

Canna Express
A California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation

Membership Agreement and Facility Guidelines

Introduction

Medical cannabis is a natural herb with a long history of medical use. Medical cannabis has been shown to alleviate suffering from a large number of medical conditions and symptoms. Medical cannabis is used as either a complement or an alternative to pharmaceutical and over-the-counter medications. Research and experience have indicated that medical cannabis can be safely self-administered and self-titrated. Self-titration means adjusting the dosage of a medication to achieve a desired effect. Example: A patient smoking medical cannabis until the patient obtains relief from a migraine headache.

Medical cannabis dispensing and cultivating collectives provide medical cannabis and related products including: concentrates (hashish, hashish oil, kief), edibles (pies, cakes, cookies, muffins, brownies, breads, sauces, candies, chocolates, puddings, yogurts, ice creams), drinks (coffees, teas, soft drinks), tinctures, salves, creams, liniments and capsules. Medical cannabis and related products are provided to qualified patients or designated primary caregivers for medical use. Qualified patients are required to have a recommendation or approval from a physician to use medical cannabis for the treatment of a serious medical condition.

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.7(h): “Serious medical condition” means all of the following medical conditions: Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), anorexia, arthritis, cachexia (wasting syndrome), cancer, chronic pain, glaucoma, migraine, persistent muscle spasms including spasms associated with multiple sclerosis, seizures including seizures associated with epilepsy, severe nausea and any other chronic or persistent medical symptom that either (a) substantially limits the ability of the person to conduct one or more major life activities as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (b) if not alleviated, may cause serious harm to the patient’s safety or physical or mental health.

Medical cannabis dispensing and cultivating collectives reflect a community-based response to the suffering of critically and chronically ill patients who might benefit from the use of medical cannabis and related products. The collectives provide access to diverse strains of high quality medical cannabis and related products in a safe, friendly and secure environment. The collectives provide education about the safe and effective use of these products. The collectives provide education about the cultivating and processing of these products. The collectives subsidize access to other natural health care services that would otherwise be unavailable to patients.

Medical cannabis dispensing and cultivating collectives do not supply Marinol (dronabinol), Cesamet (nabilone) or Sativex. These medications are related to medical cannabis as follows:

Marinol (dronabinol) is an oral capsule which is United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved. Marinol is sold by pharmacies with a prescription. Marinol is the commercial name for a product containing dronabinol which is synthetic delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). THC is a naturally occurring component of medical cannabis. Marinol is approved to treat nausea and vomiting associated with cancer chemotherapy in patients who have failed to respond adequately to conventional treatments. Marinol is approved to treat appetite loss associated with weight loss in patients with AIDS.

Cesamet (nabilone) is an oral capsule which is FDA approved. Cesamet is sold by pharmacies with a prescription. Cesamet contains dronabinol which is synthetic THC. THC is a naturally occurring component of medical cannabis. Cesamet is approved to treat nausea and vomiting associated with cancer chemotherapy in patients who have failed to respond adequately to conventional treatments.

Sativex is an oral spray which is Health Canada approved. Health Canada is a department of the government of Canada responsible for national public health. Sativex is not FDA approved. Sativex is undergoing FDA approved clinical trials for the treatment of cancer pain. Sativex is sold in Canada by pharmacies with a prescription. Sativex contains natural THC and cannabidiol (CBD) from medical cannabis. Sativex is a medical cannabis tincture which is sprayed into the mouth. Sativex is approved by Health Canada for relief of neuropathic pain in multiple sclerosis and for relief of cancer pain.

The naturally occurring medical cannabis plant contains 421 chemical compounds not found in other plants. There are 80 chemical compounds known as cannabinoids (active ingredients of medical cannabis). Research scientists are studying a large number of cannabinoids, each of which has different effects and applications. To date, two cannabinoids have been well studied, THC and CBD. These cannabinoids have important pharmacological effects. THC has analgesic (relieve pain), anti-spasmodic, anti-tremor, anti-inflammatory, appetite stimulant and anti-emetic (relieve nausea and vomiting) properties. CBD has anti-inflammatory, anti-convulsant, anti-psychotic, anti-oxidant, neuroprotective and immunomodulatory effects. There is currently limited scientific information on the pharmacology of the other cannabinoids. Cannabinoids are believed to be effective in suppressing muscle spasticity, spasms, bladder dysfunction and pain symptoms of multiple sclerosis.

In 2009, the American Medical Association is requesting further adequate and well controlled studies of cannabis and related cannabinoids in patients who have serious conditions for which preclinical, anecdotal, or controlled evidence suggests possible efficacy and the application of such results to the understanding and treatment of disease.

Medical cannabis dispensing and cultivating collectives research, provide education and information about emerging medical cannabis research. Example: Most of the medical cannabis strains contain high amounts of THC and trace amounts of CBD. Some new strains of medical cannabis have equal amounts of THC and CBD. Studies of patients with severe pain indicate the new strains increase analgesic effects of THC and decrease psychoactive effects. The new strains appeal to patients who want medicinal effects without psychoactive effects. Psychoactive effects of medical cannabis include euphoria, relaxation, enhanced sensory experiences (music), loss of inhibitions (laughing) and altered time perception.

Canna Express is a California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation. Canna Express is a nonprofit medical cannabis delivery service. Canna Express delivers medical cannabis to patients in San Luis Obispo County and North Santa Barbara County.

Canna Express operates a nonprofit medical cannabis cultivation and distribution collective in compliance with California Assembly Bill 243, California Assembly Bill 266, and California Senate Bill 643.

In 1996, the California voters approved Proposition 215, also known as the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, codified as California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.5.

In 2003, the California State Legislature approved Senate Bill 420, also known as the Medical Marijuana Program Act, codified as California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.7 et seq.

In 2008, the California Attorney General issued “Guidelines for the Security and Non-Diversion of Marijuana Grown for Medical Use.”

In 2015, the California State Legislature approved Assembly Bill 243, Assembly Bill 266, and Senate Bill 643.

Membership Agreement and Facility Guidelines

Canna Express is a membership organization. Canna Express cultivates and distributes medical cannabis and related products for medical use for patients who are suffering from a serious medical condition. There are no membership fees. Canna Express is open Monday to Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm, Saturday to Sunday 10:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Members are legally qualified patients or designated primary caregivers. Qualified patients are required to have a recommendation or approval from a physician to use medical cannabis for the treatment of a serious medical condition. Designated primary caregivers are required to complete Canna Express Designation of Primary Caregiver form. Members authorize Canna Express to contact the physician to verify the

recommendation or approval from the physician to use medical cannabis for the treatment of a serious medical condition.

Membership expires when the physician recommendation to use medical cannabis expires. The physician recommendation expires 12 months after it is issued. Membership is renewed when the physician recommendation to use medical cannabis is renewed.

Members are at least eighteen (18) years old. Parents or court appointed legal guardians are required to act as designated primary caregivers to obtain services on behalf of qualified patients who are less than eighteen (18) years old.

Members are required to have a photo identification and a physician recommendation for medical cannabis every time they enter the dispensing area of Canna Express, enter the cultivating area of Canna Express and receive a delivery from Canna Express. Identification documents include: Driver License or Temporary Driver License, Identification Card or Temporary Identification Card, Military Identification Card, Veteran Identification Card, Passport, Birth Certificate, Permanent Resident Card, Temporary Resident Card, Employment Authorization Card or other valid identification document.

Alternatively, members can have a Medical Marijuana Identification Card issued by the California Department of Health Services. The Medical Marijuana Identification Card expires 12 months after it is issued.

Members are required to read, understand and sign: Canna Express Patient Registration form, Canna Express Designation of Primary Caregiver form (if applicable) and Canna Express Membership Agreement and Facility Guidelines. Members are required to participate in a brief intake interview and orientation to the Canna Express facility, products and services. Canna Express offers home registration appointments and delivery services to patients.

Members understand medical cannabis and related products are provided to members. Members are qualified patients or designated primary caregivers. Medical cannabis and related products are not provided to persons who are non-members. Any person who is non-member is not permitted in the dispensing and cultivating area of Canna Express.

Members understand medical cannabis and related products are for personal medical use. Medical cannabis and related products are used for treatment of a serious medical condition as recommended by a physician. Medical cannabis and related products are not for social or recreational use.

Members understand diversion of medical cannabis and related products for non-medical purposes is a violation of laws of the State of California. Members agree not to resell or redistribute medical cannabis to non-members.

Members agree to keep a copy of a physician recommendation and a California Drivers License or California Identification Card on their person and in their vehicle at all times when using, possessing or cultivating medical cannabis.

Members agree to place all medical cannabis and related products out of sight before leaving the premises and dispensing and cultivating area of Canna Express. Members agree to place all medical cannabis and related products in the locked trunk of their vehicle.

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.79: Nothing in this article shall authorize a qualified patient or person with an identification card to engage in the smoking of medical marijuana under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) In any place where smoking is prohibited by law.
- (b) In or within 1,000 feet of the grounds of a school, recreation center, or youth center, unless the medical use occurs within a residence.
- (c) On a school bus.
- (d) While in a motor vehicle that is being operated.
- (e) While operating a boat.

Members agree not to smoke, ingest or consume medical cannabis and related products on the premises and in the dispensing and cultivating area of Canna Express, within 1,000 of the Canna Express facility, in any public place, in any moving or parked vehicle.

Members understand driving under the influence of medical cannabis is a violation of laws of the State of California. Pursuant to California Vehicle Code Section 23152(a): It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of any alcoholic beverage or drug, or under the combined influence of any alcoholic beverage and drug, to drive a vehicle. A person can be arrested for Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) in a moving or parked vehicle.

Members agree not to use medical cannabis and related products while driving an automobile, motorcycle, boat or other vehicle, flying an airplane, operating machinery, climbing a ladder, working in high places or engaging in hazardous activity. The use of medical cannabis and related products may impair a person's ability to perform these activities.

Members agree not to consume alcohol or other intoxicating substances on the premises and in the dispensing and cultivating area of Canna Express.

Members understand Canna Express is a smoke free facility. Members agree not to smoke medical cannabis or tobacco on the premises and in the dispensing and cultivating area of Canna Express.

Members agree not to loiter, litter, play loud music, paint graffiti or make other disturbances on the premises and in the dispensing and cultivating area of Canna Express and in the surrounding neighborhood.

Members agree to park in the Canna Express parking lot and not in the surrounding neighborhood. All non-members and pets must remain inside the member's vehicle. Do not leave children and pets unattended inside the member's vehicle.

Members understand there are no cell phones, pagers, cameras, video cameras, tape recorders or any other electronic or recording devices allowed on the premises and in the dispensing and cultivating area of Canna Express. This rule protects the privacy and confidentiality of members.

Members agree to treat everyone with courtesy and respect patient confidentiality.

Members understand there are no illegal drugs, weapons or alcohol allowed on the premises and in the dispensing and cultivating area of Canna Express.

Members agree to keep medical cannabis and related products clearly labeled, under lock and key and away from children, other persons and pets. Any deviation from this rule is done at the sole risk and responsibility of the member.

Members understand there are no animals allowed in the dispensing and cultivating area of Canna Express except qualified service animals.

Members agree to designate Canna Express as the member's provider for medical cannabis and related products.

Members agree to consistently rely upon Canna Express as the exclusive source of medical cannabis, except such medical cannabis as members may grow individually or collectively.

Members understand Canna Express may cultivate, obtain, transport and possess medical cannabis on member's behalf.

Members understand contributions for medical cannabis and related products are used by Canna Express to cover overhead costs and operating expenses. Member's contributions are used for the associated costs and expenses of providing members with medical cannabis and related products for their medical needs. The transaction does not constitute a commercial promotion.

Members understand Canna Express goal is to dispense the highest quality medical cannabis at the lowest cost possible. Canna Express uses a farm-to-member business model to accomplish this goal.

Members understand Canna Express does not sell or distribute drug paraphernalia. Drug paraphernalia includes rolling papers, pipes, water pipes and vaporizers.

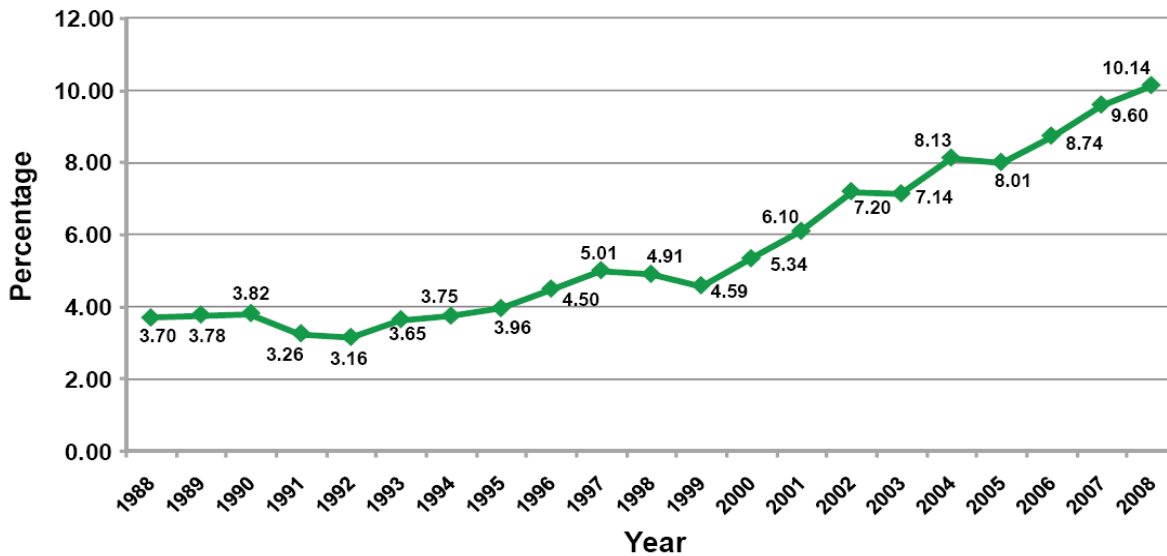
Members understand there are classes, seminars, counseling, support groups and holistic services available to members. There are no charges for classes, seminars, counseling and support groups. There are sliding scale charges (\$10 to \$30) for holistic services (acupressure, acupuncture, shiatsu massage, reiki massage, foot massage, chair massage, yoga, tai chi, etc.).

Members understand there are three species of medical cannabis plant: Cannabis Sativa, Cannabis Indica and Cannabis Ruderalis. The dried flowers from the female plant of the Sativa and Indica species are used for medical cannabis. Sativa has a stimulating effect. Indica has a sedating effect. Growers have created thousands of strains including Sativa-Indica hybrids. Presently, there are over 5,000 strains of medical cannabis. The various strains have different potencies and effects. Using a variety of strains will reduce therapeutic tolerance. Periodically suspending treatment with medical cannabis will reduce therapeutic tolerance.

Members understand there are two varieties of medical cannabis plant: Outdoor grown medical cannabis and indoor grown medical cannabis. The main difference between the two varieties is the cost and potency of the medical cannabis. Outdoor grown medical cannabis costs less and has 7% to 14% THC content. Indoor grown medical cannabis costs more and has 13% to 25% THC content. Indoor grown medical cannabis has higher THC content because all aspects of cultivating are controlled including: light spectrum, light intensity, light photoperiod, water temperature, water potential hydrogen (pH), water electrical conductivity (EC), water oxygen content, air exchange, air temperature, air humidity, air oxygen content, air carbon dioxide content, nutrient composition, nutrient purity, cultivating medium air content, cultivating medium moisture content, pests and diseases.

Members understand most medical cannabis strains are not laboratory tested and labeled for potency. In 2009, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) marijuana project at the University of Mississippi, analyzed 1,500 samples of marijuana from all over the United States. The NIDA study indicated an average of 10.1% THC content. NIDA indicated the highest sample was 27.3% THC content. To date, NIDA indicated the highest sample is 37.2% THC content from a sample in California. Members agree to use the lowest possible dose until they are familiar with their tolerance for the different varieties.

Figure 1. Average Percentage of THC in Samples of Seized Marijuana, 1988–2008



Source: University of Mississippi Potency Monitoring Project.

Since 2003, Canada has provided medical cannabis to approved patients under Canada Marijuana Medical Access Regulations. Health Canada administers the program. Health Canada medical cannabis has 12.5% THC content.

Members understand a typical medical cannabis cigarette contains 0.5 grams of medical cannabis. This amount is equivalent to 10 puffs from a medical cannabis cigarette, pipe or water pipe. This amount is equivalent to 5 vapor collection balloons from a vaporizer. A low dose of medical cannabis is 1 medical cannabis cigarette per day (0.5 grams). A medium dose of medical cannabis is 2 medical cannabis cigarettes per day (1 gram). A high dose of medical cannabis is 3 medical cannabis cigarettes per day (1.5 grams). There are many dosage variables including patient tolerance, potency of strain and method of consumption. Members agree to research medical cannabis and consult with a physician as to dosage and frequency of use of medical cannabis and related products.

Members understand there are many methods of consumption of medical cannabis and related products including: smoking (inhaling medical cannabis after heating with combustion), vaporizing (inhaling medical cannabis after heating without combustion), eating (foods infused with medical cannabis), drinking (drinks infused with medical cannabis), transdermal (medical cannabis liniments through the skin) and sublingual (medical cannabis tinctures under the tongue). Medicinal effects vary greatly with the different methods of consumption. Smoking and vaporizing are medicinally effective within 2 to 10 minutes with duration of 1 to 3 hours. Eating and drinking are medicinally effective within 1 to 3 hours with duration of 4 to 12 hours.

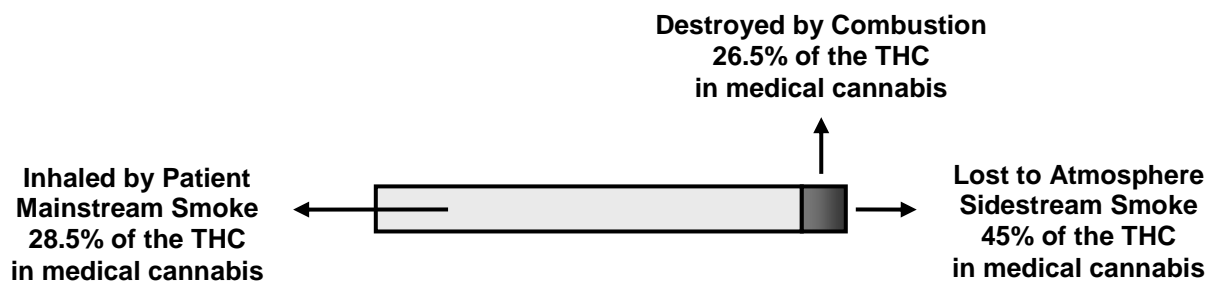
Smoking medical cannabis is the most common method of consumption. The dried flowers of the medical cannabis plant are smoked. Medical cannabis can be consumed by hand rolled cigarettes, pipes or water pipes. Water pipes produce a cool and mild

smoke. Water pipes filter out some of the toxic substances in smoke. This reduces the health hazards of smoking. Water pipes filter out some of the THC in smoke. This increases the health hazards of smoking by increasing the amount the patient must smoke for the desired effect. Studies indicate a water pipe is less efficient by delivering 30% more toxic substances than a medical cannabis cigarette. Other studies indicate a water pipe is more efficient by delivering 50% less toxic substances than a medical cannabis cigarette. All of the studies confirm that medical cannabis leaf combustion produces toxic substances that are harmful to respiratory health. In practice, it is difficult to find a smoke filtration device to reduce, suppress or separate the THC from the toxic substances in smoke.

Patients can reduce the intake of toxic substances by smoking medical cannabis with a higher potency. Patients that replace 5% THC content medical cannabis with 10% THC content medical cannabis will reduce the intake of toxic substances by 50% while achieving the same desired effect. Patients can avoid the intake of toxic substances by vaporizing or eating medical cannabis.

Studies indicate smoking delivers 28.5% of the THC in medical cannabis to the body. The bioavailability (amount reaching the bloodstream) is 14.5% of the THC in the medical cannabis. THC is lost to individual smoking technique, combustion, sidestream smoke, exhalation, incomplete absorption and lung metabolism. Example: A patient exhales 35% of the THC that was inhaled. This reduces the amount of THC that reaches the bloodstream. Smoking medical cannabis has a negative impact on pulmonary (lung) health.

When a medical cannabis cigarette is smoked, 28.5% of the THC is inhaled (mainstream smoke), 26.5% of the THC is destroyed by combustion and 45% of the THC is lost to atmosphere (sidestream smoke).



Patients should not hold their breath when smoking medical cannabis. Studies indicate 95% of the active ingredients in medical cannabis are absorbed by the lungs in the first few seconds of inhaling. Holding in the smoke any longer allows more tar and noxious chemicals to be absorbed by the lungs. It is better to take small shallow breaths rather than deep inhalations.

Vaporizing medical cannabis is a less common method of consumption. A vaporizer is a device that heats medical cannabis to a temperature of 365 degrees Fahrenheit. At this temperature the active ingredients are released into vapor without combusting the plant material. Patients can inhale the active ingredients without any smoke.

Vaporizing is a method of consumption for those concerned about the negative pulmonary health effects of smoking. There is no secondhand smoke when using a vaporizer. Non-smokers are not subject to any adverse effects when sharing rooms with a patient using a vaporizer. There is a minimal amount of odor which dissipates in a few minutes.

Studies indicate vaporizing delivers 48.5% of the THC in medical cannabis to the body. The bioavailability is 14.5% of the THC in the medical cannabis. Vaporizing delivers more THC than smoking because there is no lost to combustion and sidestream smoke. THC is lost to individual vaporizing technique, exhalation, incomplete absorption and lung metabolism. Example: A patient exhales 35% of the THC that was inhaled. This reduces the amount of THC that reaches the bloodstream.

Studies indicate differences in contents of medical cannabis vapor and smoke. Vapor contains 95% THC with 5% byproducts. Smoke contains 12% THC with 88% byproducts. Studies indicate THC will condense on the vapor collection balloon. This loss is minimal over a few minutes but may exceed 50% after 90 minutes. Vaporizing medical cannabis is a method of consumption for those concerned about the negative pulmonary health effects of smoking.

Eating medical cannabis is a less common method of consumption. Medical cannabis is rarely eaten raw. Raw medical cannabis may be contaminated with bacteria, mildew, fungi, molds, yeasts and insects. Heating kills contaminants. Raw medical cannabis contains cystolith hairs which can irritate the digestive tract. Heating melts the cystolith hairs. Raw medical cannabis contains 95% delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) which is an inactive form of THC. Dehydrating and heating medical cannabis converts THCA to THC in a reaction known as decarboxylation. THCA is converted to THC by baking medical cannabis on a cookie sheet in an oven at 200 degrees Fahrenheit for 15 minutes. Smoking medical cannabis converts THCA to THC in a few seconds.

Medical cannabis is baked with typical recipes from cookbooks. Baking at a temperature less than 300 degrees Fahrenheit will avoid vaporizing the active ingredients. Medical cannabis edibles are foods prepared with medical cannabis flour (cannaflour), butter (cannabutter) or oil (cannaoil). The active ingredients are fat and oil soluble and do not dissolve in water. Edibles taken on an empty stomach will take effect faster than after a meal.

Eating requires double the dosage of smoking due to bioavailability of the THC in the medical cannabis. Patients should not overeat medical cannabis products. Patients should eat a small amount and wait an hour to evaluate the effects before eating more. Studies indicate eating delivers 100% of the THC in medical cannabis to the body. The bioavailability is 8% of the THC in the medical cannabis. THC is lost to stomach acid, incomplete absorption, intestinal metabolism, first pass hepatic (liver) elimination and

intestinal excretion. Eating medical cannabis is a method of consumption for those concerned about the negative pulmonary health effects of smoking.

Amount of THC Delivered to the Body (Transfer Rate): The amount of THC that is delivered to the body depends on potency and method of consumption. Smoking delivers 28.5% of the THC in medical cannabis to the body. Vaporizing delivers 48.5% of the THC in medical cannabis to the body. Eating delivers 100% of the THC in medical cannabis to the body. Table 1 shows the amount of THC that is delivered to the body from various strains and methods of consumption. Various strains have different potencies.

TABLE 1: AMOUNT OF THC DELIVERED TO THE BODY (TRANSFER RATE)

Percent of THC in Cannabis Flower Various Strains	Amount of THC in Cannabis Cigarette 0.5 grams (500 mg)	Amount of THC Delivered to the Body by Smoking 28.5% Delivery	Amount of THC Delivered to the Body by Vaporizing 48.5% Delivery	Amount of THC Delivered to the Body by Eating 100% Delivery
1% THC	5 mg THC	1.4 mg THC	2.4 mg THC	5 mg THC
3% THC	15 mg THC	4.3 mg THC	7.3 mg THC	15 mg THC
5% THC	25 mg THC	7.1 mg THC	12.1 mg THC	25 mg THC
10% THC	50 mg THC	14.3 mg THC	24.3 mg THC	50 mg THC
15% THC	75 mg THC	21.4 mg THC	36.4 mg THC	75 mg THC
20% THC	100 mg THC	28.5 mg THC	48.5 mg THC	100 mg THC
25% THC	125 mg THC	35.6 mg THC	60.6 mg THC	125 mg THC
30% THC	150 mg THC	42.8 mg THC	72.8 mg THC	150 mg THC

Amount of THC Reaching the Bloodstream (Bioavailability): The amount of THC that reaches the bloodstream depends on potency, method of consumption, absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion. Example: A patient smoking medical cannabis exhales 35% of the THC that was inhaled. This reduces the amount of THC that reaches the bloodstream. Smoking delivers 28.5% of the THC in medical cannabis to the body. The bioavailability is 14.5% of the THC in the medical cannabis. Vaporizing delivers 48.5% of the THC in medical cannabis to the body. The bioavailability is 14.5% of the THC in the medical cannabis. Eating delivers 100% of the THC in medical cannabis to the body. The bioavailability is 8% of the THC in the medical cannabis.

In general, only a small amount of THC (2 mg to 3 mg) reaching the bloodstream is required to produce an effect. Marinol is an oral capsule sold by pharmacies with a prescription. Marinol is 100% THC. A low dose of Marinol is 5 mg per day. A medium dose of Marinol is 12.5 mg per day. A high dose of Marinol is 20 mg per day. Oral consumption delivers 100% of the THC in Marinol to the body. The bioavailability is 15% of the THC in the Marinol. Example: After oral consumption of 12.5 mg of Marinol, 1.9 mg of THC reaches the bloodstream.

Intravenous injection delivers 100% of the THC in dronabinol to the body. The bioavailability is 100% of the THC in the dronabinol. Example: After intravenous injection of 2 mg of dronabinol, 2 mg of THC reaches the bloodstream.

It is physically impossible to smoke, vaporize or eat enough medical cannabis to cause death. THC is a naturally occurring component of medical cannabis. Intravenous

injection of THC can cause death. Intravenous injection of THC is used in studies on animals to determine the lethal dose of THC. The median lethal dose LD50 (Lethal Dose 50%) is the dose that causes death in 50% of the animals in the study. The LD50 for intravenous injection of THC is 15.6 to 62.5 mg/kg in monkeys (mg/kg is milligram per kilogram of body weight). The monkeys died within five minutes after the injection. The monkeys that survived recovered within five to nine days. In another study, all monkeys injected with less than 92 mg/kg survived and recovered within two to four days. All monkeys injected with more than 128 mg/kg died within thirty minutes. Animal data can provide an indication of the toxicity to humans. However, the extrapolation of animal data to humans is problematic because of the lack of reliable conversion factors. Physicians' Desk Reference estimates the lethal dose of intravenous dronabinol (synthetic THC) in humans is 30 mg/kg. That is 2,100 mg for a 70kg (154 lb) human.

Table 2 shows the amount of THC that reaches the bloodstream from various strains and methods of consumption.

TABLE 2: AMOUNT OF THC REACHING THE BLOODSTREAM (BIOAVAILABILITY)

Percent of THC in Cannabis Flower Various Strains	Amount of THC in Cannabis Cigarette 0.5 grams (500 mg)	Amount of THC Reaching the Bloodstream by Smoking 14.5% Bioavailability	Amount of THC Reaching the Bloodstream by Vaporizing 14.5 % Bioavailability	Amount of THC Reaching the Bloodstream by Eating 8% Bioavailability
1% THC	5 mg THC	0.7 mg THC	0.7 mg THC	0.4 mg THC
3% THC	15 mg THC	2.2 mg THC	2.2 mg THC	1.2 mg THC
5% THC	25 mg THC	3.6 mg THC	3.6 mg THC	2.0 mg THC
10% THC	50 mg THC	7.3 mg THC	7.3 mg THC	4.0 mg THC
15% THC	75 mg THC	10.9 mg THC	10.9 mg THC	6.0 mg THC
20% THC	100 mg THC	14.5 mg THC	14.5 mg THC	8.0 mg THC
25% THC	125 mg THC	18.1 mg THC	18.1 mg THC	10.0 mg THC
30% THC	150 mg THC	21.8 mg THC	21.8 mg THC	12.0 mg THC

Members understand Canna Express medical cannabis is dispensed in quantities of 1 gram (1/28 ounce), 1.77 grams (1/16 ounce), 3.54 grams (1/8 ounce), 7.09 grams (1/4 ounce), 14.17 grams (1/2 ounce), 21.26 grams (3/4 ounce), 28.35 grams (1 ounce), 113.40 grams (1/4 pound), 226.80 grams (1/2 pound), 340.20 grams (3/4 pound) and 453.60 grams (1 pound). Related products are dispensed in 1 gram (x), 2 gram (xx) and 3 gram (xxx) dosages. Canna Express does not dispense quantities exceeding the limits on the amounts of medical cannabis according to laws of the State of California.

Members understand California sales tax is required for medical cannabis and related products. Sales tax rate for San Luis Obispo County is 8.00%. Sales tax will be included in the donation cost of medical cannabis and related products.

Members agree to the limits on the amounts of medical cannabis according to laws of the State of California and San Luis Obispo County Guidelines as follows:

Laws of the State of California for medical marijuana possession and cultivation amounts were set in 2003 as per California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.77. A qualified patient or primary caregiver may possess no more than 8 ounces of dried

marijuana and may cultivate no more than 6 mature or 12 immature marijuana plants. If these guidelines are not sufficient to meet a qualified patient's needs, then a qualified patient may possess and cultivate an amount of marijuana consistent with a physician's recommendation.

San Luis Obispo County Guidelines for medical marijuana possession and cultivation amounts were set by default in 2003 as per California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.77. A qualified patient or primary caregiver may possess no more than 8 ounces of dried marijuana and may cultivate no more than 6 mature or 12 immature marijuana plants. If these guidelines are not sufficient to meet a qualified patient's needs, then a qualified patient may possess and cultivate an amount of marijuana consistent with a physician's recommendation.

Laws of the State of California allow qualified patients or designated primary caregivers to aggregate the possession and cultivation limits for each patient as per California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.775. Example: As per laws of the State of California, three qualified patients may possess no more than 24 ounces of dried marijuana and cultivate no more than 18 mature or 36 immature marijuana plants.

California Supreme Court Strikes Limits for Medical Marijuana Patients.

On January 21, 2010, the California Supreme Court ruled that the possession and cultivation limits for medical marijuana patients are unconstitutional. A qualified patient or designated primary caregiver may possess and cultivate an amount of marijuana reasonably related to their current medical needs. *People v. Kelly* 2010 47 Cal. 4th 1008, 1049.

Unconstitutional Laws and Guidelines. The laws of the State of California that allowed a qualified patient or designated primary caregiver to possess no more than 8 ounces of dried marijuana and cultivate no more than 6 mature or 12 immature marijuana plants are unconstitutional. This ruling invalidates the San Luis Obispo County Guidelines for medical marijuana possession and cultivation amounts.

Constitutional Laws and Guidelines. A qualified patient or designated primary caregiver may possess and cultivate an amount of marijuana reasonably related to their current medical needs.

Members understand Canna Express medical cannabis is organic, recently harvested, dried and cured. Canna Express medical cannabis does not contain preservatives or additives. Raw medical cannabis has 80% moisture content. Properly dried and cured medical cannabis has 10% moisture content. Medical cannabis becomes too brittle and powdery with less than 10% moisture content. A 10% moisture content is ideal because fungi and molds cannot grow with less than 15% moisture content. Canna Express medical cannabis has not been sterilized or irradiated.

Members understand sterilized medical cannabis is applicable for patients with a compromised immune system. Medical cannabis can be sterilized by baking on a cookie sheet in an oven at 200 degrees Fahrenheit for 15 minutes to kill bacteria,

mildew, fungi, molds, yeasts and insects. Do not use a temperature above 200 degrees Fahrenheit because the medical cannabis active ingredients will begin to vaporize. Medical cannabis that is visibly moldy is not usable and must be discarded. Mold will grow on medical cannabis that has not been properly dried or is stored in damp area.

Members understand proper storage of medical cannabis preserves the aroma, taste and potency. Medical cannabis is degraded by heat, light, oxidation, humidity, acidity and rough handling. Medical cannabis should be stored in an airtight, food-safe container in a cool, dark, dry and secure area. Glass mason jars are ideal for storing medical cannabis. A cabinet, pantry or closet is a good storage area. A vacuum sealer should be used if storing for a month or longer. Properly stored medical cannabis will decompose at a rate of less than 10% per year. Improperly stored medical cannabis will decompose at a rate of more than 40% per year. Medical cannabis should not be stored in plastic or rubber containers. Medical cannabis should not be stored in a refrigerator or freezer.

Members understand Canna Express is developing education, standardization, and self-regulation practices to advance the cause of medical cannabis therapeutics by creating an environment where high quality, clean and safe medical cannabis is a top priority. Canna Express staff, qualified patients, designated primary caregivers, growers, bakers, extractors, physicians and lab technicians have a responsibility to understand the importance of cultivating, processing, handling, and consuming medical cannabis safely.

Members understand Canna Express is working for quality control in the medical cannabis community. Our goal is to grow and dispense high quality, clean and safe medical cannabis. Canna Express growers are ethically responsible for providing a high quality, clean and safe product to patients in need of medical cannabis. Canna Express growers use organic fertilizer, herbal pesticide and herbal fungicide. Canna Express medical cannabis does not contain synthetic fertilizer, synthetic pesticide, synthetic fungicide, bacteria, mildew, fungi, molds, yeasts, insects, hairs, heavy metals and any other contaminants and debris. Canna Express provides the best quality medical cannabis available.

Organic fertilizer is a good source of organic nutrients, vitamins and elements for medical cannabis plants. Organic fertilizer is made from various vegetable materials and contain sufficient organic nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P), potassium (K) and micronutrients to sustain rapid growth and produce fragrant flowers. Organic fertilizer is environmentally safe and biodegradable.

Herbal pesticide contains cinnamon oil, rosemary oil, thyme oil and clove oil. Herbal pesticide is made from food grade ingredients and is plant, people and pet friendly. Herbal pesticide is environmentally safe and biodegradable.

Herbal fungicide contains rosemary oil, thyme oil, clove oil, wintergreen oil and potassium bicarbonate. Herbal fungicide is made from food grade ingredients and is

plant, people and pet friendly. Herbal fungicide is environmentally safe and biodegradable.

Organic fertilizer, herbal pesticide and herbal fungicide are not used two weeks prior to harvest because they may affect the aroma and taste of medical cannabis. The soil medium is flushed with water two weeks prior to harvest to remove any nutrients that may affect the aroma and taste of medical cannabis.

Members understand to ensure the high quality and consistency of medical cannabis, all aspects of the cultivation, harvesting, drying, milling, packaging, storage and testing are done under strict and controlled conditions utilizing standard operating procedures. Medical cannabis is inspected using: sight, touch, smell, taste and a microscope. Medical cannabis connoisseurs with many years of dispensing and cultivating experience inspect medical cannabis for safety and potency. Canna Express is researching and developing cost effective methods for laboratory testing of medical cannabis.

Members understand Canna Express offers education and information on medical cannabis. Canna Express does not offer medical advice. Canna Express is not a physician or pharmacist. Members agree to research medical cannabis and consult with a physician as to dosage and frequency of use of medical cannabis and related products. Members agree to consult with a physician regarding potential drug interactions or contraindications to use of medical cannabis and related products. Members are responsible for following a physician's advice as to dosage and frequency of use of medical cannabis and related products. Members are responsible for not abusing medical cannabis and related products.

Members understand the most common side effects of medical cannabis are euphoria, laughing, dry mouth, red eyes, relaxation, drowsiness, decreased coordination, enhanced sensory experiences, loss of inhibitions, loss of short-term memory, confusion, altered time perception and increased heart rate. Medical cannabis use is not recommended for patients with respiratory disease, cardiac function abnormalities, liver failure and substance dependence issues.

Members understand the risks and benefits of medical cannabis should be carefully evaluated by patients with the following medical conditions, because of individual variation in response and tolerance to the effects of medical cannabis as well as the difficulty in dosing.

Medical cannabis should not be smoked by patients with respiratory insufficiency such as asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Medical cannabis should not be used by pregnant women because cannabinoids are absorbed by the fetus. Studies indicate long term development problems in children exposed to medical cannabis in the uterus.

Medical cannabis should not be used by nursing women because cannabinoids are excreted in human milk and are absorbed by the nursing baby.

Medical cannabis should not be used by children because of potential risks to children. Remember to keep medical cannabis and related products out of the reach of children.

Medical cannabis should not be used with alcohol and with other drugs that have an effect on the central nervous system (Valium, Librium, Xanax, Seconal, Nembutal, Phenobarbital).

Medical cannabis should be used with caution in patients with mania, depression or schizophrenia. Patients should be under careful psychiatric monitoring if medical cannabis is taken, because it may exacerbate these illnesses.

Medical cannabis should be used with caution in patients with cardiac disorders because of occasional hypotension, possible hypertension, syncope, or tachycardia.

Medical cannabis should be used with caution in patients receiving concomitant therapy with sedatives, hypnotics or other psychoactive drugs because of the potential for additive or synergistic central nervous system effects.

Medical cannabis should be used with caution in elderly patients because they may be more sensitive to the neurological, psychoactive, and postural hypotensive effects of medical cannabis. Postural hypotension is a drop in blood pressure due to a change in body position. Example: Standing after sitting may result in dizziness or faintness.

Medical cannabis should be used with caution in patients with a history of substance abuse, including alcohol abuse or dependence, because they may be more prone to abuse medical cannabis.

Patients should inform a physician of any physical, mental or behavioral changes that occur after using medical cannabis. Patients that notice any allergic or adverse reactions should stop using medical cannabis and call a physician.

Signs and symptoms of overdose include pounding and rapid heart rate, shortness of breath, dizziness, fainting, high or low blood pressure, confusion, slurred speech, lethargy, delusions, hallucinations, drastic changes in thinking, behavior or mood, nervousness, anxiety, paranoia, depression, convulsions, decreased motor coordination, postural hypotension, difficult or frequent urination, diarrhea, loss of responsiveness or consciousness.

In event of overdose, patients should stay calm and rest in a quiet area with a responsible and reassuring person. Remember, it is physically impossible to

smoke, vaporize or eat enough medical cannabis to cause death. Signs and symptoms should pass within a few hours. Patients should call a physician or poison control center 1-800-222-1222 for help.

In emergencies, patients or other persons should dial 911 for help. If patient is unconscious or unresponsive, check breathing and pulse. If not breathing begin mouth-to-mouth rescue breathing. If heart is not beating, begin chest compressions. This is cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If you are not trained in CPR, then the emergency dispatcher can assist you with CPR instructions.

Studies indicate there is no lethal toxicity from use of medical cannabis. There is no physical dependence from chronic or periodic use of medical cannabis. There are no withdrawal effects when use of medical cannabis is decreased or ceased. Self-titration is the most efficient and effective method of dosage selection. Members agree to research how to achieve the proper dosage for different strains and methods of consumption. Members agree to use the lowest dose possible to achieve the desired effect.

In 1988, Francis L. Young, Administrative Law Judge, United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, issued an opinion on the safety of marijuana for a Marijuana Rescheduling Petition.

The most obvious concern when dealing with drug safety is the possibility of lethal effects. Can the drug cause death?

Nearly all medicines have toxic, potentially lethal effects. But marijuana is not such a substance. There is no record in the extensive medical literature describing a proven, documented cannabis-induced fatality.

This is a remarkable statement. First, the record on marijuana encompasses 5,000 years of human experience. Second, marijuana is now used daily by enormous numbers of people throughout the world. Estimates suggest that from twenty million to fifty million Americans routinely, albeit illegally, smoke marijuana without the benefit of direct medical supervision. Yet, despite this long history of use and the extraordinarily high numbers of social smokers, there are simply no credible medical reports to suggest that consuming marijuana has caused a single death.

By contrast aspirin, a commonly used, over-the-counter medicine, causes hundreds of deaths each year.

Drugs used in medicine are routinely given what is called a LD-50. The LD-50 rating indicates at what dosage fifty percent of test animals receiving a drug will die as a result of drug induced toxicity. A number of researchers have attempted to determine marijuana's LD-50 rating in test animals, without success. Simply

stated, researchers have been unable to give animals enough marijuana to induce death.

At present it is estimated that marijuana's LD-50 is around 1:20,000 or 1:40,000. In layman terms this means that in order to induce death a marijuana smoker would have to consume 20,000 to 40,000 times as much marijuana as is contained in one marijuana cigarette. NIDA-supplied marijuana cigarettes weigh approximately 0.9 grams. A smoker would theoretically have to consume nearly 1,500 pounds of marijuana within about fifteen minutes to induce a lethal response.

In practical terms, marijuana cannot induce a lethal response as a result of drug-related toxicity.

In strict medical terms, marijuana is far safer than many foods we commonly consume. For example, eating ten raw potatoes can result in a toxic response. By comparison, it is physically impossible to eat enough marijuana to induce death.

Marijuana, in its natural form, is one of the safest therapeutically active substances known to man. By any measure of rational analysis marijuana can be safely used within a supervised routine of medical care.

Members understand medical cannabis and related products may be viewed prior to dispensing. Canna Express is committed to providing the highest quality medical cannabis and related products. If a member is not completely satisfied, Canna Express will provide a refund or exchange. To maintain medical purity, all returned medical cannabis and related products are discarded.

Members agree as a condition of joining Canna Express and entering the facility and/or by using such medical cannabis and related products as members may obtain, members expressly and forever disclaim the warranty of merchantability and the warranty of fitness for particular purpose.

Members agree as a condition of joining Canna Express and entering the facility and/or by using such medical cannabis and related products as members may obtain, members expressly and forever waive any and all claims now known, or discovered at any time in the future due to, related to or arising from members use of medical cannabis and related products members may obtain through the facility.

Members agree as a condition of joining Canna Express and entering the facility and/or by using such medical cannabis and related products as members may obtain, members expressly and forever release the dispensary, its owners, landlord, operators, managers, employees, agents, attorneys, growers, providers, wholesalers, officers, directors, members, from and against any and all lawsuits, alter ego lawsuits, demands, charges or claims with reference to the strength, potency, purity, toxicity,

appropriateness for member's medical conditions, of medical cannabis and related products members may obtain through the facility; further, that members knowingly waive the provisions of California Civil Code Section 1542 which states in pertinent part that "A general release does not extend to claims which the creditor does not know or suspect to exist in his favor at the time of executing the release, which if known by him must have materially affected his settlement with the debtor."

Members agree as a condition of joining Canna Express and entering the facility, and/or by using such medical cannabis and related products as members may obtain, members expressly and forever waive any and all claims now known, or discovered at any time in the future due to, related to or arising from members storage and handling of medical cannabis and related products as members may obtain through the facility.

Members understand statements made in the Canna Express Membership Agreement and Facility Guidelines have not been evaluated by the FDA. Medical cannabis and related products are not intended to treat, cure or prevent any disease.

Members agree any person affiliated with law enforcement and/or employed by law enforcement who is a qualified patient or designated primary caregiver must disclose the fact that he/she is affiliated with law enforcement and/or employed by law enforcement. Otherwise, by joining Canna Express and entering the facility, he/she promises, states and affirms, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that he/she is not affiliated with law enforcement and/or not employed by any law enforcement department, entity, or agency.

Members understand the recreational use of cannabis is illegal under laws of the State of California. The use, possession and cultivation of medical cannabis by qualified patients are legal under laws of the State of California. The possession and cultivation by designated primary caregivers are legal under laws of the State of California.

Members understand the use, possession and cultivation of medical cannabis by any person are illegal under laws of the United States. Under laws of the United States, medical cannabis is an illegal and a controlled substance. Under laws of the United States, the use, possession and cultivation of medical cannabis are criminal offences. Members are not protected from federal prosecution under the United States Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

The CSA separates controlled substances into five schedules, depending upon their approved medical use and abuse potential. Schedule I substances are not approved for medical use and have a high potential for abuse. Schedule II substances are approved for medical use and have a high potential for abuse. Schedules III, IV, and V substances are approved for medical use and have a lower potential for abuse. Medical cannabis is classified as a Schedule I substance. Cesamet (nabilone) is classified as a Schedule II substance. Marinol (dronabinol) is classified as a Schedule III substance.

There is an exception for use and possession of medical cannabis under laws of the United States. Since 1978, it is legal for approved patients to use and possess medical cannabis under the Compassionate Investigational New Drug program of the FDA. By 1991, there were 34 patients approved for the program. In 1992, many new applications were received from patients with AIDS and the program was closed to new patients. To date, there are four patients remaining in the program. Each patient receives 300 medical cannabis cigarettes per month. The medical cannabis cigarettes have 1.8% to 3.4% THC content and weight 0.8 grams to 0.9 grams. The medical cannabis cigarettes are obtained from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The medical cannabis is grown, harvested, processed and stored at the University of Mississippi. The medical cannabis is rolled and packaged at the Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina. The NIDA is the only legal source of medical cannabis for approved patients under laws of the United States. In addition, the NIDA is the only legal source of medical cannabis for approved scientific studies and research projects under the laws of the United States.

On October 19, 2009, the United States Attorney General issued a “Memorandum for Selected United States Attorneys.” This memorandum stated that United States Attorneys should not focus federal resources in their States on individuals whose actions are in clear and unambiguous compliance with existing State Laws providing for the medical use of marijuana. The memorandum does not legalize medical marijuana and does not provide a legal defense to a violation of the Controlled Substances Act. The memorandum is a guide for United States Attorneys to the exercise of investigative and prosecutorial discretion.

In 2013, the United States Attorney General issued a “Memorandum for All United States Attorneys: Guidance Regarding Marijuana Enforcement.” This memorandum stated that United States Attorneys should not interfere with persons in states that have enacted laws legalizing the use, possession, cultivation or distribution of marijuana, unless such persons engage in distribution of marijuana to minors, distribution of marijuana revenue to criminal enterprises, gangs and cartels, diversion of marijuana to other states, using state authorized marijuana activities as a cover for trafficking of illegal drugs or illegal activity, violence or use of firearms in cultivation and distribution of marijuana, driving under the influence of marijuana, cultivation of marijuana on public lands, use and possession of marijuana on federal property. The memorandum does not legalize medical marijuana and does not provide a legal defense to a violation of the Controlled Substances Act. The memorandum is a guide for United States Attorneys to the exercise of investigative and prosecutorial discretion.

Members are advised to consult with a medical cannabis physician and attorney and research medical and legal issues regarding medical cannabis.

Americans for Safe Access safeaccessnow.org

American for Safe Access [2011 California Legal Manual](#) is an excellent resource.

Safe Access Now safeaccessnow.net

NORML is The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. Information about cannabis laws and resources in United States visit norml.org

CALIFORNIA NORML is the California Chapter of NORML. Information about cannabis laws and resources in California visit canorml.org

CALIFORNIA NORML is the California Chapter of NORML. Information about cannabis laws and resources in California Cities and Counties visit canorml.org

Marijuana Policy Project mpp.org

Members understand Canna Express membership records contain confidential medical information and are kept in a secure database. Members are issued a member identification number to protect membership records. Membership records are confidential will not be disclosed without a member's written consent.

Members understand Canna Express reserves the right to refuse service to any person at any time for any reason or for no reason.

Members agree in the event of an emergency to follow the instructions of the Canna Express staff.

Members agree to direct all questions, comments or concerns by phone or email to:

Randy Dale, Director

805-433-3838

Email: cannaexpress@live.com

Website: cannaexpress.org