

12025 NE Marx St. Portland, OR 97220  
503-253-3511 / www.greenleaflab.org

Green Leaf Lab proudly follows  
ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E) Quality Standards



# Raspberry Elixir C+

Little Farma LLC

Sample ID S117411

Date Accepted: 4/21/15 Date Analyzed: 4/24/15

Sampling Method Laboratory Sampled Batch

Testing in compliance with Oregon State Law and OAR 333-0081190

## Analysis Methods

Potency via HPLC

Pesticide via GC-MS / ELISA

Mold & Mildew via Plate Culture

## Instruments

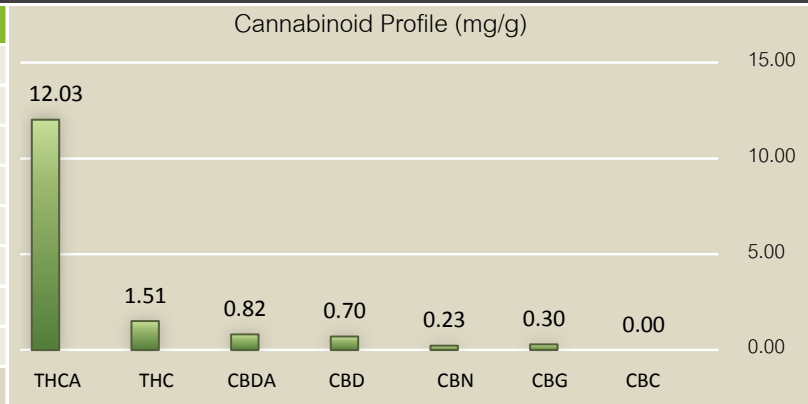
HP Agilent 1100 Series

Analysts

BF

### Potency Analysis

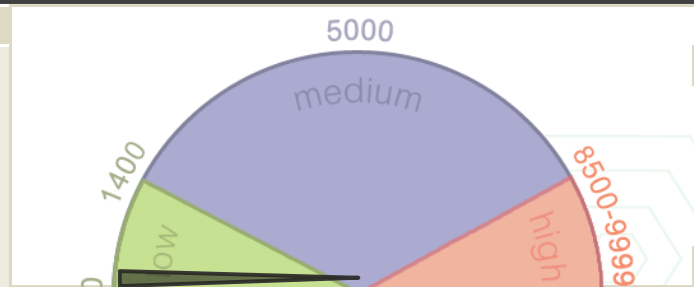
Cannabinoids (% weight)		µg/g
Total THC (THCA + THC)	0.0014	13.54
THCA	0.0012	12.03
THC	0.0002	1.51
CBDA	< 0.0001	0.82
CBD	< 0.0001	0.70
CBN	< 0.0001	0.23
CBG	< 0.0001	0.30
CBC	ND @ 0.0001	ND @ 0.1
<b>Total Cannabinoids</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>15.58</b>



Note: 1000µg = 1mg

### Mold and Mildew Screen

Total Colonies	<10	CFU/g
<p>This color coded guage represents the sample's colony forming units per gram (CFU/g) and how it compares to flowers tested at Green Leaf Lab. This is not a doctor's recommendation and is only a tool for helping compare your sample to CFU/g values observed in the lab. The larger size of the medium range indicates that the majority of samples fall within the 1400-8500 range. A CFU/g of 10,000 or</p>		



### Pesticide Analysis

Pyrethrins	ND @ 0.1	ppm
Organophosphates	ND @ 0.1	ppm
Carbamates	ND @ 0.1	ppm
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	ND @ 0.1	ppm
<b>Total Pesticide Content</b>	<b>ND @ 0.1</b>	<b>ppm</b>

#### Definitions

ND: not detected  
NT: not tested  
ppm: parts per million,  
CFU/g: colony forming units per gram



Scan this QR code for more information about your lab report.

Rowshan Reordan

Managing Partner, Laboratory Official

Test results only valid for samples collected

Reports shall not be repeated except in full

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# Raspberry Elixir C+

Little Farma LLC

Sample ID S117411

Date Accepted: 4/21/15 Date Analyzed: 4/29/2015

Sampling Method: Laboratory Sampled Batch

Analysis Methods

Terpenes via GC-MS

Instruments

HP 5890 / HP 5972

Analysts

NJG/BF

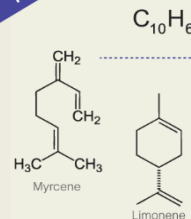
Terpene Analysis	
Monoterpenes	Results in ppm
Camphene	ND @ 0.01
δ 3-Carene	ND @ 0.01
p-Cymene	ND @ 0.01
Eucalyptol	ND @ 0.01
Fenchone	ND @ 0.01
Geraniol	0.34
Isopulegol	ND @ 0.01
Limonene	1.27
Linalool	0.21
β-Myrcene	0.87
Nerol	ND @ 0.01
β-Ocimene	ND @ 0.01
α-Pinene	0.04
β-Pinene	0.10
Pulegone	ND @ 0.01
α-Terpinene	ND @ 0.01
γ-Terpinene	ND @ 0.01
Terpinolene	ND @ 0.01
Sesquiterpenes	
α-Bisabolol	0.08
β-Caryophyllene	0.01
Caryophyllene Oxide	0.10
Guaiol	ND @ 0.01
α-Humulene	0.01
Nerolidol	0.17
Valencene	ND @ 0.01
<b>Total Terpenes:</b>	<b>3.20 ppm</b>

## About your terpene profile

Terpenes are the aromatic molecules of the plant world. They harbor a lot of therapeutic potential and also offer unique profiles that are indicative of strain genetics. They also reflect your curing/freshness and processing (if you have tested a concentrate for terpenes).

Your terpene analysis comprises of the most common terpenes found in cannabis sativa and indica cultivars. Our basic terpene analysis includes 16 of the most common terpenes. Cannabis shares of its common terpenes with other plants in the plant kingdom. Terpenes are divided into two chemical based sub-classes: monoterpenes and the sesquiterpenes.

### Monoterpenes:

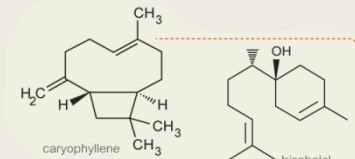


All of the monoterpenes are very similar in chemical structure, containing 10 carbons and 16 hydrogens. Although, they are similar, the varying arrangements produce distinct aromas. Changes such as oxidation and rearrangement produce monoterpenoids which will have a different chemical formula.

Monoterpenes are more volatile than sesquiterpenes; the aromas tend to be stronger and they are more prone to being lost by heating and oxidation.

Myrcene and Limonene are examples of an acyclic and cyclic monoterpene, respectively. They both share a basic structure containing a backbone of 10 carbon atoms, however arranged uniquely.

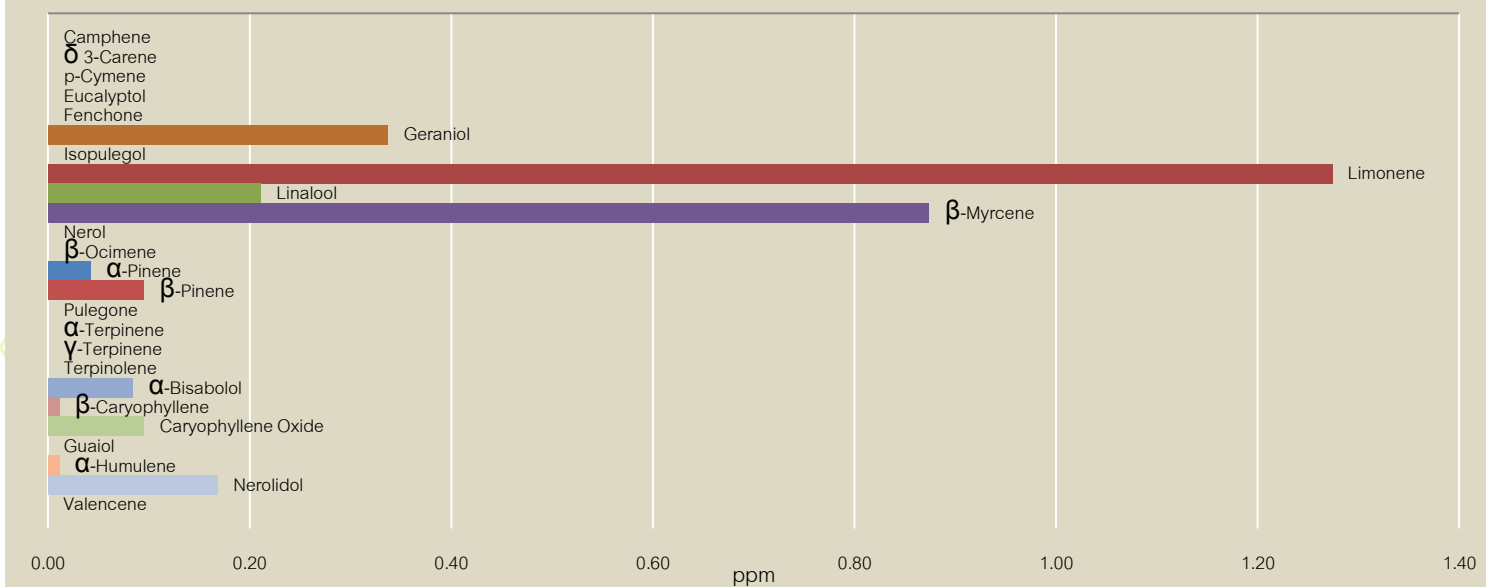
### Sesquiterpenes:



The sesquiterpenes are a more complex class of terpenes. They are also generally aromatic, but are also heavier and less volatile. Thus, they often remain after some of the more volatile monoterpenes have broken down under heat or oxidation.

These two common terpenes have quite varied structure and different therapeutic properties. For more on the individual terpenes we test for, see our "Interpreting Test Results" document.

## Terpene Profile



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Managing Partner, Laboratory Official

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