



## **For Our Detroit Clients**

We are aware that the City of Detroit has put our Detroit clients on official notice. Some individuals haven't yet had the opportunity to apply for a new, coveted license as a Detroit dispensary (aka, a "Caregiver Center"), before being visited or raided by the police.

As some of you may know, part of the new application process involves an applicant disclosing "[a] description of the procedures for testing of contaminants, including mold, and labeling of products."

In Michigan, we have no official regulations that govern our testing, so it is up to us to set our own standards and protocols. We often look to other states to guide us but often find it best to rely on our own expertise – because we operate in an industry regulated by misguided or misinformed regulators.

## **PSI Labs Recommendations for Testing Procedures**

There is no "one size fits all" solution to creating a testing protocol for a Caregiver Center. The heart of the program should be focused on testing all products for safety and quality, and instituting a labeling program to incorporate the necessary data.

PSI Labs will help accommodate any of our interested clients to create an individual testing program to fit their needs, and can do so to fit within all budgets.

## **PSI Labs Testing Procedures**

PSI Labs uses several procedures to test for contaminants, including mold, in medical cannabis. These procedures include microscopic examination and fungal colony plate enumeration performed by qualified laboratory technicians to assess the presence and levels of mold, pests and foreign materials that are not native to the cannabis plant.

PSI Labs also uses state-of-the-art column chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry to detect and quantify the presence of a number of contaminants in medical cannabis. PSI Labs also provides and stores a record of the data needed to accurately label the purity of medical cannabis products.

## **PSI Labs Recommendations for Disposal of Unsold Medical Cannabis**

(a) Cannabis and cannabis-infused products must be destroyed by rendering it unusable following the methods set forth in this Section.

(b) The allowable method to render cannabis waste unusable is by grinding and incorporating the cannabis waste with other ground materials so the resulting mixture is at least 50% non-cannabis waste by volume. Materials used to grind with the cannabis fall into two categories, compostable waste and non-compostable waste.

(1) Compostable Mixed Waste: Cannabis waste to be disposed as compost feedstock or in another organic waste method (for example, anaerobic digester) may be mixed with the following types of waste materials:

(A) Food waste;

(B) Yard waste;

(C) Vegetable based grease or oils; or

(D) Other waste (e.g., agricultural material, biodegradable products and paper, clean wood, fruits and vegetables, plant matter).

(2) Non-compostable Mixed Waste: Cannabis waste to be disposed in a landfill or by another disposal method may be mixed with the following types of waste materials:

(A) Paper waste;

(B) Cardboard waste;

(C) Plastic waste;

(D) Soil; or

(E) Other wastes (e.g., non-recyclable plastic, broken glass, leather).

(c) Cannabis and cannabis-infused product waste rendered unusable following the methods described in this Section can be disposed. Disposal of the cannabis

waste rendered unusable may be delivered to a franchised or licensed solid waste facility for final disposition.

(d) Disposal cannot include medical cannabis product including plant material entering the City wastewater collection system, storm drain system or any unsecure rubbish disposal system.