Development of Medicinal Marijuana Testing in New Jersey

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NJ Medicinal Marijuana Program (MMP)

- The New Jersey Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act (Senate Bill, No. 119, the Act, N.J.S.A. 26:6I-1 et seq) was signed into law on January 18, 2010.
- The NJ Department of Health (NJDOH) Medicinal Marijuana Program was established to implement the law, develop and enforce the regulations.
- NJ PHEL-ECLS started the Marijuana Testing Project in June 2012.







Project Goals

To comply with the Law

 Potency compliance of < 10 % Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ-9-THC)



• Free of pesticides, toxic heavy metals, and mycotoxins

To establish reliable test methods

• Establish an accurate, sensitive, cost effective, rugged, defensible test method for medicinal marijuana with a shortest specimen turn around time.





Implementation Protocols for a Test Method

- Select target analytes
- Select analytical instrument
 - HPLC-DAD, ICPMS, and HPLC-Fluorescence Detection
- Provide personnel training
- Develop the test method
- Validate the test method

•Selectivity, Precision Accuracy, Representation (sample size), Completeness, Comparability, Sensitivity

Establish SOPs

- Establish reporting system
- Implement the test method





Analysis of Marijuana for Cannabinoids Using HPLC-DAD* Method

Target Analytes

- Cannabidiol (CBD)
- Cannabidiolic acid (CBDA)
- Cannabigerollic acid (CBGA)
- Cannabigerol (CBG)
- Cannabinol (CBN)
- Delta-8-terahydrocannabinol (Δ-8-THC)
- Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ-9-THC)
- Tetrahydocannabinolic acid (THCA)

HEAT Note: THCA -----> Δ -9-THC

*High Pressure Liquid Chromatography – Diode Array Detector







Sample Processing and Analysis Method for Cannabinoids

0.2 gram MM Ground individual or a composite cultivar

Extraction and centrifugation

Filtration and preparation of appropriate dilutions



Evaporation, reconstitution, addition of internal standard, mix and inject

Analysis by High Pressure Liquid Chromatography – Diode Array Detector

Note: % of batch weight per cultivar: 1-5%; ~2.5 g/sample





Summary of Method Evaluation Results for Cannabinoids Analysis

- **Calibration range :** $0.25 50 \mu g/mL$ (v) (0.005 1% by sample wt)
- **Coefficient of Determination (\mathbb{R}^2):** ≥ 0.995
- Method Precision (%RSD) : 5-12 %
- Accuracy (%Recovery for % Δ-9-THC): 105 ± 12.5% (spiked Medical Marijuana samples)

Note: Allowable RSDs on sample duplicates : <30%

Allowable Matrix Spikes Recoveries: 70% - 130%

Detection Limit : 0.25 μg/mL (v) (50 μg/g by wt)





Elemental Analysis on Medicinal Marijuana

Target Analytes



Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Iron Lead Manganese Mercury Nickel Selenium Zinc



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Sample Processing and Analysis of Metals in MM Using ICP-MS



Analysis by ICP-MS in Standard Mode





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Summary of Elemental Method Evaluations

Method Precision (%RSD) :
1.2% - 7.2% (< ±30%)

Accuracy (%Recovery on Matrix Spikes): 85% - 114% (< ±30%)

Linearity

• Concentration Range: 0.2 - 5 mg/g ($\pm 25\%$)

Detection Limits: 0.2 – 5.0 mg/g





Analysis of Pesticides in MM by GC-MS

Chemical Class	Example Pesticides	Use		
Organophosphates	Diazinon,	Insecticide		
	Phosmet	Insecticide		
	Dichlorovos	Insecticide		
Pyrethroids	Resmethrin	Insecticide, Repellent		
	Pyrethrin	Insecticide, Repellent		
	Allethrin	Insecticide, Repellent		
Carbamates	Terbucarb	Insecticide		
	Fenunucarb	Insecticide		
Avermectins	Abamectin (Avid)	Insecticide , Anthelmintic		
Thiabendazoles	Thiabendazole	Parasiticide		
Miscellaneous	Atrazine	Herbicide		
	Bifenazate	Acaricide		
	Bromocil	Herbicide		
	Chlorpropham	Growth Regulator		
	Fenarimol	Fungicide		
	Pyrimethanil	Fungicide		
	Metribuzin	Fungicide		

*Note: A total of 83 commonly used pesticides were tested but currently 56 are incorporated into method.



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Sample Processing and Analysis of Pesticides in MM Using GC-MS







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Summary of Method Evaluation Results for Pesticides*

Method Precision (%RSD): < 25%</p>

Accuracy (%Recovery): 80-115%

Linearity (Concentration Range 50-2000 ppb):
 Coefficient of Determination (R²) > 0.995

Method Detection Limit: 2.5 μg/g

*Number of Pesticides (n = 56)





Mycotoxin Analysis in MM by HPLC-Fluorescence Detection

- NJDA cooperates with NJ Department of Health to perform Mycotoxins analyses for medical marijuana plant materials
- The tests are aflatoxins (B1, B2, G1, and G2) and Ochratoxin A
- High Performance Liquid Chromatograph with fluorescence detection





Mycotoxins Determination Method for Medical Marijuana

- Weigh 0.25 g
- Add extraction solution
- Vortex for 3 minutes
- Centrifuge for 10 minutes
- Transfer supernant into sample reservoir
- Drive out at the end
- Vortex the elution
- Diluted with MQ H₂0
- Vortex the diluted elution
- Inject on HPLC fluorescence detection for analysis





Summary of Method Evaluation Results for Mycotoxin

- Coefficient of Determination $(\mathbb{R}^2) \ge 0.995$
- %Recovery (spiked on matrix): 82-95%
- Precision (RSD %) $\leq 5\%$
- Detection Limit : 0.143 0.357 ng/g





Summary Results of Cannabinoids Analysis (%wt) (October 2012 – April 2015)

Analyte	Ν	Median	Min	Max	%Detected	DL
CBD	283	ND	ND	2.130	27.9	0.012
CBDA	283	0.025	ND	17.59	79.5	0.012
CBG	283	0.050	ND	0.303	77.7	0.012
CBGA	283	0.299	ND	1.856	98.2	0.012
CBN	283	ND	ND	0.125	24.4	0.012
Δ-8-THC	283	ND	ND	0.282	12.7	0.012
Δ-9-THC	283	0.446	ND	3.789	99.6	0.012
THCA	283	14.7	0.396	34.2	100	0.012





Summary Results of Metals Analysis (µg/g) (October 2012 – April 2015)

Analytes	Ν	Median	Min	Max	%Detected	DL
Arsenic	49	ND	ND	1.00	0	1.0
Cadmium	49	ND	ND	0.89	26.5	0.2
Chromium	49	2.0	ND	2.1	0	4.0
Iron	49	211	94.9	493	100	5.0
Lead	49	0.10	ND	0.29	14.3	0.2
Manganese	49	228	70.3	443	100	0.2
Mercury	49	ND	ND	0.43	6.1	0.5
Nickel	49	ND	ND	1.3	26.5	0.5
Selenium	49	ND	ND	2.0	10.2	1.0
Zinc	49	113	52.6	239	100	5.0





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Summary Results of Mycotoxins Analysis (ng/g) (October 2012 – April 2015)

Analyte	Ν	Median	Min	Max	% Detected	DL
Aflatoxin	47	ND	ND	2.3	2	1.0
Ochratoxin	47	ND	ND	0.21	2	0.18





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Major Challenges

Administrative and Regulatory Perspective

- Staff
- Funding
- Time line
- Supply DEA license, standards availability, sample collection, submission and receipt procedures
- No official reference values for pesticides, heavy metals or mycotoxins acceptance levels for the MM products in US.





Major Challenges-cont'

Technical Perspective

- Complex marijuana matrix
 - Interference in pesticide and metal analyses
 - Contamination of the analytical system
- Limited testing materials
- No SRM or PT samples
- Lack of partnership on MM analysis
- Difficulty in comparison among the results obtained from different analytical methods





Future Plan

- Development of a test method for pesticides analysis using Mass Quadrupole Time of Flight (TOF) Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (Q-TOF LC/MS).
 - increase sensitivity; increase capacity & capability
- Develop a test method for the measurement of microbial contaminants in MM.
- Develop a test method for MM edible forms.
- Establishment of national standardized testing procedures for the analysis of MM.
- Establishment of national acceptable limits for target analytes
- Transition from a routine testing laboratory to a regulatory laboratory





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