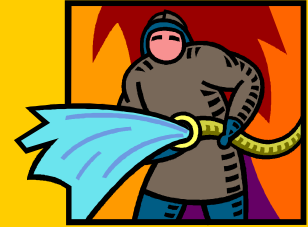




City of Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) 19.48.010 Sec. 7802.3

Prohibits *all* use, storage or handling of fireworks, including those deemed/or labeled as “Safe & Sane”



In 2003, 9,300 people were treated at hospital emergency rooms for fireworks-related injuries. Burns were the leading type of fireworks injury (63%). Contusions and lacerations were second (18%), and were equal in share to burns when the injury was to any part of the head or face, including the eye. Hands or fingers were the part of the body injured in 26% of the incidents. In 20% of the cases, the eye was involved, and other parts of the face or head accounted for 17% of the injuries.

- ◆ An average of 7 people are killed annually directly related to fireworks in California.

- ◆ In 2002, fires started by fireworks caused \$26 million in direct property damage to structures. Fireworks-related fires have caused roughly \$20 million in property loss to structures per year in inflation-adjusted dollars in the past decade.
- ◆ Based on the amount of time and quantities in use, fireworks pose a higher risk of fire death than any other consumer product. Although cigarettes are the leading cause of fire death, the risk that someone will die from fire when fireworks are being used is three times the corresponding risk when cigarettes are burning.

- ◆ Pre-teens and teenagers face the highest risk of fireworks injuries. In 2003, 60% of people injured by fireworks were under the age of 20, with 45% of the injuries involving youth under age 15. The highest injury rate relative to population was for ages 5 to 9, with 8.9 times the risk for the entire population.
- ◆ Males accounted for nearly three-fourths (72%) of fireworks injuries. From 1997 to 2002, an annual average of eight people were killed in fires started by fireworks.
- ◆ On July 4th, in a typical year, fireworks cause more outdoor fires in the United States than all other causes of outdoor fire combined.

- ◆ Fireworks: Any device containing chemicals capable of burning without oxygen, producing an audible, visual, mechanical or thermal effect for pyrotechnical entertainment purposes.
- ◆ *Examples* - Firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrocketes, roman candles, rockets, day-go bombs, chasers, bottle rockets, smoke sparks & paper caps.
- ◆ 12671 H&S- It is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, use, discharge, possess, store, or transport any type of fireworks within the state.

Dangerous Fireworks!

Any fireworks containing arsenic sulfide, boron, chlorates, gallates, mercury salts, phosphorous or picrates.

Explosive/Destructive Device:

- ◆ Having more than .772 grains of powder (15.3 grains in a gram) ATF defines them as having excess of 7 grams of powder.
- ◆ *Examples:* Cherry Bombs, Barrel Bombs, M-80, M-1000, M-1000s have 13 grams of powder
- ◆ 12303 PC - possession of destructive device-7 grams of powder or more - a felony.
- ◆ 12305 H&S - Every person who knowingly has any explosive in their possession is guilty of a misdemeanor or felony.

The Truth
About
Fireworks!



**ALL FIREWORKS,
INCLUDING
“SAFE & SANE” ARE
PROHIBITED IN THE
CITY OF BERKELEY**

CITY OF BERKELEY
POLICE &
FIRE DEPARTMENTS

510-981-5900 POLICE

510-981-3473 FIRE

In the City of Berkeley between 2003 & 2005, there were 5 structure and outdoor fires caused by fireworks.

In 2002, there were over 3,000 structure or vehicle fires reported that were started by fireworks. These resulted in 60 injuries and \$29 million in direct property damage.

