THE THC LEVEL in 1960s era marijuana was around 1%. Today’s marijuana averages 18.7% THC, with some samples in the upper 20%-30% range. Today, hash oil extracts average more than 50% THC with some samples exceeding 80%.

9.5% OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES AND 12.5% OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES were past-month marijuana users in 2016.

ONE STUDY FOUND that marijuana users had 85% more injuries at work than non-users.

MARIJUANA IS NOT CONSIDERED an effective medical treatment, therefore it is not covered under workers compensation guidelines.

POTENT MARIJUANA EXTRACTS are used in vaping or in a variety of everyday foods such as snacks, candies, and drinks, making it easy to consume pot in the workplace without being detected.

POSITIVE WORKPLACE urine drug tests in legal marijuana states outpaced the national average of 4%. Colorado increased 11% and Washington increased 9%.

DRIVERS THAT TEST POSITIVE FOR MARIJUANA are more than twice as likely as other drivers to be involved in a collision, and three to seven times more likely to have caused the crash.

OSHA TELLS EMPLOYERS they must provide a work environment that “is free from recognizable hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious harm to employees.” Because of marijuana’s impact on the brain and behavior, it may be construed that an employer is not fulfilling their responsibility if they hire or retain an employee who is a marijuana user, be it for medical or other reasons.

IN THE U.S., 47 jurisdictions have workers’ compensation laws that restrict benefits when drugs or alcohol are presumed to be the cause of a worker’s injury.