

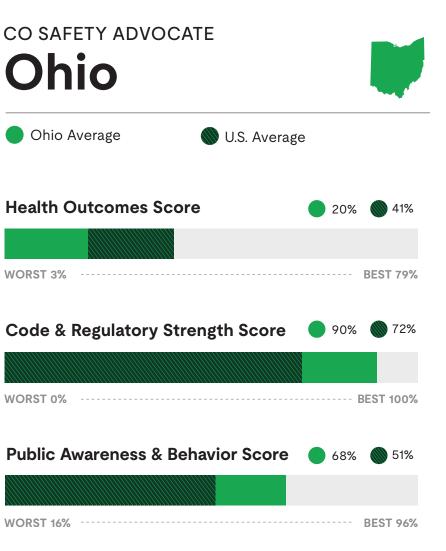
Carbon monoxide poisoning is a pervasive yet preventable threat in the United States, causing significant harm each year. UL Standards & Engagement has developed the CO Risk Readiness Assessment to evaluate how effectively each U.S. state addresses CO risks.

The labels "Worst" and "Best" correspond to the lowest and highest scores states achieved within each category: code and regulatory strength, public awareness, and incidence prevention.

Ohio Recommendations:

- Build on Mandatory Installations: Continue enforcing basic alarm requirements.
- Enhance Public Outreach: Launch targeted campaigns to educate vulnerable populations (e.g., renters, elderly, and low-income households) and stakeholders (doctors, HVAC technicians, construction, firefighters) and establish statewide CO awareness programs.
- Encourage Alarm Installation: Offer financial incentives for lowincome or vulnerable households to install CO alarms that adhere to safety standards.
- Strengthen Enforcement Mechanisms: Implement penalties for non-compliance with CO safety regulations to ensure accountability.

See the next page for more information on tier recommendations.



Quick Ohio Stats:

Average winter temperature:	28.3°F
Population:	11,799,448
Median household income:	\$67,769
Households using a fuel source potentially putting residents at risk of CO exposure:	89%
January 2024 heating degree days: HDD shows how cold a month was based on days below 65°F—higher values mean more heating needed	1,113



Scan the QR code or visit ULSE.org/CO-risk-assessment for the full report & methodology

Recommendations States **CO Safety Champion** Sustain and Evolve Public Awareness Campaigns: Continue public education New Jersey T. on CO risks, symptoms, and prevention measures via social media, schools, Virginia community events, and regular public service announcements during high-risk • Vermont times for your state, updating content as new risks and technologies emerge. • Alabama California Expand Technology Integration: Promote the adoption of smart CO alarms that (III) Arkansas integrate with home automation systems, enabling real-time alerts and remote monitoring. Conduct Regular Regulation Reviews: Periodically assess CO safety regulations to incorporate emerging technologies, address identified gaps, and align with evolving industry standards. Advance Data Collection: Study CO poisonings that otherwise are missed by standard tracking techniques. CO Safety Leader Washington Mandate Regular Alarm Maintenance: Require periodic inspections and (3) • New York maintenance of CO alarms by landlords, property owners, or certified technicians Maryland to ensure ongoing functionality. • Wisconsin Broaden Stakeholder Involvement: Engage local governments, community North Carolina organizations, and industry stakeholders in regular training and awareness • Utah sessions to further integrate CO safety into everyday practices. • Arizona Confirm Alarm Longevity/Reliability: Promote adoption of CO alarms that • New Hampshire adhere to safety standards. Mississippi Pennsylvania **Expand Tracking and Information:** Increase tracked details of CO poisonings 8 Michigan and publish reports for public use (sources, severity, other determinants). Connecticut CO Safety Advocate Build on Mandatory Installations: Continue enforcing basic alarm requirements • Washington, D.C. • Tennessee as established at the Starter level. • Indiana Idaho Enhance Public Outreach: Launch targeted campaigns to educate vulnerable • Oregon Kentucky populations (e.g., renters, elderly, and low-income households) and stakeholders Massachusetts Oklahoma Colorado New Mexico (doctors, HVAC technicians, construction, firefighters) and establish statewide CO Maine • Georgia awareness programs. • Florida Ohio Encourage Alarm Installation: Offer financial incentives for low-income or South Carolina • Wyoming vulnerable households to install CO alarms that adhere to safety standards. Rhode Island lowa Strengthen Enforcement Mechanisms: Implement penalties for non-• Minnesota • Montana P compliance with CO safety regulations to ensure accountability. CO Safety Starter Mandate Basic CO Alarm Requirements: Require CO alarms that adhere to safety Alaska standards in all new and existing commercial, mixed-use, and residential buildings. Nevada Illinois Launch Initial Public Outreach: Launch targeted campaigns to educate West Virginia vulnerable populations (e.g., renters, elderly, and low-income households) and Delaware establish statewide CO awareness programs. North Dakota Develop Emergency Response Programs: Train first responders and healthcare South Dakota professionals to handle CO poisoning cases effectively. Louisiana Hawaii Collaborate with Federal Agencies: Seek guidance and resources from Texas organizations like the CDC to develop robust CO safety initiatives. Nebraska Monitor and Evaluate Progress: Establish systems to track CO-related incidents Kansas <u>500</u> and measure the effectiveness of new policies. • Missouri





