

Where's the Cannabis Warning Label?

Current Cannabis information labels fail to protect or inform California Consumers. Don't believe us? Can you find the required warning label on these commonly sold cannabis products?



Tonik: Pina Colada flavored beverage with ten 10 mg THC doses.



Kiva: Sour cherry flavored gummies with ten 10 mg doses of THC. Warning hidden on back of peel-off label. Edible product easily attractive to children



Cocoa Pebbles: Very high potency (30%THC) flower imitating cereals marketed to kids.



Wonder: Ultra high potency oil with sixty-three 10 mg doses in insulin syringe like container.



Monkey Bread: Very high potency resin for inhalation 86% THC, with eighty-six 10 mg dose equivalent. Health warning hidden inside box.



Kikoko Mints: Mints marketed as "little helpers" with 5 mg THC dose. Health warning hidden on p.4 of peel-off on bottom of packaging.

Where's the Cannabis Warning Label?

Did you find all the health warning labels?

Not easy, is it? That's because cannabis labels are:

- Nearly invisible (required only in 6-point font);
- Not visually prominent or on front of the package;
- Current regulations allow manufactured products to hide health warnings inside the box, on hanging tags or under folding sections or difficult to peel off labels;
- Missing key accepted current science on harms;
- Not presented in ways that effectively communicate health risks;
- Do not mention the risks of cannabis products purchased from the illicit market, including mold, pesticides, heavy metals, or unsafe additives.

Why is this important?

- Many of these products have sufficient THC to cause severe impairment or adverse reactions if too much is ingested, for example drinking more than a small amount of the "piña colada" or even at suggested doses (such as the suggested 21 mg serving on the RSO oil).
- Cherry gummies are an example of a product that is easily ingested by a child resulting in a severe intoxication, or where many adults consume too many when they don't feel the effect immediately, resulting in an emergency room visit.
- None are safe for use during pregnancy or breastfeeding.
- None are safe to consume before driving or operating machinery.
- These risks have led to a 53% increase in emergency room visits with cannabis as the primary cause between 2016-2019.

The Solution: The Cannabis Right to Know Act

Senate Bill 1097 (Pan), *The Cannabis Right to Know Act*, would provide accurate, visible, and science-based health and safer-use information allowing Californians to recognize a legal product more easily and make informed decisions when using California cannabis.

SB 1097 is supported by over 40 organizations of pediatricians, obstetricians, emergency physicians, public health, youth, and substance use prevention from around the State.

Safer Use Information and Health Warnings : An Effective and Low-Cost Approach to Educating the Public

Consumers have the right to know the risks associated with the cannabis products they purchase and how to use them more safely. Labeling is an effective approach to educating the public at NO added cost to government or consumers.