



MEETING LOG

SUBJECT: ANSI/CSA JOINT TECHNICAL SUBCOMMITTEE (TSC) WORKING GROUP (WG) MEETING ON BOILERS, September 23, 2025

FY 25 OP PLAN ENTRY: Gas Appliances - CO Sensors

DATE OF MEETING: 9/23/2025

LOCATION OF MEETING: Virtual

CPSC STAFF FILING MEETING LOG: Ronald A. Jordan

FILING DATE: 9/23/2025

CPSC ATTENDEE(S):

Ronald Jordan, ESMC

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

Summary of Meeting:

The boiler Technical Subcommittee's (TSC) Working Group (WG) met to discuss Request for Changes #4 and #5 associated with ANSI Z21.13- 8th edition, Standard for Gas-fired Low-Pressure Steam and Hot Water Boiler. RFC #4 is a proposed performance and safety provision that would require a residential CO alarm to be provided with a gas boiler at the time of purchase and installed in a home at the time of boiler installation. RFC #5 is a proposed performance and safety provision that would require a CO sensor to be mounted on the ambient side of a gas boiler. Given that development of standards provision has been drafted that address RFC #4, the WG's focus has been on development of standards provisions that address RFC #5.

The WG discussed whether a CO device should be installed locally on the appliance, in the same room as the appliance, or remote from the appliance. The WG recognized that a CO device installed in the same room, but not physically mounted on the boiler, or mounted remotely from the boiler would need to communicate with the boiler (i.e., send output signal proportional to CO level being monitored) either through wireless or Bluetooth technology. The WG also discussed whether a CO device mounted onboard a boiler would detect a CO leak above it.

Concerns were again expressed about the reliability of this type of connection. Staff asked a UL rep attending the meeting whether the safety classifications (i.e., Class A, B, and C) specified in UL 60730-1 or UL 60730-2-23 addressed the reliability of wired, wireless, or Bluetooth communication. The UL rep replied yes. Staff told the group that this point was raised because 1) a CO leak from a vent pipe was likely to be higher than the mounting height of a CO device, 2) the fact that CO is lighter than air, and 3) the temperature of leaking exhaust products, altogether would likely cause a plume of leaking exhaust all would likely cause CO levels rise closer to the ceiling and that a CO device mounted on a boiler might not come into contact with a CO leak immediately or at all. It was recommended that testing should be conducted to verify how a CO leak diffuses through a room and allow that to dictate design location of a sensor.



United States
Consumer Product Safety Commission

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 pm est.

Next meetings: October 23, 2025, 2-4 pm est and October 30, 2025, 2-4 pm est