



**Test ID:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Sample:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Type:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Approved:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Expires:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Technician:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Approved by:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Potency Test Results**

Test	Weight %	Limit
CBD-V		N/A
CBD-A		N/A
CBG		N/A
CBD		N/A
THC-V		N/A
CBN		N/A
THC		N/A
CBC		N/A
THC-A		N/A
Max THC		N/A
Max CBD		N/A
Total Active		N/A
Total		N/A

**Residual Solvents**

- < 10 PPM Propane
- < 10 PPM Isobutane
- <10 PPM Butane
- < 10 PPM Ethanol
- < 10 PPM Acetone
- <10 PPM Isopentane
- < 10 PPM Pentane
- < 10 PPM Isopropanol
- < 10 PPM Hexane
- < 10 PPM Naphtha
- 0 PPM total

All cannabinoids in their acid forms (those ending in "-A") can be converted to their non-acid forms through a process called decarboxylation when the sample is heated. The molecules lose mass through this process, and thus to find the total theoretical active cannabinoids you must multiply the acid forms by 87.7%.

For example, THC-A can be converted to active THC using the formula:  $THC-A \times 0.877 = THC$   
 And so the Max THC for the sample is:  $Max\ THC = (THC-A \times 0.877) + HC$

This method has been validated according to the principles of the International Conference on Harmonisation.

Visual Inspection	Result	Heavy Metals	Result	Terpene Profile	Result
Mold		Lead		Linalool	
Mildew		Copper		Caryophyllene Oxide	
Hair		Cadmium		Myrcene	
		Zinc		Beta-Pinene	
		Mercury		Limonene	
				Terpinolene	
				Alpha-Pinene	
				Humulene	
				Caryophyllene	
				<b>Terpene Total</b>	

Inspection Comment:

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