



1. Agenda Item: Discuss Draft List of Pesticides for Testing

- Concern that some of the compounds on the CDA list may also exist in some of the allowable pesticides. Should these be on the list?
- How does the CDA list compare to what other states are doing, such as Oregon?
- What timeline is allowed for cultivation facilities to stop using a non-approved pesticide? If the pesticide was applied while it was on the approved list, it will be considered a legal application. Producers need to keep documentation. The testing facility will have to work with the producer to communicate to see when cultivation occurred. So if a product comes up "hot" there is documentation that it was an approved pesticide at that time.

*Assignment*

*A working group has been set up to review the Dept of Ag's list for possible overlap/conflict with approved pesticide list (neem oil). The working group will develop a straw proposal for list of pesticides to test for by February 3 for folks to view and comment on.*

2. Agenda Item: Discuss Detection Limits

- "Any amount" of pesticide residue from the banned list not acceptable in Gov's Executive Order but that is not achievable due to limitations in analytical testing. What detection limit is acceptable?
- CDA tests for these pesticides. Can the certified labs meet the CDA detection limits? Maybe an MDL study needs to be done? As part of certification, a certified lab may be required to conduct an MDL study using the same procedure as CDA. Other states procedures for setting limits should be reviewed.
- Is there capacity to start testing for pesticides? Only three labs currently have the equipment necessary to test for pesticides.
- Do approved pesticides need to be tested for? No, because this list is comprised of pesticides approved by EPA as tolerance exempt. This means they are minimal risk products that don't need to be limited.

*Assignment*

*\*A working group has been established to review the practical, acceptable detection limits for the pesticides that need to be tested for. Detection limits may vary by class of compound. This group will check-in in one month.*

3. Agenda Item: Which Products Should be Tested?

- Trim can test clean but will become concentrated when converted into a wax or concentrate and test "hot" for pesticides. On the other hand, concentrate gets diluted as it gets infused into foods and then may no longer be positive for pesticides.
- There is general consensus that plants and concentrates need to be tested. Edibles may not need testing because the concentrate component gets diluted. Also, edibles might have products in them (example, corn or wheat) that have non approved pesticide residues that are OK for use on mainstream agricultural products.
- Producers are concerned about the ability to test trim before an investment is made to convert it to concentrate. There was a suggestion to make this optional.
- As part of this discussion, concern was raised about sampling integrity. Sampling protocol is important to assure that random samples are tested and not the "best" samples chosen by the client.
- It was suggested that there could be one test per harvest batch to cover trim and flower. We should avoid "double testing" product. Testing should be representative of the harvest.
- How often should the testing occur? When will random sampling occur?
- Start out with "trust but verify" and, as the industry matures, transition to a monitoring program.
- Testing by harvest batch might not make sense but by facility may be an option. For example -- one sample per square footage. Or based on poundage (example, 1 test per 10 pounds). How often should testing occur? At the end of each grow cycle? Quarterly? Routine plus random?
- There was discussion of creating a facilities certification.

*Assignment*

*\*A working group has been created to develop a sampling protocol. The group will look at existing protocols and best practices and recommend how to sample, how often, and which products.*

4. Agenda Item: Discussion of Compliance Procedures

- There was discussion regarding what will happen to plants or product that test "hot" for pesticides. There is general consensus that this process needs to be fleshed out but can wait until after the other issues, identified above, have been addressed. In the meantime, there is concern that local public health agencies or local communities are confiscating marijuana products without consistent processes, rules or regulations.