

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

# Super Lemon Haze

little Farma LLC

Sample ID S132409 Matrix: Flower

Date Accepted: 7/14/16 Date Analyzed: 7/19/16

Sampling Method Laboratory Sampled Batch

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

### Analysis Methods

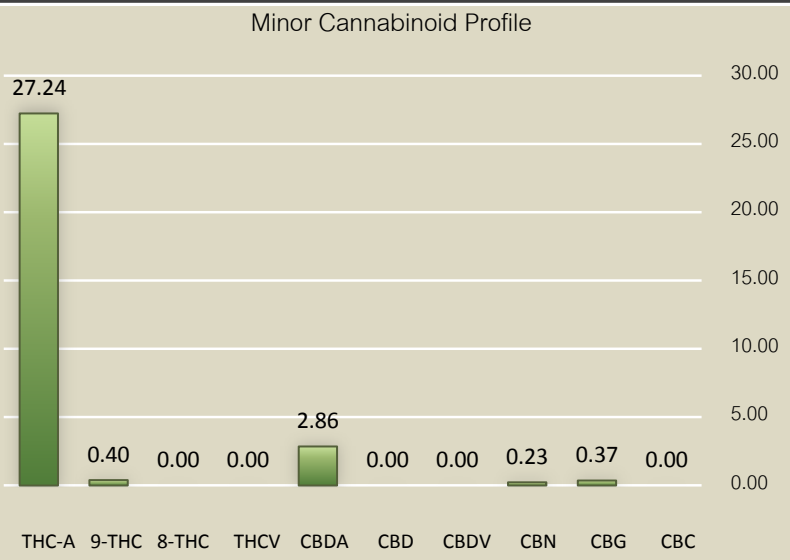
Potency via HPLC  
Pesticide via GC-MS / ELISA  
Mold & Mildew via Plate Culture  
Water Activity: 0.505 at 24°C

### Instruments

HP Agilent 1100 Series  
Analysts  
PMH/EEW

## Potency Analysis

Cannabinoids (% weight)		Moisture Adjusted
Total THC (THCA*0.877+Δ9)		24.29
Total CBD ((CBDA*0.877)+CBD)		2.51
THCA	25.46	27.24
Δ9-THC	0.37	0.40
Δ8-THC	ND @ 0.01	ND @ 0.01
THCV	ND @ 0.01	ND @ 0.01
CBDA	2.67	2.86
CBD	ND @ 0.01	ND @ 0.01
CBDV	ND @ 0.01	ND @ 0.01
CBN	0.22	0.23
CBG	0.34	0.37
CBC	ND @ 0.01	ND @ 0.01
<b>Total Cannabinoids</b>	29.06	31.10
		6.55% Moisture

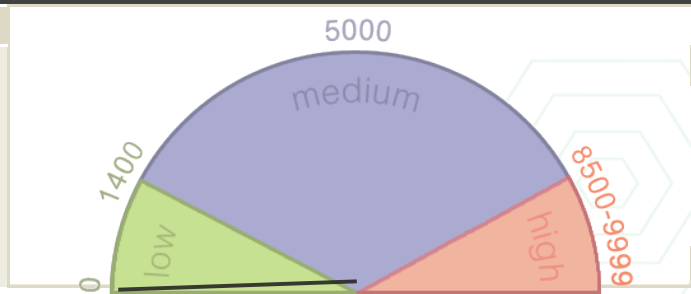


\*The HPLC measures cannabinoids in both their acidic and activated form; total THC represent the potential total activated THC.

## Mold and Mildew Screen

Total Colonies **30** CFU/g

This color coded gauge 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 above does not comply with Oregon State law.



## Pesticide Analysis

Pyrethroids	Below LOQ of 1	ppm
Organophosphates	Below LOQ of 0.1	ppm
Carbamates	Below LOQ of 0.5	ppm
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	Below LOQ of 0.1	ppm
<b>Total Pesticide Content</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ppm</b>

## Quality Control Results

Method Blank:	Passed	No Analytes Detected
Quality Control Sample:	Passed	90-110% of expected
Sample Duplicate Requirement:	Passed	<10% difference

*Kevin Hounshell*

Kevin Hounshell, Laboratory Director



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

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Sample ID: S132409 Matrix: Flower

Date Accepted: 7/14/16 Date Analyzed: 7/18/19

Sampling Method: Laboratory Sampled Batch

Analysis Methods  
Terpenes via GC-MS

Instruments  
HP 5890 / HP 5972

Analysts  
PMH/AKH/EEW

Terpene Analysis			
Monoterpenes	Results in Percent	Results in mg/g	
Camphene	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
δ 3-Carene	0.020%	0.20	mg/g
p-Cymene	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
Eucalyptol	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
Fenchone	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
Geraniol	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
Isopulegol	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
Limonene	0.029%	0.29	mg/g
Linalool	0.050%	0.50	mg/g
β-Myrcene	0.125%	1.25	mg/g
Nerol	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
β-Ocimene	0.182%	1.82	mg/g
α-Pinene	0.029%	0.29	mg/g
β-Pinene	0.055%	0.55	mg/g
Pulegone	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
α-Terpinene	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
γ-Terpinene	0.016%	0.16	mg/g
<b>Sesquiterpenes</b>			
α-Bisabolol	0.048%	0.48	mg/g
β-Caryophyllene	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
Caryophyllene Oxide	0.478%	4.78	mg/g
Guaiol	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
α-Humulene	0.231%	2.31	mg/g
Nerolidol	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
Valencene	0.000%	ND @ 0.01	mg/g
<b>Total Terpenes:</b>	<b>1.263%</b>	<b>12.63</b>	<b>mg/g</b>

**About your terpene profile**

Terpenes are aromatic molecules found in plant resins. They are not only responsible for the many unique smells of Cannabis, but they accentuate the holistic effect of cannabinoids as well. Terpene profiles can be utilized to quantify strong flavor, identify different strains and achieve therapeutic benefits.

Green Leaf Lab's terpene analysis quantifies the 25 most common terpenes found in Cannabis sativa. Terpenes are generally divided into two chemical classifications: Monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes.

**Monoterpenes:**

All of the monoterpenes are very similar in chemical structure, containing 10 carbons and 6 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.

