

City of Oakland Fire Department



OVERVIEW OF FIRE PERMITTING PROCESS

Introduction

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Sheryl Skillern Hazardous Materials Inspector





OVERVIEW OF FIRE REVIEW

- Initial joint field inspection with building
- Review of occupancy requirements for proposed operation.
- Advice on fire code requirements
- Advice on additional applications that need to be submitted.
- Permit requirements
- Review any paperwork on hand





TOP MISTAKES TO AVOID

- We do not sign-off empty rooms!!!!
- Have all Racks, Tables, Office Furniture, etc. staged and secured appropriately
- Extension cords, Daisy Chains, Exposed Electrical
- All Fire, Life, & Safety protocols apply
- Access and Exit requirements





TOP MISTAKES TO AVOID

• CA. STATE CERTIFICATE

THIS DOES NOT GRANT LOCAL AUTHORIZATION TO OPERATE

ALAMEDA COUNTY CUPA CERTIFICATION

- THIS DOES NOT GRANT LOCAL AUTHORIZATION TO OPERATE
- CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY
- A CO DOES NOT GRANT LOCAL AUTHORIZATION TO OPERATE

EXTRACTION FACILITIES

- Volatile vs Nonvolatile Manufacturing
- Permit application process
- Required application information









Volatile vs Nonvolatile Manufacturing





EXTRACTION FACILITIES

• Unpermitted



- Permit application process
- Required application information
- Submittal of CO2 Plans to HazMat Inspector Sheryl Skillern
- Email: <u>Sskillern@oaklandca.gov</u>
- Sensors, Audio, and Visual Notification





Sensor(s)

- Located in every Grow Room(s)
- Must be at least 12" from the ground no more than 24".
- Must provide a reading inside and outside of Grow Room(s)
- Must alert at 5000 ppm
- Must Trigger Exhaust Fans

CO2 ENRICHMENT

12" off the floor

24" Max









Amber: 5000 ppm

- Located inside and outside of Grow rooms
- Supervisory signal at alarm panel
- Exhaust system turns on
- System reset

Blue: 30,000 ppm

- Catastrophic Failure
- Calls Fire Department- Alarm
- Located inside and outside of Grow Rooms. Located outside of Building. Visible from the street.
- Exit Building

Open Flame CO2 Enrichment

Natural Gas CO2 Enrichment



This Process Will Require An Immediate Cease and Desist.

CULTIVATION AND CO2 ENRICHMENT Sulfur Pot(s) Chlorine Dioxide Packets





Section 2: Hazards Identification GHS Hazard Class: Combustible dust Acute toxicity, oral (Category 4), H302 Acute toxicity, dermal (Category3), H311 Acute toxicity, inhalation; dust, mist (Category 4), H332 Skin corrosive (Category 1B), H314 Eye damage (Category 1), H318 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure), (Category 2), H373 Aquatic acute toxicity (Category 1), H400 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements: Pictograms: Signal word: Danger Hazard Statement(s): May form combustible dust concentrations in air. H323 May form combustible dust concentrations in air. H302+H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. H311 Toxic in contact with skin. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H373 May cause damage to organs (Spleen) through prolonged or repeated exposure. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life

 The sulfur and Chlorine Dioxide in their gaseous state create a film that eventually hardens to form a crust. This crust is usually found on the fans and **Sprinkler Heads.** The crust on the fans gets blown around and the particles are breathed in by workers. The dust particles become sulfuric acid in the lungs. The crust that hardens on the Sprinkler Heads, renders them inoperable.

Chlorine Dioxide Hazards









DELIVERY AND DISTRIBUTION



