# The "Potency" Driven Market A Cannabis Farmer's Perspective

**House Commerce and Gaming Committee** 

September 15, 2020

Crystal Oliver Executive Director Washington Sungrowers Industry Association



## Potency & Intoxication

### "Potency" or "THC concentration" not linearly correlated with intoxication

Potency: strength of an intoxicant or drug, as measured by the amount needed to produce a certain response

The "response" will be impacted by:

- The tolerance & metabolism of end user.
- The entourage effect:
  - Other phytocannabinoids such as CBD, CBDA, CBN, CBG, THCB,
  - Terpenoids such as limonene, myrcene, a-pinene, linalool, etc.

#### Cannabis use not independently associated with psychosis

- Cause-and-effect relationship remains unproven.
- Recent study controlling for the effect of multiple relevant co-variables did not find a relationship between cannabis and psychotic experiences.
- Data shows a multi-directional association between cannabis & psychiatric illnesses.
- Those predisposed to psychosis or other disorders may be at higher risk for adverse events.

### Additional research needed in regulated markets



## Why the Emphasis on THC

### Lack of consumer education & awareness

- Separation between farmer & consumer
- Quality control, packaging & labeling regulations
- Absence of universally recognized sustainability certification













## Taxing or Limiting Potency Concerns

- Further emphasis on THC as a proxy for quality
- Encourage use of diluents and cutting agents
- Impact on medical patients and consumers
- Lack of standardization and confidence in Washington's laboratories
- Traceability system issues





### How to Reduce Emphasis on THC

### Improving consumer education & awareness

- Restore farmer & consumer relationship with direct sales
- Modify quality control, packaging & labeling regulations to allow for multiple tests per harvested lot and allow THC & CBD concentration to be reported as a range
- Implement WSDA certified cannabis program established in <u>ESSB 5131</u> in 2017







### References

- Adams TB, Taylor SV (2010). Safety evaluation of essential oils: a constituent-based approach. In: Baser KHC, Buchbauer G (eds). Handbook of Essential Oils: Science, Technology, and Applications. CRC Press: Boca Raton, FL, pp. 185–208.
- Alexander SP, Mathie A, Peters JA (2009). Guide to Receptors and Channels (GRAC), 4th edition. Br J Pharmacol 158 (Suppl. 1): S1–254.
- Di Forti, Marta (2019). The contribution of cannabis use to variation in the incidence of psychotic disorder across Europe (EU-GEI): a multicentre case-control study. The Lancet, 6(5), 427-436.
- Ferdinand, R. F., Sondeijker, F., van der Ende, J., Selten, J. P., Huizink, A., & Verhulst, F. C. (2005). Cannabis use predicts future psychotic symptoms, and vice versa. Addiction (Abingdon, England), 100(5), 612–618. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1360-0443.2005.01070.x
- Fonseca-Pedrero, E., Lucas-Molina, B., Pérez-Albéniz, A., Inchausti, F., & Ortuño-Sierra, J. (2020). Psychotic-like experiences and cannabis use in adolescents from the general population. Experiencias psicóticas atenuadas y consumo de cannabis en adolescentes de la población general. Adicciones, 32(1), 41–51. <u>https://doi.org/10.20882/adicciones.1149</u>
- Ksir, C., & Hart, C. L. (2016). Cannabis and Psychosis: a Critical Overview of the Relationship. Current psychiatry reports, 18(2), 12. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-015-0657-y
- Russo, E. B. (2011). Taming THC: potential cannabis synergy and phytocannabinoid-terpenoid entourage effects. *British Journal of Pharmacology*, *163*(7), 1344–1364. <u>https://doi-org.ezproxy.library.ewu.edu/10.1111/j.1476-5381.2011.01238.x</u>