

**Here is a summary of CO (Carbon Monoxide) levels and agencies recommendations.  
Compiled from Bacharach's website on 6/27/08.**

**009 PPM** or more above what you measured outside is the most common action level in the U.S. by local Authorities of Jurisdiction for further testing. Some jurisdictions require fuel shut-off until problem diagnosed and corrected.

**ASHRAE 009 PPM:** The maximum allowable concentration for continuous (24 hr) exposure. ASHRAE states the ventilation air shall meet the out door air standard.

**EPA 009 PPM:** This level or lower as an ambient air quality goal averaged over eight (8) hours. This out door air standard is exceeded in many urban areas due to auto exhaust.

**BPI 10 to 35 PPM** is a marginal level in reference to potential or foreseeable problems in some situations. Occupants should be advised of a potential health hazard to infants and small children, elderly people and persons suffering from respiratory or heart problems. If building has attached auto garage, document CO levels in garage. Accept this level as normal where unvented appliances are in use. These levels are unacceptable when originated from vented appliances.

**035 PPM** or less averaged over an 8 hour day within that workday is a common goal of specific States Occupational Health and Safety Administration or similar state entity. This is also a common goal of many employers despite higher regulated concentration standards and may require the measurement of several simultaneous reference locations. 035 ppm is also a common action level for fire department or other emergency responders to utilize self contained breathing apparatus when occupation of that environment is to be sustained by that responder.

**EPA 035 PPM:** This level or lower as an ambient air quality goal averaged over one (1) hour.

**050 PPM:** OSHA Maximum allowable concentration for a workers continuous exposure in any eight (8) hour period. This 8-hour average requires continuous measurement and accurate reporting in the workplace.

**BPI 36 to 99 PPM** is excessive. Medical alert. Conditions must be mitigated. Ventilation required. Always test garage space. Individually test combustion appliances. All repair is to be conducted by a qualified technician with proper test equipment.

**BPI 100 to 200 PPM** is dangerous (**and is a common building evacuation standard.**) Medical alert conditions. Suggested occupant health inquiry. Advise that someone else drive them to seek medical help; 15 minute maximum exposure upon discovery. Report incident to Authority of Jurisdiction.

**200+ PPM** is extremely dangerous. Universally accepted as an evacuation action level. The health of occupants should be monitored, emergency conditions exist. Building should be ventilated and searched for additional occupants. Combustion systems should be thoroughly tested for CO production and dispersion. Report incident to an Authority of Jurisdiction.