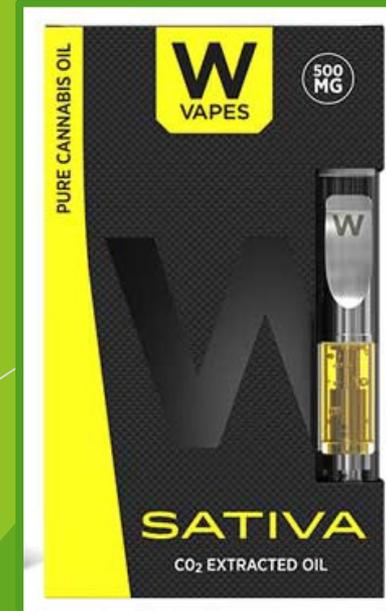




Cannabis in Canada: Edibles and Other Updates

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New categories of available products

Edibles



Topicals



Extracts for ingestion



Extracts for inhalation



Why delay legalizing these products?

- Multiple categories of regulations
- Additional health concerns: potency
- Additional health concerns: delayed effects of edibles
- Additional health concerns: children accessing edibles

The image shows a screenshot of a research article from the journal *Annals of Emergency Medicine*. The article is titled "Association of Unintentional Pediatric Exposures With Decriminalization of Marijuana in the United States" and is categorized as "Pediatrics/original research". The authors listed are George S. Wang MD, Genie Roosevelt MD, Marie-Claire Le Lait MS, Erin M. Martinez MS, Becki Bucher-Bartelson PhD, Alvin C. Bronstein MD, and Kennon Heard MD. The article was presented at the Pediatric Academic Societies Annual Meeting in May 2013. The journal cover also displays the Elsevier logo and the volume/issue information: Volume 63, Issue 6, June 2014, Pages 684-689. There are several text boxes overlaid on the screenshot, some containing partial text from other articles or sections, such as "It can take s begin to feel the full effect", "Effects can effects could", "When canna absorbed di effects are", "consumption hours to feel", "e residual e.", "h longer n and for its When THC ger form", and "INH".

Annals of Emergency Medicine
Volume 63, Issue 6, June 2014, Pages 684-689

Pediatrics/original research

Association of Unintentional Pediatric Exposures With Decriminalization of Marijuana in the United States

Presented at the Pediatric Academic Societies Annual Meeting: Impact of Decriminalizing Marijuana on Unintentional Pediatric Marijuana Exposures in the US, May 2013, Washington, DC.

George S. Wang MD^{a, c}, Genie Roosevelt MD, MPH^{b, c}, Marie-Claire Le Lait MS^a, Erin M. Martinez MS^a, Becki Bucher-Bartelson PhD^a, Alvin C. Bronstein MD^a, Kennon Heard MD^{a, c}

Packaging and labelling

- Goals: discourage consumption by young people and ensure consumers properly informed
- ✗ No cosmetic or dietary claims, including nutritional claims for ingestible products
- ✓ Must include symbol showing product contains THC and the quantity of that product
- ✓ Must include health warning
- ✓ Must include ingredient list
- ✓ Must specify equivalent to 30 grams of dried cannabis
- ✓ Must be child-resistant



Packages must be plain

- Strict limits on the use of logos, colours, and branding

Plain packaged products



Black market products



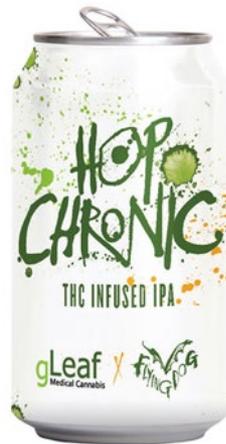
Cannabis products cannot be associated with alcohol or tobacco products

- Products cannot be promoted in a manner that associates them with an alcoholic beverage or tobacco product



Product content

- Limits on added vitamins and minerals
- Limits on alcohol
- Limits on caffeine
- Extracts
 - No added sugars, sweeteners, colours
 - Added flavours permitted but none that would appeal to children



Limits on THC per package

Edibles: 10mg



Topicals: 1000mg



Extracts (ingest): 1000mg



Extracts (inhale): 1000mg



Appealing to children

- Prohibits products that have an “appearance, shape, or other sensory attribute or function that are appealing to young persons”
- Health Canada will examine on a product-by-product basis looking at such factors as shape, colour, flavour, name, packaging, and how it is presented



What next for edibles?

- At least 60 days to see on shelves
- No cannabis cafes anytime soon
 - Need federal license to process cannabis products
 - Province/city would have to consider its laws
 - Cannot manufacture cannabis edibles in same factory as other food products



Other updates: data on cannabis use

Age	% used cannabis in last 12 months
25 years +	19%
20-24 years	44%
16-19 years	36%



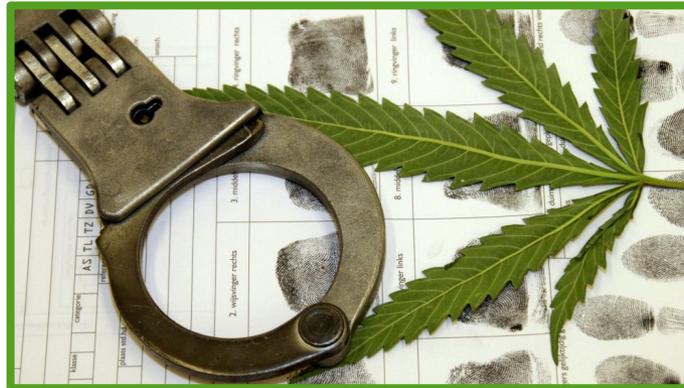
1 charge in Calgary
 8 in Alberta
 100 in Ontario (mostly
 in small towns)

Frequency of use	
Less than 1 day per month	35%
1 day per month	6%
2-3 days per month	14%
1-2 days per week	10%
3-4 days per week	10%
5-6 days per week	6%
Daily	19%

ER visits 10 months pre-legalization	ER visits 10 months post-legalization
139	154

Other updates: pardons

- Approximately 250,000 Canadians have criminal records for simple possession
- Process: fingerprints, copy of criminal record, record check from their local police
- Free and no waiting period
- Only 44 have been granted
- Older convictions may create problems at the border



Other updates: medical cannabis

- More insurers covering medical cannabis
- Lobbying to remove \$1/gram excise tax



Other updates: cannabis in Alberta and Calgary

- Two residential explosions in Edmonton
- Festival event permits in Calgary but not public consumption sites
- Alberta has 306 retail stores
- \$30 million in taxes and \$4.7 million in revenue in first 6 months



Sales by province, first 6 months post-legalization

Alberta	\$123.7 million
Ontario	\$121.6 million
Quebec	\$119.2 million
Nova Scotia	\$47.9 million
Saskatchewan	\$38.2 million
Manitoba	\$32.2 million
New Brunswick	\$25.9 million
Newfoundland	\$21.1 million
BC	\$19.5 million
PEI	\$10.7 million

Other updates: litigation

Home cultivation in Quebec



Product quality lawsuits



Self-government claims



Union grievances



Impaired driving



Questions?

