Gas Flues Stats and Facts



FACTS

1. **Improper Installation:** Incorrectly installed gas flues (e.g., wrong materials, inadequate clearances) can lead to CO leaks, fires, or explosions by allowing combustion gases to escape into living spaces.
2. **Lack of Maintenance:** Failure to clean or inspect flues annually can cause blockages from debris, soot, or animal nests, increasing CO poisoning risks or reducing appliance efficiency.
3. **Combustible Material Contact:** Flues in contact with or too close to combustible materials (e.g., wood framing, insulation) pose fire hazards, as noted in home inspection findings.
4. **Inadequate Ventilation:** Poorly designed or obstructed flue vents can cause incomplete combustion, releasing CO or flammable gases into buildings.
5. **Corrosion and Damage:** Deteriorated or rusted flue pipes, especially in older systems, can leak toxic gases, requiring regular checks to ensure integrity.
6. **Missing CO Alarms:** Absence of functioning CO alarms near gas appliances or sleeping areas delays detection of flue-related leaks, risking severe health impacts or death.

STATS

- The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reported in 2022 that heating equipment, including gas appliances with flues, caused 13% of home fires (48,700 annually), with 10% linked to flue or vent issues.
- Statistics Canada noted in 2021 that 8% of residential fire incidents were attributed to heating systems, with flue blockages or leaks cited in 15% of cases.
- The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) estimated in 2023 that CO poisoning from gas appliances, often flue-related, resulted in 180 deaths and 4,000 emergency visits annually.
- The Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) stated in 2023 that workplaces with annual gas flue inspections reduced CO-related incidents by up to 20%.
- WorkSafeBC reported in 2022 that 5% of workplace CO exposures in British Columbia involved gas heating systems, with 30% linked to flue corrosion or blockages.

- A 2024 Fire Safety Journal analysis indicated that 15% of gas appliance-related fires involved flues in contact with combustibles, aligning with common inspection defects.