

From: Joel Fuzat
Sent: Wednesday, May 4, 2022 12:13 PM
To: Rudy, Jo-Anne <Jo-Anne.Rudy@burlington.ca>
Subject: Comments for Council re: Cannabis Development in Burlington

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello Jo-Anne –

I hope this email finds you well. Per an email from Kelly Cook (see below) I'm forwarding some comments I provided to her.

Thank you and kind regards.



Joel Fuzat
SVP of Innovation
M: 1-587-969-2132

From: Joel Fuzat
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2022 10:12 AM
To: Cook, Kelly <Kelly.Cook@burlington.ca>
Subject: RE: Regarding Burlington, Ontario Cannabis Bylaw Proposal

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello Kelly –

I've taken a scan of the publications found via the linked article below.

I think there is really only one real comment I'd like to make.

When ALPS was a part of Aurora Cannabis, Inc – a company that I was an executive leader in from 2014-2020, we performed studies on Terpenes – the aromatic compounds which are naturally occurring in cannabis and which provide each cannabis cultivar a distinct, unique effect.

The study and impact of the effect of these compounds on people is “generally thought to cause no harm”. Your report actually reflects such at some point.

However, I'd like to point out that Aurora Cannabis performed a lengthy and expensive study at its facilities located in Alberta and Ontario (4+ different sites). This study was performed as an observable number of employees began to exhibit allergic reactions to cannabis over time. These allergic symptoms manifested as both rashes on the skin as well as various levels of respiratory distress. Aurora performed an analysis of literature stating the aroma of cannabis should be safe, but a noticeable number of personnel acted otherwise. The end result for Aurora was that personnel were either reassigned or provided respiratory filters.

This study reflects similar thinking that terpenes are safe in normal limits, but “unknown” at higher concentrations -> <https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlelanding/2021/ra/d1ra00934f>

“In humans, exposure to terpenes and terpene/isoprene oxidation products at concentrations typical of indoor air do not significantly cause airway inflammation or sensory irritation,³¹ but the impact of inhaling these products at concentrations orders of magnitude greater than normal in indoor air has not been thoroughly investigated.”

Therefore, the comment I’d really like to make is that cannabis production facilities (whether that’s the growing of the flower or the processing of flower into so-called extract products) should take pains to ensure adequate air exchanges/ventilation in areas occupied by humans for long periods of time (example: trimming room, drying rooms). The air to be ventilated outside should be treated via activated charcoal filters and/or ozone amongst other methods.

In addition to adequate air exchanges, facilities should also consider internal filtration (typically via activated charcoal filters) in production areas to limit employee exposure and limit nuisance odor impact on neighboring businesses and residences.

As a design firm, the complaints we hear most about with respect to community impact are light (easily addressed) and aroma as impacting quality of life.

I appreciate you letting me share my insights.

Kind regards,



Joel Fuzat
SVP of Innovation
M: 1-587-969-2132