



# Midwest City Fire Marshal's Office

8201 E. Reno Midwest City, OK 73110  
405-739-1340 | FMO@MidwestCityOK.org



## Operational Permit Application Carbon Dioxide System (CO2)

**Carbon Dioxide System**

Permit Fee \$100

### Interview Details

Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Address \_\_\_\_\_

Responsible Party: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Onsite Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail (Permit will be sent to the e-mail address provided) \_\_\_\_\_

### Application Submission Options:

- Email to [FMO@MidwestCityOK.org](mailto:FMO@MidwestCityOK.org) (Do NOT e-mail Credit Card information as Fire Prevention Staff will make contact for payment AFTER application review / inspection.)
- Submit in person weekdays 8 AM – 4PM at the address below.
- Postal Mail to the address below (You may include the Credit Card Authorization Form)
  - Midwest City Fire Department
  - ATTN: Fire Prevention (Permit Division)
  - 8201 E Reno
  - Midwest City, OK 73110

For questions, please contact Fire Prevention at 405-739-1340 or [FMO@MidwestCityOK.org](mailto:FMO@MidwestCityOK.org)

### Additional Notes

Permit is valid for 1 year from issue date and is not transferable.  
An inspection will be conducted and permit will only be issued once code compliance is verified.

The Midwest City Fire Department is committed to providing the highest level of public safety services for our community and citizens. We protect lives and property through fire suppression, emergency medical response, disaster management, fire prevention and public education.

## Carbon Dioxide Information Sheet

Carbon dioxide in the gaseous state is colorless and odorless and not easily detectable. Carbon dioxide can be deadly even when normal oxygen levels are present. Reaching hazardous levels of carbon dioxide can occur quickly and without warning and result in serious health effects or death.

Because gaseous carbon dioxide is 1.5 times heavier than air, leaking carbon dioxide can accumulate at floor level in improperly ventilated or unventilated rooms not necessarily limited to the containers location and in low areas, such as basements. Even small, slow leaks can cause hazardous concentrations of carbon dioxide. Ventilation systems should exhaust from the lowest level and allow make-up air to enter at a higher point to maintain a safe environment.

Potential sources of hazardous concentrations of carbon dioxide, when carbon dioxide systems are indoors or in an enclosed outdoor area can include, but are not limited to:

- Carbon dioxide storage containers that are not properly vented to a well-ventilated area outside of the building not just into walls or ceilings
- Leaking fittings, connections, piping/tubing/hoses, or storage container plumbing
- Leaking carbonators, syrup pumps, bag in box (BIB) racks, (i.e., any equipment using carbon dioxide)
- Leaking keg connections and equipment

Carbon dioxide detectors with alarm systems should be installed in appropriate areas to detect hazardous concentrations of carbon dioxide. Do not depend upon measuring oxygen content of the air because carbon dioxide can be dangerous even with adequate oxygen or life support.

Carbon dioxide beverage systems, carbon dioxide detectors, and ventilation equipment need to be properly maintained and periodically inspected per the manufacturers' recommendations. Operators and users should be trained to understand the proper installation and operation of carbon dioxide systems and storage containers as well as the properties and hazards of carbon dioxide as provided in CGA G-6, Carbon Dioxide [1]. See also, manufacture specifications, CGA G-6.5, CGA SB-29 [2,3].