**IS IT HEMP or MARIJUANA?**

Because hemp and marijuana come from the same plant, they are often interchangeably referred to as cannabis. Whether a cannabis plant is determined to be hemp or marijuana depends on the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) the plant contains.

For a cannabis plant to be considered a hemp plant, **it must contain equal to or less than 0.3% THC**. If the plant contains more than 0.3%, it is considered marijuana. The distinction is important because marijuana is still considered a Schedule I controlled substance by the federal government.

In Oregon, **marijuana and all marijuana derivatives may only be sold by a licensed recreational marijuana retail store or medical marijuana registrant.**

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) regulates the production and sale of hemp. The ODA regulations require that any person selling a hemp item intended for human consumption must verify that the item was tested, by obtaining certificates of analysis from the vendor.

**It is NOT the responsibility of the OLCC or ODA to test CBD products or verify that the CBD products have been tested.**

**CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS**

Certificates of Analysis (COA) are documents that provide information regarding what tests have been conducted on a product and the results from those tests. In the case of testing hemp, there may be multiple COAs. The COAs should report the amount or percentage of THC contained in the sample and whether the presence of pesticides and/or solvents were detected, and if so, the amount detected in the sample.

**TESTING REQUIREMENTS**

The testing requirements for hemp items are based on testing rules for marijuana and can be tricky to navigate. Below is a brief outline of the testing requirements and the expectations the OLCC has for licensees and retail sales agents.

Oregon law requires hemp items to be tested by an accredited OLCC licensed laboratory or another laboratory that meets or exceeds the standards for an OLCC laboratory. (ORS 571.330)

Find a list of OLCC licensed labs [here](#).
The ODA’s rules also require that hemp products be tested to ensure that the products meet the same requirements adopted by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) for the testing of marijuana.

The testing requirements can be found in the OHA’s administrative rules (Chapter 333, Division 7).

If a licensee wants to sell products containing CBD it is their sole responsibility to ensure that the CBD vendor has adhered to each of the following steps in the testing process – otherwise the product is not considered compliant.

First, the raw hemp must be tested pre-harvest for the THC potency to ensure that it does not contain more than the legal limit of THC (0.3% THC) and is therefore not marijuana. (603-048-0600 Pre-Harvest Sampling and Testing for Tetrahydrocannabinol)

Second, once the raw hemp is processed into a concentrate or extract, the concentrate or extract must be tested for a list of pesticides and solvents. The pesticides and solvents must be below the action levels for the item to pass testing. (333-007-0330 Compliance Testing Requirements for Cannabinoid Concentrates and Extracts)

Third, the hemp concentrate or extract may then be incorporated into the final food or beverage product. The final product must be tested for THC and CBD potency. (333-007-0340 Compliance Testing Requirements for Cannabinoid Products) The potency of the final product that is sold to a consumer cannot contain more that 0.3% THC. (603-048-1500 Retail Sale Requirements; Restrictions)