PRIME ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT CENTERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

WELCOME

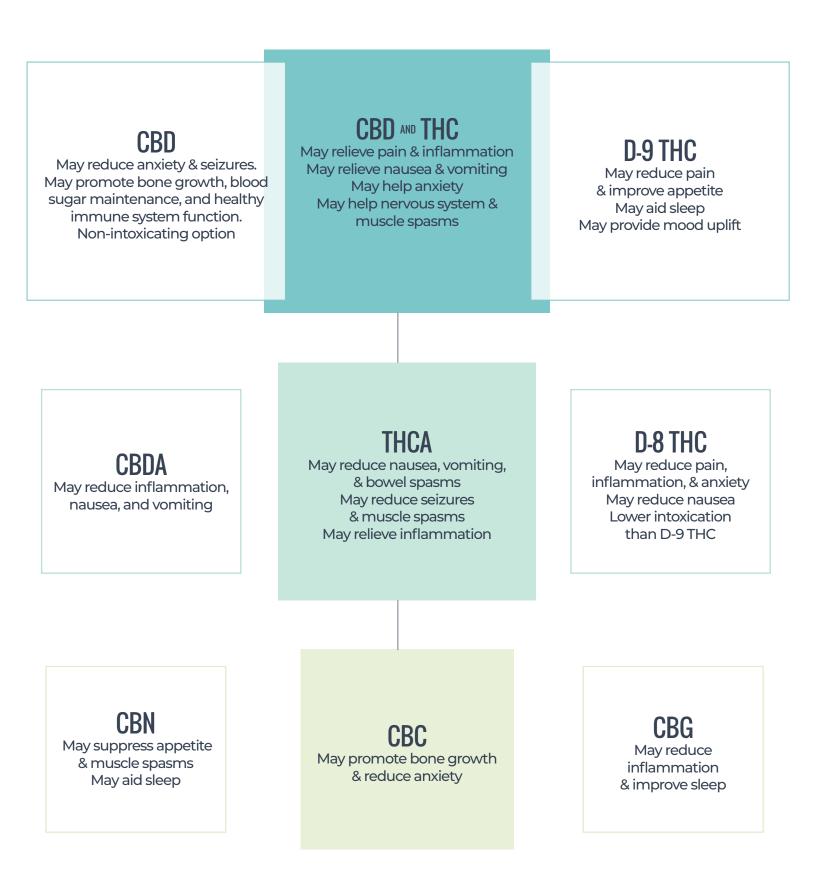
Welcome to Prime Alternative Treatment Centers of New Hampshire! We appreciate the opportunity to show you how you can use cannabis to help with your individual symptoms. Whether you have experience with self care using Therapeutic Cannabis or are completely new to the idea of Therapeutic Cannabis, we are here to assist, educate, and inform.

This Guide to Therapeutic Cannabis has been put together for your reference to help you with any questions or concerns. We always recommend you call us directly for more personal questions, but this guide provides general information as a starting point.



CANNABINOIDS

Cannabinoids are the chemical compounds in the cannabis plant that may provide relief from a variety of symptoms including pain, nausea, anxiety, inflammation, and insomnia.



TERPENES

Terpenes are naturally found components of cannabis that give the plants their taste and smell. These components can be found in many of the foods we eat. Along with smell and taste, they offer therapeutic properties that combine with the cannabinoids and may increase the benefit that cannabis can provide.

Note: These statements are not intended to be medical advice. Please check with your physician if you have any concerns.

MYCRFNF

- May be sedating and relaxing
- May reduce pain and inflammation
- May enhance THC's psychoactivity
- Found in thyme, cardamom, and hops

CARYOPHYLLENE

- Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory
- Good for muscle spasms, pain, and insomnia
- Found in black pepper, cloves, and cinnamon

LINALOOL

- May be sedating and calming
- May relieve insomnia, stress depression, anxiety, pain, and convulsions
- Found in lavender

LIMONENE

- May relieve stress, depression, and anxiety
- Provides mood elevation
- Found in lemons. limes. and other citrus fruits

PINENE

- May reduce respiratory issues and inflammation
- May help improve memory and alertness
- Found in pine needles

TFRPINOI FNF

- May be sedating
- May act as an anti-oxidant and anti-bacterial
- Found in apples and tea tree extracts
- Regarded as independently sedating, strains high in terpinolene are often reported to have energizing effects













TYPES OF CANNABIS

Cannabis is often categorized into multiple groups of strains that often affect the body in similar ways within each group. The different strains can react within our bodies to give a more uplifting, creative, daytime type effect (Sativa) or they can have more relaxing, sedative, nighttime qualities (Indica). There are also hybrids of the two that combine attributes from between the two. There are also strains with high CBD content that can provide relief to certain conditions with reduced likelihood of in-toxification or anxiety. We call these Anytime.

DAYTIME (SATIVA)

- Energizing, helpful for daytime use
- Heady, euphoric, mood lifting, creativity boosting, focusing effects

NIGHTTIME (INDICA)

- Full body relaxation, helpful for nighttime use
- Calming, couch locking, sleepy, pain relieving, appetite stimulating effect

DAY/NIGHT (HYBRID)

- Sativa dominant hybrids can be more cerebral with relaxing body effects
- Indica dominant hybrids can offer a full body sensation with relaxing head effects

CBD

- CBD strains may offer patients similar benefits to THC without intoxicating effects
- May help patients with pain, nausea, headaches, anxiety, muscle spasms, epilepsy, and more

CBD/THC (ANYTIME)

CBD & THC strains typically come in ratios, such as 1:1 or 2:1 with either cannabinoid being the more dominant

Strains with both CBD and THC are often found to be more effective for patients as they act synergistically in the body

PRIME "ANYTIME"

At Prime, some of our products are labelled "Anytime." These products are available in a CBD variety without THC or a CBD/THC combination at 1:1, 2:1, or 3:1 ratios. We call them "Anytime" due to their lower intoxication factor when compared to THC-rich products.

HOW PRIME CANNIBIS IS GROWN

Prime ATC produces all of its cannabis in New Hampshire without the use of any pesticides, fungicides or unnecessary additives. The state of New Hampshire also requires third-party testing of every therapeutic cannabis product dispensed. The results ensure product safety and provide detailed information about the concentrations of cannabinoids and terpenes.

ADMINISTRATION

INHALATION INHALATION

Use: Smoke, vape, dry herb vape, concentrates

SUBLINGUAL

Onset: 15-45 minutes **Duration:** 4-6 hours **Common Starting Dose:** Starting dose is 4 drops, increase slowly as needed over time

Use: Place several drops under the tongue, or between cheek and gums. Re-dose as needed.

INGESTION Onset: 30 minutes to 2 hours Duration: 6-8 hours Common Starting Dose: Starting dose is 2.5 – 5.0 mg. Increase slowly as needed over time

Use: Consume edible, wait for onset. Re-dose as needed when effects wear off.

TOPICAL Onset: 30 seconds to 2 minutes Duration: 2-3 hours Common Starting Dose: Starting dose is the minimum amount needed to cover the effected area

Usage: Apply the desired amount & massage into the skin. Repeat as necessary.

TRANSDERMAL Onset: 30-90 minutes Duration: 6-12 hours Common Starting Dose: 1 patch Usage: Peel off backing, apply directly to the desired skin area. Repeat as necessary. Affects deeper tissue than topicals.

SUPPOSITORIES Onset: 10-15 minutes Duration: 4-8 hours Common Starting Dose: 1 suppository Usage: Lubricate and insert rectally. Re-dose as needed when effects wear off.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

SHORT TERM

The most common short term side effects of cannabis may include dizziness, fatigue, lightheadedness, and drowsiness, as well as altered sensations, perceptions, memory and judgement which can lead to accidents and/or injury in certain situations. Other short-term effects may include increased anxiety, temporary heart rate and blood pressure changes, dry mouth, increased appetite, and possible airway irritation with smoking/vaping. Please use cannabis responsibly

LONG TERM

The long term side effects of cannabis may include impaired intellectual, psychological or social development (especially with adolescent use), and physical dependence with withdrawal symptoms including mild irritability, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Smoking cannabis may speed along changes in COPD or asthma. Low birth weights and impaired neurological development may be a result from Cannabis exposure while in the womb. If you have concerns about these conditions, please contact your physician

Cannabis Hyperemesis Syndrome (CHS) is a rare and unpleasant condition that can happen to some Cannabis Users. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, and crampy abdominal pain. If you have concerns about this condition, please contact your medical provider

BEDFORD

Bedford Family Therapy 11 Commerce Park North, Suite 1A Bedford, NH 03110 603-606-1233

CONCORD

Concord Hospital 250 Pleasant St Concord, NH 03301 603-227-7000

Chrysalis Recovery Center 90 Airport Rd, Suite 19 Concord, NH 03301 603-998-4210

Bicentennial Square 4 Bicentennial Square Concord, NH 03301 603-226-1976

NASHUA

Compass Counseling 11 Northeastern Blvd, Unit 150 Nashua, NH 03062 603-816-1660

Another Way 46 Bridge Street, Unit 1 Nashua, NH 03060 603-512-7429

MANCHESTER

Bedford Counseling Associates 1228 Elm Street, Ste. 200 Manchester, NH 03101 603-623-1916

Counseling, L.L.C. 713 Chestnut Street Manchester, NH 03104 603-668-9900

PROHIBITIONS / LIMITATIONS

Listed below are some of the prohibitions and limitations established by RSA 126-X regarding a Qualifying Patient's therapeutic use of cannabis. There are no protections from arrest or prosecution under RSA 126-X for the use or possession of cannabis for purposes other than for therapeutic use as permitted by RSA 126-X. There are no protections from arrest or prosecution under RSA 126-X for being under the influence of cannabis while:

Operating a motor vehicle, commercial vehicle, boat, vessel, or any other vehicle propelled or drawn by power other than muscular power; or In his or her place of employment, without the written permission of the employer; or Operating heavy machinery or handling a dangerous instrumentality.

There are no protections from arrest or prosecution under RSA 126-X for the smoking or vaporization of cannabis IN ANY PUBLIC PLACE, including:

A public bus or other public vehicle; or Any public park, public beach, or public field.

There are no protections from arrest or prosecution under RSA 126-X for the possession of cannabis in any of the following locations:

The building and grounds of any preschool, elementary, or secondary school, which are in an area designated as a drug free zone; or A place of employment, without the written permission of the employer; or Any correctional facility; or Any public recreation center or youth center; or Any law enforcement facility.

Private Property

RSA 126-X does not require any individual or entity in lawful possession of property to allow a guest, client, customer, or other visitor to use therapeutic cannabis on or in that property.

A qualifying patient must obtain written permission from the property owner to use cannabis on the privately owned property.

In the case of leased property, such permission must be obtained from the tenant in posses- sion of the property.

A tenant shall not grant permission to smoke cannabis on the leased or rented property if smoking violates the lease or rental policies that apply to all other tenants.

If smoking on the property violates the lease or the rental policies that apply to all tenants at the property, the tenant shall not grant the qualifying patient permission to smoke cannabis on the property. However, the tenant may grant permission to the qualifying patient to ingest cannabis or inhale cannabis through vaporization (ie, no burning of the cannabis).

Place of Employment

RSA 126-X does not require any accommodation of the therapeutic use of cannabis on the property or premises of any place of employment. RSA 126-X does not limit in any way an employer's ability to discipline an employee for using cannabis in the workplace or for working while under the influence of cannabis.

RSA 126-X does not require any health insurance provider, health care plan, or medical assistance program, including Medicaid and Medicare, to cover or reimburse any costs associated with the purchase or use of therapeutic cannabis.

As noted above, RSA 126-X does not allow the possession of therapeutic cannabis or require any accommodation of the therapeutic use of cannabis on the property or premises of any jail, correctional facility, or other type of penal institution where prisoners reside or persons under arrest are detained.

Additional Penalties

A Qualifying Patient who is found to be in possession of cannabis outside of his or her home and is not in possession of his or her registry identification card may be subject to a fine of up to \$100, to be issued by a law enforcement official, and you may be subject to arrest.

Any person who makes a fraudulent representation to a law enforcement official of any fact or circum- stance relating to the therapeutic use of cannabis to avoid arrest or prosecution shall be guilty of a violation and may be fined \$500, which shall be in addition to any other penalties that may apply for making a false statement to a law enforcement officer or for the use of cannabis other than use allowed under RSA 126-X.

Any Qualifying Patient who sells or diverts cannabis to another person who is not a Qualifying Patient or Designated Caregiver under RSA 126-X shall be subject to the penalties specified in RSA 318-B:26, IX-a, shall have his or her Registry Identification Card revoked, and shall be subject to other penalties as provided in RSA 318-B:26.