 1630 419">Working in partnership with a wide range of organisations including charities, the Gas Safe Charity is promoting Carbon Monoxide (CO) Awareness.</p> <p data-bbox="750 464 1525 612">The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness of the symptoms and causes of carbon monoxide poisoning amongst people like you who work with and support vulnerable people, usually in their own homes.</p> <p data-bbox="750 657 1630 879">The Gas Safe Charity approached us and we agreed to be part of their campaign. It enables us to get key messages out to the people we work with and also to ensure that you are safer as staff/volunteers who may potentially be going into a home where Carbon Monoxide could be present. You may also find the messages are relevant to you in your own home.</p>	<p data-bbox="1657 309 2085 458"><i>This is a campaign working with well-known and respected charities and other organisations across the UK.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1657 502 2096 724"><i>The element that all the organisations have in common is front line staff and volunteers who go into people's homes offering help and support.</i></p>



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
	<p> Ask people to think of words that spring to mind when they think of Carbon Monoxide?</p> <p> Ask people to share their words with everyone.</p> <p>Discuss the words, especially when a couple of words appear more often than others.</p> <p>You could record their words on a flipchart and refer back to them.</p> <p> As a follow up question, ask if anyone in the room has ever been affected by Carbon Monoxide?</p> <p> People may mention their experience anyway prompted by the first question.</p> <p>If yes, let them talk about their experience(s) and people to ask them questions about it.</p>	<p><i>The word that most people say first is “death”. Actually “only” 40 people in the UK die from CO poisoning each year. It's a horrible tragedy for those families and friends who have experienced someone dying. It, however, is extremely unlikely that anyone in the room with you will know someone who has died from CO.</i></p> <p><i>There is the possibility that someone in the room has been affected either themselves or someone they know. This highlights the fact that the symptoms are often mistaken or misdiagnosed by people including the medical profession.</i></p> <p><i>We've found that letting people talk about their experience really adds to the presentation.</i></p>



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
 <p>Carbon Monoxide (CO) is...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dangerous Not only is CO odourless, tasteless and invisible it is extremely toxic. ● Lethal Approx. 40-50 people in the UK die each year ● A&E is responsible for sending 4,000 people to A&E per annum and 200 are admitted. ● Low Level Exposure Suspect many more thousands of people are affected through low level exposure. ● Brain Damage Exposure can cause brain damage and affect the nervous system and memory 	<p>So what is carbon monoxide? It's an odourless, tasteless, invisible and toxic gas.</p> <p>Thankfully, relatively few people die from Carbon Monoxide poisoning every year – estimates are that it's about 40 people in the UK every year. A&E departments diagnose about 4,000 people a year as suffering the effects of CO poisoning. About 200 people are admitted to hospital.</p> <p>Research that is happening at the moment estimates that many thousands more people suffer the ill effects of long term, low-level CO poisoning, but that it is undiagnosed.</p>	<p><i>Small amounts of Carbon Monoxide can poison you – its gets into the blood stream and stops your blood cells from carrying oxygen.</i></p> <p><i>If undetected and you breathe it in over a long period of time, it can cause paralysis and brain damage.</i></p> <p><i>Research is being undertaken at the moment to look into whether Carbon Monoxide poisoning is being attributed to other illnesses e.g. by coroners, and also may be the cause of some other illnesses and conditions.</i></p>

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<p></p> <p>How do you spot the risks?</p> <p>Yellow/orange lazy flames (instead of blue)</p> <p>Sooty, yellow or brown marks around the gas fire/cooker</p> <p>Excessive condensation – windows and walls</p> <p>Signs of scorching around the fire</p> <p>Pilot light keeps going out</p> <p>ACTION: When you visit a client's home, keep a look out for blocked ventilation sources such as chimneys, flues and air vents</p> 	<p>When visiting a home there are a number of “classic” signs of Carbon Monoxide poisoning linked to appliances that you should look out for.</p> <p>The main ones are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the flame on a cooker is lazy and a yellow or orange colour: it should be blue. • soot or yellow or brown staining around or on appliances • pilot lights that frequently blow out • too much condensation on windows and/or walls • flues, chimneys, vents are blocked either on purpose or by accident i.e. bird's nests <p>Look out for these signs when you visit a home.</p> <p>‘Think CO’ as part of your job/role</p>	



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
<p> Remember – it's not just mains gas</p> <p>Any carbon based fuel that does not burn properly is a risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Coal fires Charcoal BBQs Peat Wood fires (incl. burners) Petrol / oil engines and heaters Cooking practices 	<p>The focus of the project is on mains gas in the home, but it is important to remember Carbon Monoxide can be produced by other sources too, so don't dismiss the risks if there is no mains gas.</p> <p>Carbon Monoxide can be produced from any gas appliance – fires, cookers, barbeques, calor gas heaters, paraffin heaters....</p> <p>Other fuel appliances e.g. solid fuels – coal, wood, petrol, oil – can also produce Carbon Monoxide.</p> <p>LPG is often used in mobile homes and caravans. Coal fires and wood burners, if not working efficiently and without good ventilation, can lead to a build-up of Carbon Monoxide.</p> <p>In recent years, deaths have occurred when people have taken their BBQs into their tent and gone to sleep or run a heater or generator in an enclosed space like a garage or a boat cabin.</p> <p>Some cooking practices can also lead to CO build up including using a BBQ in the house or using a large wok or pan on a gas cooker which covers up a number of the cooker's gas rings.</p>	



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
<p data-bbox="219 320 280 341">Gas Safe Charity</p> <p data-bbox="660 311 694 343">think CO</p> <p data-bbox="219 363 436 391">Client's protection</p> <ul data-bbox="224 403 504 702" style="list-style-type: none"> • CO Alarms - many different types but ensure it has BS EN 50291 code • Costs vary - £20-60 • Read instructions – not too low and not too high • CO rises very slowly • Should have one in every place that has a potential source of CO • Consider clients with sensory deprivation • Annual boiler servicing and chimney cleaning 	<p data-bbox="750 311 1630 379">One of Think CO's Top Tips is to encourage your client to get an audible CO alarm fitted.</p> <p data-bbox="750 422 1630 686">There are many different types of alarm available across a price range. Always look out for the BS EN 50291 code on the alarm. Most new alarms will have a built in battery which will have a shelf life of 5-7 years. Older ones may need their replaceable, AA-type batteries checking frequently. So don't forget to check they're still working by pressing their test button regularly.</p> <p data-bbox="750 730 1630 799">Alarms are available for people with hearing loss that vibrate on beds and chairs.</p> <p data-bbox="750 842 1630 997">Ideally an alarm should be fitted near to every appliance which could generate CO. If that isn't possible, then fit an alarm near where people sleep. This is especially important as CO is a gas which rises very slowly.</p>	<p data-bbox="1659 311 2101 837"><i>Fit a carbon monoxide alarm that will make a sound to alert you if you're in danger. The Gas Safe Charity recommends only fitting an alarm that makes a sound so that it will wake you up if you're asleep. Audible carbon monoxide alarms marked should be marked with British Standard EN 50291. They should also have a British or European approval mark, such as a Kitemark.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1659 885 2101 1069"><i>Carbon monoxide alarms are available from DIY retailers and cost around £20. They're usually found in the home security section.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1659 1117 2101 1332"><i>A carbon monoxide alarm is only your second line of defence. Appliances should always be fitted and serviced properly by a Gas Safe registered engineer.</i></p>



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
<p> 10</p> <p>Symptoms – what to look out for</p>  <p></p> <p>Symptoms – What to look out and listen for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common first symptom is being unusually tired for you 2. Similar to flu and food poisoning and seems to last a long time 3. Dizziness can lead to falls 4. Symptoms disappear or reduce when client is outside the home and reappear when they return 5. Other family members, visitors or pets suffer similar symptoms 6. Metallic taste in your mouth 7. Worse in winter 	<p>Having identified possible sources and signs of Carbon Monoxide poisoning, let’s turn to the impact it can have on people.</p> <p>There are a number of “classic” signs that Carbon Monoxide poisoning may be happening to people – possibly our clients.</p> <p>Being aware of the symptoms could save a life.</p> <p>The six main signs and symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • headaches • dizziness • nausea • breathlessness • collapse • loss of consciousness <p>People often say that being constantly and unusually tired all the time was the first symptom.</p> <p>Other signs that could point to carbon monoxide poisoning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the symptoms only occur when people are at home • the symptoms disappear or get better when people leave home and re-appear when people return – that includes visitors to the house 	<p><i>Carbon monoxide symptoms are similar to flu, food poisoning, viral infections and tiredness. That's why it's quite common to mistake this very dangerous poisoning for something else.</i></p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • others in a household are experiencing similar symptoms (and they appear at a similar time) • pets can be affected and can show symptoms before or at the same time as people • people have reported having a metallic taste in their mouth as a symptom • symptoms are often worse in winter when we use gas more and windows/doors are open less often 	
<p>Emergency Scenario - what should you do</p> <p>1. Get yourself and your client out of the house as soon as possible</p> <p>2. Turn off gas, all appliances and open windows</p> <p>3. Call emergency services</p> <p>4. If you or your client feel unwell go to GP or to A&E</p> <p>Don't put yourself at risk</p>	<p>In the unlikely event that you face an emergency scenario in a client's home and you suspect Carbon Monoxide poisoning, the 4 key steps you should take are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get yourself and client out of the house as quickly as possible, but don't take any unnecessary risks 2. If you can, turn off the gas, all appliances and open doors and windows 3. Call the emergency services on 999 or the gas emergency number 0800 111 999 4. If you or your client feel unwell, go to the GP or to A&E <p> Ask A Question</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any questions? 2. Does this differ from your existing training on what to do in an emergency? 	

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<p data-bbox="219 320 277 339"></p> <p data-bbox="219 360 360 387">Case study</p>  <p data-bbox="219 488 696 643"><i>A worker for a charity told us her story that she was feeling tired, dizzy and nauseous. She went to her GP three times. On the first two occasions she was told that the most likely reason was that she was pregnant and was given pregnancy tests. Only on her third GP visit did she insist on other tests. The result was that she was suffering from CO poisoning which turned out to be from a badly fitted flue in her attic which meant she was sleeping in a bedroom with significant levels of CO present every night.</i></p> <p data-bbox="219 722 277 742"></p> <p data-bbox="219 762 360 790">Case study</p>  <p data-bbox="219 884 696 1054"><i>Two workers from a housing association shared the story that an older man who was a tenant of the association kept coming to them complaining of tiredness and nausea. When they checked, he had a faulty boiler, which latterly had to be condemned, and a new one fitted. His GP has dismissed his symptoms as “old age”.</i></p>	<p data-bbox="748 309 1632 379">The next two slides are case studies that have been raised by people attending the ‘Think CO’ briefing sessions.</p> <p data-bbox="748 424 1525 456">Either let people read them or you read them out loud.</p>  <p data-bbox="757 592 855 608">Ask A Question</p> <p data-bbox="748 616 1559 686">Ask people if there are any instances in their work where people might be at risk?</p>	



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
<p> Steps to take... if you suspect there might be a risk of low level CO poisoning in a client's home</p> 	<p>If you hear your client describing some symptoms that sound like they might be connected to Carbon Monoxide poisoning, it is worth checking when they last had their boiler tested. If it's more than a year, then suggest they get a Gas Safe Registered engineer to visit and check the boiler and Carbon Monoxide levels.</p>  <p>Ask A Question</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talk through the 6 steps described in the slide and ask whether they will work for the staff and volunteers in your organisation? 2. Is there anything to add to the slide or change 	<p><i>To find a Gas Safe Registered engineer in your area, either look on the website www.gassaferegister.co.uk or call 0800 408 5500</i></p> <p><i>It is important that your organisation develops a policy for what a member of staff or volunteer should do if they suspect that CO may be present in the home of someone you are supporting.</i></p> <p><i>Do look at the FAQs for ideas of where to go to for financial help if your client would find it difficult to pay for an inspection, repairs or replacements. Your organisation may know of local charities, trusts or funds which would help people in your local area/neighbourhood.</i></p> <p><i>Think about buying a couple of</i></p>



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
		<p><i>portable CO alarms that can be fitted temporarily in a client's home. These should detect any CO that may be present and causing some symptoms.</i></p>
<p></p> <p>What happens if the gas is turned off?</p> <p>If a vulnerable client has their gas turned off, your organisation should aim to ensure there is a procedure to follow to provide emergency heating/ cooking and help to address any problems that arise. Get to know what your organisation's policy and practice is.</p> <p>See the Think CO FAQs sheet and your organisation's policy for ideas of who to contact to help with servicing, new boilers, heaters, cooking appliances etc...</p>	<p>Talk through the two points on this slide.</p> <p> Ask A Question</p> <p>Check that everyone is clear what the procedure is in your organisation.</p>	
<p></p> <p>Finally – the 'Think CO' Top Tips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the 'Think CO' handout • Encourage your clients to get their gas appliances checked annually and to always use a Gas Safe Registered engineer (www.gassaferegister.co.uk / 0800 408 5500) • Encourage clients to sweep any chimneys regularly • Advise clients to fit an audible CO alarm and make sure it meets the BS EN 50291 standard • Look out for the poster • Listen to your clients 	<p>This slide summarises the key messages and actions from the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage your client to get their boiler serviced by a registered engineer • If they have chimneys in their house, encourage them to have the chimney swept at least once a year • Read the handout and put up the poster • Advise clients to fit audible CO alarms • 'Think CO' is the key message. When you hear things 	



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
	<p>or see things in a vulnerable person’s home, consider whether Carbon Monoxide might be the cause</p> <p>Thank you</p>	
  <p>Quiz</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many people on average die p.a. from CO poisoning in UK? • What circumstances generates carbon monoxide gas? • What colour gas flame do you need to be wary of? • What are the main sources of CO in the home? • What are similarities between a bad hangover and CO poisoning? • What kind of engineer should service your boiler? • What should you look for in a CO detector? • Why might CO prevention reduce hospital admissions? • Why might SMART meters help reduce CO problems? 	<p>Optional Quiz</p> <p>There is an extra slide which is a quiz to use with your team as a fun way of reinforcing key messages and also getting them to think a little “outside the box”. Answers to quiz are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many people on average die p.a. from CO poisoning in UK? 40-50 2. What circumstances generates carbon monoxide gas? Any carbon based fuel that does not burn properly is a risk – so blocked flues and chimneys, boilers that are incorrectly fitted, badly repaired, poorly maintained 3. What colour gas flame do you need to be wary of? Yellow/orange lazy flames instead of blue 4. What are the main sources of CO in the home? Gas fires, boilers and cookers, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), Coal fires, charcoal BBQs, peat, wood fires (incl. burners), petrol/oil engines and heaters, some cooking practices 	



Slides	Script	Extra info/your notes
	<p>5. What are similarities between a bad hangover and CO poisoning? Headaches, nausea, dizziness, breathlessness, collapse, loss of consciousness</p> <p>6. What kind of engineer should service your boiler? Gas Safe Registered</p> <p>7. What should you look for in a CO detector? BS EN 50291 code and that its audible</p> <p>8. Why might CO prevention reduce hospital admissions? Dizziness can lead to falls, CO poisoning can be mistaken for food poisoning</p> <p>9. Why might SMART meters help reduce CO problems? SMART meters will enable people to monitor their gas use and that may highlight faulty appliances that are burning more gas than needed, plus the engineer who fits the meter should also test for CO</p>	