United States
Consumer Product Safety Commission

MEETING LOG

SUBJECT: ANSI/CSA FURNACE TECHNICAL SUBCOMMITTEE (TSC) WORKING GROUP (WG) MEETING ON March 26, 2026, RE. RFC #23

FY 26 OP PLAN ENTRY: Gas Appliances - CO Sensors

DATE OF MEETING: 3/26/2026

LOCATION OF MEETING: Virtual

CPSC STAFF FILING MEETING LOG: Ronald A. Jordan

FILING DATE: 3/31/2026

CPSC ATTENDEE(S):
Ronald Jordan, ESMC
Caroleene Paul, CPSC

NON-CPSC ATTENDEE(S): Contact 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."*

The WG chairman met with NIST to discuss:

- Single project with minimal in-house testing to assess CO dispersion within vent system.

- NIST prefers to start testing in Nov-Dec ’26 timeframe
- NIST projects a 6-month project duration.
- NIST prefers to use CO2, partly due to the lack of CO analyzers.
- WG chairman mentioned the possibility of NIST borrowing CPSC laboratory CO analyzers. CPSC staff responded that they would check on the availability of CO analyzers and if available, whether it was permissible to loan them to NIST for this validation project.
- NIST would use one of two test houses: the indoor air quality (IAQ) house or the Net Zero house.
- Two CONTAM modeling scenarios:
    - Two-Story with basement
    - Single Story with basement.

The WG discussed the ANSI/CSA CO sensor standard development:

- There was a lot of discussion about CO sensor accuracy at the ANSI/CSA CO Sensor WG.

New business discussion:

- What if a CO sensor detects CO above 70 ppm while furnace was in stand-by mode?

This meeting adjourned at 11:45 am.