

## A

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**Acidic Form**

Natural cannabinoid form from within the trichomes of raw cannabis flowers that have a carboxyl ring or group (COOH) attached to their chain.

**Alcohol Extraction**

Process by which the cannabis plant is stripped of essential oils and trichomes using ethyl or isopropyl alcohol. Once the extra plant material is filtered out and the remaining alcohol is evaporated, sticky hash oil remains.

## B

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**Broad Spectrum Hemp Oil/Extract**

Unrefined extract from the hemp plant that has not been refined to contain only specific cannabinoids and plant parts, but one or more constituents (e.g. THC) has been removed.

**Butane Hash Oil Extraction**

Process by which cannabis flowers are treated with butane creating an amber resin known as wax or shatter. This process allows tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) to become soluble.

## C

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**Cannabinoid**

Any of a group of closely related compounds which include cannabinol and the active constituents of cannabis. C21 or C22 (for the carboxylated forms) terpenophenolic compounds, their carboxylic acids, analogs and transformation products that act on cannabinoid receptors within the endocannabinoid system of animals. Cannabinoids exist in three primary forms, distinguished by their sources: (a) phytocannabinoids, (b) endocannabinoids, and (c) synthetically produced cannabinoids

## C

### Cannabinoid Profile

The combined amount of each cannabinoid that make up the plant or product.

### Cannabis

Cannabis is a plant genus that produces three species of flowering plants:

- ***Cannabis sativa L.*** a subspecies of Cannabis, is known as Hemp (see definition). Varieties have a THC content of less than 0.3%. Hemp is a non-psychoactive form of cannabis. *Cannabis sativa L.* is generally tall and randomly branched, high in fibre and grain. It is low in THC. Many fibre and grain products and industrial uses have been made from *Cannabis sativa L.* (hemp)
- ***Cannabis indica*** has poor fibre quality and is used to make drugs for recreation and medicine. The plant is relatively short, conical and densely branched. *Cannabis indica* tend to have a higher  $\Delta^9$ -THC and a lower Cannabidiol (CBD) content than *C. sativa L. Marijuana* (see definition), dependent on the strain, can have THC concentrations of 18% to 38%.
- ***Cannabis Ruderalis*** a low-THC cannabis variety that is primarily selected by breeders for its CBD-rich genetics. Unlike *Cannabis sativa L.* and *indica*, which use light cycles to flower, *ruderalis* is an “autoflowering” variety, meaning it flowers with age. Originating in Russia, *ruderalis* is a hardy plant that can survive harsh climates.

### CBC

Cannabichromene, CBC is a powerful, non-psychoactive cannabinoid, has the same origins as both THC and CBD do in that they all stem from Cannabigerolic acid (CBGA). Cannabis plants produce CBGA, the precursor to three major cannabinoids: tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA), cannabidiolic acid (CBDA), and cannabichromenic acid (CBCA).

## C

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<b>CBD</b>	Cannabidiol, CBD is the abbreviation for cannabidiol, one of the cannabinoids found in cannabis plants. CBD does not cause psychoactive effects (the “high”) associated with THC. CBD is an antagonist to THC and is non-psychoactive as it blocks the formation of 11-OH-THC and mitigates the psychoactive effects of THC. CBD has become popular for its therapeutic effects.
<b>CBDA</b>	Cannabidiolic Acid is an active ingredient in cannabis derived from the hemp plant and molecular precursor to CBD.
<b>CBG</b>	Cannabigerol is a non-psychoactive cannabinoid that plays an important role in the biochemistry of the cannabis plant. CBG acts as a chemical precursor to other cannabinoids such as THC and CBD.
<b>CBGA</b>	Cannabigerolic Acid is, the precursor to three major cannabinoids: tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA), cannabidiolic acid (CBDA), and cannabichromenic acid (CBCA).
<b>CBN</b>	Cannabinol, comes from the Cannabis sativa plant and serves as an indication of THC content and THC degradation.
<b>CFIA</b>	Canadian Food Inspection Agency is a regulatory agency that is dedicated to the safeguarding of food, animals, and plants, which enhance the health and well-being of Canada's people, environment and economy. Working under Health Canada is it responsible for ensuring compliance to the Safe Food for Canadians Regulation.

## C

### **Concentrate (or Extract)**

Refers to any material created by refining cannabis flowers or by synthesizing phytocannabinoids. The substance is obtained by separating naturally occurring chemical constituents of Cannabis, such as cannabinoids, from insoluble Cannabis plant material by mechanical, chemical, or other processes. Concentrates or extracts have much higher cannabinoid concentration. Sometime referred to as Cannabis Extracts. They may:

- I. Contain solvents in allowable amounts and Ingredients used to promote a desired physical state, texture, or flavor in the Cannabis Concentrate, but no other Ingredients; and
- II. Be intended for use in the production of Cannabis-Infused Products; or
- III. Be a finished product intended for human consumption or use.

### **Crude Hemp Oil/Extract**

Is an unrefined extract that contains all compounds found naturally occurring in the Cannabis plant, including terpenes, essential oils and other cannabinoids from the hemp plant that has not been refined to contain only specific cannabinoids and plant parts. Also known as Full Spectrum Hemp Oil/Extract

## D

### **DEA**

The Drug Enforcement Administration is a United States federal law enforcement agency under the United States Department of Justice, tasked with combating drug trafficking and distribution within the United States. The DEA is the lead agency for domestic enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act.

### **Decarboxylation**

The process by which, when exposed to heat, the carboxyl ring or group (COOH) is removed. During decarboxylation, Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) is converted to THC and Cannabidiolic acid (CBDA) is converted to CBD (Cannabidiol).

## D

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<b>Dosage/Dosing</b>	Individualized amount of cannabinoids within a product. Dosing depends on titration, which is the process of increasing medication amounts until the desired effect is achieved.
<b>Dronabinol (Marinol and Syndros)</b>	A synthetic THC pharmaceutical approved in the U.S. for the reduction of nausea and vomiting in cancer chemotherapy and increased appetite in HIV-wasting disease.
<b>Dry Biomass</b>	Dried whole of milled plant material of cultivars of Cannabis spp.
<b>DSHEA</b>	The Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994, is a 1994 statute of United States Federal legislation which defines and regulates dietary supplements. Under the act, supplements are effectively regulated by the FDA for Good Manufacturing Practices under 21 CFR Part 311.

## E

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<b>Edibles</b> (also see Ingestible Cannabis-Infused Product)	Edibles are medicated edible goods that have been infused with cannabis extracts. They are commonly baked goods such as cookies and brownies, but options as varied as flavored coffee drinks, breads, and candies exist as well. Dispensaries also often sell marijuana-infused butters or oils for patients or consumers to make their own edibles. Consuming edibles means the active components from the extracts require longer to take effect as they need to be absorbed through the digestive system.
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## E

### **Endocannabinoid System (ECS)**

Is a biological system composed of a group of receptors that make up a very complex regulatory system throughout the human brain, body, and central and peripheral nervous systems. The main function of the ECS is to maintain the body's internal stability (homeostasis) by adjusting the flow of neurotransmitters and regulating bodily functions, including appetite, sleep, emotion, and movement.

### **Endocannabinoids**

Are endogenous (made within the body) lipid-based retrograde neurotransmitters that bind to cannabinoid receptors, and cannabinoid receptor proteins that are expressed throughout the vertebrate central nervous system (including the brain) and peripheral nervous system.

### **Epidiolex**

A cannabidiol drug, approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 2018 for treatment of epilepsy associated with Lennox–Gastaut syndrome or Dravet syndrome in patients 2 years of age and older.

### **Extraction**

The different processes by which cannabinoids within the plant can be extracted for use. These processes include alcohol extraction, butane hash oil extraction, etc.

## F

### **FDA**

The Food and Drug Administration (or also USFDA) is a federal agency of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, one of the United States federal executive departments. The FDA is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the control and supervision of food safety, tobacco products, dietary supplements, prescription and over-the-counter pharmaceutical drugs (medications), vaccines, biopharmaceuticals, blood transfusions, medical devices, electromagnetic radiation emitting devices (ERED), cosmetics, animal foods & feed and veterinary products.

## F

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- Feminized** Feminized plants come from seeds that have been selectively bred to produce only female plants. Since female plants are the ones that produce flowers (which is where most of cannabis' cannabinoids are found), they are the only ones that are used to create cannabinoid containing products.
- Flower** Known as the hairy or sticky parts of the plant which are harvested for consumption in various products, also known as the reproductive organs of the plant.

## H

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- Health Canada** The department of the government of Canada that is responsible for national public health. The department is also responsible for numerous federal health-related agencies, such as the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and the Public Health Agency of Canada, among others. These organizations help to ensure compliance with federal law in a variety of healthcare, agricultural and pharmaceutical activities. They also collaborate and partner extensively with numerous other federal and provincial departments and agencies in order to ensure the safety of food, health products, and pharmaceutical drugs, as well as regulate facilities involved in health research and pharmaceutical drug manufacturing and testing.
- Hemp** The plant of the genus Cannabis or any part of the plant, whether growing or not, with a delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol concentration that does not exceed 0.3% on a dry weight basis of any part of the plant of the genus Cannabis. Hemp is a fibrous product that can be produced from the male cannabis plant and can be used for extraction of CBD and in the manufacture of rope, paper, beauty products, and a vast array of other products.
- Hemp CBD Isolate** Is the purest form of CBD, which is produced by removing all other compounds found in the plant including terpenes, flavonoids, plant parts, and other cannabinoids.

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## H

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### **Homogeneity**

Refers to how evenly distributed the cannabis extract is through a product. For example, if 10% of the infused portion of the cannabis product contains less than 20% of the total THC contained in the product, it is homogenous. Homogeneity allows users assurance that they are consuming a consistently prepared edible.

## I

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### **Inebriate**

Make (someone) intoxicated / stupefied or excited by a chemical substance

### **Ingestible Cannabis-Infused Product**

a product that contains Cannabis and at least one other Ingredient, is intended for consumption or use other than by smoking or vaporizing, is intended to be taken into the body, and is one of the following subcategories:

- I. An Edible Cannabis-Infused Product, or “Edible,” which is an Ingestible Cannabis Infused Product that is intended to be taken by mouth, swallowed, and primarily absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Edible cannabis-infused products may be Psychoactive when used as intended. Without limitation, Edible Cannabis-Infused Products may be in the form of a food, beverage, capsule, or tablet; or
- II. A Transmucosal Cannabis-Infused Product, or “Transmucosal,” which is an Ingestible Cannabis-Infused Product that is intended to be placed in a body cavity and absorbed through the mucosal lining of the cavity and may be Psychoactive when used as intended. Transmucosal Cannabis Infused Products include, but are not limited to, cannabis-infused tinctures, anal suppositories, lozenges, and nasal sprays.



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**L****Licensee**

Any Person licensed, registered, or otherwise authorized by a regulatory authority (e.g. Health Canada, U.S. state regulators) to engage in commercial Cannabis cultivation, processing, extraction, manufacturing, packaging, labeling, testing, transportation, distribution, wholesale, delivery, or retail sale, or any allowable combination of these activities.

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**M****Marijuana**

A slang term for the dried flowers, leaves, stems, and seeds of the cannabis plant. Marijuana is the general term for female cannabis plants or their dried flowers. Females are distinct from male plants in that they are the ones that produce flowers which contain the high percentage of cannabinoids that hold both their medicinal and psychoactive properties.

**Medical Use of Cannabis**

The acquisition, cultivation, possession, processing (including development of related products such as food, tinctures, aerosols, oils, or ointments), transfer, transportation, sale, distribution, dispensing, or administration of cannabis for the benefit of qualifying patients in the treatment of debilitating medical conditions or the symptoms thereof.

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**N****Nabilone (Cesamet)**

A synthetic THC pharmaceutical approved in the U.S. for the treatment of the nausea and vomiting associated with cancer chemotherapy.

## N

**Non-Ingestible Cannabis-Infused Product**

A product that contains Cannabis and at least one other Ingredient, is intended for consumption or use other than by smoking or vaporizing, is intended for external use only, and is one of the following:

- I. A Topical Cannabis-Infused Product, or “Topical,” which is a Non-Ingestible Cannabis-Infused Product that is not Psychoactive when used as intended. Topical Cannabis-Infused Products include but are not limited to Cannabis-infused creams, salves, bath soaks, and lotions; or
- II. A Transdermal Cannabis-Infused Product, or “Transdermal,” which is a Non-Ingestible Cannabis-Infused Product that contains at least one skin-permeation-enhancing Ingredient to facilitate absorption through the skin into the bloodstream and may be Psychoactive when used as intended. Transdermal Cannabis-Infused Products include but are not limited to Cannabis infused adhesive patches that are applied to the skin surface.

## P

**Pharmacokinetic/ Pharmacodynamics**

The absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of a drug and the effect the drug has on the body.

**Phenolics**

Relating to or having the characteristics of a phenol. Phenolics are broadly distributed in the plant kingdom and are the most abundant secondary metabolites of plants.

**Phytocannabinoids**

or exogenous cannabinoids, are plant-derived cannabinoids produced by glandular trichomes covering the surface of the cannabis plant.

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## P

### **Psychoactive**

A term that is applied to chemical substances that change a person's mental state by affecting the way the brain and nervous system work. This can lead to intoxication, which is often the main reason people choose to take psychoactive drugs. The changes in brain function experienced by people who use psychoactive substances affect their perceptions, moods, and/or consciousness.

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## R

### **Refined Hemp Oil/Extract**

A refined extract from the hemp plant that has been refined to contain only specific cannabinoids.

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## S

### **Synthetic Cannabinoids**

Man-made cannabinoid molecules that are made to bind to cannabinoid receptors in the body.

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## T

### **Terpenes**

Fragrant oils secreted from the resin glands of flowers that provide aromatic diversity. They are not just found in the cannabis plant, but other plants as well (hops). Terpenes may bind to different receptors in the brain to give different effects.

### **Trichomes**

Small hair or other outgrowth from the epidermis of a plant, typically unicellular and glandular responsible for producing cannabinoid compounds.

## T

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<b>THC</b>	An abbreviation for tetrahydrocannabinol. It is the most well-known and most abundantly available cannabinoid in marijuana plants. THC is also the component in marijuana that is responsible for the psychoactive effects, or the “high.” Also known as delta-9-tetra-cannabinol, it was first isolated in 1964 and is thought to serve as a natural defense for the plant against pests. Research has shown THC to be an effective medical treatment for a range of conditions. There is no known lethal dose of the compound in its natural form.
<b>THCA</b>	Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid and molecular precursor to THC.
<b>THCV</b>	Tetrahydrocannabivarin, is a compound in cannabis that offers a unique array of effects and medical benefits that sets it apart from other cannabinoids like THC and CBD.
<b>THCVA</b>	Tetrahydrocannabivarinic acid (THCVA) is a non-psychoactive cannabinoid and molecular precursor to THCV.
<b>Tincture</b>	A liquid form of cannabis that is made from glycerin or alcohol. Tinctures are usually distributed in an eyedropper under the tongue to provide fast absorption to the body, leading to quicker effects than edibles and inhalation.
<b>Trim</b>	All parts of the cannabis/hemp plant not inclusive of the flower.

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**U****USDA**

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), also known as the Agriculture Department, is the U.S. federal executive department responsible for developing and executing federal laws related to farming, forestry, and food. It aims to meet the needs of farmers and ranchers, promote agricultural trade and production, work to assure food safety, protect natural resources, foster rural communities and end hunger in the United States and internationally.

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**W****Wet Biomass**

Whole or milled plant material of cultivars of Cannabis spp. that has not been processed to lower water content.

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**Δ****Δ<sup>8</sup>-THC - Δ<sup>8</sup>-  
Tetrahydrocannabinol**

Most abundant cannabinoid found in the plant that is decarboxylated and formed into THC by heating.

**Δ<sup>9</sup>-THC - Δ<sup>9</sup>-  
Tetrahydrocannabinol**

The most common cannabinoid found within the cannabis plant. THC accounts for most of the psychoactive effects as the 11-OH-THC metabolite, formed after first pass metabolism, is 4 times more psychoactive than THC.