

Vulnerability & Carbon Monoxide Allowance (VCMA)



Wales & West Utilities Vulnerability & Carbon Monoxide Allowance (VCMA)

Project Eligibility Assessment (PEA)

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Safety Centre Projects

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Project Eligibility/ Registration Criteria



In order to qualify as a VCMA Project, a project must:

- a) have a positive, or a forecasted positive, Social Return on Investment (SROI) including for the gas consumers funding the VCMA Project;
- b) either:
 - i. provide support to consumers in Vulnerable Situations and relate to energy safeguarding, or
 - ii. provide awareness of the dangers of CO, or
 - iii. reduce the risk of harm caused by CO;
- c) have defined outcomes and the associated actions to achieve these;
- d) go beyond activities that are funded through other price control mechanism(s) or required through licence obligations; and
- e) not be delivered through other external funding sources directly accessed by a GDN, including through other government (national, devolved or local) funding.¹

Eligibility criteria for company specific essential gas appliance servicing, repair, and replacement

In order to qualify as a VCMA Project, unsafe pipework and essential gas appliance² servicing, repair or replacement must meet the following criteria:

- a) a GDN has to isolate and condemn unsafe pipework or an an essential gas appliance following a supply interruption or as part of its emergency service role;
- b) the household cannot afford to service, repair or replace unsafe pipework or the essential gas appliance; and
- c) sufficient funding is not available from other sources (including national, devolved or local government funding) to fund the unsafe pipework or the essential gas appliance servicing, repair or replacement.

² Essential gas appliances are gas fuelled heating systems (including gas boilers and gas fires), and gas cookers.



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¹ If part, but not full, funding is available through an external funding source for an eligible project, VCMA funding can be used for the remaining amount.



WALES&WEST Project Eligibility/ Registration Criteria



Information required for the registration of VCMA projects

Information	Description		
required			
Project title	Carbon Monoxide (CO) Safety Centre Projects		
Funding GDN(s)	WWU		
New/ Updates PEA	Updated		
VCMA Project	Paisley Henderson paisley.henderson@wwutilities.co.uk 07970654577		
contact name, email			
and number			
Total VCMA funding	£104,217 for GD2		
required (£k)			
Problem(s)	The Problem:		
	We are committed to raising awareness of the dangers of carbon monoxide (CO) and educate customers on how to keep them and their family safe. We provide key gas safety information on how to safely maintain their appliances and how to reduce the risk of CO in their home.		
	What is Carbon Monoxide (CO)?		
	You can't see it. You can't smell it. You can't taste it. Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colourless, odourless, tasteless, poisonous gas that is released when any fossil fuel doesn't burn properly.		
	Breathing it in can make you unwell, and it can kill. Even low levels of exposure, over a long period, can cause serious health issues.		
	Severe CO poisoning causes approximately 60 accidental deaths per year in England and Wales (NHS). Exposure to carbon monoxide at sub-lethal levels cause non-specific symptoms, (e.g., headaches, nausea, dizziness). This means exposure to carbon monoxide could be under-reported.		
	Low awareness		
	Research has shown that awareness of CO remains low and is lowest in young adults, with only a quarter understanding the risks or what to do if they suspect the presence of CO.		
	Our figures in 2021 revealed that those who we interacted with had an average awareness of 4.8/10 in relation to the dangers of CO.		
	Gas and CO safety customer research carried out collaboratively by all GDNs in 2020 showed awareness of CO poisoning fatality was significantly lower amongst younger people (82% for 16-24yr olds compared to 92% overall) and this age group is far less likely to have a working audible CO alarm (26% compared to 63% of 65 – 74yrs) and less likely to think it important to have gas appliances annually services (79% compared to 97% for 65-74yr olds). It also showed that nearly half (49%) of 16-24yr olds thought that CO had a smell. This signified that this is a cohort who are at greater risk due to their attitude to CO risks and associated preventative measures.		









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Why are younger people more at risk? Children are more at risk from the dangers of carbon monoxide than most adults and this is due to several factors. There is also the additional factor that children are not always in control of their environment and are reliant on adults in keeping them safe. This means that they have little control over whether the people they live with service their appliances or get an audible CO alarm. From a health perspective, children are at higher risk for CO poisoning because they breathe faster than adults. CO can build up in a child's body and replace oxygen in their blood. The child's brain, organs, and tissues can be damaged from a lack of oxygen. A child may have long-lasting (permanent) damage to the brain or heart. This depends on the amount of CO exposure. Severe carbon monoxide poisoning can cause nervous system symptoms days or weeks later. This is known as delayed neurologic syndrome. In some cases, CO poisoning can lead to death. Engaging at the right level HSE conducted research around health and safety attitudes in young people which showed how the importance of Health and Safety was widely recognised. The young learners talked about wanting H&S information to be clear, concise, and relevant, with an explanation of the risks and the response in language they could understand and a format that they were able to visually engage with. **Educating adults** As temperatures drop and people turn up their heating, new research from Energy UK's 'CO Be Alarmed!' campaign reveal: over 17 million people – are at risk from CO poisoning as they don't have a CO alarm in their home – despite 94% saying they are aware of the risk. 54% don't know that a lazy yellow flame on appliances such as cookers is a warning sign 76% were unaware that increased condensation inside windows is a red . flag 55% didn't know to look out for sooty stains on or around appliances such as cookers. 49% of respondents didn't know that breathlessness is a symptom of CO 38% were unaware that nausea can be a sign of poisoning . 32% were unaware that headaches can mean an appliance is emitting CO Supporting those with Learning Difficulties People with learning disabilities have poorer health than the general population, much of which is avoidable. This means that people with learning disabilities experience health inequalities, often starting early in life. The impact is serious. As well as having a poorer quality of life, people with learning disabilities die at a younger age than their non-disabled peers. There are five determinants of health inequalities Greater risk of exposure to the social determinants of poorer health such as 1. poverty, poor housing, unemployment, discrimination and isolation. 2. Increased risk of health problems associated with specific genetic, biological and environmental causes of learning disabilities.

3. Communication difficulties and reduced understanding of health issues.







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	 Personal health risks and behaviours such as poor diet and lack of exercise. Problems with access to healthcare provision 			
Scope and	Our Commitment			
Objectives	In our Business Plan for RIIO GD2 we made a commitment to reach at least 10,000 people a year through either face-to-face contacts, or by providing educational materials; demonstrating success by a CO survey of understanding before and after the engagement. We will target all ages and demographics with our messages.			
	In addition, we committed to reaching 250,000 homes a year with CO awareness messaging though our usual communications for connections, planned and emergency work, and through social media channels.			
	Our Ambition			
	To keep people safe by; raising awareness of the risks of CO arising from both appliances connected to the mains gas network and other sources, to effect behaviour change to safeguard all those at risk, and to provide access to suitable CO safety devices for people who may struggle to access one themselves.			
	Objective:			
	Raise awareness of the dangers of Carbon Monoxide (CO) and educate customers on how to keep them and their families safe.			
	Scope			
	 Deliver life-like scenarios in the educational facility on the dangers of CO to 15,000 children and teachers per year Deliver training to professional support workers to be able to deliver accurate and engaging CO specific messages/ activities at the centre Provide information leaflets for all groups to take home detailing potential hazards, CO and gas safety advice and available safety devices. Develop and deliver a short quiz to demonstrate the awareness of participants before and after awareness sessions. Update the existing gas cooker hob at facility, providing a more interactive experience for participants in training and awareness sessions. Provide reporting, case studies, and contribute to showcase event to demonstrate the impact of the partnership to beneficiaries accessing the support and awareness provided by the centres 			
	Additional Project Scope – Vulnerable Adults			
	 Provide bespoke sessions to Adults with Learning Difficulties on the dangers of CO Provide a minimum of 430 free CO alarms to people with learning difficulties (400 through Lifeskills and 30 through Dangerpoint) Following training sessions delivered by Wales & West Utilities, provide follow on services to include but not limited to registration to the Priority Services Register (PSR), and access to Locking Cooker Valves (LCVs). NEW ADDDITON FOR MARCH 2024 PEA - LIFESKILLS 			







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	safety now integrated through additionally and advertising for	WWU Gas Safety Ambass – specialist tour with CO programme until March 2 lirect to WWUs 'crack the	ment added in host talk, sadors (GSA) visits & gas safety activities 1026 (includes 2 page
Outcomes, associated actions, and success criteria	Outcomes, associated actions, Anticipated Project outcomes (the difference it	and success criteria Associated Actions (what we will do to	Success Criteria (How we know the
	will make)	achieve the outcome)	outcome has been
	Vulnerable adults are provided with an accredited CO alarm that meets health and safety standards	 Specialist accessible CO alarms available for customers who need them 430 CO alarms provided to vulnerable adults who visit the Safety Centres 	 CO alarms are distributed to vulnerable adults with information and advice provided for guardians and carers
	Children are better informed of the role that WWU play in keeping their communities safe and have a better awareness of CO to pass onto family members	 Raise awareness of the dangers of CO and what action to take to prevent and report it Provide supporting literature with our alarms that contains key safety information and WWU referral details Collect data via their questionnaires around awareness before and after Engage 15,000 children per year through with our CO messages 	 A clear increase in awareness measured through the CO questionnaire. Monitor visitor numbers & CO alarm reports
	Vulnerable adults are referred for additional support measures through one link	 Obtain referrals for the PSR and other support measures 	 Monitor the sign ups through these methods
Project Partners and third parties involved	DangerpointLifeskills		
Potential for new learning	We will use the return data from both parties and any collected feedback to continually review the impact this programme is having on those engaged.		
Scale of VCMA Project and SROI calculations,	We have taken the projected support measures identified by Lifeskills and DangerPoint and used them as inputs for our SROI model. The output shows a net £5.51 benefit for each £1 invested in the projects.		
including NPV			







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VCMA Project start	2021-2026 GD2 – with annual reviews
and end date	
Geographical area	North Wales Lifeskills
	Bristol – Dangerpoint



