

A GUIDE

TO CANNABINOIDS



EMPLOYEE
HANDBOOK



THE HEMP
DOCTOR
WHOLESALE

This is a clear guideline of values that you can share with your team. It outlines the most important elements of a hemp-related company. It acts as a base guideline that your team can use as a hand-book going into the everyday complications of the industry.

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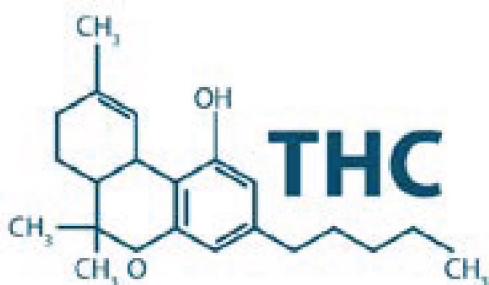
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A GUIDE FOR YOUR TEAM

1. Hemp Basics

What Is Cannabidiol (CBD)?

Cannabidiol, more commonly known as CBD, is a cannabinoid found in cannabis, and it is the primary cannabinoid found in hemp. As more states make the push to legalize cannabis and cannabinoids, medical researchers are gaining a greater understanding of CBD's possible benefits. Today, it is found in certain medications and various foods, oils, cosmetics, lotions, and other products.



What Is Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)?

Tetrahydrocannabinol, more commonly known as THC, also has certain recognized beneficial effects— primarily as a pain reliever. But, THC also has psychoactive properties (which are less potent with delta-8), and this is what has prevented the widespread legalization of THC that we are currently seeing with CBD, albeit gradually in some states.

Like CBD, THC comes from both cannabis and hemp; and, while THC is no longer fully illegal, it is still much more tightly controlled at the state and federal levels.

Are Cannabinoids The Same As Marijuana?

When discussing the legality of cannabinoids, it is also important to clarify the distinction between cannabinoids and marijuana. Marijuana and cannabis are often used interchangeably, although strictly speaking “Marijuana” refers to the parts of the cannabis plant that contain high concentrations of THC.

2. The Legality Of Cannabis And Cannabinoids In All 50 States



In states across the country, new laws and regulations are paving the way for legal cannabis and cannabinoid businesses. Since California became the first state to legalize medical marijuana in 1996, many other states have followed suit, and in recent years we have finally seen the start of a push toward the legalization of recreational marijuana (within limits).

As the health benefits of cannabinoids have become more widely recognized, many states have begun the push to legalize cannabinoid-based products as well.

Even so, a significant amount of uncertainty remains. State cannabis and cannabinoid laws are not uniform; and, even where cultivation and distribution are now legalized, business licensing requirements vary widely from state to state. As a result, businesses and customers alike often face significant challenges when it comes to understanding what is – and isn't – allowed in their state. **This guide serves as the starting point for understanding what you need to know about the legality of cannabis and cannabinoids in all 50 states.**

3. Hemp Plant's Life Cycle

Stage 1: Farming

Quality control starts when the seeds of the hemp plants first enter the ground. We go further than some producers by employing 100% organic farming practices. These practices emphasize the use of natural processes and materials, meaning the plants are grown using fertilizers and pesticides from natural sources.

Hemp Plant Seed Germination



Stage 2: Processing The Raw Hemp

During processing, the cannabinoids and plants are milled into a coarse powder that will be used to create your customers' favorite hemp products. Quality control is necessary here to ensure that foreign materials from the machines do not get onto the product

Our milling process is performed to the highest industry standards based on the FDA's current Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) and the Code of Federal Regulations.

Stage 3: Extraction

During extraction, we separate the cannabinoids and plant matter. The high-tech process ensures that as many desirable cannabinoids as possible are collected.

Our extraction process protects the 100s of cannabinoids that deliver entourage effects. This refers to the possible heightened effects when CBD, CBDA, CBG, CBN, and other cannabinoids are all present and working together. Our process also protects naturally occurring flavonoids and terpenes that are responsible for delivering great taste.

Stage 4: Refinement

After extraction, hemp products are refined to ensure compliance with U.S. law. The law requires that all hemp products for sale in the US must not exceed the federal hard limit of 0.03% THC by weight.

THC is carefully extracted during the step to ensure that the products are under the federal limit. This step may have different goals depending on the product. For some products, we focus on delivering the best experience that the legal limit offers. Our gummies, for example, carry the legal limit and still provide an intense THC experience.



However, our process can go further. We refine some products until they carry 0.00% THC for customers who prefer that or in states where the law requires it. Chromatography is one technology used to ensure that the products you receive are compliant. After this step, the hemp undergoes significantly more testing for safety and purity.

Stage 5: Lab Testing

Lab testing is the most involved step, and it is an important one.

Cannabinoid testing goes beyond potency and profile assessments – it's a comprehensive process that checks for a spectrum of contaminants that can compromise safety and efficacy. These contaminants can only be removed through rigorous testing.

4. The Types Of Tests That Hemp Products Go Through

Microbial Testing

Assessing the microbial load prevents final products from reaching consumers with harmful levels of microorganisms

A lot of tiny life forms may be attracted to hemp plants. Our testing removes microbial contaminants such as bacteria, yeast, and mold that can flourish in improper conditions. Rigorous testing is the frontline defense. It allows us to promptly identify these microorganisms and prevent them from taking advantage of ideal moisture content levels for their growth.

Residual Solvent Analysis

Some Cannabinoid extraction methods use solvents that leave behind residues. These residues can pose significant health risks when consumed.

Lead, mercury, cadmium, and other heavy metals can advertently find their way into products during cultivation or manufacturing.

Residual solvent analysis aids in the identification and quantification of these residues.



Our products are subjected to stringent limits, ensuring consumer safety remains uncompromised. Comprehensive solvent testing scrutinizes all present materials in refined hemp, ensuring that harmful residues are absent entirely.

Mycotoxin Analysis

Molds create harmful substances known as mycotoxins that can endure in a product even after the mold has been killed and removed. We perform mycotoxin analysis to identify and remove any trace remains of these mycotoxins.

Foreign Material Inspection

Visual inspection and microscopic examination of the refined hemp ensure that products are free from foreign particles that could compromise quality control standards and safety.

This kind of testing doesn't identify a particular material. Instead, it looks for anything that doesn't belong so that we can remove it. Foreign material inspection may identify contaminants like dust, particles from machines, hairs or anything else that may slip in before further production.



Liquid Chromatography & Mass Spectrometry

These scientific technologies dive deeply into our products' composition, revealing the precise concentration of cannabinoids with astonishing precision. This helps to verify that each product aligns with its labeled cannabinoid content.

Third-Party Lab Testing

While we perform our lab testing in-house, all our results are verified through third-party lab testing. We make these reports available to you. For every product we sell, you can view third-party lab tests that closely verify:

- Total cannabinoid content
- Total potential THC content
- Any visual presence of particulates, mold, mildew, and any foreign substances

5. How To Read CBD or Delta 8 COA's

This COA is the lab report with their findings on the product they tested. Each lab may have a slightly different format for the COAs, and not all labs report the same categories of findings. However, most lab reports contain the following areas:

The Header of the Certificate of Analysis

At the top of the certificate, you will be able to determine who conducted the test. Be sure that the tests were performed by an independent third-party laboratory and not the manufacturer or retailer themselves. Aside from this, there will be a unique identification number assigned to the sample, what the sample is, and the name of the sample. In addition, there is often a QR code in the certificate, which you can use to determine whether or not the COA is valid.

Aside from this, it will state who is requesting the test, for example, the company that sells the CBD or the manufacturer.

When looking at the COA, you should double check that the ID number on the certification is the same number as the one on the cannabinoid label. Once you have done this, you can start to look into the product's profile (i.e., the cannabinoids).

COA EXAMPLE

NC Controlled Substance License #:
NC-0115-1002881
DEA Controlled Substance License #:
RD0577985
ISO 17025 Certification:
PENDING

ANALYTICAL
Delta 9 Analytical
Professional, Accurate, Responsive

Laboratory Location
6308 Angus Drive, Ste B
Raleigh NC 27617
919-673-7153 / 919-450-1870
frank@delta9analytical.com
michael@delta9analytical.com

Client Name: **The Hemp Doctor**
Client Address: 163 McKenzie Rd
Mooresville, NC 28115
Grower/Processor Lic#:


Sample ID: **8245**
Received Date: 12/29/2022
Reported Date: 01/05/2023
Test(s) Ordered: **Cannabinoids**

Sample Name: **Delta 9**
Sample Type: Edible; Watermelon
Sample Matrix: **Gummy**
Sample Size: 21.3441g Test Size: 10.6721g

CANNABINOID SUMMARY

TOTAL CANNABINOIDS: 0.2336%
2.336 mg/g (**24.9 mgs**)
Δ8-THC: 0.1330 mg/g (**1.4 mgs**)
TOTAL THC: 0.2203%
Δ9-THC: 2.203 mg/g (**23.5 mgs**)

BATCH PHOTO



CANNABINOIDS (Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry - LCMS)

ANALYTE	MASS (%)	MASS (mg/g)	LOQ (%)
Cannabinol (CBN)	ND	ND	0.002
Δ8-THC	0.0133	0.1330	0.002
Cannabichromene (CBC)	ND	ND	0.002
Cannabigerol (CBG)	ND	ND	0.002
Cannabidiol (CBD)	ND	ND	0.002
Cannabigerolic Acid (CBGA)	ND	ND	0.002
Cannabidivarin (CBDV)	ND	ND	0.002
Cannabidivarin Acid (CBDVA)	ND	ND	0.002
Cannabicitran (CBT)	ND	ND	0.002
6aR,9S-Δ10-THC	ND	ND	0.002
6aR,9R-Δ10-THC	ND	ND	0.002
THC-O-Acetate (THCO)	ND	ND	0.002
THCp	ND	ND	0.002

MOISTURE (loss on drying): **NT**



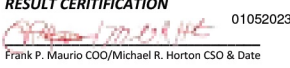
ANALYTE	MASS (%)	MASS (mg/g)	LOQ (%)
9S-Hexahydrocannabinol (HHCS)	ND	ND	0.002
9R-Hexahydrocannabinol (HHCR)	ND	ND	0.002
Cannabidiolic Acid (CBDA)	ND	ND	0.002
Δ9-THC Acid (THCA)	ND	ND	0.002
THC-varian (THCV)	ND	ND	0.002
***Δ9-THC	0.2203	2.203	0.002
**TOTAL CANNABINOIDS	0.2336	2.336	
*TOTAL THC	0.2203	2.203	
*TOTAL CBD	ND	ND	
*TOTAL CBG	ND	ND	
*TOTAL CBDV	ND	ND	
TOTAL Δ10-THC	ND	ND	
TOTAL HHC	ND	ND	

*Calculated as follows: Total CBD/G/V = CBD/GA/V/A% (0.877) + CBD/G/V%. Total THC = THCA% (0.877) + Δ9-THC %. **Total Cannabinoids is the absolute sum of all cannabinoids detected. **ND = Not Detected; NT = Not Tested**

RESULT CERTIFICATION

01052023

Frank P. Mauro COO/Michael R. Horton CSO & Date



Scan QR Code to verify COA at www.delta9analytical.com

Testing results are based solely upon the sample submitted to Delta 9 Analytical, LLC (D9A) in the condition it was received. D9A warrants that all analytical work is conducted professionally in accordance with all applicable standard practices using validated methods utilizing certified reference standards. ***The measurement of uncertainty = 0.04985%. This report may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of D9A. Test(s) Ordered: C=Cannabinoids.

Cannabinoid Profile

The cannabinoid profile is a complete list of all the cannabinoids found in the test sample. This is where you can compare the level of Delta 8 THC or CBD to the label on the product to ensure its accuracy. Directly next to the cannabinoid list, you will headers like LOQ, Mass %, and Mass mg/g.

- LOQ represents the Limit of Quantification. The limit of quantification is the lowest possible amount that a cannabinoid or other compound can be detected. In order for a cannabinoid or compound to be detected, it must be equal to or greater than the LOQ.
- Mass % is the percentage of the mass of the substance in relation to the entire mass of the sample.
- Mass mg/g is the weight of the cannabinoid or compound within the sample.

Flavonoids Profile

Flavonoids are in much of what we eat, including most vegetables, fruits, berries, chocolates, and teas. So often, when people talk about a product containing antioxidants, they're talking about flavonoids with antioxidant properties. Blueberries are an example of this, but flavonoids are also in cannabis products. You can determine the flavonoid content from this section of the COA.

Mycotoxins

Mycotoxins have names like ochratoxin, patulin, ergot, fusarium, or the most common, aflatoxin. Ergot is the most famous of the mycotoxins as it was once known as St. Anthony's Fire. It's most common in rye, but it can grow in other grasses. Mycotoxins should not be in your cannabis products, and they must be for – These are molds and fungi that can contaminate cannabis products. You want these to be below the LOQ.

Residual Substance

This section reports any solvents or other solutions that remained during the extraction process where the manufacturer removed the hemp oils from the plant matter. This section also shows any heavy metals or other toxins that the hemp plant picked up while it was growing.

Microbiological

Microbiological contaminants are things like salmonella, yeast, E.Coli, and mold – these can weaken the immune system or make those with an already weak immune system quite sick. Most of the Harmful microbes are destroyed during the extraction process, but if any remain, this section will display them.

One of the main cannabinoids that want to give special notice is the D9-THC line. This is the phytocannabinoid found in large quantities in marijuana that gives the user the feeling of being high. The Federal Farm Bill restricts the cannabinoid so that it must be less than 0.3 percent of the plant sample by dry rate to be considered hemp and, therefore, federally legal. It's lawfully required that this is below the legal limit. If it's not, beware of any retailer selling that good.

One special note about CBD hemp flower when looking at the amount of CBD featured within the product. You will notice that there are at least two CBD lines listed in the cannabinoid profile: CBD and CBDA. When examining the level of CBD in the product, you have to add these two together. This is because most of the CBD starts CBDA (cannabidiolic acid). Then as the hemp flower is heated, the CBDA converts to CBD. This is known as decarboxylation. You may also have a Total CBD line item in your cannabinoid profile. This number is derived from the total of all CBD line items, less percentage of expected loss decarboxylation.


It would be best to look at the concentrations and weights when assessing the COA you received. For example, in the weight column for the hemp flower you purchased, you will see the percentage share of the product for each of the cannabinoid.

The concentration is a very similar measurement. However, rather than an entire sample of the hemp flower being considered, it boils down to how many milligrams of the cannabinoid in question would be present if you only had one gram of the flower. Concentration is an important quantity because it can also calculate the possible CBD milligram total in the hemp flower you received.

Terpene Profile

However, cannabis plants are particularly known for their high terpene levels. This is what causes the very pungent and obvious cannabis smell when people are smoking flower. Terpenes are present on other plants like lavender and black pepper. Each strain of flower has a different terpene profile, which gives it the strain's unique characteristics. So, if you were to familiarize yourself with the terpenes in your favorite strain, you might actually be able to determine which terpenes you like.

CANNABIS TERPENES GUIDE



VAPORIZE AT:

199°C 390°K

CC(C)=CC(C)(O)CC=CC(C)C

LINALOOL

FLAVOR / AROMA:

FLORAL

ROSE

WOODY

HEALTH EFFECT:

ANTI-ANXIETY

SEDATIVE

A GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING PRODUCTS

6. How To Store Gummies and Edibles

Properly storing cannabis edibles ensures they last longer and maintain the product's freshness, effectiveness, and potency. How long specific edibles last depend on the type of the product. Some products can last a couple of days, others a couple months. For example, gummies typically tend to last longer than baked goods.

Storing gummies and edibles in a warehouse/store



You can't fit all your edibles on the store's shelves, so you must keep them in your store's storage area. Ensuring the proper storage conditions are in place is crucial whether you are in charge of a warehouse or a cannabis store. It's even more critical since you're responsible for a much larger quantity of products, and causing them to go bad is definitely not something you'd want to happen.

Since excessive heat or cold may damage the product's integrity, the best temperature for keeping cannabis edibles is often between 60 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit. It's best to keep the temperature range in your storage area as well as in your store. If you cannot keep your store at the suggested temperature range, ensure to switch products on your store shelves with the ones from the storage quite frequently, within a matter of days, to prevent your edibles from going bad. Rotating your products is a good strategy for storage space organization.

Regularly switching around the locations of your cannabis products ensures the older stock is used first, ensuring freshness and reducing waste. Store them away from direct sunlight or any other heat source to keep them fresh for as long as possible.

As mentioned above, one of the most crucial aspects of storing your cannabis products is the humidity. It can significantly affect the quality of your cannabis products, so ensure your storage space doesn't exceed 65% humidity and ideally falls between 59% to 63%. The proper humidity level in your storage space and store will prevent your edible products from degrading, losing color, texture and even flavor.

Best Storage Materials

Materials play an essential role in preserving the edibles. The most commonly used materials are glass jars, silicon, and airtight containers. Each of them has their benefits. Let's discuss each of them.

Glass jars: The old mason jars– the tried and true materials for storing almost anything. They're perfect for storing edibles too. Vacuum-sealed jars can help keep edibles for quite some time. One thing to note, ideally, it shouldn't be a clear glass container. Tinted glass can help prevent UV lights. Storing your edibles in glass jars is quite convenient, although different types of edibles require different storage methods. For example, most cannabis edibles aren't of a sticky consistency, and you can put them in the jar immediately. If they have a sticky texture, it's best to wrap them in parchment paper first and place them in the jar afterward. Remember to keep the jar in a cool dark place.

Silicone containers: This type of container is suitable for storing edibles for a short period. They're pretty convenient to use. You should choose the container size according to the number of edibles you want to place inside. This way, you can prevent moisture buildup. Note that these containers are not recommended as long-term storage materials.



Airtight containers: These containers are excellent at keeping moisture out and preserving the freshness of food. Place your edibles in a bag, air seal it, and put them in an airtight container. They should easily last up to a month.

Storing Cannabis Products at Home

As for your customers, a dry, cool, and dark place would be a perfect option. An example of such a place would be a pantry or cabinets. They must ensure cannabis products are out of reach for the little ones and adequately labeled so nobody would mistake them for the common edibles.

7. What to know about selling vapes

There are ten crucial facts to keep in mind if you want to sell vape products that contain CBD, Delta-8, or THC-O:

1. Regulations

The legal status of CBD, Delta-8, and THC-O varies from state to state and country to country. Before selling these items, familiarize yourself with local laws and regulations.

2. Quality Product

Sell only high-quality, safe products from reputable distributors and manufacturers. Look for items tested in a third-party lab and adhere to good manufacturing practices (GMP). Products containing CBD, Delta-8, Delta 9 or HHC should have accurate labels and meet safety standards and be compliant with regional standards.

3. Verification Of Age

Before selling any products to your customers, it is critical to confirm their age. However, products containing CBD, Delta-8, Delta-9 or THCa may have different age restrictions in some regions.

4. Marketing

Be careful when promoting your products because some claims may be false or misleading. Don't make any health claims, ensure your marketing materials comply with regulations, and avoid marketing to minors.

5. Service To Customers

To build a loyal customer base and provide excellent customer service, incorporate addressing questions, offering help, and offering discounts or trades when vital.

6. Security Measures

When storing and handling products that contain CBD, Delta-8, Delta 9, and THCA sellers should take appropriate safety precautions, such as storing them away from heat or flammable materials and keeping them out of the reach of children.

7. Education

Make sure your customers are aware of the various kinds of available products and their potential effects. Educate yourself and your customers about the risks and benefits of using products that contain CBD, Delta-8, Delta 9, or THCA.

8. Variety

To appeal to a variety of customers, offer an array of products. This could include various flavors, nicotine concentrations, and types of devices.

9. Price

To attract customers, offer competitive prices. To encourage sales, think about offering discounts or promotions.

10. Reputation

Fabricate a positive standing by giving quality items, magnificent client care, and conforming to guidelines. This can assist with drawing in new clients and assemble steadfastness among existing ones.

8. What to know about selling Delta-9

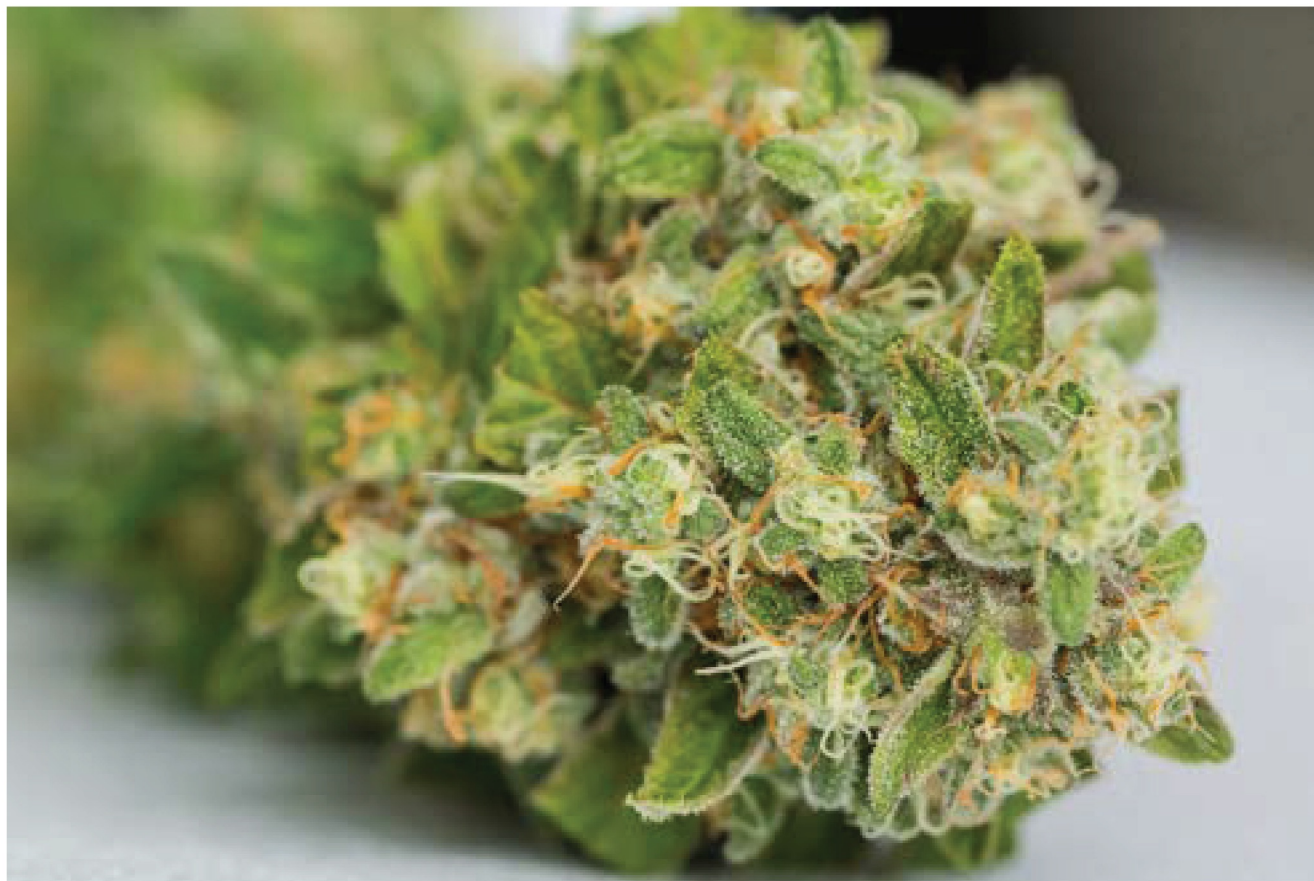
1. Understand The Legal Status Of Delta 9

The legal status of cannabis products is usually a gray area. Delta 9 products' legality currently depends on the amount of Delta 9 THC it contains and the source. Federal and state laws are pretty different regarding cannabis products. In every state, Delta 9 THC is prohibited under federal law.

Nevertheless, with the approval of the 2018 Farm Bill, hemp-derived products with less than 0.3% Delta 9 THC by dry weight volume are considered legal. Several states have legalized cannabis for medical or recreational purposes in recent years. With the rapidly changing legal landscape for cannabis products, everyone involved in selling said products should always be up to date with what's happening in the market.

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2. Follow Regulatory Guidelines

When it comes to selling cannabis products, many regulations are involved to ensure the product is safe for customer use. Businesses that want to sell Delta 9 THC must get the necessary licenses and permissions in states where it is allowed. Moreover, companies might need to follow laws governing product safety standards, testing, and labeling requirements. Businesses must also take measures to confirm the age of their consumers before selling them cannabis items.

3. Make Sure To Have A Proper Supply Chain

Ensuring you're implementing proper manufacturing practices and using high-quality compounds for your product is extremely important. For this, you need an adequate supply chain starting with cultivators. They are responsible for cultivating and gathering cannabis plants with Delta 9 THC. They might be a small-scale hobbyist or a large-scale commercial grower. To ensure the most excellent quality harvests, they grow cannabis plants inside or outdoors using various methods and techniques.

Delta 9 THC is extracted from cannabis plants by manufacturers, who then transform it into a variety of goods like oils, tinctures, and edibles. They separate and purify Delta 9 THC and other cannabinoids from the plant material using specific tools and procedures. Then distributors move goods containing Delta 9 THC from processors to retailers or wholesalers. They must abide by all local, state, and national laws governing the transportation of cannabis goods.

4. Know Your Product And Its Effects

Understanding the product and its effects is essential to the selling process. You must understand Delta 9 THC and its effects throughout to be able to provide potential customers with the information they need before purchasing a product.

5. Don't Make Health Claims

When selling Delta 9 THC products, do not make health claims. It can increase your chances of getting in trouble with the FDA since they haven't approved the medical use of Delta 9 THC and strictly regulate the labeling and advertising of cannabis products. FDA has issued more than 80 warning letters to different companies selling cannabis products that were incorrectly labeling their products or making health claims regarding them. Selling any item meant to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease without the FDA's permission is prohibited. This implies that if you make health claims regarding items containing Delta 9 THC, the FDA may take legal action against you for marketing an unapproved drug.

6. Focus On Customer Education

Because of the rising demand for items containing Delta 9 THC, businesses must inform their clients about these products' advantages, dangers, and legal requirements. Companies may guarantee that their consumers make informed judgments regarding their purchases by giving them accurate and up-to-date information about items containing Delta 9 THC.



7. Build A Strong Brand Image

Building a brand image is essential for business in any industry, especially for companies selling cannabis products. THC is the main active element in most products. This means that individuality and creating a distinctive brand identity are essential to stand out from the competition and attract potential clients. The biggest concern for cannabis users is finding high-quality products. Making your name a reputable brand in the cannabis market will rapidly increase your sales.

8. Develop A Pricing Strategy

For a competitive market such as the cannabis market, you need a well-thought-out pricing strategy. A price plan is one way to differentiate yourself from competitors. For instance, an unreasonably high price compared to competitors may turn away potential buyers, while too low pricing may suggest a lower-quality product. Therefore, a well-thought-out pricing strategy can help Delta 9 THC products create a competitive advantage in the market.

9. Risk Management

Selling Delta 9 THC goods carries some danger regarding legality and health-related factors. Hence, risk management is essential to reducing these risks and ensuring both the buyer's and seller's safety. Although cannabis products are often considered safe in moderation, excessive usage can have adverse effects, including anxiety, paranoia, and poor coordination. Because of this, sellers must ensure that their goods are adequately labeled and dosed and that customers are appropriately educated about safe usage guidelines.

10. Have An Insuring Policy

While selling items containing Delta 9 THC could be permitted in some states, it's vital to remember that federal law still prohibits it. This implies that selling items containing Delta 9 THC might subject your company to risk on the legal and financial fronts. Without proper insurance protection, your company may be exposed to lawsuits, fines, and other legal repercussions that might seriously harm its operations. Businesses dealing in hemp should ensure their general business liability insurance has adequate product liability protection.

9. The Legality of THC-A Flower

Short answer to whether THC-a flower is legal or not is — Yes. However, this is a complex issue because The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) don't see eye to eye on certain things.

According to the 2018 Farm Bill, the only defining characteristic between legal hemp and criminal marijuana is its Delta 9 THC content. According to the 2018 Farm Bill, "hemp" is defined as having less than 0.3% of the psychoactive compound delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC-a) and more than 0.15% of the psychoactive compound cannabidiol (Delta 9 THC) per dry weight. The Drug Enforcement Administration says that cannabis products that fit this description are legal.

The US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) has clarified that any material derived from the cannabis plant, including tissue culture and genetic materials with a Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of 0.3 percent or less on a dry weight basis is considered hemp and not subject to control under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). The DEA's Interim Final Rule makes clear that D9 content determines legality—anything above 0.3% constitutes illegal marijuana in their eyes.

In contrast, hemp is held to a high standard of total THC regulation by the USDA. Pre-harvest hemp must be tested to ensure it doesn't exceed 0.3% in its overall THC content, factoring in both THC-A and "potential" THC present as well. This means that full-spectrum flowers must meet this rigorous testing requirement before they can make their way onto the market! The reason they use the term "potential" THC is that when THC-A is heated during smoking or vaping, it is transformed into the psychoactive form of THC known as Delta 9. This conversion process, called decarboxylation, transforms some of the THCa molecules into their activated state, unlocking effects like marijuana.

The reason why THC-A is still legal nonetheless is that although the USDA has set in place rules and regulations to test for THC concentrations before harvesting hemp, they don't have any control post-harvest. This means that even if a sample of harvested hemp tests higher than the pre-harvest amounts permitted under their mandate; it is still legal.

Legality Around Growing THC-A Flower

Those looking to create high-THC cannabis flower may be disappointed by the fact that, although it is not impossible, plants grown in accordance with USDA regulations often don't reach the concentrations needed to pass pre-harvest THC tests. Many agree hemp producers are unlikely to yield THC-A levels surpassing 20% when subjected to these tests. However, a suggested alternative route could provide relief from this dilemma: applying already legal cannabis flower with THC-A extract post-harvest. This should take note of DEA guidelines concerning what Hemp material holds legality— dry weight D9 levels need not exceed 0.3%. Ultimately though legislation on harvesting and testing remains unclear despite progress made; individuals remain advised about their local laws before undertaking any endeavors into creating higher concentration flowers for personal use or commercial sale/distribution. There's always the risk of being found guilty of a felony and being subject to the associated stress, fines, and expenses. So always check your state laws first!



Legality Around Transporting THC-A Flower

Getting THC-A-containing products made from hemp from one state to another is a complicated process that varies from state to state. Some areas may prohibit the transportation of such items altogether, while others accept them in line with federal regulations outlined in the 2018 Farm Bill. This bill states that no state or Indian tribe shall restrict the movement of these goods produced under Subtitle G of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 through their territory; however, local legislation may override this ruling.

Legality Around Selling THC-A Flower

The legality of THC-A as a recreational drug varies by state. In some states, like California and Colorado, it's completely legal for adults over 21 years old to purchase and use THC-A flower. Other states have restrictions on how much THC-A can be present in a product before it becomes illegal. Generally speaking, if you live in a state with legalized marijuana, then you should be able to have some form of THC-A flower on your shelves.

Note that whether THC-A flower is legally available to you can depend on the jurisdiction, though. It's important for individuals and businesses alike to be aware of their local laws. For example, there are no limits on "total THC" in hemp products in North Carolina. However, people in Oregon may have trouble getting their hands on hemp products because of strict rules put in place after harvesting. Meanwhile, Pennsylvania presents a unique case in that license holders must acquire or use cannabis containing less than 0.3 percent total THC, but only permit holders must follow this regulation! All things considered, researching your state guidelines before buying or handling any product containing THC-A should become second nature when navigating the ever-changing legalities surrounding selling cannabis products.