



## MEETING LOG

**SUBJECT:** ANSI/CSA FURNACE TECHNICAL SUBCOMMITTEE (TSC) WORKING GROUP (WG) MEETING

ON May 14, 2026, RE. RFC #23

**FY 26 OP PLAN ENTRY:** Gas Appliances - CO Sensors

**DATE OF MEETING:** 5/14/2026

**LOCATION OF MEETING:** Virtual

**CPSC STAFF FILING MEETING LOG:** Ronald A. Jordan

**FILING DATE:** 5/26/2026

**CPSC ATTENDEE(S):**

Han Lim, ESMC

**NON-CPSC ATTENDEE(S):** Contact [babak.owlam@csagroup.org](mailto:babak.owlam@csagroup.org) for the full attendee list.

### Summary of Meeting:

The furnace working group (WG) met to discuss Request for Change (RFC) #23 to ANSI Z21.47- ed. 9, Standard for Gas-fired central furnaces. RFC #23 is a proposed performance and safety provision that would require a carbon monoxide (CO) detection device (i.e., sensor) to be mounted on the ambient side of a gas furnace. As with each WG meeting, the WG chairman reiterated the rationale for the standard under development for carbon monoxide detection systems as being:

*“Means shall be provided to shut down the furnace burner operation in the event of carbon monoxide level exceeding the upper threshold of 70 ppm for at least 10 minutes time weighted average, as measured by the carbon monoxide detection device (detection device) in the circulating air. The furnace burners shall remain shut down until the carbon monoxide level reduces below the reset threshold of 30 ppm for at least 10 minutes time weighted average, as measured by the detection device in the circulating air. During burner shutdown while there is a call for heat the air-circulating fan shall maintain airflow. If the detection device is inoperable [see action 8 for rationale] or is disabled [see action 8], the furnace burner operation shall remain shut down. If the detection device reaches the end of its specified service life, the furnace burner operation shall shutdown. Diagnostic information shall be available at the appliance.” This provision does not apply to furnaces for outdoor installation only.”*

This meeting started with reviewing the previous meeting topics related to conditions for no call for heat and the mechanism for CO detection above 70 ppm and criteria for the timer. Questions regarding the proposed 10-minute threshold related to the call for heat were raised; the group decided to put these questions on hold until the validation project is initiated with NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology), who will



conduct CO dispersion testing within vent system in a test house.

The group discussed the possibility of reduced CO trigger level criteria for the CO alarm standard UL 2034, based on a recent Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF) study that examined the relationship between COHb and CO exposure; the group discussed the pros and cons of reduced trigger levels, as it relates to the furnace shutdown requirements. The group will discuss this topic further in the next meeting.

The next meeting date is May 28, 2026, at 11 AM ET.