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March 6, 2026

Via Email Only

Board of Supervisors
County of Lake
c/o Clerk of the Board
255 N. Forbes Street
Lakeport, CA 95453
clerkoftheboard@lakecountyca.gov

Re: Comments on Proposed Amendments to Lake County Cannabis Cultivation Ordinance (ch. 21, art. 27)

Dear Chair Rasmussen, Vice-Chair Pyska, and Supervisors Owen, Sabatier, and Crandell:

We submit this letter on behalf of Thomas Lajcik and Margaux Kambara (collectively, “Lajciks”) to the Lake County Board of Supervisors (Board), transmitting comments on the proposed amendments to Chapter 21, Article 27 of the Lake County Zoning Code regulating commercial cannabis, aka the County’s Cannabis Cultivation Ordinance. In short, as explained below, the proposed amendments constitute a “project” under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.) that requires environmental review. (See, e.g., Pub. Resources Code, § 21065.) The County must comply with CEQA and conduct sufficient environmental review of the amendments prior to approval. Further, the County should reconsider some amendments to better ensure cannabis cultivation operations are adequately regulated and wetlands are sufficiently identified.

A. The County’s Reliance on Common Sense Exemption from CEQA Review Is Not Legally Supported—Environmental Review Is Required

Zoning ordinance amendments, like the ones proposed here, are subject to CEQA where they have the potential to cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment. (See, e.g., *Union of Medical Marijuana Patients, Inc. v. City of San Diego* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 1171, 1191.) The County purports to rely on the “Common Sense” exemption to CEQA review (Cal. Code Reg., tit. 14, div. 6, ch. 3 [CEQA Guidelines], § 15061, subd. (b)(3)) to avoid performing environmental analysis of the zoning ordinance amendments, but the Project is not exempt from CEQA review under this (or any other) exemption. The Common Sense exemption applies only “[w]here it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment” (*Ibid.*)

Here, there is no “certainty that there is no possibility” of significant environmental effects from the proposed amendments. Indeed, there is a likelihood that some of the amendments will result in changes to the environment that will then result in significant impacts. For example, the County proposes a minimum setback for cannabis cultivation of 100 feet from property lines and 200 feet from offsite residences for operations with up to 10,000 square feet of cannabis canopy (proposed amendments to section 27.13(at)(1)(i) of Chapter 21 of the Lake County Code) without performing any analysis on whether these setbacks will sufficiently reduce or minimize odor impacts to neighboring properties and residences. Odor and other air quality impacts from cannabis cultivation is a serious concern within the County, as reported by residents who have had the misfortune of living adjacent to cannabis operations.

A lead agency’s use of the Common Sense exemption must be supported by substantial evidence. (*Berkeley Hillside Preservation v. City of Berkeley* (2015) 60 Cal.4th 1086, 1116.) Yet there does not appear to be any evidence whatsoever that these proposed minimum setbacks would ensure neighboring properties and residents would not be significantly impacted by cannabis cultivation odor. There is, however, evidence that odors from cannabis operations can significantly impact residences up to a mile away. (See attachment [article summarizing California court ruling allowing neighbors within one mile of a cannabis operation to seek damages for pervasive smell].) 10,000 square feet is roughly a quarter of an acre—that is a substantial grow that will emit significant odors. The County must analyze the odor and air quality impacts associated with these minimum setbacks.

In addition to odor and air quality impacts, the County ignores the inevitable lack of land use compatibility between cannabis cultivation operations and neighboring land uses, specifically residences, that will not be ameliorated by these proposed minimum setbacks. The odor and air quality impacts evidence a lack of compatibility, as does the likelihood of aesthetic impacts. Cannabis cultivation within 100 feet of adjacent property and 200 feet of neighboring residences could substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of an area, specifically if these operations are within the line of sight of neighbors or within the line of sight of recreational areas, as has occurred with at least one proposed cannabis operation in the County (refer to Highland Farms Cannabis Farm [UP 20-96]; see also County Ord. No. 2997, § 27-72.1, subds. (h) & (p) [“[c]ultivation of marijuana at locations or premises in close proximity of ... parks ... creates unique risks that the marijuana plants may be observed by juveniles, and therefore be especially vulnerable to theft or recreational consumption by juveniles ... standards are needed to limit incompatible uses”]). (See, e.g., CEQA Guidelines, appen. G, § I.c.) The County does not provide any evidence that there is no “possibility” of aesthetic impacts resulting from these minimum setbacks.

There is also a “possibility” of other significant environmental impacts associated with these proposed minimum setbacks, including impacts to wetlands, waterways, and groundwater on adjacent properties, including impacts associated with pesticides used in cannabis grow and processing operations (see attachment [article discussing toxic chemicals

that show up in testing of legal cannabis products]) and increased risks for wildland fires on adjacent properties resulting from mechanical equipment used for cannabis cultivation in high fire risk areas (see, e.g., *People ex rel. Bonta v. County of Lake* (2024) 105 Cal.App.5th 1222),¹ as well as noise impacts from the same. CEQA requires that the County analyze these potentially significant impacts.

Other proposed amendments that require environmental analysis include the removal of the 10-year permit expiration and renewal requirement (proposed amendments to sections 27.13(at)(1)(ii)(m), 27.13(at)(6), 27.13(au)(29), and 27.13(au)(34) of Chapter 21 of the Lake County Code). Elimination of permit expiration and renewal requirements reduces the County's ability to reassess environmental conditions as operations evolve. Cannabis operations may change over time through expansion, operational intensification, or altered practices. These changes can result in significant impacts on the environment, including but not limited to impacts on wetlands, waterways, groundwater, and biological resources and impacts associated with odor, noise, and wildland fires. As well, the amendment to annual performance review reports that adds the identification and recommendation of "project modifications" triggers CEQA review (proposed amendments to sections 27.13(at)(5)(i)(a) and 27.13(au)(33)(i) of Chapter 21 of the Lake County Code). Cannabis cultivation operations in the County occur around highly sensitive habitat, wetlands, waterways, and other natural resources. Any modification to these projects could have significant effects on these resources. The County must analyze these potentially significant impacts that have a "possibility" of occurring before acting on these proposed amendments.

Accordingly, the County must perform CEQA-compliant environmental review. Where a lead agency issues or substantially revises "rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program," a programmatic environmental impact report (Program EIR) is the appropriate document. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15168.) A Program EIR best ensures "a more exhaustive consideration of effects and alternatives than would be practical in an EIR on an individual action," and, importantly, "ensure[s] consideration of cumulative impacts that might be slighted in a case-by-case analysis." (*Ibid.*) These amendments to the Cannabis Cultivation Ordinance are part of a continuing program by the County that allows for the cultivation of cannabis with its jurisdiction. They should be analyzed holistically, to ensure that all impacts, including inevitable cumulative impacts, are sufficiently identified and mitigated. (See, e.g., *id.*, § 15130.) The County has thus far relied solely on individual CEQA review for individual cannabis projects approved under this Ordinance, primarily preparing initial studies and mitigated negative declarations. This approach has resulted in a failure to analyze cumulative impacts associated with County-wide cannabis operations, including impacts to water and the watershed, habitat, odor, wildfire risk, and roadway safety. The County must begin to rectify this failure by preparing a Program

¹ There have been at least two fires on Highland Springs Road at permitted cannabis cultivation operations of which the Lajciks are aware. One was at Highland Springs Road and Rodello Road, and the second was at 9200 Highland Springs Road. Both fires ultimately were contained but the one at Rodell Road resulted in the loss of structures. These fires demonstrate that cannabis cultivation can result in increased ignition risks.

EIR for these Ordinance amendments, and it must and make findings of significance “in light of the whole record before the lead agency” (Pub. Resources Code, § 21082.2, subd. (d)) for “possible environmental effects that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable” and “cause substantial adverse effects on human beings” (CEQA Guidelines, § 15065). Here, the Project would result in cumulatively considerable impacts and adverse impacts to human health (i.e., odor, noise), thus the County must require an EIR and make findings of significance. It cannot rely on the Common Sense exemption here because there is clearly a “possibility” that these Ordinance amendments may result in significant environmental effects, as described above.

B. Ordinance Amendments Require Further Consideration

Beyond the CEQA concerns identified above, several Cannabis Cultivation Ordinance amendments require further consideration by the County.

1. Proposed Removal of 10-Year Permit Expiration—
Sections 27.13(at)(1)(ii)(m), 27.13(at)(6), 27.13(au)(29), and 27.13(au)(34))

The proposed amendments remove the 10-year permit expiration and renewal requirement. These changes alter the nature of the approval from a continuing discretionary authorization into a permanent land use right. Cannabis is an operationally regulated use. Unlike traditional land use permits, which authorize improvements with impacts that are largely determined at the time of approval and remain relatively stable (e.g., residences, barns, commercial buildings), operational use impacts, including cannabis impacts, change based on operator behavior, including odor control, performance, grading expansion, water sourcing, chemical use, security practices, and regulatory compliance history. Many permitted land uses tied to property remain subject to ongoing oversight because their impacts depend upon their operation (e.g., alcohol-service establishments, kennel and boarding facilities, quarries and mining sites, food-processing plants). Like cannabis, these uses are approved as land uses, but agencies periodically review them because impacts such as noise, odor, traffic, and safety depend on operator conduct. Cannabis operations fit within this same category. Annual reports and inspections are not equivalent to renewal. Thus, continuing discretionary authorization should remain as a regulatory safeguard, and the County should reject removing the 10-year permit expiration and renewal requirement. In the alternative, the County could adopt language that eliminates the 10-year time period while continuing oversight tied to compliance, including mandatory review upon ownership transfer and scheduled compliance reviews.

2. Amendment to the Site Plan – Riparian Setbacks—
Section 27.13(at)(2)(i)(d)(10)(i)

The proposed amendment to this section for riparian setbacks does not address a recurring error: it treats wetland delineation as optional information rather than a prerequisite baseline determination. A setback requirement can only function if the location of the regulated

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feature is first determined with reasonable certainty. The "within 200 feet" qualifier compounds the problem by requiring mapping only of features already known within 200 feet, but determining whether a feature lies within 200 feet requires first locating it. In practice, this has allowed wetland surveys for proposed cannabis cultivation operations to stop at the edge of the proposed cultivation area, rather than evaluating adjacent terrain that drains toward or away from the area, thereby omitting wetlands hydrologically connected to the site but located beyond 200 feet.

The amendment, as proposed, does not correct the identified deficiency. The County should adopt language that requires that a formal wetland delineation be prepared in accordance with applicable state and federal standards when wetlands may occur on or near a cultivation site.

The Lajciks request that the Board direct County staff to comply with CEQA and prepare and circulate a Program EIR before considering approval of the Cannabis Cultivation Ordinance amendments. The Lajciks further request that the Board revise the Ordinance as indicated above to ensure ongoing regulation of cannabis operations and sufficient identification of wetlands.

Please include myself, Casey Shorrock (cshorrock@somachlaw.com), and my associate, Danielle Fatta (dfatta@somachlaw.com), on the notification list for this matter to receive copies of any CEQA-related notices or any other determinations, decisions, or actions made or contemplated by the County. If you have questions, please feel free to contact me at (916) 446-7979 or cshorrock@somachlaw.com.

Sincerely,



Casey A. Shorrock

Kelley M. Taber

Danielle D. Fatta

Attachments

cc: Johanna DeLong, Assistant Clerk (johanna.delong@lakecountyca.gov)
Mary Claybon, Senior Planner (mary.claybon@lakecountyca.gov)
Mireya Turner, Director (mireya.turner@lakecountyca.gov)

https://www.coastalview.com/news/landmark-ruling-certifies-a-class-action-against-valley-crest-for-nuisance-odor/article_a1ef52f2-ffa1-11ef-b986-0706e6f439c7.html

Landmark ruling certifies a class action against Valley Crest for “nuisance odor”

“This will send shockwaves throughout California’s cannabis industry,” the winning side says

By Melinda Burns

Mar 12, 2025



A landmark court ruling allows the neighbors within a one-mile radius of Valley Crest Farms, a cannabis greenhouse operation on Casitas Pass Road, to sue the grower as a united “class,” alleging that the smell of cannabis has lowered their property values.

MELINDA BURNS

In a case that could have broad implications for commercial cannabis growers, Superior Court Judge Thomas Anderle ruled on March 5 that the neighbors within a one-mile radius of Valley Crest Farms, a cannabis greenhouse operation in the Carpinteria Valley, can collectively seek damages for the pervasive smell of cannabis invading their properties.

The class action lawsuit against Valley Crest was filed at the Santa Barbara Courthouse in 2023 by the Santa Barbara Coalition for Responsible Cannabis, a countywide nonprofit citizens' group; William Hahn and Danielle Dall'Armi, owners of the Rose Story Farm, a commercial rosebush operation next to Valley Crest; and Chonnie Bliss Jacobson, a neighbor who lives half a mile away.

Valley Crest, a nine-acre cannabis grow at 5890 Casitas Pass Road, has been harvesting cannabis every week for more than five years, the plaintiffs say. In court documents, they seek relief from what they describe as the "awful smells and noxious odors and chemicals that they are being assaulted with on a daily basis in their homes." The stench of cannabis, they allege, has lowered their property values, driven away their tenants, reduced their business incomes and interfered with "the quiet use and enjoyment of their property."

Anderle's ruling certifies the "class" or "community of interest" in the case as the homeowners within a one-mile radius of Valley Crest. To be eligible, they must have purchased their homes before Jan. 19, 2016. To claim damages, they must be able to show how the cannabis operation has affected their property values and "enjoyment of their property."

Lionel Neff, a coalition board member, likened the ruling to "a rainbow at the end of a storm." The coalition, he said, has been fighting for stiffer regulation of the cannabis industry for the past seven years.

"Now, it's beyond a glimmer of hope," Neff said. "It's a realization that we have real progress. It's a new day."

In court documents, Valley Crest's attorneys called the plaintiffs' arguments for class action "wildly over-broad." Patrick Toole, an attorney for Valley Crest, said Wednesday he did not know whether his client would appeal Anderle's ruling.

The managing member of the Valley Crest Farms LLC is listed in state records as Philip Fagundes of Parlier, Calif. Fagundes also is listed as the manager of Greenbrier Holdings LLC, an investment company with a cannabis manufacturing facility in Parlier. On its website,

Greenbrier advertises "Premium Cannabis Grown in the Coastal Valley of Santa Barbara." Fagundes comes from a dairy farming family that produces milk for Horizon Organic in the Central Valley.

A jury trial in the case has been scheduled for March 5, 2026 — if it is not settled before then.

A first for California

Wednesday's ruling marks the first time that a California judge has certified a class action related to cannabis odor. Robert Curtis, an attorney for the coalition, called it a "landmark legal victory."

"It's monumental," he said. "This ruling will send shockwaves throughout California's cannabis industry, particularly in Carpinteria. For too long, cannabis growers have profited off the cultivation of marijuana while thumbing their noses at their obligation to control the foul odors their operations produce."

There may be as many as 100 homes within a one-mile radius of Valley Crest, Curtis said. Within 30 days, he said, he will present the judge with a list of residents who will get notices in the mail, telling them how they can participate in the class action lawsuit against Valley Crest, going forward.

Curtis said the plaintiffs chiefly want the greenhouses to be equipped with carbon filtration systems known as "scrubbers," an expensive, state-of-the-art odor control technology that has been shown to get rid of most of the smell of cannabis before it can escape through the vents on a greenhouse roof.

Like most other cannabis operations in the Carpinteria Valley, Valley Crest is equipped with a "vapor phase" or "misting" system that sets up a curtain of perfumed mist from perforated pipes on the greenhouse roofs. It is designed to neutralize the smell of cannabis after it escapes from the vents into the outside air. But the Rose Story Farm plaintiffs said the ever-present spray had caused oils and chemicals to settle on their landscaping.

Curtis said all of the plaintiffs deserved to be compensated "for the misery they have had to live in since Valley Crest started operating its facility." The owner, he said, could face much higher potential damages as a result of Wednesday's ruling.

"The price of poker just went up," Curtis said.

"Extraordinarily cumbersome"

At Wednesday's hearing, Toole told Anderle that Valley Crest was in compliance with county odor control regulations. The county Board of Supervisors approved the project in 2022 with a "misting" system.

(Earlier this year, the board signaled that it wanted to require scrubbers and ban misting systems in all Carpinteria Valley cannabis greenhouse operations; the growers would have 12 months to comply. A board vote on the matter is set for March 18.)

"We are in compliance with current law," Toole said. "...We are a good neighbor in that regard."

Toole also noted that Geosyntec, an engineering firm hired by the county, had performed a spot test for the smell of cannabis around the entire perimeter of Valley Crest in November of 2024 and found little to no odor there.

"There's some argument here that Valley Crest has been recalcitrant or thumbing their nose" at the law, Toole said. "That is certainly not the case... The vapor system is effective in ameliorating the odor."

Moreover, Toole said, at least nine other cannabis operations lie within a one-mile radius of Valley Crest; and many residents who live there are closer to those other operations than they are to Valley Crest.

"We certainly deny that we have caused any nuisance in this case," Toole said.

In short, as summarized in court documents, the attorneys for Valley Crest argued that it would be "extraordinarily cumbersome and time-consuming" to define a "class" of people affected by Valley Crest.

(In 2023, in a rare instance of odor enforcement by the county, noted in the coalition's arguments in court, the Valley Crest owners were fined \$3,000 for not installing a misting system around the outside perimeter of their cannabis processing building. This January, they were fined \$1,500 for failing to plug in two scrubbers inside that building.)

"The gold standard"

In court papers, the plaintiffs said that the neighborhood surrounding the Rose Story Farm is filled with "a thick, heavy, strong stench of cannabis on a near daily basis." At or around sunrise, they said, hundreds of roof vents at the Valley Crest greenhouses are opened to let hot air escape. When that air rises, they said, so does the pungent smell of cannabis.

Explaining his class action certification, Anderle wrote that the "odor and particulate matter" from the greenhouse operation had "physically invaded each of the class members' properties within a well-defined, reasonably small, perimeter." Valley Crest, he said, had failed to install scrubbers, claiming there was no guarantee they would resolve the complaints.

"Plaintiffs contend vigorously this is wrong and it appears to be so," Anderle wrote, adding that carbon filtration systems "are the gold standard for odor abatement that has recently been mandated by the county Board of Supervisors... Valley Crest's argument here only serves to underscore the need to certify Plaintiff's class."

Finally, class certification in the Valley Crest case would result in a "substantial saving in judicial time and litigation expense," Anderle said.

Growers who settled

Since mid-2018, Carpinteria Valley residents have filed more than 3,900 odor complaints with the county. On the heels of Wednesday's win, Curtis said, the coalition is considering suing the owners of other cannabis greenhouse operations in the valley.

Of 20 cannabis grows under cultivation on about 100 acres just outside the city of Carpinteria, only seven are equipped with carbon scrubbers. Most growers have installed them in their processing buildings only.

Ceres Farm, a nine-acre cannabis operation at 6030 Casitas Pass Road, next to Valley Crest, was also a defendant in the coalition's 2023 lawsuit. But Case and Alex Van Wingerden, the Ceres owners, agreed to install scrubbers in their greenhouses; and they paid the plaintiffs an undisclosed sum in damages. (The Van Wingerdens are the landowners at both Ceres and Valley Crest.)

In 2020, the coalition and three Carpinterians filed a class action lawsuit against Ever-Bloom, an 11-acre cannabis greenhouse operation at 4701 Foothill Road. The owner, Ed Van Wingerden, settled the case in 2022 before there was a need to certify the "class." At a cost of \$2 million, he installed scrubbers, and he paid \$235,000 to the plaintiffs.

Anderle's ruling, Curtis said, could affect any grower who allows the smell of cannabis to travel beyond the property line of a cannabis operation.

"It opens the door for adjacent homeowners to come in collectively and sue that individual for damages," he said.

Melinda Burns is an investigative journalist with 40 years of experience covering immigration, water, science and the environment. As a community service, she offers her reports to multiple publications in Santa Barbara County, at the same time, for free.

<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2024-06-14/the-dirty-secret-of-californias-legal-weed>

The dirty secret of California's legal weed

Poisons show up in California's 'safe' weed products



(Photo illustration by Jim Cooke / Photos via Getty Images)

By [Paige St. John](#)
and Alex Halperin

June 14, 2024; 3 AM PT

Aging yuppies in neon beachwear stand before a green wall with the catchphrase, “You have changed ... so has cannabis.”

The social media post is part of “Real CA Cannabis,” a \$5-million taxpayer-funded campaign to promote California cannabis as safe, tested and “regulated by the state to protect consumers.”

In reality, that safety is far from certain.

An investigation by The Times, in conjunction with cannabis industry newsletter WeedWeek, found alarming levels of pesticides in cannabis products available on dispensary shelves across the state, including some of the most popular brands of vapes and pre-rolled weed.

Twenty-five of 42 legal cannabis products that The Times and WeedWeek purchased from retail stores and had tested at private labs showed concentrations of pesticides either above levels the state allows or at levels that exceed federal standards for tobacco. The contaminants include chemicals tied to cancer, liver failure, thyroid disease and genetic and neurologic harm to users and unborn children.

Most of the pesticides found were in low concentrations that risk long-term harm by repeated use, though the extent of the health threat may not be known for years.

Vapes tested from five well-known brands had pesticide loads that exceeded federal Environmental Protection Agency risk thresholds for harm from a single exposure, The Times and WeedWeek found. Users might experience irritation to the lungs, eyes and throat as well as rash, headache, diarrhea and abdominal pain.

Some individual products contained as many as two dozen pesticides.

The findings dovetail with scores of complaints that two private cannabis testing labs have filed over the last eight months, reporting pesticides in products certified by other labs as safe. The results, the labs said, suggest some level of contamination in more than 250,000 vapes and pre-rolled joints on store shelves, about the number sold legally in California in a two-day period.

Toxic chemicals in legal weed

See our chart of 36 toxic chemicals appearing at the highest levels in legal cannabis products.

How dirty is your weed?

Check to see if the cannabis product you use is on our list.

There are strong profit incentives driving contamination. Expanding legal markets encourage intensive growing practices to increase yield, inviting the use of pesticides to protect those high-value crops from insect infestations common in greenhouse environments.

At the same time, the soaring popularity of vapes has created heavy demand for bulk oils, which are made from lower-quality cannabis, often grown illegally.

Reviews of confidential lab reports, public records and interviews show California regulators have largely failed to address evidence of widespread contamination in the state's weed crop.

The state's requirements for weed testing also have not been updated to include dangerous chemicals currently used in cultivation, including illegal, smuggled pesticides so toxic that law enforcement officers who encounter them are advised to don respirators and take blood poisoning tests.

The health stakes from contaminated weed are high.

An estimated 5 million Californians consume cannabis products in any given month, according to the most recent federal health surveys. The presence of pesticides is particularly fraught for those who turn to weed for relief from medical conditions — conditions that put them at increased risk of harm.

Long-term public health concerns are exacerbated by the growing use of vapes, which contain the greatest contamination levels and are marketed to young adults who are more apt to consider vaping a healthful alternative to tobacco or alcohol.

California Department of Cannabis Control officials declined to make anyone available for an interview. The agency also would not release either external or

internal discussions of pesticide contamination, and refused to release information on its ability to test cannabis products, saying such knowledge would encourage bad actors.

It would not furnish the results of pesticide tests it had received from other state agencies and would not provide the safety certificates for cannabis products on the market. It also declined to say what action it has taken on at least 85 contamination complaints it has received since last fall from private labs, or disclose what tainted products it pulled from sale.

“When we receive complaints, we swiftly assess them, conduct appropriate investigations, and take appropriate action,” the agency’s press office said by email.

The agency is now scrambling to initiate California’s first market tests for pesticides, sending a recent [email warning](#) license holders of coming “product embargos, voluntary and mandatory recalls, and disciplinary actions.” The private labs raising alarms for many months questioned why authorities did not act sooner.

Toxic chemicals in legal weed

Independent lab tests found 45 toxic chemicals in legal cannabis products, 29 exceeding either state limits for cannabis or federal tobacco standards. Below are 36 appearing at the highest levels, the degree to which they exceed state or federal limits and their known health effects.

List of dangerous chemical toxins and their effects.

Toxic peak (number of times over permitted limit)		
 <1 below limit >1 - 10 11- 50 200 + 400 + 700 + 2,000 +		
Pesticide	Peak	About and effects
Chlorfenapyr	2,060.6	<p>Insecticide not permitted on any food products; no amount is allowed in California cannabis.</p> <p>Exposure symptoms include nausea, vomiting, headache, difficulty breathing, wheezing, chest tightness and short-term memory loss; combustion (pyrolysis) releases hydrogen cyanide and other toxic gases. In rats, it concentrated in breast milk, causing increased death of offspring.</p>
Pymetrozine	762	<p>Insecticide prohibited in the European Union, Canada and Norway, and approved only for restricted use in the United States on food crops.</p> <p>It is a reproductive toxin and carcinogen and in rat studies caused damage to endocrine organs.</p> <p>⚠ Not screened for in California cannabis.</p>
Trifloxystrobin	488.4	<p>Fungicide used on agricultural crops and as a seed treatment. Endocrine disruptor and developmental toxin.</p> <p>Exposure symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and irritated eyes. Pyrolysis creates hydrogen cyanide. Rat studies showed fused bones.</p>
Bifenazate	237	<p>Miticide used on a large variety of crops.</p> <p>Questionable developmental and reproductive toxin and endocrine disruptor.</p>
Chlorpyrifos	49	<p>Insecticide banned for agricultural use in 2021 and not permitted at any level in cannabis.</p> <p>Exposure before or shortly after birth may cause persistent behavioral effects into adulthood; delays in cognitive achievement, motor control and social behavior; and lowered intelligence. Long-term exposure associated with Parkinson's disease. Toxicity symptoms include nausea, abdominal cramping, diarrhea, dizziness, confusion, blurred vision, sweating, muscle tremors, loss of control of urine and bowel movements, paralysis, cessation of breathing, and death.</p>

Toxic peak (number of times over permitted limit)

■ <1 below limit ■ >1 - 10 ■ 11- 50 ■ 200 + ■ 400 + ■ 700 + ■ 2,000 +

Pesticide	Peak	About and effects
Clofentezine	38.3	Miticide used on grapes and almonds. Suspected carcinogen and may damage liver and blood system. External exposure causes serious eye irritation and damage. High doses in laboratory dogs and rats affected liver and thyroid function.
2-Phenylphenol	31.5	Disinfectant and permitted fungicide on pears and citrus. It is a carcinogen and might also affect the body's natural hormones. ⚠ Not screened for in California cannabis.
Paclobutrazol	25.2	Growth regulator used in cannabis to increase bud size. No registered food uses. Not permitted in any amount. Exposure risks include impaired fertility, developmental toxic effects, cancer or mutations. Brain lesions were seen in both rats and mice, with evidence of tremors over time. Pyrolysis products include hydrogen cyanide and phosgene.
Malathion	22.2	Insecticide used to eradicate fruit flies, and on crops such as alfalfa. Malathion is suspected to disrupt the endocrine and reproductive systems. Exposure symptoms include nausea, abdominal cramping, diarrhea, vomiting, muscle twitching and cramping, and a slowed heart rate. Chronic exposure is associated with abnormal thyroid function and cancer of the liver, thyroid, and nasal/oral areas. It is a possible developmental toxin.
Chlordane	22	Insecticide used to kill termites but banned in 1988. Long-term exposure has been linked to breast cancer, prostate cancer, lymphoma, diabetes and obesity. Chlordane degrades very slowly, remaining in treated wood, soil and water for decades. It is not permitted at any level in cannabis products.

Toxic peak (number of times over permitted limit)

<1 below limit
 >1 - 10
 11- 50
 200 +
 400 +
 700 +
 2,000 +

Pesticide	Peak	About and effects
Spiromesifen	17.1	Miticide used in agriculture. Readily absorbed through inhalation. Chronic exposure may lead to changes in the thyroid, liver and spleen. Acute toxicity symptoms include skin irritation and vomiting. When heated, spiromesifen emits toxic fumes. Classified as a possible human carcinogen.
Propiconazole	16	Fungicide used on food crops, turf and ornamentals, and as wood treatment. Symptoms of exposure include headache, nausea, vomiting, irritated nose and throat, breathing difficulty, chest pain and itchy skin rash. Exposure to heat and combustion produce hydrogen cyanide, which can cause headache, weakness and changes in taste and smell. Developmental changes in rats included increased number of ribs, and cleft palate.
Pyrethrins	7.62	Insecticide commonly used in conjunction with piperonyl butoxide. A possible carcinogen. Studies showed thyroid and liver damage to rats and dogs, as well as neurobehavioral effects.
Fluopyram	7.2	Insecticide Oral toxicity studies in rats, mice and dogs found decreased body weight and liver effects.  Not screened for in California cannabis.
Myclobutanil	7.2	Fungicide widely used on grapes. It is a developmental and reproductive toxin. Acute toxicity may include irritation of the eyes, nose and throat, coughing and nausea. Animal studies show chronic exposure can damage the liver and reproductive systems and can harm unborn children. Combustion produces toxic hydrogen cyanide.

Toxic peak (number of times over permitted limit)

<1 below limit
 >1 - 10
 11- 50
 200 +
 400 +
 700 +
 2,000 +

Pesticide	Peak	About and effects
Tebuconazole	6.4	<p>Fungicide used on agricultural crops and post-harvest on cherries and plums. A possible carcinogen. Combustion (pyrolysis) produces toxic gases including hydrogen cyanide.</p> <p>Exposure symptoms include headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort, runny nose, congestion and burning sensation in the eyes. Developmental neurotoxicity in mice included cleft palate, skull and neural tube defects.</p>
Fenvalerate	6	<p>Insecticide tied to reduced sperm counts in men, and to dog and cat deaths from flea repellents.</p> <p>Exposure symptoms include itchy, burning skin, eye irritation and cough and difficulty breathing. The U.S. EPA in 2008 canceled all registered uses.</p> <p> Not screened for in California cannabis.</p>
Propyzamide	4.68	<p>Herbicide used to kill grass.</p> <p>Carcinogenic, and linked to increased incidence of inflammatory bowel disease. In animal studies, it causes testicular tumors in rats, liver tumors in mice. Neurotoxicity included decreased motor activity.</p> <p> Not screened for in California cannabis.</p>
Bifenthrin	4.0	<p>Insecticide used on multiple agricultural crops.</p> <p>Exposure symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, confusion, sore throat and burning, red rash. Classified as a possible carcinogen due to urinary bladder tumors on mice, with evidence of mutagenicity.</p>
Carbofuran	4	<p>Insecticide not permitted in California cannabis at any level. Highly toxic to humans at low doses, shown in lab tests to cause birth defects and reproductive damage, the chemical is prohibited in California, and pulled from sale in the United States in 2009.</p>

Toxic peak (number of times over permitted limit)

<1 below limit
 >1 - 10
 11- 50
 200 +
 400 +
 700 +
 2,000 +

Pesticide	Peak	About and effects
Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO)	3.0	<p>Pesticide synergist used to increase pesticide toxicity.</p> <p>Exposure symptoms include tearing, drooling, runny nose, congestion and difficulty breathing. Laboratory animals had increased miscarriages and offspring with extra fingers and toes, sometimes fused. It is a probable carcinogen, suspected endocrine disruptor, and questionable developmental and reproductive toxin.</p>
Propargite	2.66	<p>Miticide that is a carcinogen, developmental and reproductive toxin, and questionable endocrine disruptor.</p> <p>Associated with brain cell death and Parkinson's disease among Central Valley residents.</p> <p>⚠ Not screened for in California cannabis.</p>
DCPA (Dacthal)	1.95	<p>Herbicide found in rats to affect lungs, liver, kidneys, thyroid and hormones. In September 2023, EPA suspended registration for concentrates of the herbicide after evidence it can affect thyroid function at lower doses than previously known.</p>
Pyrimethanil	1.94	<p>Fungicide found in animal studies to target the liver, kidney and thyroid.</p> <p>⚠ Not screened for in California cannabis.</p>
Boscalid	1.84	<p>Fungicide used on a variety of crops.</p> <p>It is a possible carcinogen, a questionable developmental and reproductive toxin and endocrine disruptor.</p> <p>⚠ Not screened for in California cannabis.</p>

Toxic peak (number of times over permitted limit)

■ <1 below limit ■ >1 - 10 ■ 11- 50 ■ 200 + ■ 400 + ■ 700 + ■ 2,000 +

Pesticide	Peak	About and effects
Etofenprox	1.55	Insecticide used to control adult mosquitoes, as a spot treatment for cats and dogs, and in commercial food-handling establishments and for structural treatment. Exposure symptoms include burning, irritated and red eyes. Combustion produces toxic fumes. Chronic exposure shown to cause thyroid and liver changes in animal studies, and fetal miscarriage in rabbits.
Permethrin	1.54	Insecticide used on agricultural crops, livestock, and as an insect repellent. Carcinogenic, suspected endocrine disruptor and developmental and reproductive toxin. Exposure symptoms include headache, nausea, vomiting, coughing, chest pain, dizziness, blistering and swelling and redness of skin. Adverse effects to rats from inhaling large doses included body tremors and hypersensitivity to noise.
Imidacloprid	1.5	Insecticide used on numerous agricultural crops, including grapes. Exposure symptoms include headache, difficulty breathing, chest pain, nausea, vomiting, cough, skin and eye irritation. It is a questionable developmental and reproductive toxin and endocrine disruptor. Combustion produces hydrogen cyanide.
Acequinocyl	1	Miticide applied on ornamentals and on top of fruit. It is also a known vitamin K antagonist and, therefore, is thought to disrupt blood coagulation.
Cypermethrin	0.87	Insecticide is registered for food use on crops and as a mosquito killer. Exposure symptoms include headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, irritated nose and throat, shortness of breath, coughing, skin rash and watery eyes. During combustion it produces hydrogen cyanide, chlorine and other toxic gases. It is a possible human carcinogen.

Toxic peak (number of times over permitted limit)

<1 below limit
 >1 - 10
 11- 50
 200 +
 400 +
 700 +
 2,000 +

Pesticide	Peak	About and effects
Etoxazole	0.8	Miticide used in agriculture, has been shown to cause testicular malfunction in mice.
Cyprodinil	0.77	Fungicide approved for crops including grapes. Animal studies showed liver lesions on rats subjected to chronic exposure, with low birth weights and increased number of ribs in offspring of rabbits and rats. ⚠️ Not screened for in California cannabis.
Fludioxonil	0.65	Fungicide used in agriculture. It caused liver tumors in female rats, but not males or in mice, and thus is considered not likely a human carcinogen. Prenatal developmental toxicity was observed in rats.
Metalaxyl	0.6	Fungicide used on food crops and as a seed treatment in the United States. It is prohibited for outdoor use in the European Union because of environmental concerns. A 2021 National Cancer Institute study linked it to increased risk of thyroid cancer.
Buprofezin	0.46	Insect growth regulator used to control aphids and whiteflies. Buprofezin degrades into aniline, a carcinogen and possible genotoxin, prompting a 2017 ban in the European Union on all food crops. ⚠️ Not screened for in California cannabis.

Toxic peak (number of times over permitted limit)

<1 below limit
 >1 - 10
 11- 50
 200 +
 400 +
 700 +
 2,000 +

Pesticide	Peak	About and effects
Fenhexamid	0.4	Fungicide used on fruit and ornamental plants. Animal studies indicate it is suspected to be a mild skin and eye irritant. Chronic exposure is linked to decreased body weight, and mild damage to the thyroid, adrenal glands, kidneys and liver. Fenhexamid can accumulate within the body. When heated, fenhexamid emits toxic fumes of chloride and nitrogen oxides.

For pesticides prohibited upon detection, a base limit of .03 part per million was used to calculate exceedances. For pesticides for which California has set no limit, U.S. standards for tobacco were used.

Times reporting; California Department of Pesticide Regulation; Russo, E.B. Current Therapeutic Cannabis Controversies and Clinical Trial Design Issues, 2016; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Paul, K.C. and others in Nature, 2023; European Commission records

Paige St. John and Lorena Elebee
LOS ANGELES TIMES

California cannabis regulators initially responded to those complaints with a single product recall, and in orders that remain confidential, required three other products be removed from store shelves.

Frustrated that more was not done, Josh Swider, the chief executive of Infinite Chemical Analysis Labs and author of most of the complaints, in December sent his summary of contaminated products directly to Gov. Gavin Newsom and cannabis regulators in an email. “Those failing products alone represented 150,000 packages of flower, vapes or pre-rolls for sale to unsuspecting consumers,” he wrote.

“The government’s responsibility does not end after writing regulation.”

After Swider sent his letter, an additional product was recalled for pesticide contamination. The remaining tainted batches were left to sell out.



Insecticide foggers are affixed to posts in a Siskiyou County cannabis greenhouse raided by law enforcement in July 2023.

(California Regional Water Boards)





California’s legalization of recreational cannabis in 2016 ushered in a multibillion-dollar industry estimated to be the largest legal weed market in the world. But many of the promises of legalization have proved elusive. In a series of occasional stories, we’ll explore the fallout of legal weed in California.

[Read the stories](#)

Meanwhile, licensing files show the state’s seed-to-sale inventory system contains faulty data, including missing crops, misidentified products and safety tests that don’t match the goods sold. Testing is done by state-approved independent labs, but no state-run lab is accredited to test for pesticides. There is no routine testing for the chemicals in products on store shelves, putting California out of sync with “best practices” adopted by the Cannabis Regulators Assn.

Those gaps leave policing of the industry largely in the hands of labs financially beholden to the companies whose products they test. Legislation to require independent fraud and accuracy checks has remained stalled in Sacramento for two years amid backroom negotiations between industry players and regulators.

“California is dropping the ball on enforcement where public health is concerned,” said cannabis researcher Cindy Orser, a former director of a private California cannabis testing lab.

Testing for harmful chemicals

California requires cannabis products to be tested for 66 pesticides. That list, unchanged since 2018, has not kept pace with current cultivation practices.

Tests conducted for The Times and WeedWeek identified seven off-list pesticides in legal products on store shelves. One brand of vape contained fenvalerate, a fungicide

proven to lower sperm counts and prohibited in the United States since 2008. Sixteen products contained pymetrozine, an insecticide known to cause liver cancer and to mimic human hormones, part of a chemical class known as endocrine disruptors, which over time cause reproductive disorders. Pymetrozine is approved for only limited use by the federal EPA, and is banned in the U.K., Canada and Norway.

A pink acai vape from Stiiizy, the state's top-selling cannabis brand, carried more than 60 times the maximum amount of pymetrozine allowed by federal regulators in cigarettes. But because California does not require testing for pymetrozine, the company that makes Stiiizy products said it is not in violation of state regulation.

“We adhere to all standards and limits set by the State of California, which has some of the strictest testing requirements and pesticide limits in the country,” Stiiizy President Tak Sato said in an email.



Vapes by West Coast Cure, Flavorade, Phat Panda, Phire and Dime were among those found with pesticides, including chemicals not monitored by regulators. (Jason Armond / Los Angeles Times)

The Times and WeedWeek testing also found another off-list chemical, propargite, a carcinogenic insecticide that UCLA researchers have linked to brain-cell death and increased incidence of Parkinson's disease in Central Valley residents. It showed up in some vapes at nearly three times what is permitted in cigarettes.

Slipping into the legal supply

The state's unlicensed cannabis operations remain a primary source of concern. Deadly carbofuran and methamidophos, banned insecticides usually smuggled from Mexico, continue to appear across California, state Department of Fish and Wildlife, regional water board and county investigative records showed. On a Trinity County farm in 2023, an environmental health report shows officers found a 3-pound tin of Fumitoxin, a poison that emits phosgene gas, along with evidence workers there were suffering severe diarrhea from exposure.

The chemicals occasionally turn up in the legal market. One, methamidophos, was detected in January in dried cannabis at a Van Nuys manufacturer, along with evidence the company was shipping the product across the country. Its license was revoked.

1



2



3



1. Opened mylar bags of illegal Chinese-label fumigants scatter the floor of a cannabis greenhouse in Siskiyou County. Lab tests identified 10 pesticides in the unbranded product, two potentially fatal if inhaled. (California Water Boards) 2. A Chinese fumigant containing isoprocarb, not approved for use in the United States, recovered from the Siskiyou County cannabis farm. (Integral Ecology Research Center) 3. Blue- and green-labeled unbranded pesticides sit on the top shelf, among other chemicals, at the farm. The Chinese-language products have prompted health warnings for law enforcement, but not cannabis consumers. (California Water Boards)

Interviews, confidential lab reports and public agency records now also show a surge in pesticides smuggled from China that contain chemicals not permitted in the United States, nor screened for in legal weed.

These unmonitored chemicals are so toxic California advised cannabis enforcement agents to wear hazmat suits and respirators during field inspections, and to undergo annual blood poisoning tests.



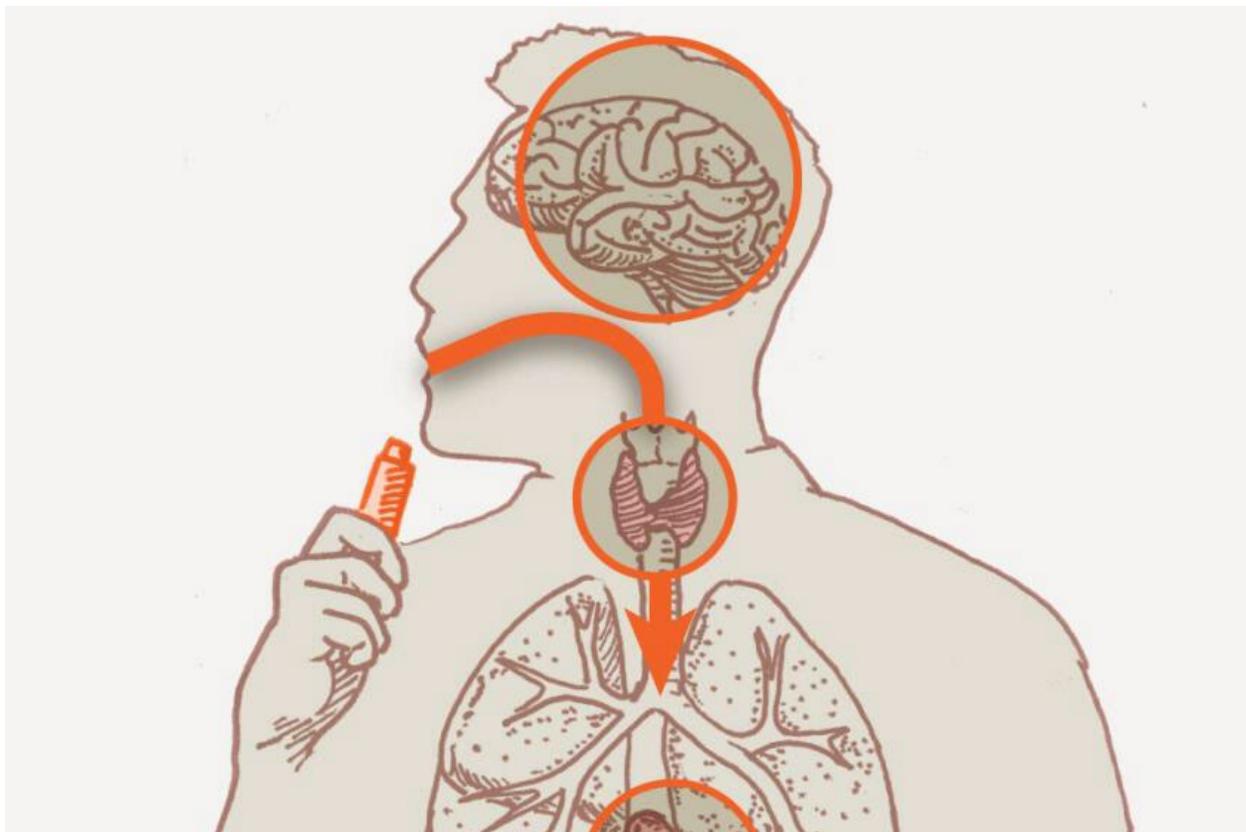
“Repeated inhalation of pesticide residues through regular smoking or vaping is quite concerning as this is a relatively direct route of exposure into the bloodstream,” said Kimberly Paul, an epidemiologist and assistant professor in neurology at UCLA who was lead researcher on the Central Valley study. “Low-level pesticide residues are something to be concerned about.”

National health surveys by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration show those between ages 18 and 25 make up the largest part of the market: More than 40% of young adults used cannabis within the last year. Separate studies by the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research show 1 out of 3 high school seniors last year used cannabis, two-thirds of them by vaping. Despite state laws against marketing to children, many brands reflect this youth appeal, from weed bags modeled after McDonald’s Happy Meals to vape flavorings that mimic bubblegum.

The risk for medical users

Pesticides, which are designed to kill living organisms, have their place in agriculture. Regulation is focused on limiting contact exposure to agriculture workers and residues lingering on fruits and vegetables at the market. Tolerances take into account the body's ability to filter toxins through the liver.

Smoking and vaping, however, deliver chemicals directly to the lungs, into the blood and to the brain. The only other consumer product intended for smoking in this country is tobacco. Rather than demand pesticide inhalation studies for tobacco, the EPA decades ago decided smoking itself is so carcinogenic as to eclipse other health threats. The agency thus set a universal cap for tobacco contaminants at 0.01 part per million before requiring determination of health impacts, a standard California used to set limits for many chemicals in cannabis.



Contaminated weed in you

An illustrated explainer of how consuming weed that is contaminated with dangerous chemicals can have severe impacts on health including neurological damage, endocrine disruption, reproductive harm, loss of appetite, weakness and heart failure.

Arizona State University toxicologist Max Leung, who was part of the state team that in 2017 advised California cannabis regulators on pesticide risks, said the pesticide threats are greater for medical marijuana users with epilepsy, Parkinson's and other neurological disorders.

But Leung said the lack of federal recognition of cannabis' widespread use, whether state-sanctioned or not, has left consumers vulnerable. There is a lack of data on health impacts experienced by cannabis users, though some states do solicit health complaints from the public, and in a few cases, those have led to product recalls for pesticides. California does not collect such information.

Rather than uniform national health standards, Leung and his team found a patchwork of disparate state regulations, different pesticides capped at different levels or not capped at all.

"You've got all of this contamination, but what do they do?" Leung said. "There's just no research."

After passage of Proposition 64 created a legal recreational market in California, toxicologists with the Department of Pesticide Regulation proposed to ban from inhaled weed products 42 chemicals the agency said are harmful to people, the environment or water, according to a copy of the March 2017 proposal.

The limits were rejected amid industry concerns about testing costs and lab capacity.

Six months later, the pesticide agency returned with more relaxed rules. It cut the zero-tolerance list by half, to 21 chemicals, and set limits for 45 other pesticides on a par with tobacco standards. Manufacturers of products that failed screening can attempt to lower the pesticide levels — such as by dilution — or incorporate the weed into edibles, where higher levels are tolerated. If they fail again, according to state regulation, the batches must be destroyed.

Pesticide agency records, including interagency memos and emails, show that since 2018, despite repeated requests, cannabis regulators have not updated the list of

chemicals that weed is tested for — even after pesticide regulators made a direct appeal to the governor’s cannabis advisor, Nicole Elliott. In January, the Department of Cannabis Control, which Elliot now heads, said it was working to update those regulations, but as of June no changes had been proposed.

State toxicologists have also been stymied from taking a more active role in protecting the public from cannabis pesticides.

California’s Department of Pesticide Regulation conducts some of the nation’s most sophisticated evaluation of pesticide exposure to the public. It even has an employee whose job title is “cannabis and hemp program manager.”

But when it comes to cannabis, a spokesperson for the pesticide agency said, responsibility for protecting consumers rests solely with the Department of Cannabis Control.

The pesticide regulators did try, early on, to draft their own public health advisories for cannabis, but those were never issued. The agency released copies of six under a public records request, and would not say how many more existed.

One of those advisories was for piperonyl butoxide contamination in cannabis. It was among the chemicals The Times and WeedWeek found in testing.

“Acute toxicity symptoms may include tearing, drooling, runny nose, congestion, and difficulty breathing,” the unreleased advisory read. It added that laboratory animals exposed to the pesticide had more miscarriages and produced offspring with fingers and toes that were sometimes fused.

In 2019, toxicologists in the Department of Pesticide Regulation tried but did not succeed in launching a program to monitor chemicals being used in the illicit market. Internal memos from 2021 show that those same toxicologists were barred from seeing data collected from product safety tests, making it impossible for them to monitor what was circulating in the legal market.





The highest pesticide concentrations were found in Backpack Boyz vapes. (Jason Armond / Los Angeles Times)

There is no easy way in California to trace contamination. The state does not investigate the sources of pesticides in cannabis goods, but instead relies on a system of paper trails — seed-to-sale inventories and lab testing certificates — to protect the public.

Tests for The Times and WeedWeek showed repeated contamination in small batches of vapes stamped with the unique tracking number of a Van Nuys manufacturer, David Shin.

Among them were Backpack Boyz carts with as many as two dozen pesticides, half of those above state safety limits and including chlorfenapyr, prohibited at any amount, at 2,000 times above the minimum detection level.

The bulk oil for these vapes originated from cannabis grown on a single Central Valley farm. Shin said he bought the oil through a broker and did no independent testing of his own.

He flavored and packaged the vapes and a state-certified lab declared the products pesticide-free. They were then distributed by a wholesaler to Backpack Boyz dispensaries across the state.

Alerted to the pesticides found by The Times and WeedWeek, Shin said he could not unravel the source of contamination. A manager for the wholesaler said the company was launching its own investigation. The owners of Backpack Boyz LLC, which holds no cannabis license, did not respond for comment.



Andy Garcia, a sales rep for Backpack Boyz, talks to a possible client at the Hall of Flowers trade show in Ventura County. (Genaro Molina / Los Angeles Times)

The problem with cannabis trim

The THC oil that fills vape pens is extracted from biomass, plant material made up of lower potency leaves and stalks left after harvest, moldy flower and even high-quality buds that sit too long. Harsh chemicals and extreme temperatures in the extraction process can destroy a few pesticides, but most pesticides become more concentrated. That makes vapes more likely than select flowers to exceed safe limits.

The rise of intense cultivation practices — densely planted greenhouses and industrial warehouses with “sea of green” crops supported by netting — invites infestations of whiteflies, spider mites and mold. Clean cannabis can be commercially grown, but it requires time and care, said Sam Feliciano, a former pest control manager for a high-end Los Angeles brand, Maven Industries. It is cheaper and faster to douse high-value crops with chemicals, which is what Feliciano and other workers allege in a civil lawsuit that they were ordered to do at Maven.



[When good weed goes bad](#)

An illustrated explainer of how chemicals used to control weed-killing pests make their way into cannabis products, and what producers can do when their products fail a lab test.

“I didn’t want to upset them and tell them, ‘No, it’s not OK to do that stuff,’” Feliciano said. “They simply would’ve just got rid of me.” Feliciano alleged in the civil suit that he suffered bouts of nausea, disorientation and confusion brought on by cannabis pesticide treatments. He told The Times that because of the impact to his

health, he decided to quit. The workers in November were ordered to have their complaints heard by a private arbitrator.

By email, Maven Industries Chief Executive David Bosworth declined to comment on the lawsuit but asserted the company's products "are certified as safe and are, in fact, safe for consumer use."

Legalization has also brought large-scale cultivation out of the mountains and into agricultural areas, including Central Valley farmlands, where airborne pesticides drift from almond groves and grape vineyards.

At the same time, the explosion in vape sales has created heavy demand for distillate. California vape sales tripled from 2020 to 2023 to become a \$1.4-billion market, and now only slightly trail those of packaged flower.

To feed this demand, bulk oil manufacturers seek out lower-quality weed, much of it contaminated, to buy at discounted rates.

To meet state screening limits, the extracted oils, or distillates, are blended to dilute pesticides.

One manufacturer who solicits farmers for "dirty" weed defended the practice, saying he provided struggling growers an income source while keeping otherwise unusable cannabis out of the landfill.

The amber-colored bulk oil moves on an opaque market, traded by brokers who operate without license or regulation. It is bought by manufacturers who sometimes will use oil from the same batches to fill thousands of vape cartridges for competing brands.

This cheap commodity oil now dominates the market, selling for a fraction of the cost to produce a clean product.

The cannabis industry's reliance on low-quality weed enrages old-style farmers such as Mary Gaterud, who nurtures her sun-grown plants on a Humboldt County farmstead that has been her principal means of support for decades.

She is offended by the pleas she regularly receives from those seeking “old, moldy or even dirty trim,” as a San Luis Obispo distributor put it in a text to her in February.

A Humboldt buyer, with “Turn That Trash into Cash” in the subject line, asked for “trim with all levels of pesticides and heavy metals.”

“The people who are doing it right get crushed,” she said. “The bad actors are encouraged and rewarded. And the consumers are poisoned while being told they are safe.”



The Weed Whistleblowers

In February 2022 a group of California cannabis testing labs, upset about what they believed was widespread fraud in weed potency claims, decided to force regulators into action.

They formed a blind round robin, each lab testing retail flower samples without knowing whose work they were checking. In the course of testing for potency, one batch of flower was found to contain three times the allowed level of pyrethrins.

Cannabis regulators were alerted but issued no recall. In fact, it wasn't until the end of 2023, six years after recreational sales became legal, that California sought to remove a product for pesticide contamination, according to the agency's published recalls.

When cannabis was first legalized, labs rushed to be licensed to capitalize on the expanding market. But labs with stringent testing methods and expensive equipment complained to the state of losing customers to operators that promised high potency results or had track records for approving most products.



Determined to spur regulators into action, Infinite Chemical Analysis Labs co-founder Josh Swider launched his own product testing campaign. (Genaro Molina / Los Angeles Times)

“There’s no checks and balances ... to make sure no one’s doing something wrong when they’re not being watched,” said Swider, of Infinite Chemical Analysis Labs. “That’s all we’ve ever asked for.”

“I don’t want to be the judge, jury and executioner. I just wanna let everyone be treated fairly.”

Swider embarked on doing what regulators were not — testing weed specifically for pesticides.

He ultimately sent cannabis regulators 77 complaints about pesticide contamination he found in tests conducted from last October to May.

The complaints included Zoap flower sold by Grizzly Peak Farms and Cru Mai Tai vape carts, both with chlorfenapyr, prohibited at any detectable level; Fog City Farms

Shark Bites with too much piperonyl butoxide and spiromesifen; West Coast Cure Biscotti vapes with myclobutanil, and Jack Herer-flavored ones with chlorfenapyr, paclobutrazol, bifentazate and trifloxystrobin. Backpack Boyz vapes contained chlorfenapyr, bifentazate, bifenthrin, etoxazole, malathion, myclobutanil, piperonyl butoxide, pyrethrins and spiromesifen. Most of the manufacturers told reporters they were unaware of contamination because their product had been certified as safe by private labs.

It took 41 days from receiving Swider's complaint for regulators to announce California's [first-ever pesticide recall](#) of a cannabis product, the Zoap flower sold by Grizzly Peak Farms. The lab that had cleared the product for market, ProForma Labs, also lost its license. But regulators took no action against those who grew the weed, a cultivation arm of the Kolas brand. Tests for The Times and WeedWeek showed Zoap sold under a Kolas label also contained chlorfenapyr.

Kevin McCarty, an owner of Sacramento-based Kings Holdings, which grew the Zoap strain, said no zero-tolerance pesticides were used in its cultivation and the cannabis had been certified by state-licensed labs. The Department of Cannabis Control "has not initiated any additional recalls involving us, and we have no additional comment," McCarty wrote by email.

The Department of Cannabis Control's second pesticide recall came in January, eight weeks after Swider's tipoff. The affected Fog City pre-rolls were nearly sold out by the time the public was alerted in January.

Four flavors of Phat Panda vapes also were voluntarily removed from sale, for what regulators told consumers was a labeling mistake — despite outside tests that showed dangerous levels of malathion. California has issued no pesticide warnings since.

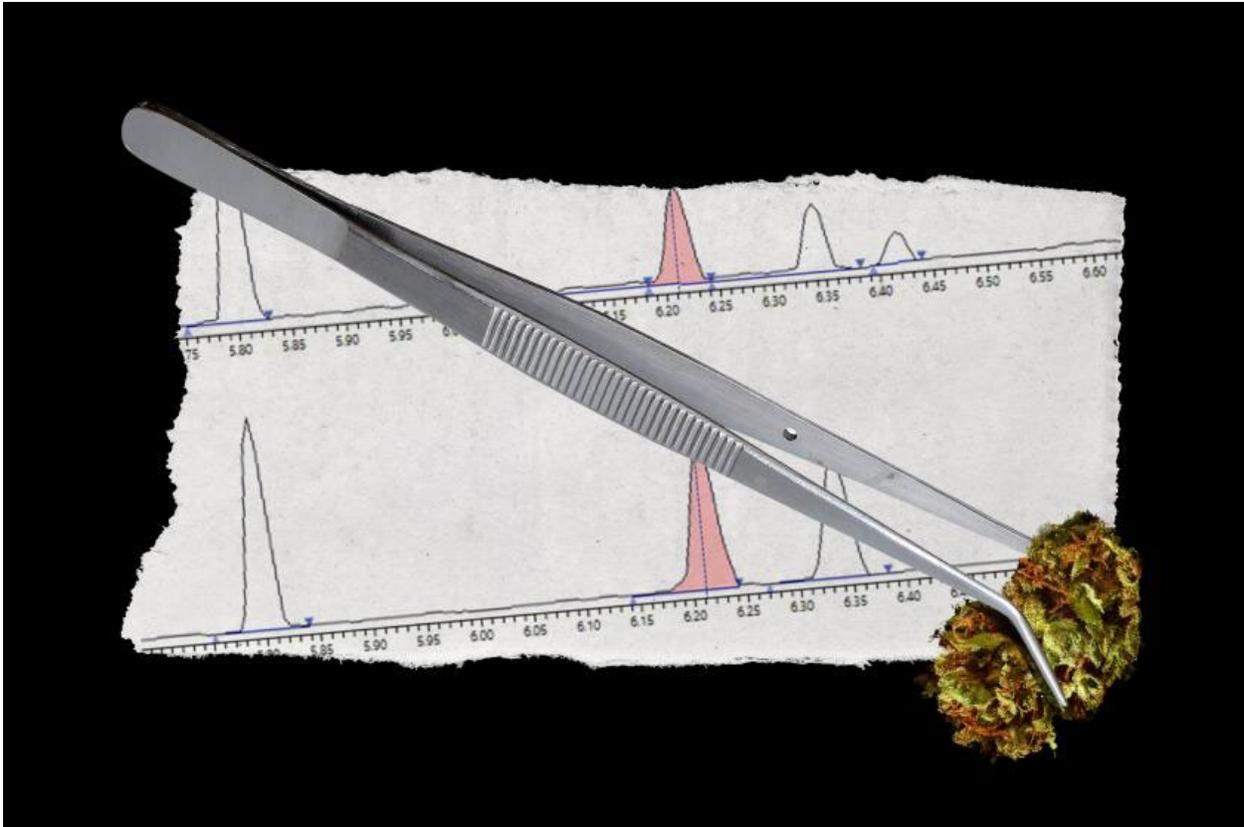
Swider's tests found that 19 varieties of vapes by California's fourth-largest brand, West Coast Cure, carried a large assortment of illegal pesticide loads. After learning of those results, operators of a San Francisco-based lab, Anresco, undertook their own tests and also notified California regulators of pesticides in eight West Coast Cure products.

Sarah Otis, Anresco's director of quality assurance, said regulators asked for reams of supporting data, then refused to say whether they would act on the information. "Now that we know there's contaminated product on the market, like what, what do we do with that?" she said.



Some batches of West Coast Cure vape pens exceeded safety limits for multiple pesticides. (Jason Armond / Los Angeles Times)

Anresco also agreed to test products for The Times and WeedWeek, as did a Santa Cruz-based cannabis testing company, SC Labs. Reporters bought products from dispensaries across the state, choosing some that were the subject of complaints and others at random. The results confirmed Swider’s findings and identified additional contaminated products. Some goods violated state limits for a single chemical. Others, such as vapes by West Coast Cure and Backpack Boyz, contained dozens of undisclosed pesticides.



CALIFORNIA

How we tested for pesticides

June 14, 2024

Manufacturers universally defended their products and cast doubt on the lab testing industry.

Manufacturers Respond

June 14, 2024

“We’ve invested millions of dollars to build our business in compliance with California’s laws and regulations. We firmly advocate for the stringent testing mandated by the state to guarantee the safety and excellence of our products,” said Logan Wasserman, the CEO of West Coast Cure’s parent company, Shield Management Group. He contended that responsibility for ensuring product safety was on the labs that declared his vapes pesticide-free.

The Department of Cannabis Control issued no public recalls of West Coast Cure products, but did conduct a surprise inspection at its Long Beach facility. In early May, the agency levied a \$3.2-million fine against Wasserman's company, saying it failed to guard against product tampering, including storing goods in the parking lot in shipping containers that had no security cameras. It was also cited for failing to provide legally required video proving the selection of product samples for lab testing was not rigged.

Wasserman did not respond to questions about the citations.

Directors of labs that had certified products cited as contaminated in Swider's crusade accused him of seeking a competitive edge, even spiking pesticides into clean samples. They accused clients of having clean material tested and sending contaminated goods to market. None made these statements on the record. They cited fear of lost business, litigation and personal harm.

They also said pesticide testing is inexact, and easily manipulated.

"You could give it to 10 different labs and get 10 different results," said Paul Hamrah, owner of Verity Analytics, the San Diego lab that approved vapes by West Coast Cure, Phat Panda and Maven that subsequently showed pesticides. Hamrah asserted that those testing products for The Times and WeedWeek tampered with the results as part of "an elaborate smear campaign."

The labs denied the allegation.

State inspectors visited Hamrah's lab in January, "trying to shut us down because of cases made against us by Infinite," Hamrah said. In late April the state suspended Verity Analytics' license, saying the lab "has engaged in activity that poses harm to public health, safety or welfare."

The suspension — reviewed by The Times and WeedWeek — said Verity inflated potency of four cannabis products, failed to show accreditation, could not provide the chemical standards it used to check calibration and told regulators it had "unacceptable" accuracy ratings for testing pesticides, molds and solvents. Inspectors also said Verity labeled a pesticide as "non detect" when equipment showed contamination, without offering "any scientific criteria."

Hamrah said what inspectors took to be a pesticide hit was instead “instrument noise.”

“I am determined to prove my lab is a victim of a grand and elaborate frame job by several labs because they couldn’t compete with us,” he said. “We were expanding and they got scared.”

Meanwhile, Swider became a target. He said he lost clients as word of his activism spread. Then while traveling in March, Swider received a cellphone call from a blocked number.

“I’m going to come and get you and your ... whole family,” the caller said. “You’re gonna pay for this.”

“It makes me want him to get out” of the cannabis industry, said his wife, Kaylena Swider. “He’s like, ‘What would I do?’”

In late May, Swider filed one more round of complaints with the Department of Cannabis Control, alerting the agency to excessive pesticides in 16 products, some of them subject of prior complaints but still for sale.

Days later, he received an email from the agency.

It was sending inspectors to audit his lab.



Cannabis regulators

California’s Business and Professions Code 26011.5 is explicit about the mission of the state cannabis regulatory agency: “The protection of the public shall be the highest priority. ... Whenever the protection of the public is inconsistent with other interests sought to be promoted, the protection of the public shall be paramount.”

In industry presentations, Elliott, the Department of Cannabis Control director, often identifies the challenges facing California cannabis as economic.

Chief among her concerns, she told the National Cannabis Industry Assn. in February, is the large swath of California that prohibits dispensaries. These “cannabis deserts,” as Elliott calls them, are the greatest constraint to “scalability,” or expansion, of California’s legal market.

To drive business to licensed dispensaries, Elliott’s agency conceived the [Real CA Cannabis](#) campaign.

“We know we have a good amount of consumption from the illegal market. We know there’s an opportunity through education to shift some behavior to the legal market,” Elliott told the trade group.

The social media campaign, launched in February, included ads targeted at seniors, among others, because polling showed they were most swayed by safety messages.

The catchphrases promoting legal weed include “the good stuff” and “quality you can trust.”

The belief that any cannabis product carrying a certificate of analysis, or COA, is safe is foundational for dispensary owners.

“We will not accept it [for sale] if it doesn’t have a COA,” said Dave Sisson, a board member of Foothills Health and Wellness, a legacy dispensary that over two decades has earned the trust of medical providers who send cancer patients to the store in Shingle Springs, east of Sacramento.

To learn some of these certified products carry pesticides, Sisson said, “is absolutely terrible.”

“These are medically compromised people. They have to be very, very careful of what they put into their body.”

“As a retailer, I’m sitting in this really strange position where everything comes to me ‘safe and tested,’” said the owner of a multicounty dispensary chain, speaking

anonymously because of concern of being tied to bad publicity for the struggling legal industry. “But it’s so crazy that we’re operating in a system where” many are “gaming it.”

Elliott declined to be interviewed on the extent of the pesticide threat. Her agency selectively responded to requests for public records, and refused to release records regarding policies on pesticide contamination. It contended that it conducts random testing of products for sale to consumers.

Behind the scenes, internal records showed, the cannabis agency as early as late February sent buyers into the field to obtain products on Swider’s lists. They remained stockpiled for months while the department worked to get its Richmond lab — able only to test potency and check for mold — accredited to run pesticide screens. As of early June, accreditation records showed the lab was still not ready, and most of the products flagged for contamination had sold out. On Monday, a spokesperson said the regulatory agency would be able to begin tests on consumer products collected from store shelves by the following week.

Other agencies in the Newsom administration also refused to release cannabis-related records. The Department of Fish and Wildlife provided partial summaries but no records of pesticides encountered by its agents on raids. The Department of Toxic Substances Control said its reports on pesticides encountered on cannabis sites were confidential. The Department of Pesticide Regulation over eight months released only partial records that hinted at the extensive work its staff had undertaken to address pesticide-tainted weed.

Department of Cannabis Control employees, who spoke on condition of anonymity, complained of a lack of willingness within the agency to take a hard line on pesticide contamination. One said she was schooled on the importance of “not disrupting the market.”

In January, as The Times and WeedWeek began asking questions regarding its handling of licensed cannabis products, the agency launched a series of product recalls — not for pesticides, but for mold and misleading potency claims.

The department also asked the Legislature for an \$8.2-million budget increase, seeking to hire more enforcement lawyers and laboratory staff to develop testing protocols.

Within 48 hours of being provided the findings of this story for response, the deputy director of lab services left. No public reason for the departure was given.

A day later, speaking to the National Cannabis Industry Assn., Elliott emphasized her concern for public health.

“My road map isn’t about preserving what is. It’s about creating what is best for consumers, for the general public,” she said. “That’s sort of my North Star.”

How dirty is your weed?

These are results of pesticide tests on legal cannabis, all vape products except where noted.

Pesticide levels are given in relation to California cannabis or federal tobacco limits.

An 'X' test result means the levels exceed those limits, \triangle denotes lower levels of pesticides detected and represents no pesticides detected.

Search by brand, or sort by category.

Table with 5 columns and 155 rows. Currently displaying rows 1 to 6.

Product	Result	Pesticides	DCC status
Alien Labs ☆ OZ Kush ^{CR-062823-OZK}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Backpack Boyz ☆ Blue Guava Gelato ^{021924BL}	X	(1487.88) Chlorfenapyr; (235.01) Bifenazate; (35.11) Clofentezine; (19.7) Paclobutrazol; (11.31) Spiromesifen; (5.48) Tebuconazole; (5.13) Fenvalerate; (4.44) Bifenthrin; (3.79) Myclobutanil; (3.34) Chlordane...and 15 more	
Backpack Boyz ☆ Lemon Cherry Gelato ^{021924LC}	X	(1290.92) Chlorfenapyr; (235.01) Bifenazate; (38.31) Clofentezine; (20.01) Paclobutrazol; (10.21) Spiromesifen; (6.28) Tebuconazole; (6.08) Fenvalerate; (4.44) Bifenthrin; (3.8) Myclobutanil; (1.85) Chlordane...and 16 more	
Backpack Boyz ☆ Lemon Cherry Gelato ^{091323LC}	X	(2060.61) Chlorfenapyr; (237.01) Bifenazate; (25.61) Clofentezine; (24.58) Paclobutrazol; (17.11) Spiromesifen; (6.41) Tebuconazole; (4.07) Bifenthrin; (3.85) Chlordane; (3.15) Myclobutanil; (2.59) Propargite...and 15 more	
Backpack Boyz ☆ Lemon Cherry Gelato ^{091323LC}	X	(2021.22) Chlorfenapyr; (233.01) Bifenazate; (30.61) Clofentezine; (25.19) Paclobutrazol; (16.71) Spiromesifen; (5.77) Tebuconazole; (4.49) Chlordane; (3.97) Bifenthrin; (3.16) Myclobutanil; (2.67) Propargite...and 15 more	

Table with 5 columns and 155 rows. Currently displaying rows 1 to 6.

Product	Result	Pesticides	DCC status
Backpack Boyz ☆ Lemon Cherry Gelato091323LC	X	<i>(151.52) Chlorfenapyr; (40.01) Bifenazate; (20.01) Paclobutrazol; (13.51) Spiromesifen; (4.41) Tebuconazole; (4.31) Myclobutanil; (3.61) Clofentezine; (1.82) Chlorpyrifos; (1.55) Permethrin; (1.34) Bifenthrin...and 1 more</i>	

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Pesticide values in red exceed limits.

☆ **Test initiated by The Times and WeedWeek**

Some chemical findings were below quantification limits (LOQ).

Products listed more than once were tested multiple times, or by different labs. Labs varied in what pesticides they could test for beyond California's mandatory 66 pesticide screening, limiting what could be reported. Tests by Anresco Laboratories and SC Labs for the Los Angeles Times and WeedWeek were conducted blind. Infinite Chemical Analysis Labs and Anresco Laboratories provided additional data from independent testing.

Times reporting, Anresco Laboratories, SC Labs, Infinite Chemical Analysis Labs

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LOS ANGELES TIMES