



Americans for Safe Access

**Advocating for safe & legal access
to cannabis for therapeutic use
& research since 2002**

WHAT'S IN YOUR CANNABIS?



Cannabis, in its natural form, is inherently safe for most patients but it is especially susceptible to contaminants during cultivation, manufacturing, handling & even storing.



Whether you are purchasing cannabis from regulated, grey, or illicit markets or cultivating your own cannabis, you should be aware of the contaminants commonly found in cannabis & the symptoms that accompany their presence.



DIZZINESS



DEATH



LIVER DAMAGE



REPRODUCTION & DEVELOPMENT



LUNG INFLAMMATION



RISK OF SEIZURE



HEADACHE



FEVER



ALLERGIES



ENDOCRINE DISRUPTION



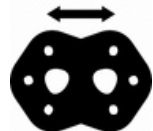
STROKE



APOPTOSIS (CELL DEATH)



REDUCED BRAIN DEVELOPMENT



CELL CYCLE MODULATION



SEVERE BRAIN DAMAGE



ABDOMINAL CRAMPING



COMA



DIARRHEA



VOMITING



CARDIAC SYSTEM



CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS)



HAEMOLYTICURAEMIC SYNDROME (HUS)



PNEUMONIA



BIRTH DEFECTS



GASTROINTESTINAL DISCOMFORT



RAPID HEARTBEAT



SINUS INFECTION



CHRONIC PULMONARY ASPERGILLOSIS (CPA)



LUNG INFECTIONS



ASTHMA



CARCINOGENIC



FETAL ABNORMALITIES



IMMUNO-SUPPRESSANT



NEUROLOGICAL DISTURBANCES



KIDNEY DAMAGE



LEARNING DISABILITIES



STUNT CHILDREN'S GROWTH



LOWER INTELLIGENCE

OVER 6 MILLION REGISTERED PATIENTS

Agitation of Alzheimer's* Admittance into hospice care* Alzheimer's disease (including agitation of)* Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS or Lou Gehrig's disease)
* Anorexia * Anxiety disorders * Any other condition that is severe and resistant to conventional medicine* Arnold-Chiari malformation* Arthritis* Asthma * Attention
deficit disorder / attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD) * Autism* Bipolar disorder* Bulimia* Cachexia or wasting syndrome* Chronic
Pain* Cancer* Causalgia (complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) Type 2)* Cerebral palsy* Chemotherapy treatment* Chronic autoimmune inflammatory
disorders (including rheumatoid arthritis)* Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIPD)* Chronic vocal or motor tic disorder* Chronic
pancreatitis* Chronic renal failure requiring hemodialysis* Chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE)* Crohn's disease* Complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) /
reflex sympathetic dystrophy (RSD)* Corticobasal degeneration* Cystic fibrosis* Damage to the nervous tissue of the spinal cord with objective neurological
indication of intractable spasticity* Decompensated cirrhosis* Degenerative or pervasive neurological condition * Dementia * Depression* Diabetes* Dyskinetic
and spastic movement disorders* Dystonia* Ehlers-Danlos syndrome* Elevated intraocular pressure* Endometriosis * Epidermolysis bullosa * Fibromyalgia * Fibrous
dysplasia * Glaucoma * Hepatitis C * HIV/AIDS * Huntington's disease* Hydrocephalus* Hydromyelia* Immune-mediated inflammatory diseases* Inclusion body
myositis* Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)* Insomnia* Interstitial cystitis / bladder pain syndrome* Intractable appetite loss* Intractable cramping* Intractable
headache syndromes, including intractable migraines* Intractable nausea or vomiting* Intractable skeletal muscular spasticity* Intractable Neuropathic Pain*
Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)* Irreversible spinal cord injury with objective neurological indication of intractable spasticity* Lewy body disease* Lupus* Medical
conditions of the same kind or class, or comparable to, enumerated conditions under state law* Migraine* Mitochondrial disease* Multiple sclerosis (MS) or
persistent muscle spasms, including spasms associated with MS* Muscular dystrophy* MALS Syndrome* Myasthenia gravis* Myoclonus* Nail-patella syndrome
(NPS)* Neurofibromatosis* Neuro-Bechet's autoimmune disease* Neuropathies* Obstructive sleep apnea* One or more injuries that significantly interferes with
daily activities as documented by the patient's provider* Opioid use disorder* Osteoarthritis* Osteogenesis* imperfecta* Conditions as determined in writing by a
qualifying patient's physician* Pain: chronic and severe pain* Pain: chronic neuropathic pain associated with degenerative spinal disorders* Polycystic kidney
disease (PKD)* Pain: chronic pain* Pain: chronic pain related to musculoskeletal disorders* Pain: intractable pain* Pain: neuropathic pain* Pain: severe pain* Pain:
severe and intractable pain* Parkinson's disease* Pediatric Sensory Processing Disorder* Peripheral neuropathy* Polyneuropathy* Postherpetic neuralgia* Post-
laminectomy syndrome with chronic radiculopathy* Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)* Residual limb pain (RLP)* Seizure disorders/epilepsy* Severe and
Persistent Muscle Spasms* Severe nausea* Superior canal dehiscence syndrome* Severe psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis* Severe muscle spasticity * Sickle cell
disease* Sjogren's syndrome* Spasmodic torticollis (cervical dystonia)* Spastic quadriplegia* Spasticity disorders* Spinal cord injury (SCI) or spinal cord
disease, including Arachnoiditis* Spinal muscular atrophy* Spinal cord disease or severe injury* Spinal stenosis* Spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA)* Stroke*
Syringomyelia* Tarlov cysts/perineural cysts* Terminal cancer* Terminal illness* Terminal illness Requiring End-of-Life Care* Terminal illness with less than 12
months of life* Terminal illness with less than 6 months of life* Tourette syndrome (TS)* Traumatic brain injury (TBI) or post-concussion syndrome* Ulcerative
colitis* Vulvodynia and Vulvar Burning* Wilson's disease

WHERE DO CANNABIS CONTAMINANTS COME FROM?

WHERE DO CANNABIS CONTAMINANTS COME FROM?

CULTIVATION & PROCESSING	MANUFACTURING	STORAGE
PESTICIDES MOLD, MILDEW, FUNGUS & YEASTS HEAVY METALS BACTERIA, VIRUSES & PARASITES FOREIGN MATTER	ADDITIVES & ADULTERANTS FOREIGN MATTER RESIDUAL SOLVENTS	MOLD, MILDEW, FUNGUS & YEASTS HEAVY METALS BACTERIA, VIRUSES & PARASITES

STATE MEDICAL CANNABIS PROGRAM REGULATIONS AND OVERSIGHT

REGULATIONS

MORE THAN 310 MILLION AMERICANS LIVE IN STATES WITH MEDICAL CANNABIS LAWS. THESE PROGRAMS ARE INFLUENCED BY LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. AFTER A LAW IS ENACTED, STATE AGENCIES CREATE A SERIES OF REGULATIONS THAT GOVERN EVERYONE PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM AND ALL PRODUCTS PRODUCED.



MEDICAL CANNABIS REGULATORY AGENCY

State agencies or groups of several agencies (such as the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Consumer Affairs, etc.) are tasked with creating and monitoring regulations throughout all phases of the production line, issuing licenses for businesses, and coordinating patient enrollment. These agencies also conduct inspections or work with third-party accreditors to ensure compliance, monitor adverse event reporting, and implement product recalls if necessary.

- DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
- DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

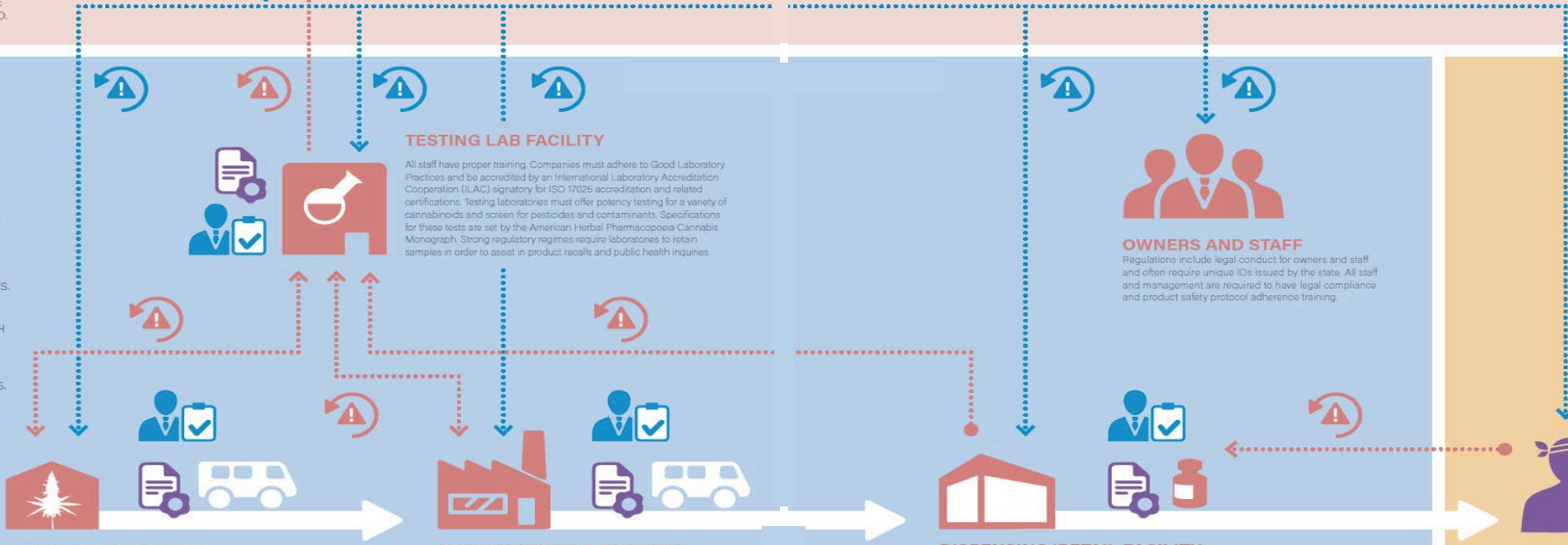


INSPECTIONS

Medical cannabis businesses must pass inspections to maintain licenses to operate. These inspections may be conducted by the state medical cannabis regulatory agency, accredited third-party agencies, law enforcement, OSHA, municipal safety inspectors, etc.

SUPPLY CHAIN

REGULATIONS BEGIN AT THE APPLICATION STAGE, WHERE CRITERIA ARE SET FOR WHO CAN OWN, OPERATE, AND WORK IN MEDICAL CANNABIS BUSINESSES, AND END WITH PURCHASING CRITERIA AT THE RETAIL POINT. FROM SEED TO CONSUMPTION, REGULATIONS INCLUDE TRACK AND TRACE FUNCTIONS, SECURITY REQUIREMENTS, PRODUCT SAFETY PROTOCOLS, STAFF TRAINING, AND ADVERSE EVENT REPORTING AND RECALL PROCEDURES. MEDICAL CANNABIS BUSINESSES ARE SUBJECT TO INSPECTIONS. REGULATORS NOW HAVE RESOURCES, SUCH AS THE AMERICAN HERBAL PHARMACOPOEIA CANNABIS MONOGRAPH AND THE AMERICAN HERBAL PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REGULATORS, TO INFORM THE CREATION OF ROBUST PRODUCT SAFETY PROTOCOLS. ALL COMPANIES MUST DEMONSTRATE ABILITY TO TRACK ADVERSE EVENTS AND INITIATE A RECALL.



CULTIVATION FACILITY

All staff have required legal compliance and product safety protocol adherence training. Companies must adhere to Good Agricultural Practices. Facilities may only use certain approved pesticides.

MANUFACTURING FACILITY

All staff have required legal compliance and product safety protocol adherence training. Companies must adhere to Good Manufacturing Practices. Products are packaged to prevent accidental ingestion by children.

TESTING LAB FACILITY

All staff have proper training. Companies must adhere to Good Laboratory Practices and be accredited by an International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) signatory for ISO 17025 accreditation and related certifications. Testing laboratories must offer potency testing for a variety of cannabinoids and screen for pesticides and contaminants. Specifications for these tests are set by the American Herbal Pharmacopoeia Cannabis Monograph. Strong regulatory regimes require laboratories to retain samples in order to assist in product recalls and public health inquiries.

DISPENSING/RETAIL FACILITY

Staff are trained to provide guidance to patients in making cannabis product selections. Regulations require the retail store to maintain certain hours and limit the scope of advertising to fit within community standards. Security cameras and increased foot traffic help deter crime. Under state laws, dispensaries can only serve verified patients and caregivers.

OWNERS AND STAFF

Regulations include legal conduct for owners and staff and often require unique IDs issued by the state. All staff and management are required to have legal compliance and product safety protocol adherence training.

PATIENTS AND THEIR CAREGIVERS

Regulators create enrollment and renewal procedures for patients that usually include the issuance of an ID. Rules for patients also govern how much medicine a patient can possess, places where patients can legally use their medicine, and the transportation of cannabis.

AmericansForSafeAccess.org



PRODUCT SAFETY

Each batch of raw plant material and cannabis-derived product must be quality assurance tested in order to ensure the integrity, purity, and proper labeling of medical cannabis products.



TRANSPORTATION

Regulations extend to transportation of cannabis products throughout the supply chain. Regulations require drivers to be registered with the state and require paperwork at pickup and drop-off locations, including weighing the product. Regulations also include special instructions for dealing with waste.



RECALL

When a product containing contaminants, molds, or mildew – or an improperly labeled product – enters the supply chain, regulatory agencies trigger a product recall to prevent patient consumption. This includes alerting the manufacturers, retail outlets, and the public. Recalled products are destroyed.



MEDICAL CANNABIS PRODUCTS

Products are labeled in accordance with state guidelines to display cannabinoid profile and other useful information, including the expiration date if the item is perishable.

QUALIFICATION

ONCE THE AUTHORIZING STATUTE HAS BEEN ADOPTED, REGULATORS SET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR PATIENT AND MEDICAL PROVIDER PARTICIPATION IN THE MEDICAL CANNABIS PROGRAMS, CREATE RELEVANT GUIDELINES AND FORMS, AND SET RULES REGARDING TRANSPORTATION AND USE.

WHERE DO CANNABIS CONTAMINANTS COME FROM?

Like all agricultural & manufactured commodities, cannabis is susceptible to contamination.

Due to a combination of properties in the plant such as its high-water content, presence of resin & its bioaccumulation abilities, producing cannabis & cannabis products for human consumption requires special care.

Because of cannabis' high value, it is not uncommon for unscrupulous producers to improperly use pesticides or to use additives or adulterants to add weight, fragrance or even dilute their products.



CULTIVATION & PROCESSING



Cannabis and hemp are known as hyper-accumulators because of their ability to absorb chemicals and heavy metals from the soil and accumulate them in the flowers, stems and leaves of the plant.

The cannabis plant grows best in warm, humid environments, the same conditions that many microbiological species and pests such as spider mites, aphids, and thrips thrive in. Agricultural products are also exposed to additional pests such as insects, rodents, and birds.

Attempting to treat pests may introduce another problem for consumers if farmers attempting to prevent degradation of a highly valuable crop improperly use pesticides.

MANUFACTURING

All contaminants become even more concentrated during the extraction process, when using various solvents to extract cannabinoids and terpenes.

While these processes can be done safely, if not done correctly, residuals of these solvents can remain in cannabis products.

Additives and adulterants may be added by unscrupulous producers to add weight, dilute, or add fragrance to their products. The vaping crisis in 2019 and 2020 exposed additives and adulterants including vitamin E acetate, squalene, coconut oil and food flavorings. Limonene, a naturally occurring terpene in Cannabis can be removed during the extraction process and manufacturers may add food grade Limonene, which has not been evaluated for inhalation toxicity and have been linked to lung injuries, to make concentrates have the characteristic Cannabis smell.



STORAGE



Due to the high moisture content in cannabis, improper storage can also promote mold, mildew and fungal growth. (Light, heat, and oxygen can also affect and degrade cannabinoids and terpenes).

Metals from old oil vaporizers (vapes) devices may leach into the oil as they age.

**WHAT DOES
CONTAMINATED CANNABIS
MEAN FOR YOUR HEALTH?**

PESTICIDES

Chemicals applied to crops to eradicate pests, including bugs, weeds, fungi, & rodents



HEALTH IMPACTS



CARCINOGENIC



ENDOCRINE
DISRUPTION



REPRODUCTION
& DEVELOPMENT



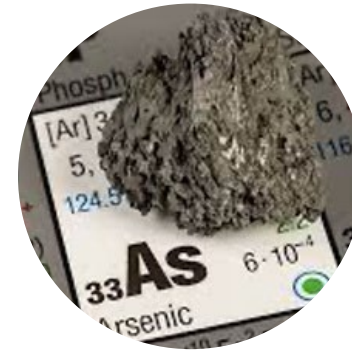
NEUROLOGICAL
DISTURBANCES

Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems.

CONTAMINANTS FROM CULTIVATION & STORAGE

HEAVY METALS

Metals like lead, cadmium, arsenic, & mercury are highly toxic & may be present in soil or water.



HEALTH IMPACTS



LEARNING
DISABILITIES



LOWER
INTELLIGENCE



REDUCED
BRAIN
DEVELOPMENT



APOPTOSIS
(CELL DEATH)



CARCINOGENESIS



CELL CYCLE
MODULATION

Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems.

CONTAMINANTS FROM MANUFACTURING

RESIDUAL SOLVENTS

Solvents like ethanol, propane & butane may be leftover from the cannabis extraction process.



HEALTH IMPACTS

PROPANE



DIZZINESS



RAPID
HEARTBEAT



HEADACHE

ETHANOL



DEATH



COMA

BUTANE



SEVERE
BRAIN
DAMAGE



CARDIAC SYSTEM



FETAL
ABNORMALITIES



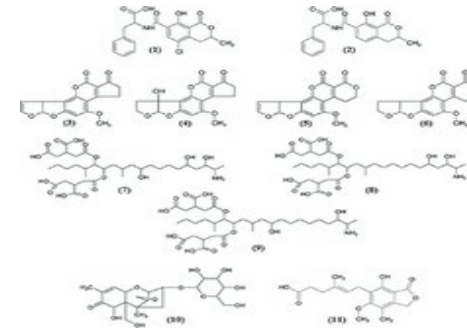
CENTRAL
NERVOUS
SYSTEM (CNS)

Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems.

CONTAMINANTS FROM CULTIVATION & STORAGE

AFLATOXINS

Toxic substances produced by fungi.



HEALTH IMPACTS



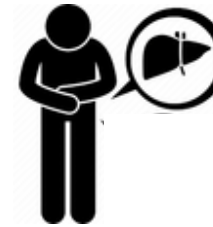
CARCINOGENIC



IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT



BIRTH DEFECTS



LIVER DAMAGE



KIDNEY DAMAGE



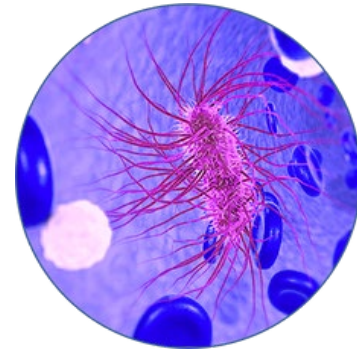
STUNT CHILDREN'S GROWTH

Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems.

CONTAMINANTS FROM CULTIVATION & STORAGE

MICROBIOLOGICALS:

ESCHERICHIA COLI (E. COLI)



HEALTH IMPACTS



VOMITING



COMA



DIARRHEA



HAEMOLYTICURAEMIC SYNDROME (HUS)



FEVER



ABDOMINAL CRAMPING



RISK OF SEIZURE



STROKE

Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems.

CONTAMINANTS FROM CULTIVATION & STORAGE

MICROBIOLOGICALS:

SALMONELLA SPECIES



HEALTH IMPACTS



DIARRHEA



ABDOMINAL
CRAMPING



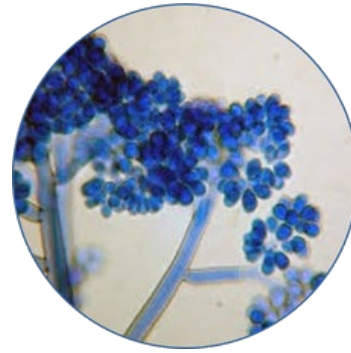
GASTROINTESTINAL
DISCOMFORT

Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems.

CONTAMINANTS FROM CULTIVATION & STORAGE

MICROBIOLOGICALS:

BOTRYTIS CINEREA (GRAY MOLD)



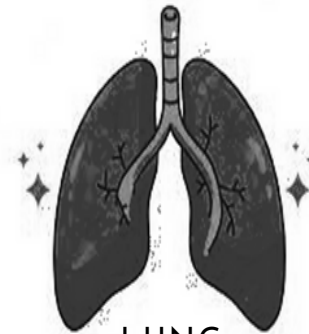
HEALTH IMPACTS



LUNG
INFECTIONS



SINUS
INFECTIONS



LUNG
INFLAMMATION



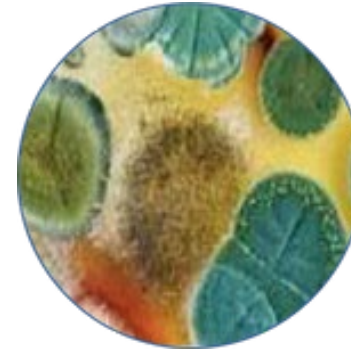
ALLERGIES

Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems.

CONTAMINANTS FROM CULTIVATION & STORAGE

MICROBIOLOGICALS:

OTHER YEASTS & MOLDS



HEALTH IMPACTS



PNEUMONIA



SINUS
INFECTIONS



ASTHMA



ALLERGIES

Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems.

CONTAMINANTS FROM CULTIVATION & STORAGE

MICROBIOLOGICALS:

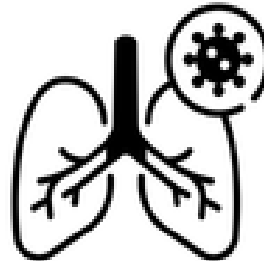
ASPERGILLUS SPECIES



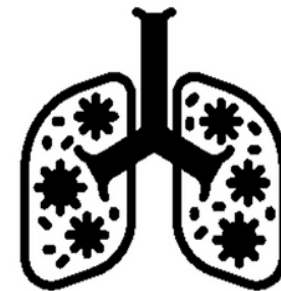
HEALTH IMPACTS



SINUS
INFECTIONS



LUNG
INFECTIONS



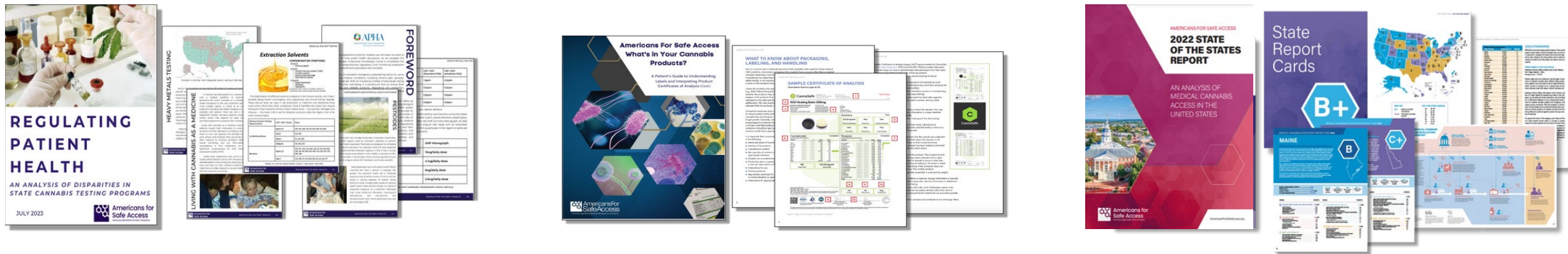
CHRONIC PULMONARY
ASPERGILLOSIS (CPA)

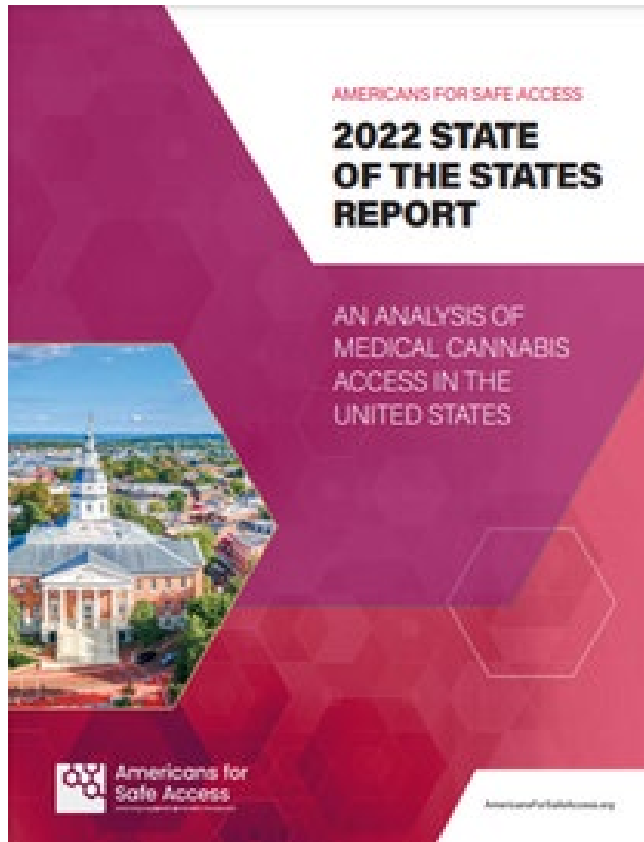
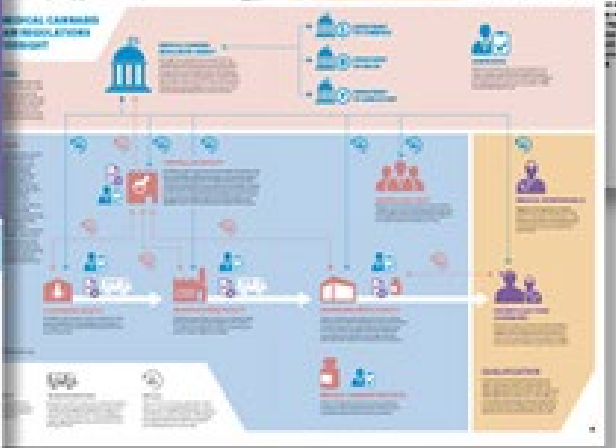
Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems.

**HOW CAN
YOU PROTECT
YOURSELF?**

EDUCATE YOURSELF & OTHERS

ASA has many publications designed to help patients & their caregivers navigate the current laws & regulations, guides to safely consuming, cultivating & purchasing medical cannabis.



DOWNLOAD THE FULL REPORT AT
www.safeaccessnow.org/SOS



REGULATING PATIENT HEALTH

AN ANALYSIS OF DISPARITIES IN STATE CANNABIS TESTING PROGRAMS

JULY 2023



HEAVY METALS TESTING

Heavy metals testing is required by 50 of the 42 states and territories that have a medical cannabis program. The states that require heavy metals testing are: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

LIVING WITH CANNABIS AS A MEDICINE

A medical cannabis patient is a person with a medical condition or experience symptoms for which cannabis or a cannabis-based therapeutic is the only treatment option or more suitable option, or works as an adjunct treatment including side-effect mitigation to available care options. There are over 6 million registered medical cannabis patients across the United States that depend on state medical cannabis programs for access to their medication. Living with cannabis as a medicine means patients require their medication to control symptoms of their diseases or conditions, and then to carry out essential life activities such as work, school, and childcare. Daily use of cannabis often required to maintain symptom relief overall well-being, and any interruption or inconsistency in their medication can have significant consequences for their treatment success and quality of life. Unlike other medications that come in standardized doses, cannabis products are highly individualized in terms of their therapeutic effects. Detailed labels to ensure they are obtaining the product that work best for their medical conditions. Healthcare providers depend on proper labeling to ensure the best treatment outcomes.

PESTICIDES

Chemicals that include herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and other control agents used by cultivation operators to prevent crop loss from pests. Pesticides are designed to withstand environmental conditions and become pervasive. For example, while the toxic pesticide DDT was banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1972, it has a 76-year half-life and is still found in adults and children in the US.[19] A remnant of DDT, DDE, is still found in cannabis in Washington State causing regulators to put a ban on DDT in a region where DDT had been commonly used.[20]

Many pesticides have cumulative health effects meaning the more a person is exposed, the greater the potential health risk is. Pesticide exposure may be either acute or chronic and can result in varying degrees of toxicity. Acute toxicity is when a single dose causes an adverse health event, while chronic toxicity is a result of long-term exposure to a chemical. Pesticides may cause endocrine disruption, neurological disturbances, and reproductive and developmental harm. Some pesticides may also be carcinogenic.[21]

FIGURE 11: STATES THAT REQUIRE HEAVY METALS TESTING

RESIDUAL SOLVENT TESTING

Extraction Solvents

CONTAMINATION SYMPTOMS:

- Ethanol
 - Coma & death
- Butane
 - Central nervous system (CNS)
 - Cardiac system
 - Severe brain damage
 - Fatal abnormalities
- Propene
 - Rapid heartbeat
 - Dizziness
 - Headache

Symptoms more severe in children, elderly, & individuals with compromised immune systems

The classification of different solvents is based on their known toxicity, with Class 1 solvents being known carcinogens, toxic substances, and environmental hazards. These should never be used in the production of medicine and oftentimes have lower action limits than other substances. Table 8 identifies the states that require testing for Class 1 solvents. Where a state is listed twice — for example, Michigan and Missouri — the lower limit is set for inhalable products while the higher limit is for other product types.

Residual Solvent Testing Requirements	USP <467> (Class)	State
1,2-dichloroethane	5ppm (I)	DE, PA, WA, VA, RI, OH, ND, MI, MO
	1ppm	CA, ME
	2ppm	FL, MI, MO
Benzene	500ppm	MI, MO, NH
	2ppm (I)	DE, PA, WA, VA, MA, AR, UT, RI, OH, ND, OR, AZ, MI, MO, SD, NM, CO, OK, MT, DC, MD, MS
1ppm	CA, ME, FL, MI, MO, SD, HI, LA, AK, VT	

TABLE 8: STATES REQUIRING CLASS 1 SOLVENT TESTING

HEAVY METALS TESTING

USP <232> (Parenteral PDE)	USP <232> (Inhalation PDE)
1.5ppm	0.2ppm
0.2ppm	0.2ppm
0.5ppm	0.5ppm
0.3ppm	0.1ppm

*232> HEAVY METALS

Heavy metals testing requirements across the states include: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

AHP Monograph

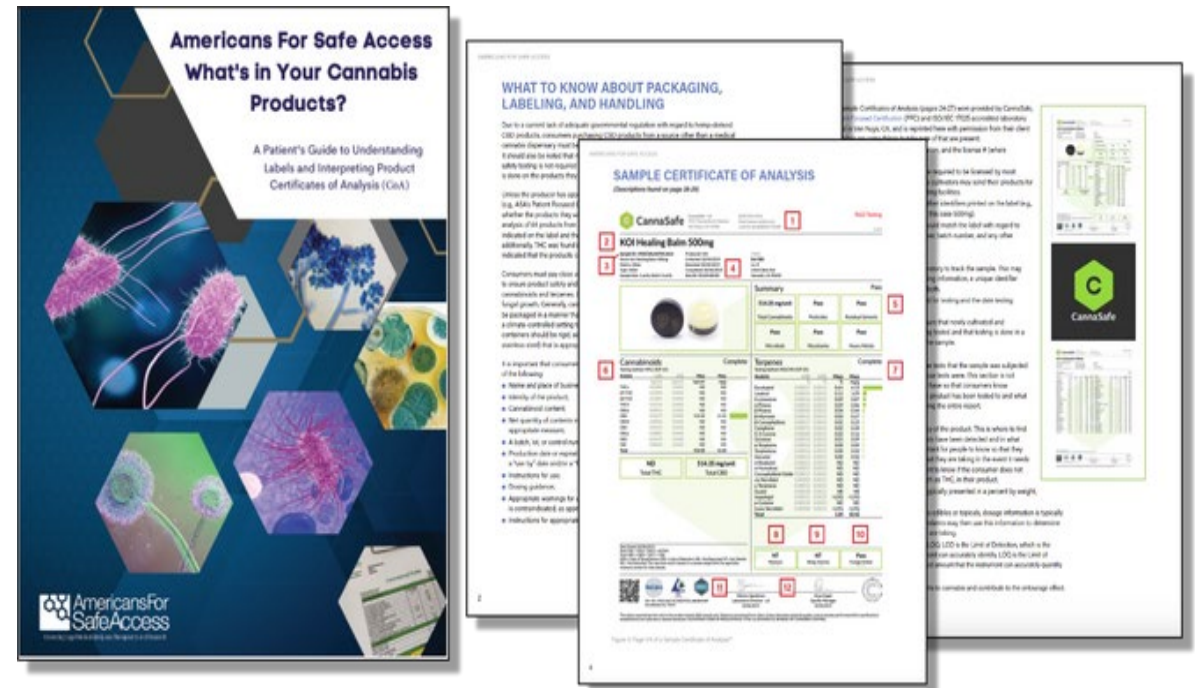
10ug/daily dose
4.1ug/daily dose
6ug/daily dose
2.0ug/daily dose

3: AHP CANNABIS MONOGRAPH HEAVY METALS

DOWNLOAD THE FULL REPORT AT www.safeaccessnow.org/whatsinyourcannabis

BE SAFE

Check the test results or certificate of analysis (COA) of your product to ensure it has passed testing. The COA should include the batch number on your product. To learn more about how to read a COA, check out ASA's *Patient's Guide to Understanding Labels & Interpreting Product Certificates of Analysis*.



www.safeaccessnow.org/guide-labels

BE SAFE

Many of the symptoms caused by contaminated cannabis are similar to other illnesses. If you suspect that you are experiencing symptoms from contaminated cannabis, stop use at once. If the symptoms do not subside see a doctor right away.



BE SAFE

Some states allow you to bring products directly to labs to test for contaminants & potency.



BE SAFE



If you grow your own cannabis, be sure you know what is in your soil and water. Monitor the humidity of the environment and always check for mold, bugs, and other foreign objects.

BE SAFE

Avoid using old oil vaporizers (vapes). As they age, metals from the device may leach into the oil. Avoid vaporizers with added terpenes, especially if they are food-grade.



BE SAFE



Keep products stored in a dark, cool place away from children & pets.

DEMAND MORE,

GET INVOLVED!

YOU HAVE POWER!

USE THE POWER OF THE DOLLAR

- Look for PFC certified products
- Purchase, praise & support products that are third-party certified & offer Certificates of Analysis (COA)
- Always ask retailers (physical & online) for the Certificates of Analysis (COA) of products
- Ask cannabis delivery services & retail locator apps to highlight third party certification & display COAs
- Utilize company social media channels & customer comment to let companies know you want more!

TAKE ACTION!

WHAT'S IN YOUR CANNABIS?

CANNABIS PATIENT & CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

GOALS:

- Educate consumers about the importance of product safety
- Improve and standardize testing and labeling regulations throughout the country
- Protect patients and consumers

www.safeaccessnow.org/whatsinyourcannabis





AUGUST RESET
ONLINE EDUCATION SERIES

WHAT'S IN YOUR CANNABIS?



A CONSUMER'S GUIDE
TO CANNABIS
PRODUCT SAFETY

WATCH FREE



youtube.com/SafeAccess

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BECOME AN ASA MEMBER TODAY!



SafeAccessNow.org/membership



Americans for Safe Access

Advancing Legal Medical Cannabis Therapeutics

THANK YOU

UNTIL THERE IS SAFE ACCESS...

WE ARE AMERICANS FOR SAFE ACCESS!