CONSUMER HANDBOOK

EMAIL

support@nealternatives.com

HOURS OF OPERATION

10:00am - 9:00pm MON-SAT 12:00pm - 9:00pm SUN

ADDRESS

NEA Fall River 999 William S. Canning Blvd. Fall River, MA 02721

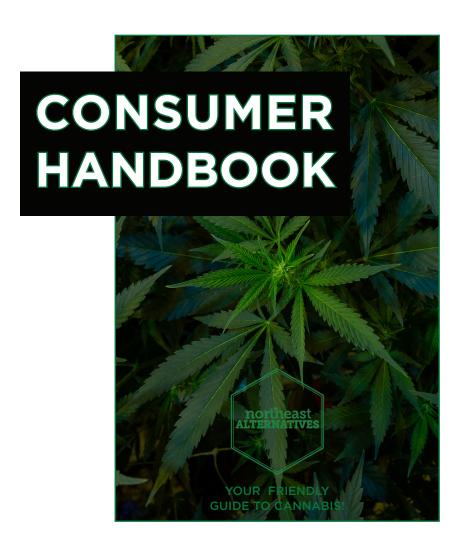






@NortheastAlternatives





Please consume responsibly. This product may cause impairment and may be habit forming.

For use by adults 21 years of age or older, or persons holding a patient registration card.

Keep out of the reach of children.

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MANDARIN COOKIES SATIVA FLOWER

HARVEST CUP 2019



ICE CREAM MAN
SATIVA FLOWER

HARVEST CUP 2019



PURPLE SUNSET INDICA FLOWER

HARVEST CUP 2019



GOLDEN GOAT FLOWER

COMMONWEALTH CUP 2019



BEST MEDICAL DISPENSARY
FINALIST

BEST OF THE BEST SOUTH COAST

ABOUT US

Northeast Alternatives (NEA) is a medical and recreational dispensary located in Fall River, MA serving adults 21+. NEA believes in the life-changing benefits of cannabis and is committed to producing safe, high-quality, and compliant cannabis products. NEA offers a wide variety of products including, flower, edibles, concentrates, and topicals.

Our knowledgeable budtenders are happy to help you find the products that best meet your needs. NEA is making no medical or health related claims, please consult your physician.







@NortheastAlternatives



INTRODUCTION

NEA's passion for cannabis stems from our leadership team's personal experience of empowering family members to take charge of their health by using medical cannabis. That is why our core values are quality, integrity, commitment, innovation, and community engagement.

Whether you're a first-time buyer or know your way around the cannabis plant, we're always on the hunt for new ways to experience cannabis. Our budtenders are highly educated and happy to help. We are dedicated to improving your experience and to being the best cannabis dispensary we can be. NEA is proud to be an industry innovator. Be sure to ask about our Delta 8 and Delta 9 products to see if they can be a new beneficial experience.

Got any questions? Give us a shout. We are here to elevate your cannabis experience and look forward to seeing you soon! NEA is located at 999 William S. Canning Blvd. Fall River, MA 02721. Give us a call at 508-567-6761 or drop us a note at support@nealternatives.com. You can also find us on Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. Visit our website www.nealternatives. com to browse our current menu, place an order for pickup, or learn more about cannabis.

CHRIS HARKINS
Co-founder & CEO

New to **CANNABIS**?

We have put together a simple guide for people who want to learn the cannabis basics.

Cannabis strains come in four common varieties - Sativa, Indica, a Hybrid of the two, and Ruderalis. Each strain has a varying percentage of THC, CBD and other CANNABINOIDS, including CBC, CBG, CBN. THCV. Delta 8. and Delta 9. The combination of all of these is known as TAC, which means "total active cannabanoids". At NEA all products include the TAC which you can find in the left column of the digital menus. The THC percentage correlates to how strong the high can be as well as how fast the product will "hit" you. You may have heard that Sativas and Indicas have different effects, but it comes down to the cannabinoids and terpenes in a particular strain and your own body chemistry - all of these factors will dictate how a strain affects you. This effect is known as the "entourage effect". Cannabis and the high you feel is very personal. Finding what you're looking for may require some guidance from our budtenders and perhaps a bit of trial and error. Be sure to ask about Delta 8.

Remember to always start low, go slow!



START HERE!

There are many ways to use and enjoy cannabis. Most everyone is familiar with the tried and true method of smoking, but there are many other options to explore.

You can try edibles, you can use topicals, you can vape, you can go with a tincture, or you can dab. No matter what method you choose, start low and go slow.

First-time users may not feel high the first time, which is normal. Remember that it can take up to 2 hours to feel some effects. We've provided a cannabis journal on page 45 and 46 for your convenience. Log your dosage and experience.

CANNABIS CONSUMPTION TIPS

SMOKING

Smoking is one of the most common ways to ingest cannabis. The effects are felt almost immediately. Grabbing a preroll or a pipe is an easy way to try cannabis. Smoking is not for those trying to be discreet as it comes with a strong cannabis aroma. Smoking can be difficult for individuals with lung issues. If smoking sounds right for you, ask one of our budtenders for a strain recommendation. Start by inhaling once and waiting to see how that makes you feel.

VAPING

Vaping is a more discrete and easy way to consume cannabis with minimal setup. It's convenient, the effects kick in immediately, and there's less of an odor. If you'd like to start with vaping, ask one our bud tenders for their strain recommendations and start with one inhalation to see how it makes you feel.

EDIBLES

Edibles infused with cannabis are slow acting products. This means that it can take up to two hours to feel its effects. Edibles can take the form of liquids, baked goods, gummies, or tinctures. Start with a single 5mg (or less) serving of an edible to see how it affects you. We recommend you start off with of a "micro-dose" of 1.25 mg, typically that is 1/4 of a gummy or chocolate. Consider when you've last eaten before

upping your dosage. Remember, cannabis affects you differently when smoked or when eaten. The real difference between edibles and smoking or vaping is that with edibles, a much larger fraction of Delta-9-THC makes it to the liver first. There it gets converted to 11-hydroxy-THC. So, if you smoke or vape, the ratio of 11-hydroxy-THC to Delta-9-THC is low, and if you take an edible it's much higher. Eating edibles can be no fun if you over do it. So, repeat after us, "START LOW. GO SLOW".

TOPICALS

Topicals are non-psychoactive balms, salves, and oils that users apply directly to the skin. They may act as a muscle relaxant or as an antiseptic ointment and are recommended for aches, pains, and massages. Typically they will not get you high, read the label carefully to make sure you understand if it has been made to absorb **transdermally** (through your skin). Transdermals are also topicals, but permiate through the skin and will get you high.

TINCTURES

A tincture is a liquid concentrate usually carried in MCT (coconut oil) or vegetable glycerin. Tinctures are available in a variety of flavors, dosages, and formulas. They are a great alternative for those not interested in consuming edibles, smoking, or vaping. Please speak to your budtender when picking a tincture as they vary greatly by type, and potency.

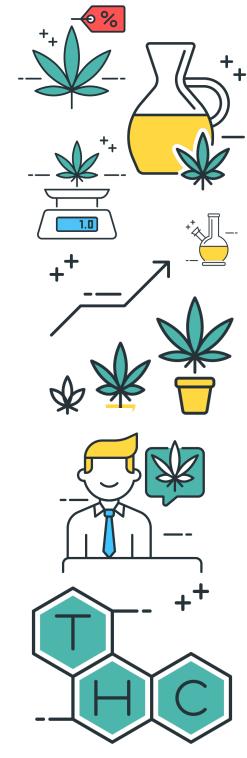
DABBING

A dab refers to a dose of concentrate heated on a hot surface and inhaled through a glass rig or electronic dab pen. A typical dab dose should not be larger than a grain of rice, new users should start with a half grain. Dabs are not recommended for new users. Dabbing is much more intense than smoking or vaping. If you've been using cannabis for a while and want to try something new, here are a few tips:

- Make sure you have a glass of water and somewhere you can sit or lay down if you get the spins
- Dabs hit hard, so start with one and see how you feel.
- Give yourself a moment before taking another one.
- Coughing will typically make you feel higher.
- We recommend starting with lower percentage concentrates and working your way up.
- Do not stand up too fast, this is serious! People new to dabbing have been known to faint, this is the most potent way to smoke, take it seriously!

When it comes to cannabis consumption, there's something for everyone. Remember to start low and take it slow! When in doubt, ask an expert. Our friendly budtenders are always happy to answer any of your burning questions. Vape pens and light milligram edibles are usually best for new cannabis consumers, dabs, extracts, and higher doses of edibles are for more experienced users. Cannabis tolerance is real. get to know yours, and keep in mind it can change one way or the other quickly.

*Some users have reported that high doses of CBD, chewing on a few peppercorns, or a spoon full of sugar may reduce the effects of THC.





GETTING THE DOSAGE RIGHT

It's all about starting slow and working your way up from there.

When beginning your journey with cannabis, it is important that you ease into it. Our budtenders will be able to guide you toward the best consumption option for you, and can recommend the proper dosage. There's no need to rush into ingesting large amounts of cannabis. For smoking and vaping we suggest you inhale a small amount, only pull for a second or two, hold it in for another couple seconds, and exhale. Wait 15 min or more before determining if you should try

another puff. You will learn your own tolerance and develop it further as you go.

For edibles we suggest you nibble 1/4th of a 5mg gummy to start, this is called "micro-dosing" and may help ensure a positive start. Edibles can be very scary if you eat too much. Be sure to wait 2 hours before determining if you should eat more. Again, start low, go slow.

GETTING STARTED WITH DOSAGE





Vaping





Smoking One Puff

One Puff (2 sec. inhale, hold for 2 sec.) (2 sec. inhale, hold for 2 sec.) (take under the toungue)

Tinctures 5mg or less

Capsules 5mg or less (take orally)



Topicals

Apply small amount to affected area, I-2 pumps.



Edibles

1.25 - 5mg or less (edibles kick in slowly)



Dabbing

Not recommended for new users! (2 sec. inhale, hold for 2 sec.)

WHEN TRYING **CANNABIS**, USE YOUR HEAD.

DO Consult Your Doctor if Pregnant

There may be additional health risks associated with the consumption of cannabis for women who are pregnant, breastfeeding or planning on becoming pregnant. Please consult your doctor.

DO Keep Cannabis Away from Children

Make sure to store your products away from children in its original child-proof packaging and to clearly mark it as cannabis. Do not store cannabis with other food where it may be accidentally ingested. NEA puts all products in Child Proof Packaging so we can have an active role in keeping your household a safe and happy one.

DO Stay Hydrated

Many people report a better experience and fewer negative side effects, such as fatigue, when they are well hydrated.



DON'T Mix Cannabis with Alcohol

The results can be quite adverse. If you have had alcohol and decide to smoke, you may get the spins and find yourself feeling sick to your stomach. Many people report getting sick when mixing these two.

DON'T Drive or Use Heavy Machinery

Don't get behind the wheel or operate heavy machinery under the influence of cannabis. Driving while under the influence is prohibited by law (M.G.L. c. 90, § 24) and should be avoided at all costs.

"It is best to go slow and implement a few common-sense

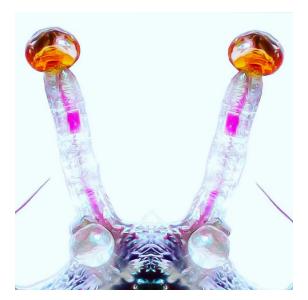
do's and don'ts."

DON'T Consume Cannabis on an Empty Stomach

It's not a good idea to try cannabis for the first time without eating. Eating helps to regulate the intensity of its effects.

DON'T Consume Too Much

Remember to start with a small dose, refer to our tips about "microdosing" on page 8. Anxiety, paranoia, and other intense feelings may pop up if you use too much cannabis at one time. If you feel as though you've consumed too much, stay calm and check out page 6 of this guide. These effects will pass with time.



There's more to cannabis than the high. You have probably heard of THC, but did you know that it is one of many cannabinoids at work in cannabis products? Be sure to ask about our Delta 8, Delta 9 and CBD products.

TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL ACID (THCA)

The most prevalent cannabinoid produced in cannabis plants. It has numerous helpful benefits. However, most heating methods commonly used for ingesting cannabis convert the THCA (and most other acid forms of the cannabinoids).

TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL (THC)

The primary psychoactive component that shows promise in easing pain and may be neuroprotective. It forms when THCA is heated through combustion or vaporization, or by heating raw flowers for infusion into alternative dosage products. This process is called decarboxylation.

THCV

THCV is smilar molecularly to THC. However, it provides a very different effect than THC. With a boiling point of 428F you'll need to turn it up to feel the effects. Effects of THCV may include appetite supressant, focused energetic buzz, and an enhanced perception of color. Some have reported curbed anxiety attackes in PTSD without supressing emotion. Additionally GW Pharmacuticals and other clinical trials are examining THCV's help in alzheimers, brain leisons, tremors and motor control. THCV is an exciting and unique cannabinoid most commonly associated with focus and energy.

COMMON CANNABINOIDS

CBD

Cannabidiol or CBD, is a cannabinoid that is less psychoactive than THC.

CANNABIDIOLIC ACID (CBDA)

The acidic precursor to CBD, CBDA is non-psychoactive and may be useful as an analgesic and anti-inflammatory, anticonvulsant, and anti-emetic agent. CBDA may also have antibacterial, antioxidant, and cancer-fighting properties.

CBG

Like THCV, CBG is a rare cannabinoid with most strains ordinarily containing below 1%. CBG is know as anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anti-tumor/malignant cell, and a bone stimulant. CBG can increase the eficacy of other cannabinoids. Early studies are linking the compound to theraputic uses for glycoma, inflamation, tumor growth, Hunnigtons Disease and drug users bacteria.

CBN

CBN is another rare cannabinoid know for helping people sleep and relax. It can be a strong antibacterial agent, and my be a powerful neuro protectant. Unlike other sleep aids, the quality of sleep enduced by CBN may provide better quality sleep. Remember that cannabis effects everyone differently, which may not be sedating for everyone. Additionally, investigations on terpenes in combination with CBN may have sedative effects as well.

CBDV

CBDV has a similar molecular structure to CBD, but like all Vs it has a propol rather than a pintyl.

Is a non psychoactive cannabinoid that is homolog to CBD. CBDV is known for its ability to reduce nausea, vomiting, treating epilepsy, and many intractable neurological disorders, It is also a bone stimulant.

COMMON TERPENES

Terpenes are compounds that are also part of the cannabis plant. They are abundant in nature and are found in multiple plants, including the cannabis plant. Researchers believe that terpenes play an important role in the so-called "entourage effect." This describes how terpenes and cannabinoids work together to bring about desired effects. Using a THC or CBD dominant strain/product may not get you the results you're looking for.

BISABOLOL

Bisabolol has a very light, sweet floral aroma. It is known to have antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory effects on the body. Strains high in this terpene include Harle-Tsu, ACDC, OG Shark, and Rockstar.



CARYOPHYLLENE

Caryophyllene is a spicy terpene. It has antibacterial, antidepressant, anti-inflammatory, anxiolytic, analgesic, antiproliferative, antioxidant, and neuroprotective effects. Strains include Bubba Kush, Chem Dawg, Sour Diesel, and OG Kush.

OCIMENE

Ocimene is recognized by its sweet, fragrant, herbaceous, and woody aromas. It is often used in perfumes for its pleasant odor. Strains include Golden Goat, Chernobyl, and Space Queen.

LINALOOL

Linalool has a floral scent with spicy tones. It has analgesic, antidepressant, anti-epileptic, anti-inflammatory, anti-psychotic, anxiolytic, and sedative effects. Strains include Master Kush, Sour Diesel, and Locomotion.

MYRCENE

Myrcene is the most prevalent terpene found in many varieties of cannabis. Strains that are high in myrcene will result in a lazy feeling, while the strains with low levels will produce a more energetic high. Strains include Pure Kush, White Widow, Himalayan Gold, and Jack Herer.

PINENE

Pinene is a naturally occurring terpenoid and the most common in nature. It is accountable for the pine taste in many popular strains. Just like many other

terpenes, it also has analgesic, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative, and antioxidant properties. Strains include AK-47, Bubba Kush, Trainwreck, and Purple Kush.

WHAT IS CBD?

Don't want the THC, but still looking for something that may help ease aches and pains? CBD strains may be right for you.

Cannabidiol or CBD, is a cannabinoid that is less psychoactive than THC. Some have suggested that CBD can help with anxiety and stress, contain anti-inflammatory properties, protect and heal the skin, defend against bone disease and broken bones, help maintain brain health, reduce the risk of cancer, and help create better cholesterol profiles. At NEA we make no claims for medical efficacy, rather we allow you to come in and try CBD for yourself.

NEA has several strains with rare genetics that allow patients to have less of a psychoactive experience. Please ask about our Wife 20:1 (CBD Dominant), and our Sour Tsunami 1:1 strains.

HEMP VS. CANNABIS DERIVED

Hemp and cannabis are the same plant with the same molecular structure. Hemp is a classification of the cannabis plant that produces very low levels of THC, less thank 0.03%. Hemp and cannabis both have large varieties of strains under their umbrellas. So what's the difference, and is one better than the other?

When you are growing a cannabis plant it produces an array of cannabinoids - THC, THCV, CBD, CBN, CBG. Hemp and cannabis plants have the same genotype.



CBD has the same molecular structure whether it is a strain that is classified as hemp or cannabis. Therefore, it can be argued that there is no difference.

The difference between hemp and cannabis is potency. Cannabis has been grow for different reasons over the course of thousands of years. The relationship between people and plants is known as ethnobotany. Over the course of thousands of years high potency cannabis was grown as medicina and hemp was grown for fule and fiber.

With that said, there is a theory called the entourage effect, otherwise known as full spectrum. This refers to higher levels of cannabinoids being grown together in the cannabis plant to maximize therapeutic effects. Some believe that the combination of compounds in the cannabis plant produces a stronger influence.

SOLVENT CONCENTRATES **EXPLAINED**

Consuming "Full Spectrum Extracts" is a very popular form of cannabis consumption and continues to gain momentum. The theory behind full spectrum extracts efficacy is that the plants entire cannabinoid profiles are more effective than any isolated one or two. There are many cannabinoids besides THC and CBD that also have potentially medicinal values (page 15). The belief is that unique combinations of cannabinoids are more likely to be medicinal. The full spectrum combination of cannabinoids is known as the "Entourage Effect". As we learn more and more about the plant and the endocannabinoid system, it is likely that this is true. It is possible that we are yet to discover additional cannabinoids which may also have medicinal effects.

SOLVENT CONCENTRATES

Our cannabis concentrates extracted using a wide range of chemical and organic solvents, most commonly butane, propane, ethanol and CO2, to separate the active compounds from the plant material. They're smoked using a concentrate vaporizer or dab rig that's heated to vaporize the concentrate, giving the user an almost instant high that may increase in intensity over the course of a few min. to 15 min. at most.

BADDER / BUDDER

One of the many consistencies of cannabis concentrates, identified by its workable texture that looks and feels like cake frosting. Not all Badder looks the same, and the appearance depends on the starting material and methods of extraction. Some Badder is partly sticky, leaning towards the consistency of Sauce, while others look more like Crumble with a stiffer, lumpier texture that should still be a little gooey. Some wholesalers consider batter to be slightly different than others. Typically these products are all made with Butane, propane, or ethanol. **These products are highly potent, containing 60-85% tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) levels.** On rare occasions badder and butter are more than 85% THC. Badder and Budder are both typically "dabbed" or used in a vaporizer made specifically for concentrates. Please ask you budtender about your options for smoking these products safely and efficiently. Some are more wasteful than others.

DIAMONDS

Diamonds are faceted, crystalline formations of isolated THCA whose molecules collect and stack together. These structures are most commonly found at the bottom of a container of Terp Sauce but may also be isolated on their own. Diamonds are very popular because of the purity and high THC content. People also love the terps found in popular diamond and terp mixes.





DISTILLATE

Distillate is a thin, translucent oil that does not contain the waxes or undesirable compounds from the original plant. It does, however, maintain the plant's natural

terpene and cannabinoid profile as well as its aroma and flavors.

Moreover, distillate is popular for its potency and versatility. It can be used to dab, vaporize and mix in as an ingredient in edibles, topicals, and other products. Distillate concentrates are achieved through an extensive refinement process that separates compounds from cannabis plant matter. **Distillate products contain very high levels of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), frequently up 90%.** Distillate has been under public scrutiny due to black market sellers adding unsafe additives.

LIVE RESIN

Live Resin is manufactured using only fresh cannabis plant material that's been flash frozen, immediately post-harvest and maintained throughout the entire extraction process. This dramatically preserves the plant's terpenes, retaining the aromatic fragrance of the plant and its varied flavors that may otherwise be lost throughout the typical drying and curing process. In fact, anytime any thing is labeled "live" that means that the product was frozen alive for this effect. This preservation leads many to believe that Live Resin offers optimal medicinal properties because the plant's natural terpene and cannabinoid profile remains intact. It is often another substantial process requiring time, space, and energy so live products are usually at a slight premium. We at NEA think it's worth it.

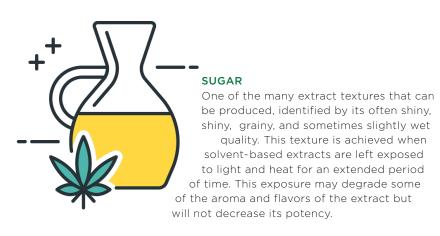
MOONROCKS

Nugs of cannabis flower dipped in cannabis oil and then rolled in kief. Moon rocks are high in THC, averaging more than 50%, and valued foremost for their potency and extreme psychoactive effects. Moon rocks may by made from 1 plant, however, they are more likely to come from a combination of varieties. Be careful if you're going for a specific high, becasue the oil, kief and nug may not be from the same plant.

SHATTER

Shatter is the common name applied to butane hash oil (BHO), CO2 oil, or other cannabis-based extracts. It is created through an extraction process that eliminates fats and lipids and is believed to be one of the purest and most potent types of cannabis products. Shatter is typically transparent with a glass-like appearance and easily breaks into fragments when cold. The colors of shatter can vary depending on solvent, extraction method, age of the product extracted, and so forth. These products are highly potent, containing 60-85 % tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) levels.

SOLVENT CONCENTRATES **EXPLAINED**



TERP SAUCE

A cannabis extract with a sticky, liquid consistency. Sauce extractions contain high levels of terpenes making them among the most flavorful of extracts. Sauce is typically produced utilizing a closed loop system and allowing the resulting solution to settle under various pressures and temperatures. This environment promotes the natural separation of the major cannabinoids from the terpene-rich portion.

WAX

Wax is a broad term used to describe a family of cannabis concentrates made up of softer, opaque oils that have lost their transparency after extraction. This signature texture is created when the molecules crystallize as a result of agitation during the extraction process. Several minor variations in consistency can be further achieved based on heat, moisture and the texture of the oil before it is purged (the process in which residual solvents are removed from the product). Runny oils with more moisture tend to form gooey waxes often called "budder," while the harder ones are likely to take on a soft, brittle texture known as "crumble" or "honeycomb." The term "wax" can be used to describe all of these concentrates to varying degrees. These products are very potent, containing 50-75% tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) levels or more.

SOLVENTLESS CONCENTRATES **EXPLAINED**

These are extracts or concentrates produced without the use of a solvent, sometimes referred to as mechanical extractions, including hash, dry sift, bubble hash and rosin. These are often broken up and smoked alone or added to flower prior to smoking.



BUBBLE HASH

exposed to flame.

Bubble Hash, also known as Water Hash, is a cannabis concentrate made up of countless trichomes, or resinous glands, that have been separated from the plant using ice water, agitation, and micro screens. Because big quantities of pure resin can be removed from the plant material, water ice water separation is a cleaner method that doesn't involve other solvents and allows for a more refined hashish. Bubble Hash gets its name from the way that it bubbles when

HASH

Hash, also called hashish and hash oil, refers to substances made from the compressed kief of the cannabis plant. Hash is usually formed and pressed into a block or ball of hard or doughy resin, while hash oil is the liquid accumulated from the trichomes. Both hash and hash oil may contain small pieces of the cannabis plant. Hash and hash oil are normally consumed orally or smoked. The higher concentrations of cannabinoids in hash make it far more potent than other forms of cannabis known contain a 50 to 70 percent concentration level of THC.

KIEF

Kief is the accumulated trichomes, or resin glands, that have been separated from the rest of the cannabis flower by sifting through a fine mesh screen. Since trichomes are the sticky crystals that contain the vast majority of the plant's cannabinoids, kief is known to be extremely potent. Once isolated, it can be pressed into hash, used as an ingredient to infuse food, or to top off joints and blunts.

ROSIN

Shatter is the common name applied to butane hash oil (BHO), CO2 oil, or other cannabis-based extracts. It is created through an extraction process that eliminates fats and lipids and is believed to be one of the purest and most potent types of cannabis products. Shatter is typically transparent with a glass-like appearance and easily breaks into fragments when cold. The colors of shatter can vary depending on solvent, extraction method, age of the product extracted, and so forth. These products are highly potent, containing 60-85% tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) levels.

HOW TOACCESSORIES AND VAPES

As with all cannabis products and methods of ingestion, the effects can vary from person to person and session to session. We urge you to proceed carefully and progress slowly when trying any of the methods listed in this section. Please consume responsibly.

HOW TO BREAK UP FLOWER

By Hand - If you don't have a grinder, the most striagh-forward method is to break up your flower by hand. Seat yourself at a table with something flat, like a piece of paer, to catch the shredded flower and make sure your work surface is clean. Start by breaking off a small, peanut-sized pieces from the bud and begin rolling it gently between your thumb and index finger, shredding off small pieces as you roll. You're feeling for sticks and stems here. As the broken up flower falls away, be sure to separate out any unwanted bits. Repeat this process until you've broken up enough flower to roll a joint or pack a bowl.

With a Grinder - If you're going to be smoking a lot of flower, we recommend you invest in a grinder. This is the easiest and fastest way to get great results. Typically, a grinder separates into three pieces: the lid, the grinding chamber, and the collection chamber. Often the lid and the grinding chamber will both be lined with teeth, or pegs, that grind your bud into smaller pieces which then fall through into the collection chamber. Start by breaking off small pieces from the larger bud and placing them into the grinding chamber. Don't pack in too much in. Place the lid onto the grinding chamber and begin spinning the lid slowly. After about ten seconds of grinding, carefully remove the lid to see if there's any unground flower left in the chamber. If there is, grind some more. If the grinding chamber is empty, carefully unscrew the collection chamber from the bottom, keeping it upright at all times, to find your finely ground flower.





HOW TO SMOKE A JOINT

The most common misconception new users have about smoking a joint is that it will light and smoke like a cigarette. This couldn't be further from the truth. While a cigarette will light quickly and burn evenly on its own as you smoke it, a joint needs to be carefully managed while smoking to ensure it burns evenly. The first step is to light the tip of the joint before even placing it in your mouth. You want to get the end burning evenly on its own before attempting to smoke it. Roll the joint in your fingers as you light it to make sure it's burning evenly on all sides. Once you've got a good "cherry" burning on the end, you can begin smoking. Continue to slowly roll the joint between your thumb and index finger as you inhale to keep it burning evenly. Take small, controlled puffs that you hold in your lungs for a few seconds before exhaling. Avoid inhaling so much at once that you begin coughing and immediately exhale the smoke.

If the joint should start burning unevenly down one side (canoeing), stop smoking it. Lick your finger and apply a little saliva to the joint just below where it's burning too far down. Now relight the joint away from your mouth with the burning side facing down. Light only the unburnt end, avoiding the part that's burned too far. Once lit, place the joint back in your mouth, with the unburnt section toward the top and resume lightly and evenly inhaling. Rotate the joint as needed to get it burning evenly again. Start with 2-3 hits and see how you feel before continuing. If you're done smoking, you can gently snuff the joint out in an ashtray or put it back in its tube and close tightly to extinguish on its own.

Tip: Avoid lighting / smoking a joint in the wind. Even a slight breeze will affect the burn. If possible, smoke indoors, or behind some cover from the elements.

HOW TO SMOKE A BOWL

The first step is to properly pack your bowl. Pack it too loose and you'll end up with embers flying up the bowl and into your mouth. Too tightly and you'll restrict airflow, stopping you from getting a good "pull." Start by placing a small, unbroken nug into the bottom of the bowl to act as a smokable screen for the finer flower packed on top. Begin layering broken-up flower, a little at a time to the bowl, packing it gently with your thumb as you go. When you've added the desired amount of flower, you're ready to begin smoking. Place your thumb over the carb (a small hole on the side of the bowl) and light the flower in one corner at the outside edge of the bowl. The goal is to get the flower smoldering on its own. Be careful not to light too much at once because the longer you inhale with your thumb covering the carb, the more smoke you'll inhale. A second or two should be enough. Now remove your thumb from the carb and inhale the smoke into your lungs. After holding it for a few seconds, exhale.

HOW TO ACCESSORIES AND VAPES



HOW TO SMOKE A BONG

Start by filling your bong with water. More water does NOT mean a better experience. Use only enough water to submerge the downstem (the tube angled from the bowl into the main part of the bong) by an inch or two. Take a test hit to make sure that water doesn't soak your bowl or bubble up to your mouth while inhaling, if it does, empty out a little and try again.

Bongs also use a bowl to contain the lit flower, the process of packing and lighting a bong is very similar to Smoking a Bowl (page 24). Similar to a bowl, bongs use a carb to control the flow of smoke into your lungs. On some bongs, this is a hole above the water line that you cover and uncover with your thumb. On other bongs, the bowl is lifted out of the downstem after being lit when you're ready to inhale the smoke. Know which style of bong you're using before lighting up. As you burn the flower in the bowl, keep an eye on the chamber of the bong (the section of the tube below your mouth but above the water line). When it fills with the desired amount of smoke, release the carb and allow the smoke into your lungs. As always, take small amounts at a time, burning only a little, and avoid over-filling your lungs. Hold the smoke in for a few seconds before exhaling. Remember to start with one small puff, you wouldn't be the first one to turn green. Big hitters breed guitters.

HOW TO USE A VAPE CARTRIDGE AND BATTERY

Vaporizer cartridges (vape carts) and pods come in several sizes and configurations, but generally work the same way. The standard vape cart is a small tank, pre-filled with cannabis extract, with a mouthpiece at the top, and a stud at the bottom threaded with a 510 pitch (hence the name - 510 vape cart). These screw into the atomizer battery, usually shaped like a pen, that powers the device. Some batteries use a button, while others work simply by puffing on the vape cart. There are other vaporizers that use a proprietary cartridge and battery, such as the PAX Era and INSA Dart. These exclusively accept "Pods" specifically designed to work with their devices which plug directly into their batteries, without needing to be screwed in.

Start by inserting your cartridge or pod into the fully-charged battery. If necessary, power on the device and wait for it to indicate that it's ready for use. Once ready, take a short puff and inhale it into your lungs, holding it for only a second or two before exhaling. The extract used by these devices is highly potent, so start with a puff or two and wait up to ten minutes before deciding if you want to take another puff. The effects generally come on quickly but also tend to diminish quicker compared to smoking cannabis.

HOW TO USE A PAX 3 VAPORIZER

Make sure that your PAX device is fully charged. Since the PAX 3 can vaporize either flower or concentrates, we've provided instructions for packing both. Once packed, the process of using the device is the same.

Packing Loose Leaf - Remove the oven lid located on the bottom of the device. Using the multi-tool provided, gently pack ground flower into the oven until it's at least halfway full. Replace the oven lid back on the device. For a shorter session using less flower, use the Half Pack oven lid instead of the standard oven lid.

Packing Concentrates - If you're swapping from using flower to concentrates, be sure that the oven is fully clean before proceeding. To use your PAX 3 with concentrates, swap out the Standard or Half Pack oven lid with the Concentrate Insert. Remove the Concentrate Insert lid and place a portion of concentrate the size of $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain of rice into the chamber (avoid allowing concentrates into the two chamber tubes) and replace the chamber lid. Place the Concentrate Insert into PAX oven.

Using your PAX 3 - Now that it's packed with your desired product, turn on the device. When it's at the right temperature, the PAX lights will turn from purple to green. Place your lips over the hole at the top of the device and gently inhale as though you're "sipping" from a straw. As always, take small, controlled puffs and wait between them to see if you've achieved your desired state of mind. If you're using concentrates, remain seated and proceed VERY slowly. One or two hits should be sufficient. When finished, turn off your PAX and allow it to cool for 2-3 minutes before removing the insert.

Tip: We recommend that you read and fully understand the manual included by the manufacturer prior to using the device. There are many features and functions that we won't get into here that are worth knowing about.

HOW TO USE A PULSAR APX WAX VAPORIZER

Before using you APX Wax, first fully charge the unit, and then heat the atomizer several times dry. This will burn off any impurities collected during manufacturing.

Turn the unit on by pressing the button rapidly five times. Load the atomizer either prior to heating, or after the coils have been slightly warmed, by placing a portion of concentrate the size of ½ a grain of rice directly onto the quartz coils. The unit will begin heating immediately after the button is pressed and held. The "P" logo above the button will turn from red to green as the unit reaches the desired temperature (5 seconds). After the initial heating, you can press, or pulse, the button, and the Triple Quartz Coils will heat almost instantaneously. Release the button to halt the heating process as the vapor builds inside the glass mouthpiece. Observe the vapor amount inside the glass chamber to gauge your desired amount and inhale gently. Hold the vapor for 2-3 seconds before exhaling. Take small, controlled puffs and wait between them to see if you've achieved your desired state of mind. Remain seated and proceed VERY slowly. One or two hits should be sufficient. When finished, turn the unit off by pressing the button rapidly five times.

HOW TO

ACCESSORIES AND VAPES

HOW TO USE AN E-NAIL

E-nails are perfect for those who are new to dabbing because of the ability to control the temperature. You have to find the temperature that works best for you depending on your preferences. They're also safer to use because they eliminate the need for a blowtorch to heat your concentrates. Additionally, this helps not waste any product.

Start by plugging in your rig to a reliable wall outlet that will provide a consistent power source. Then attach your nail to your bong or dab rig. Turn the E-Nail on, set your desired temperature (commonly, between 500F-900F) and allow it to heat up. Most E-Rigs have variable temperature settings, so you need to find which temperature works best for you. Once you have your ideal temperature set, take your dab tool and place a portion of concentrate the size of ½ a grain of rice and then place the concentrate on the tool, onto the nail.

Tip: Choose your preferred nail carefully. Make sure that it's compatible with your dab rig. The main thing to consider when looking for an e-nail for your bong or rig is the size of the stem attachment. The type of nail that you use dramatically affects the performance you get out your e-nail attachment.

 ${\it Quartz}$ - ${\it Quartz}$ nails heat up quickly, allowing you to get to dabbing in the shortest amount of time. They are also ideal for lower temperature settings.

Ceramic - Ceramic nails excel at retaining heat, giving you a much longer dabbing session while reducing the amount of power needed to keep your e-rig at the optimal temperature. Ceramic E-Nails are great for extended group dab sessions.

Titanium - Titanium nails are highly durable and provide a nice balance between a rapid heat up time and session length, making them a smart all-around choice for your e-nail.



HOW TO USE A BANGER

You will need a banger, carb cap, dab tool, Tidy Tips, timer, and torch for this dabbing method.

Use your torch and heat your banger up until it starts to glow. Allow the banger to cool for about 30-45 seconds, depending on the material of your banger and the mass of the banger. This takes some trial and error as you find the perfect temperature with your banger and torch. You can use a small sand timer, stopwatch or you can count, noting the elapsed time so you can adjust letting the nail cool a shorter or longer period of time. Using your dab tool, place a portion of concentrates the size of $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain of rice on your banger. Place your carb cap on top of the banger and begin to inhale. If you notice that your oil is just pooling you have let your banger cool too much.

Tip: The ideal temperature for concentrates is around 428°F (220°C) in order to get full spectrum vaping.



NEA

POPULAR ACCESSORIES



ERA PRO™ EXTRACT

More predictability, control, and potency than ever before. This all-new cannabis oil vaporizer features a discreet and attractive design that provides an ideal hand feel. Enjoy state of the art technology and ultramodern specs.



PAX 3™ DUAL-USE FLOWER EXTRACT

The ultimate portable cannabis vaporizer for dry herb and extracts. The PAX 3 is powerful yet discreet, smart yet easy-to-use. Our engineering and technology gets the best out of your flower.



PULSAR

APX VOLT PORTABLE CONCENTRATE VAPE

The Pulsar APX Volt variable voltage vaporizer for wax features a 5-second heat time, 3.5 inch size, 1100mAh battery, 4 voltage settings (2.5V / 2.8V / 3.2V / 3.7V), pure quartz coil-less cup, 0.4ohm atomizer resistance, and low temp capability for enhanced terp flavor. Includes metal dabber and USB charger. 1 year warranty. Multiple colors and designs including Black, Blue, Silver, Tie Dye, THC Molecule, and Wood Grain.



PUFFCO

THE PEAK SMART RIG

This device unlocks the true power of concentrates, providing the clearest expression of the potency, flavor, and effects of the plant they're derived from. This means you get the most efficient and enjoyable experience, faster and easier than ever before, with no learning curve.

WHAT'S ON MY LABEL

NEA shall not knowingly sell more than one ounce of Cannabis or its combined dry weight equivalent in Cannabis concentrate or Edible Cannabis Products to a retail customer per day. **NEA** strives to keep like strains together. For example, indica leaning or sativa leaning plants with like terpine profiles.







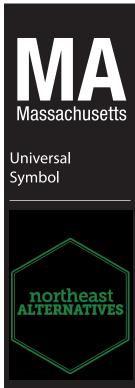


Manufactured & Dispensed by: Northeast Alternatives, Inc MR281314/MP281319/MC281319/RMD745-R
999 William S Canning Blvd. Fall River, MA 02721 (508) 567-6761
The impairment effects of <u>edible products</u> may be delayed by two hours or more. This product has not been analyzed or approved by the FDA. There is limited information on the side effects of using this product, and there may be associated health risks. Marijuana use during pregnancy and breast-feeding may pose potential harms. It is against the law to drive or operate machinery when under the influence of this product.

KEEP THIS PRODUCT AWAY FROM CHILDREN.

NEA strives to uphold all state laws and regulations regarding keeping cannabis away from minors and adults under 21. The **NEA** Team are extensively trained to prevent the abuse of cannabis products or their diversion to a younger demographic that are not legally of age. Cannabis is not safe for children, please use and store responsibly.









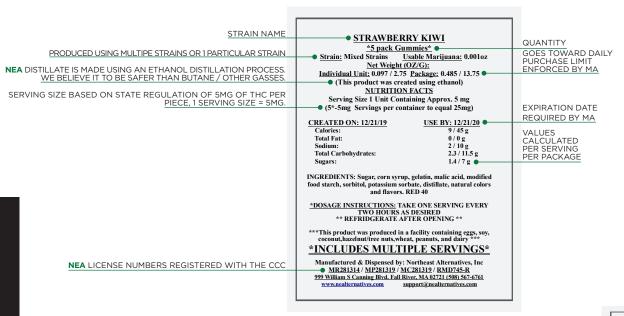
WARNING LABEL REQUIRED BY
THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
REQUIRED ON EVERY ITEM NEA
PRODUCES THAT IS EXITING
OUR PRODUCTION FACILITY.

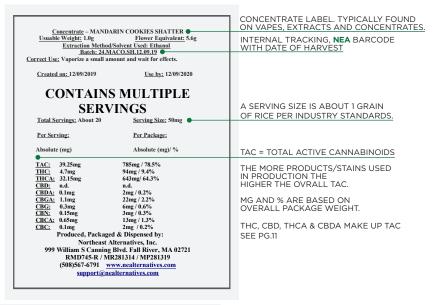
Produced, Packaged, & Dispensed by:
Northeast Alternatives, Inc.
RMD745-R/MR281314/MP281319/MC281319
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Fall River, MA 02721

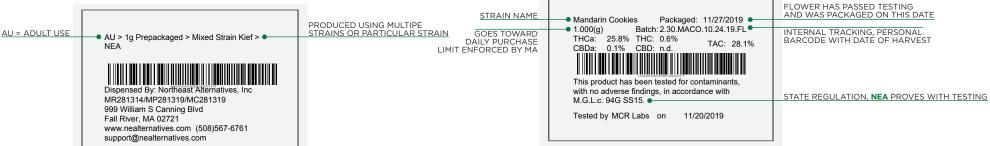
Fall River, MA 02721 <u>www.nealternatives.com</u> support@nealternatives.com

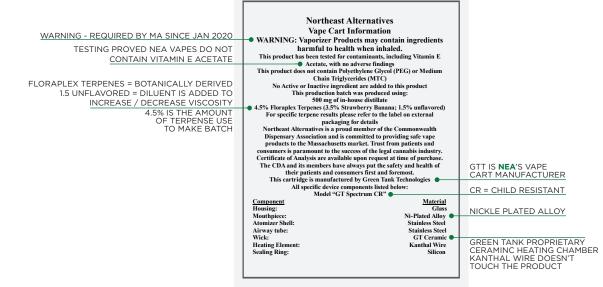
REQUIRED BY STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

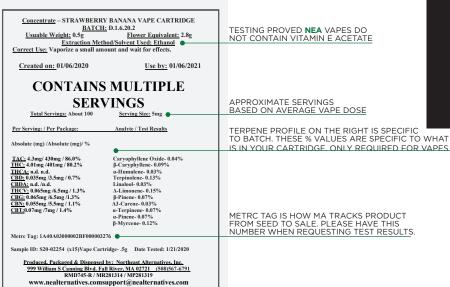
WARNING LABEL











TEST RESULTS GARLIC MUSHROOM ONION COOKIES FLOWER



Analytical Test Report

Client:	Final Report	MCR-S1901796 Rev.01.00	Laboratory:
Northeast Alternatives 999 William S. Canning Blvd Fall River, MA 02721	Report Date:	22 JANUARY 2019	MCR Labs 85 Speen St. Lower Level Framingham, MA 01701 508-872-6666

Sample ID#	Sample Name	Batch	Matrix	Date Received	Date Tested	Sample Weight
MCR-S19- 01796	GMO Cookies Flower	1A40A0300 0002BE000 000276		17 January 2019	18-22 January 2019	4 g

The test results presented in this report are accurate, complete, and compliant with the MCR Labs quality control criteria.

Authorization

Scott Churchill
Director, Methodology
and Compliance



This test is accredited under the laboratory's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation issued by ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board. Refer to certificate and scope of accreditation AT-1853

Requested Testing:

Test	Code	Procedure	Analytes Tested
Cannabinoid Profile	CN	MCR-TM-0011	CBGA, CBG, THCA, Δ9-THC, Δ8-THC, CBDA, CBD, CBNA, CBN, CBCA, CBC, CBLA, CBL, CBDVA, CBDV, THCVA, THCV
Microbiological Screen	MB	MCR-TM-0006	Bacterial (Total Aerobic, Total Coliform, Bile-Tolerant Gram Negative), Yeast and Mold, Pathogenic (E. coli, Salmonella)
Mycotoxin Screen	MY	MCR-TM-0009	Aflatoxin B1, Aflatoxin B2, Aflatoxin G1, Aflatoxin G2, Ochratoxin A
Heavy Metals Screen	НМ	MCR-TM-0008	Arsenic (As), Cadmium (Cd), Lead (Pb), Mercury (Hg)
Pesticides Screen	PS	MCR-TM-0009	Bifenazate, Bifenthrin, Cyfluthrin, Etoxazole, Imazalil, Imidacloprid, Myclobutanil, Spiromesifen, Trifloxystrobin

Cannabinoid Profile [MCR-TM-0011]

Analyst: PS/MS/JW

Test Date: 18 Jan 19

The sample was analyzed for cannabinoids via High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC-UV). The collected data was compared to data collected from certified analytical reference standards at known concentrations.

Table 1. S19-01796 1A40A03000002BE000000276-GMO Cookies Flower Cannabinoid Testing

Analyte	Cannabinoid	Conc. (weight %)	Conc. (mg/g)	LOQ (weight %)	LOD (weight %)
CBDVA	Cannabidivarinic acid	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
CBDV	Cannabidivarin	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
CBDA	Cannabidiolic acid	0.1%	1	0.04%	0.01%
CBGA	Cannabigerolic acid	1.8%	18	0.04%	0.01%
CBG	Cannabigerol	0.2%	2	0.04%	0.01%
CBD	Cannabidiol	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
THCV	Tetrahydrocannabivarin	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
THCVA	Tetrahydrocannabivarinic acid	0.2%	2	0.04%	0.01%
CBN	Cannabinol	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
CBNA	Cannabinolic acid	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
Δ9-ΤΗС	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol	0.1%	1	0.04%	0.01%
Δ8-ΤΗС	Δ8-Tetrahydrocannabinol	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
CBL	Cannabicyclol	0.1%	1	0.04%	0.01%
СВС	Cannabichromene	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
THCA	Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid	29.4%	294	0.04%	0.01%
CBCA	Cannabichromenic acid	0.5%	5	0.20%	0.01%
CBLA	Cannabicyclolic acid	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%

Note: There are no limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health for cannabinoid concentrations. ND = Not Detected. LOQ = limit of quantitation. LOD = limit of detection.

Microbiological Screen [MCR-TM-0006] Analyst: VB

Test Date: 18-21 Jan 19

The sample was analyzed for microbiological contaminants via an automated Most Probable Number (MPN) methodology with cultured enrichments.

Table 2. S19-01796 1A40A03000002BE000000276-GMO Cookies Flower Microbiological Testing

Test ID	Test Analysis	Results	Unit	Limits	Disposition
19-01796-AC	Total Viable Aerobic Bacteria	<100	CFU/g	10 ⁵ CFU/g	Pass
19-01796-YM	Total Yeast and Mold	<100	CFU/g	10 ⁴ CFU/g	Pass
19-01796-CC	Total Coliforms	<100	CFU/g	10 ³ CFU/g	Pass
19-01796-EB	Total Bile-Tolerant Gram Negative Bacteria	<100	CFU/g	10 ³ CFU/g	Pass

Note: CFU = colony forming unit. Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Exhibit 6.

The sample was analyzed for pathogenic bacterial contamination via an automated Enzyme Linked Fluorescent Assay (ELFA).

Table 3. S19-01796 1A40A03000002BE000000276-GMO Cookies Flower Pathogen Testing

Test ID	Test Analysis	Result	Units	Limits	Disposition
19-01796-ECPT	E. coli (O157)	Negative	N/A	Not Detected in 1 g	Pass
19-01796-SPT	Salmonella	Negative	N/A	Not Detected in 1 g	Pass

Note: Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Exhibit 6. NT = Not tested.

The sample was analyzed via Liquid Chromatography - Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). The collected data was compared to data collected from analytical reference standards at known concentrations.

Table 4. S19-01796 1A40A03000002BE000000276-GMO Cookies Flower Mycotoxin Testing

Test ID	Test Analysis	Result	LOD (ppb)	LOQ (ppb)	Limits	Disposition
19-01796-MY	Mycotoxin	Not Detected	20	66	20	Pass

Note: ND = Not Detected; LOD = Limit of Detection; LOQ = Limit of Quantitation; ppb = part per billion. Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Exhibit 6.

Heavy Metals Screen [MCR-TM-0008]	Analyst: CD/WS	Test Date: 22 Jan 19

The sample was analyzed via Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. The collected data was compared to data collected from certified analytical reference standards at known concentrations.

Table 5. S19-01796 1A40A03000002BE000000276-GMO Cookies Flower Heavy Metals Testing

Test ID	Test Analysis	Result, ppb	LOD ppb	LOQ ppb	Limits ppb	Disposit ion	Limits (ingestion) ppb	ion (ingesti on)
19-01796-HM	Arsenic	ND	28.5	86.2	200	Pass	1500	Pass
19-01796-HM	Cadmium	BQL	24.7	74.8	200	Pass	500	Pass
19-01796-HM	Mercury	ND	18.3	55.5	100	Pass	1500	Pass
19-01796-HM	Lead	ND	15.4	46.8	500	Pass	1000	Pass

Note: ND = Not Detected; LOD = Limit of Detection; LOQ = Limit of Quantitation; BQL = Below Quantitation Limit; ppb = part per billion. Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Exhibit 4.

Pesticides Screen [MCR-TM-0009] Analyst: JW Test Date: 18 Jan 19

The sample was analyzed via Liquid Chromatography - Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). The collected data was compared to data collected from analytical reference standards at known concentrations.

Table 6. S19-01796 1A40A03000002BE000000276-GMO Cookies Flower Pesticides Testing

Test Analysis	Result, ppb	LOD ppb	LOQ ppb	Limits ppb	Disposition
Bifenazate	ND	250	825	10	LOD>Reg Limit
Bifenthrin	ND	160	528	10	LOD>Reg Limit
Cyfluthrin	ND	3000	9900	10	LOD>Reg Limit
Etoxazole	ND	120	396	10	LOD>Reg Limit
Imazalil	ND	20	66	10	LOD>Reg Limit
Imidacloprid	ND	10	33	10	Pass
Myclobutanil	ND	10	33	10	Pass
Spiromesifen	ND	100	330	10	LOD>Reg Limit
Trifloxystrobin	ND	10	33	10	Pass

Note: ND = Not Detected; LOD = Limit of Detection; LOQ = Limit of Quantitation; ppb = part per billion; N/A = not available. Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Exhibit 5.

TEST RESULTS GIRL SCOUT COOKIES FLOWER



Analytical Test Report

Client:	Final Report	MCR-S1942339 Rev.01.00	Laboratory:
Northeast Alternatives 999 William S. Canning Blvd Fall River, MA 02721	Report Date:	3 DECEMBER 2019	MCR Labs 85 Speen St. Lower Level Framingham, MA 01701 508-872-6666
	METRC Tag:	1A40A03000002BE000001326	

Sample ID #	Sample Name	Batch	Matrix	Date Received	Date Tested	Sample Weight
MCR-S19- 42339	15' GSC- Bulk Flower	2.31.15GSC. 11.11.19.FL	Flower	26 November 2019	27 November-03 December 2019	4.76 g

The test results presented in this report are accurate, complete, and compliant with the MCR Labs quality control criteria.

Authorization

Jonathan Wani Director, Client Relations and

Reporting



This test is accredited under the laboratory's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation issued by ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board. Refer to certificate and scope of accreditation AT-1853

Requested Testing:

Test	Code	Procedure	Analytes Tested	Dispositi on
Cannabinoid Profile	CN	MCR-TM-0011	CBGA, CBG, THCA, Δ9-THC, Δ8-THC, CBDA, CBD, CBNA, CBN, CBCA, CBC, CBLA, CBL, CBDVA, CBDV, THCVA, THCV	N/A
Microbiological Screen	MB	MCR-TM-0006 MCR-TM-0012	Bacterial (Total Aerobic, Total Coliform, Bile-Tolerant Gram Negative), Yeast and Mold, Pathogenic (STEC, Salmonella)	Pass
Mycotoxin Screen	MY	MCR-TM-0009	Aflatoxin B1, Aflatoxin B2, Aflatoxin G1, Aflatoxin G2, Ochratoxin A	Pass
Heavy Metals Screen	НМ	MCR-TM-0008	Arsenic (As), Cadmium (Cd), Lead (Pb), Mercury	Pass
Pesticides Screen	PS	MCR-TM-0009	Bifenazate, Bifenthrin, Cyfluthrin, Etoxazole, Imazalil, Imidacloprid, Myclobutanil, Spiromesifen, Trifloxystrobin	Pass

Cannabinoid Profile [MCR-TM-0011]

Analyst.
WS/MK/TJS//B/CD/TC/AI

Test Date: 27 Nov 19

The sample was analyzed for cannabinoids via High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC-UV). The collected data was compared to data collected from certified analytical reference standards at known concentrations.

Table 1. S19-42339 2.31.15GSC.11.11.19.FL-15' GSC- Bulk Flower Cannabinoid Testing

Analyte	Cannabinoid	Conc. (weight %)	Conc. (mg/g)	LOQ (weight %)	LOD (weight %)
CBDVA	Cannabidivarinic acid	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
CBDV	Cannabidivarin	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
CBDA	Cannabidiolic acid	0.1%	1	0.04%	0.01%
CBGA	Cannabigerolic acid	3.8%	38	0.04%	0.01%
CBG	Cannabigerol	0.2%	2	0.04%	0.01%
CBD	Cannabidiol	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
THCV	Tetrahydrocannabivarin	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
THCVA	Tetrahydrocannabivarinic acid	0.4%	4	0.04%	0.01%
CBN	Cannabinol	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
CBNA	Cannabinolic acid	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
Δ9-ΤΗС	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol	0.6%	6	0.04%	0.01%
Δ8-ΤΗС	Δ8-Tetrahydrocannabinol	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
CBL	Cannabicyclol	0.1%	1	0.04%	0.01%
CBC	Cannabichromene	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%
THCA	Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid	22.0%	220	0.04%	0.01%
CBCA	Cannabichromenic acid	0.3%	3	0.20%	0.01%
CBLA	Cannabicyclolic acid	ND	ND	0.04%	0.01%

Note: There are no limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health for cannabinoid concentrations. ND = Not Detected. LOQ = Limit of Quantitation. LOD = Limit of Detection.

Microbiological Screen [MCR-TM-0006] Analyst: SA/TS Test Date: 29 Nov - 02 Dec 19

The sample was analyzed for microbiological contaminants via an automated Most Probable Number (MPN) methodology with cultured enrichments.

Table 2. S19-42339 2.31.15GSC.11.11.19.FL-15' GSC- Bulk Flower Microbiological Testing

Test ID	Test Analysis	Result	Unit	Limits	Disposition
19-42339-AC	Total Viable Aerobic Bacteria	<100	CFU/g	10 ⁵ CFU/g	Pass
19-42339-YM	Total Yeast and Mold	<100	CFU/g	10⁴CFU/g	Pass
19-42339-CC	Total Coliforms	<100	CFU/g	10 ³ CFU/g	Pass
19-42339-EB	Total Bile-Tolerant Gram Negative Bacteria	<100	CFU/g	10 ³ CFU/g	Pass

Note: CFU = colony forming unit. Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Exhibit 6.

The sample was analyzed for pathogenic bacterial contamination via a Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR).

Table 3. S19-42339 2.31.15GSC.11.11.19.FL-15' GSC- Bulk Flower Pathogen Testing

Test ID	Test Analysis	Result	Units	Limits	Disposition
19-42339-ECPT	STEC	Negative	N/A	Not Detected in 1 g	Pass
19-42339-SPT	Salmonella	Negative	N/A	Not Detected in 1 g	Pass

Note: Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Exhibit 6. NT = Not tested. STEC = Shiga Toxin producing E. coli

	71400 TI4 00001
Wiventoyin Scr	een [MCR-TM-0009]
INIY COLONIII OCI	

Analyst: MK/SW/RA/GF

Test Date: 27 Nov 19

The sample was analyzed via Liquid Chromatography - Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). The collected data was compared to data collected from analytical reference standards at known concentrations.

Table 4. S19-42339 2.31.15GSC.11.11.19.FL-15' GSC- Bulk Flower Mycotoxin Testing

rable 4. 616 42666 216 1116 GGG11 111111611 2 16 GGG Bank Howell mycotoxiii 1 GGting							
Test ID	Test Analysis	Result	LOD (ppb)	LOQ (ppb)	Limits	Disposition	
19-42339-MY	Mycotoxin	Not Detected	4	12	20	Pass	

Note: ND = Not Detected; LOD = Limit of Detection; LOQ = Limit of Quantitation; ppb = part per billion. Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries. Exhibit 6.

Analyst: CD

Test Date: 03 Dec 19

The sample was analyzed via Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. The collected data was compared to data collected from certified analytical reference standards at known concentrations.

Table 5, S19-42339 2,31,15GSC,11,11,19.FL-15' GSC- Bulk Flower Heavy Metals Testing

Test ID	Test Analysis	Result, ppb	LOD ppb	LOQ ppb	Limits ppb	Disposit ion	Limits (ingestion)	on (ingestio n)
19-42339-HM	Arsenic	ND	41.5	125.8	200	Pass	1500	Pass
19-42339-HM	Cadmium	BQL	26.0	78.9	200	Pass	500	Pass
19-42339-HM	Mercury	ND	21.7	65.6	100	Pass	1500	Pass
19-42339-HM	Lead	ND	16.0	48.4	500	Pass	1000	Pass

Note: ND = Not Detected; LOD = Limit of Detection; LOQ = Limit of Quantitation; BQL = Below Quantitation Limit; ppb = part per billion. Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Exhibit 4.

Pesticides Screen [MCR-TM-0009]

Analyst: MK/SW/RA/GF

Test Date: 27 Nov 19

The sample was analyzed via Liquid Chromatography - Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS).

The collected data was compared to data collected from analytical reference standards at known concentrations.

Table 6. S19-42339 2.31.15GSC.11.11.19.FL-15' GSC- Bulk Flower Pesticides Testing

Test Analysis	Result, ppb	LOD ppb	LOQ ppb	Limits ppb	Disposition
Bifenazate	ND	1.6	10	10	Pass
Bifenthrin	ND	4.4	10	10	Pass
Cyfluthrin	ND	3.6	10	10	Pass
Etoxazole	ND	0.8	10	10	Pass
lmazalil	ND	1.7	10	10	Pass
Imidacloprid	ND	3.3	10	10	Pass
Myclobutanil	ND	3.8	10	10	Pass
Spiromesifen	ND	1.5	10	10	Pass
Trifloxystrobin	ND	1.4	10	10	Pass

Note: ND = Not Detected; LOD = Limit of Detection; LOQ = Limit of Quantitation; ppb = part per billion; N/A = not available. Testing limits established by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Finished Medical Marijuana Products and Marijuana-Infused Products for Massachusetts Registered Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Exhibit 5.

CANNABIS TOLERANCE, DEPENDENCE & WITHDRAWAL

As you use cannabis, your tolerance will likely increas;, which means that you may feel you need to take higher and higher doses in order to feel the desired effects. Instead of continuing to up your dosage, a better option may be to take a break from cannabis once in a while. Lowering the frequency of use or abstaining from use for a short period of time (generally one to two weeks) helps to reset the brain and is a healthy change. Read more about tolerance breaks here:

https://www.leafly.com/news/science-tech/thc-toler-ance-heres-why-t-breaks-work-so-quickly.

CANNABIS USE DISORDER

You may be experiencing cannabis use disorder or cannabis dependence if you feel a strong desire to take cannabis, have difficulties in controlling its use, are persistent in use despite harmful consequences, or are giving a higher priority to cannabis use than to other activities and obligations. If you believe you may be experiencing cannabis use disorder, consult your doctor right away.

CANNABIS WITHDRAWAL

If you're concerned about cannabis withdrawal, be on the lookout for the following common symptoms: irritability, anger/aggression, anxiety, difficulty sleeping, decreased appetite, and restlessness. Less common symptoms may include depressed mood and physical discomfort. If you or someone you love is struggling with substance abuse of any kind, please explore the resources available here: https://helplinema.org/.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS

Consumers may not sell cannabis purchased at an NEA dispensary to any other individual. For more information regarding penalties for possession or distribution of cannabis in violation of Massachusetts law, please read pages 17-18 in this Handbook.

This product has not been analyzed or approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). There is limited information on the side effects of using this product, and there may be associated health risks. Cannabis use during pregnancy and breast-feeding may pose potential harms. It is against the law to drive or operate machinery when under the influence of this product.

KEEP THIS PRODUCT AWAY FROM CHILDREN.

There may be health risks associated with consumption of this product. Cannabis can impair concentration, coordination, and judgment. The impairment effects of edible cannabis may be delayed by two hours or more. In case of accidental ingestion, contact poison control hotline **1-800-222-1222** or **9-1-1**.

This product may be illegal outside of MA.

Research has yet to prove that physical dependence on cannabis is possible, however, psychological dependence is possible, as it is with any overused substance or feeling.

PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL POSESSION AND DISTRIBUTION

MA Laws for Class C and Class D Substances

Massachusetts General Laws Part I. Title XV

Section 32B: Class C controlled substances; unlawful manufacturer, distribution, dispensing or possession with intent to manufacture, etc. [Text of section applicable as provided by 2018, 69, Sec. 238.]

Section 32B. (a) Any person who knowingly or intentionally manufactures, distributes, dispenses or possesses with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance in Class C of section 31 shall be imprisoned in state prison for not more than 5 years or in a jail or house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years, or by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or both such fine and imprisonment. (b) Any person convicted of violating this section after I or more prior convictions of manufacturing, distributing, dispensing or possessing with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense a controlled substance as defined by section 31 under this or any prior law of this jurisdiction or of any offense of any other jurisdiction, federal, state or territorial, which is the same as or necessarily includes the elements of said offense shall be punished by a term of imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, a term of imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years and a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, a term of imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years, a term of imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years and a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or a fine of not more than \$10,000.

Section 32C: Class D controlled substances; unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, cultivation or possession with intent to manufacture, etc.

Section 32C. (a) Any person who knowingly or intentionally manufactures, distributes, dispenses or cultivates, or possesses with intent to manufacture, distribute, dispense or cultivate a controlled substance in Class D of section thirty-one shall be imprisoned in a jail or house of correction for not more than two years or by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment [Subsection (b) applicable as provided by 2018, 69, Sec. 238.] (b) Any person convicted of violating this section after one or more prior convictions of manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, cultivating or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, dispense or cultivate a controlled substance as defined by section thirty-one under this or any prior law of this jurisdiction or of any offense of any other jurisdiction, federal, state, or territorial, which is the same as or necessarily includes the elements of said offense shall be punished by a term of imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than two and one-half years, or by a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 32E: Trafficking in marihuana, cocaine, heroin, synthetic opioids, morphine, opium, etc.; eligibility for parole.

Section 32E. (a) Any person who trafficks in marihuana by knowingly or intentionally manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, or cultivating or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or cultivate, or by bringing into the commonwealth a net weight of fifty pounds or more of marihuana or an et weight of fifty pounds or more of any mixture containing marihuana shall, if the net weight of marihuana or any mixture thereof is:

(1) Fifty pounds or more, but less than one hundred pounds, be punished by a term of imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two and one-half nor more than fifteen years or by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not less than one nor more than two and one-half years. No sentence imposed under the provisions of this section shall be for less than a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of one year and a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than ten thousand dollars may be imposed but not in lieu of the mandatory minimum one year term of imprisonment, as

(2) One hundred pounds or more, but less than two thousand pounds, be punished by a term of imprisonment in the state

prison for not less than 2 nor more than fifteen years. No sentence imposed under the provisions of this section shall be for less than a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 2 years and a fine of no less than two thousand and five hundrer nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars may be imposed but not in lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, as established herein.

(3) Two thousand pounds or more, but less than ten thousand pounds, be punished by a term of imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 3 I/2 nor more than fifteen years. No sentence imposed under the provisions of this section shall be for less than a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 I/2 years and a fine of not less than five thousand nor more than fifty thousand dollars may be imposed but not in lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, as established herein.

(4) Ten thousand pounds or more, be punished by a term of imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 8 nor more than fifteen years. No sentence imposed under the provisions of this section shall be for less than a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 8 years and a fine of not less than twenty thousand nor more than two hundred thousand dollars may be imposed but not in lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, as established herein.

Section 32F: Unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing or possession with intent to manufacture, etc. of controlled substances in Classes A to C to minors

Section 32F. (c) Any person who knowingly or intentionally manufactures, distributes, dispenses, or possesses with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance in Class C of section thirty-one to a person under the age of eighteen years shall be punished by a term of imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two and one-half nor more than fifteen years or in a jail or house of correction for not less than two nor more than two and one-half years. No sentence imposed under the provisions of this section shall be for less than a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of two years and a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars may be imposed but not in lieu of the mandatory minimum two year term of imprisonment, as established herein.

Section 32J: Controlled substances violations in, on or near school property or public parks or playgrounds [Text of section applicable as provided by 2018, 69, Sec. 237.]

Section 32]. Any person who violates the provisions of section 32, 32A, 32B, 32C, 32D, 32E, 32F or 32I while in, on or within 300 feet of the real property comprising a public or private accredited preschool, accredited headstart facility, elementary, vocational or secondary school if the violation occurs between 5:00a.m. and midnight, whether or not in session, or within 100 feet of a public park or playground and who during the commission of the offense: (i) used violence or threats of violence or possessed a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or a weapon described in paragraph (b) of section 10 of chapter 269, or induced another participant to do so during the commission of the offense; or (ii) engaged in a course of conduct whereby the person directed the activities of another person who committed any felony in violation of this chapter; or (iii) committed or attempted to commit a violation of section 32F or section 32K shall be punished by a term of imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 2 1/2 nor more than 15 years or by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not less than 2 nor more than 2 1/2 years. No sentence imposed pursuant to this section shall be for less than a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 2 years. A fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 may be imposed but not in lieu of the mandatory minimum 2 year term of imprisonment as established herein. Imprisonment as established herein. In accordance with section 8A of chapter 279 such sentence shall begin from and after the expiration of the sentence for violation of section 32, 32A, 32B, 32C, 32D, 32E, 32F or 32I. Lack of knowledge of school boundaries shall not be a defense to any person who violates this section.

Section 32L: Possession of 2 ounces or less of marihuana; civil penalty and forfeiture; other sanctions or disqualifications prohibited

Section 32L. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, possession of 2 ounces or less of marihuana shall only be a civil offense, subjecting an offender who is 18 to 21 years of age, inclusive, to a civil penalty of one hundred dollars and forfeiture of the marihuana, but not to any other form of criminal or civil punishment or disqualification. An offender under the age of eighteen shall be subject to the same forfeiture and civil penalty provisions, provided he or she completes a drug awareness program which meets the criteria set forth in Section 32M of this Chapter. The parents or legal guardian of any offender under the age of eighteen shall be notified in accordance with Section 32N of this Chapter of the offense and the availability of a drug awareness program and community service option. If an offender under the age of eighteen fails within one year of the offense to complete both a drug awareness program and the required community service, the civil penalty may be increased pursuant to Section 32N of this Chapter to one thousand dollars and the offender and his or her parents shall be jointly and severally liable to pay that amount. Except as specifically provided in section 24l of chapter 90, chapter 94G and chapter 387 of the acts of 2008, neither the Commonwealth nor any of its political subdivisions or their respective agencies, authorities or instrumentalities may impose any form of penalty, sanction or disqualification on an offender for possessing 2 ounces or less of marihuana. By way of illustration rather than limitation, possession of 2 ounces or less of marihuana shall not provide a basis to deny an offender student financial aid, public housing or any form of public financial assistance including unemployment benefits, to deny the right to operate a motor vehicle or to disqualify an offender from serving as a foster parent or adoptive parent. Information concerning the offense of possession of 2 ounces or less of marihuana shall not be deemed "criminal offender record information, "evaluative information," or "intelligence information" as those terms are defined in Section 167 of Chapter 6 of the General Laws and shall not be recorded in the Criminal Offender Record Information system. As used herein, "possession of 2 ounces or less of marihuana" includes possession of 2 ounces or less of marihuana or tetrahydrocannabinol and having cannabinoids or cannibinoid metabolites in the urine, blood, saliva, sweat, hair, fingernails, toe nails or other tissue or fluid of the human body. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to repeal or modify existing laws, ordinances or bylaws, regulations, personnel practices or policies concerning the operation of motor vehicles or other actions taken while under the influence of marihuana or tetrahydrocannabinol, laws concerning the unlawful possession of prescription forms of marihuana or tetrahydrocannabinol such as Marinol, possession of more than 2 ounces of marihuana or tetrahydrocannabinol, or selling, manufacturing or trafficking in marihuana or tetrahydrocannabinol. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit a political subdivision of the Commonwealth from enacting ordinances or bylaws regulating or prohibiting the consumption of marihuana or tetrahydrocannabinol in public places and providing for additional penalties for the public use of marihuana or tetrahydrocannabinol.

Section 32N: Possession of one ounce or less of marihuana; enforcement consistent with non-criminal disposition provisions of Sec. 21D of Chapter 40; duty of police department; notice; failure to file certificate of completion of drug awareness program.

Section 32N. The police department serving each political subdivision of the Commonwealth shall enforce Section 32L in a manner consistent with the non-criminal disposition provisions of Section 21D of Chapter 40 of the General Laws, as modified in this Section. The person in charge of each such department shall direct the department's public safety officer or another appropriate member of the department to function as a liaison between the department and persons providing drug awareness programs pursuant to Section 32M of this Chapter and the Clerk-Magistrate's office of the District Court serving the political subdivision. The person in charge shall also issue books of noncriminal citation forms to the department's officers which conform with the provisions of this Section and Section 21D of Chapter 40 of the General Laws. In addition to the notice requirements set forth in Section 21D of Chapter 40 of the General Laws, a second copy of the notice delivered to an offender under the age of eighteen shall be mailed or delivered to at least one of that offender's parents having custody of the offender, or, where there is no such person, to that offender's legal guardian at said parent or legal guardian's last known address. If an offender under the age of eighteen, a parent or legal

guardian fails to file with the Clerk of the appropriate Court a certificate that the offender has completed a drug awareness program in accordance with Section 32M within one year of the relevant offense, the Clerk shall notify the offender, parent or guardian and the enforcing person who issued the original notice to the offender of a hearing to show cause why the civil penalty should not be increased to one thousand dollars. Factors to be considered in weighing cause shall be limited to financial capacity

to pay any increase, the offender's ability to participate in a compliant drug awareness program and the availability of a suitable drug awareness program. Any civil penalties imposed under the provisions of "An Act Establishing A Sensible State Marihuana Policy" shall inure to the city or town where the offense occurred.

Section 34: Unlawful possession of particular controlled substances, including heroin and marijuana; lawful possessing, storing, analyzing, processing and testing of medical marijuana and medical marijuana-infused products by laboratories exception

Section 34. No person knowingly or intentionally shall possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained directly. or pursuant to a valid prescription or order, from a practitioner while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of this chapter. Except as provided in Section 32L of this Chapter or as hereinafter provided, any person who violates this section shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person who violates this section by possessing heroin shall for the first offense be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or both, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two and one-half years nor more than five years or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than two and one-half years. Any person who violates this section by possession of more than one ounce of marihuana or a controlled substance in Class E of section thirty-one shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than six months or a fine of five hundred dollars, or both, Except for an offense involving a controlled substance in Class E of section thirty-one, whoever violates the provisions of this section after one or more convictions of a violation of this section or of a felony under any other provisions of this chapter, or of a corresponding provision of earlier law relating to the sale or manufacture of a narcotic drug as defined in said earlier law, shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or both. If any person who is charged with a violation of this section has not previously been convicted of a violation of any provision of this chapter or other provision of prior law relative to narcotic drugs or harmful drugs as defined in said prior law, or of a felony under the laws of any state or of the United States relating to such drugs, has had his case continued without a finding to a certain date, or has been convicted and placed on probation, and if, during the period of said continuance or of said probation, such person does not violate any of the conditions of said continuance or said probation, then upon the expiration of such period the court may dismiss the proceedings against him, and may order sealed all official records relating to his arrest, indictment, conviction, probation, continuance or discharge pursuant to this section; provided, however, that departmental records which are not public records, maintained by police and other law enforcement agencies, shall not be sealed; and provided further that such a record shall be maintained in a separate file by the department of probation solely for the purpose of use by the courts in determining whether or not in subsequent proceedings such person qualifies under this section. The record maintained by the department of probation shall contain only identifying information concerning the person and a statement that he has had his record sealed pursuant to the provisions of this section. Any conviction, the record of which has been sealed under this section shall not be deemed a conviction for purposes of any disqualification or for any other purpose. No person as to whom such sealing has been ordered shall be held thereafter under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his failure to recite or acknowled such arrest, indictment, conviction, dismissal, continuance, sealing or any other related court proceeding, in response to any inquiry made of him for any purpose. Notwithstanding any other penalty provision of this section, any person who is convicted for the rst time under this section for the possession of marihuana or a controlled substance in Class E and who has not previously been convicted of any offense pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, or any provision of prior law relating to narcotic drugs or harmful drugs as defined in said prior law shall be placed on probation unless such person does not consent thereto, or unless the court files a written memorandum stating the reasons for not so doing. Upon successful completion of said probation, the case shall be dismissed and records shall be sealed. It shall be a prima facie defense to a charge of possession of marihuana under this section that the defendant is a patient certified to participate in a therapeutic research program described in chapter ninety-four D. and possessed the marihuana for personal use pursuant to such program. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, a laboratory may possess, store, analyze, process and test medical marijuana and medical marijuana-infused products;

provided, however, that such laboratory shall do so in accordance

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