

WeDryer by CBDry

# Lab Assessment Report

May 2019

## Contents

Introduction.....	2
Materials and Methods .....	2
Moisture Testing .....	3,4
Mildew Count .....	5
THC Evaporation Analysis .....	6
Surrounding Environment Analysis .....	7
Conclusions.....	8

## Introduction

Drying and curing of cannabis is a critical production step. The goal of this process is to preserve and enhance the flavor and potency of the plant, while eliminating unnecessary moisture and mildew. The efficiency of the drying method will be measured by:

- **Percentage of residual moisture** - the lower the better
- **Count of mildew** accumulated during the drying process - the lower the better
- **Evaporation of THC** throughout the drying process - the lower the better
- **Odor testing** – the drying compartment should be sealed to prevent the release and escape of volatile organic compounds to the environment, causing smells. Therefore, the drying device should be checked for its filtering ability.

## Materials and Methods

In order to assess the effectiveness of WeDryer, the following laboratory analyses were performed:

1. **Moisture testing** - measurement of water content in the end-product, **assessing the key capacity of the drying device.**
2. **Mildew count** - before and after drying
3. **THC evaporation testing** - by comparison of THC content before and after drying
4. **Testing for odors in the surrounding environment** - by air sampling and GC-MS analysis

Analyses 1-3 were performed using the “**White Widow**” **hybrid strain** (Cannabis sativa + Cannabis indica). In these analyses, WeDryer was compared to standard drying nets available on the market.

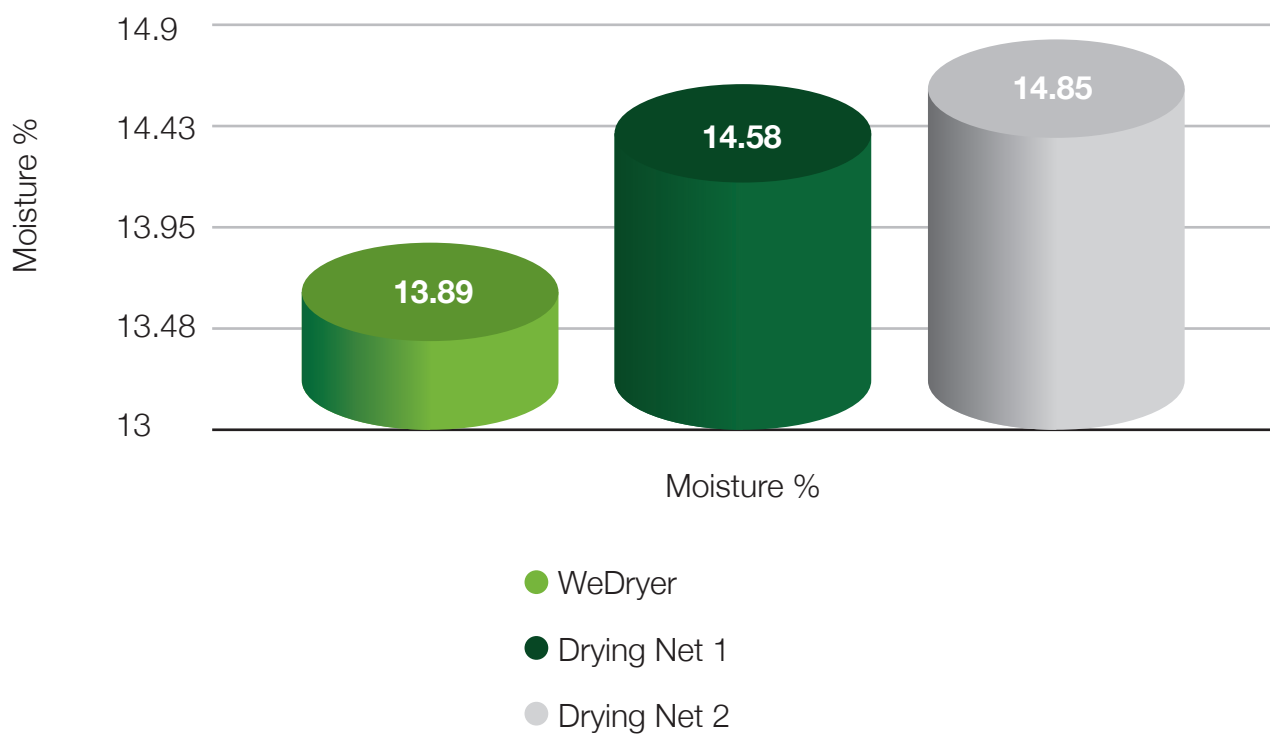
All samples spend 144 hours in the dryers before testing in labs.

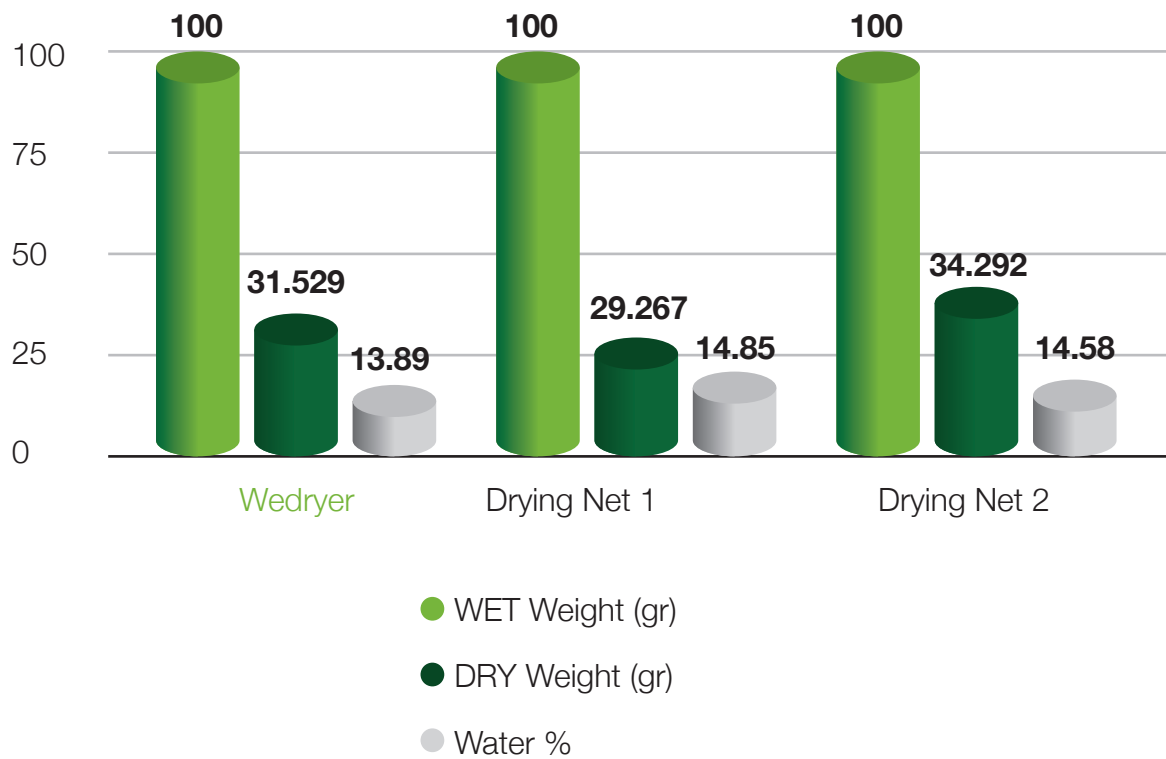
Analysis 4 was performed using rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) foliage, and the WeDryer served as its own control, operated with and without a filter.

All analyses were performed in certified labs in Israel, using measuring tools calibrated in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 and consistent with national or international standards.

## Moisture Testing

In this analysis, residual moisture was measured after using WeDryer, in comparison with two commercially available drying nets. Moisture was assessed by measuring the % of water in the dry product (acceptable range –  $9 < X < 15$ ).



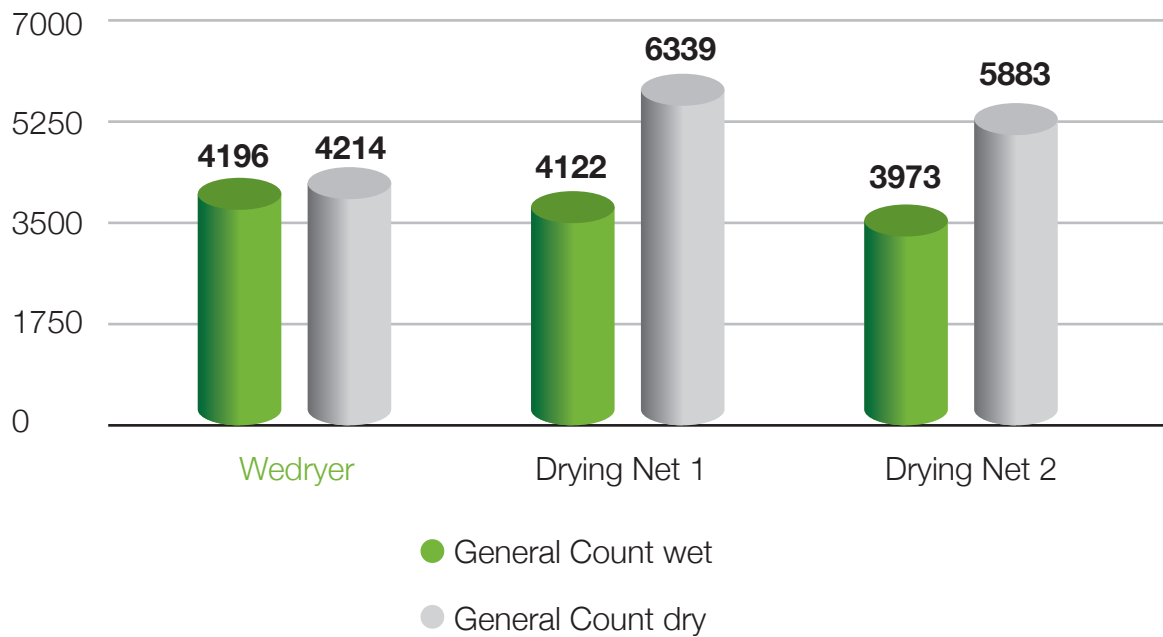


**Summary:**

In this analysis, WeDryer has shown a significantly better result of 13.89% of water in the dry product, compared to 14.58, 14.85 in the standard drying nets.

## Mildew Count

A general count of mildew spores was performed before and after drying.

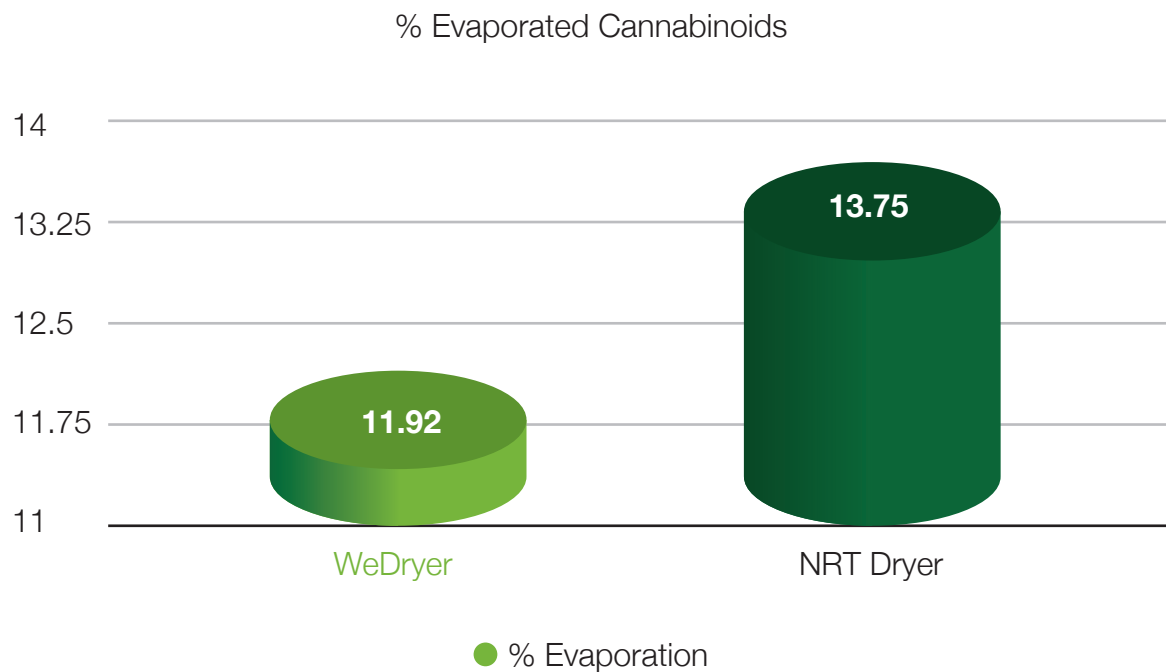


## Summary:

It is evident that while the general mildew count greatly increased after using the standard drying nets, there was no significant increase in mildew whilst using WeDryer.

## THC Evaporation Analysis

In the following analysis, the percentage of THC evaporation throughout the drying process was analyzed by measuring the THC content in the plant before and after drying. The WeDryer was compared with a standard drying net.



### Summary:

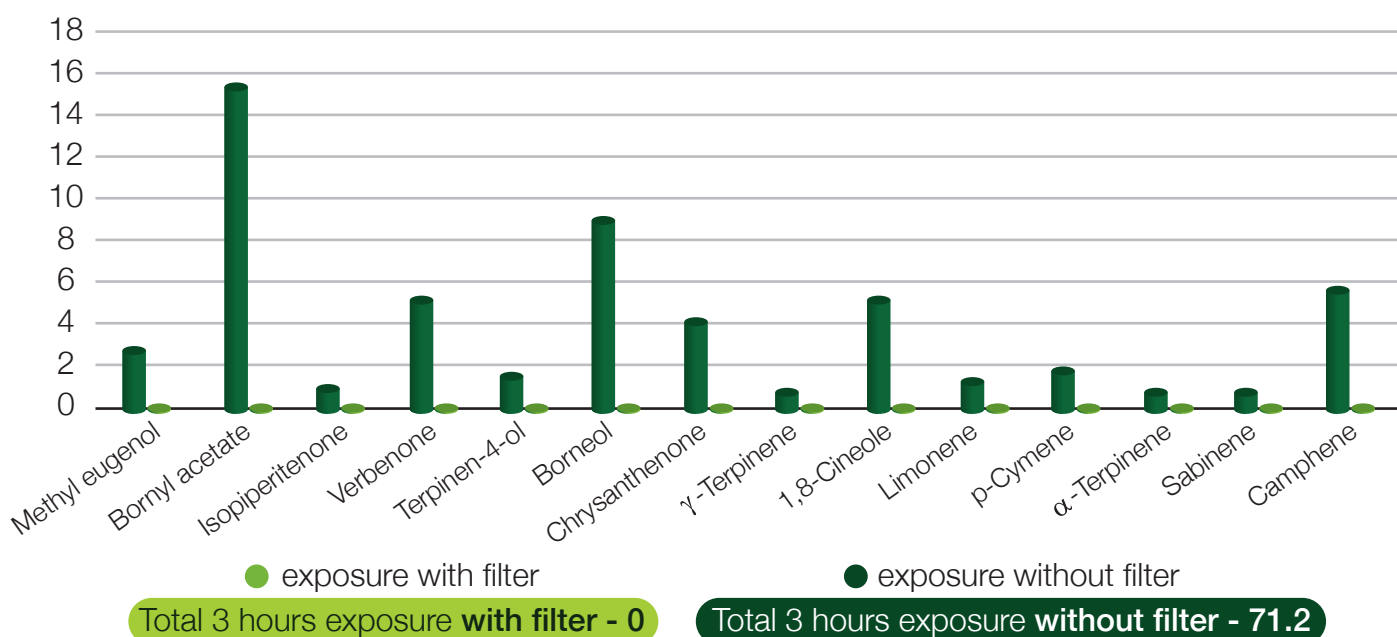
The THC evaporation percentage was significantly lower when using WeDryer compared to a standard dryer.

## Surrounding Environment Analysis

Lastly, we have assessed the escape of volatile organic compounds from WeDryer during the drying process.

In both experiments, 500gr of fresh rosemary foliage (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) were loaded in WeDryer, 100gr on each shelf. An SPME (Solid-Phase Micro-Extraction) needle was located 10cm above the device and was exposed to its fun for 3 hours. The sample was then injected to a GC-MS (Gas Chromatograph - Mass Spectrometer) for analysis. The conditions of both experiments were similar, however, in the second experiment, the filter was removed from the device.

In both experiments, 500gr of fresh rosemary foliage (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) were loaded in WeDryer, 100gr on each shelf. An SPME (Solid-Phase Micro-Extraction) needle was located 10cm above the device and was exposed to its fun for 3 hours. The sample was then injected to a GC-MS (Gas Chromatograph - Mass Spectrometer) for analysis. The conditions of both experiments were similar, however, in the second experiment, the filter was removed from the device.



The following chart summarizes the rosemary VOC composition found above WeDryer with (dark green) and without (bright green) a filter. Background VOCs present in the air in both samples and not attributable to *R. officinalis* were left out of the report.

While without a filter, several VOCs originating from *R. officinalis* were detected in the air, they were not detected when a filter was used.

### Summary:

The internal filter of the WeDryer is capable to effectively seal the device from the outside world and prevent the escape of smells and other volatile organic compounds to the environment.

## Conclusions

- WeDryer has shown superiority over competing standard drying nets in all the parameters analyzed.
- Plants dried in WeDryer enjoy a lower percentage of residual moisture, a lower mildew count and a lower THC evaporation proportion than plants dried in standard drying nets.
- In addition, the internal filter of the WeDryer is effectively sealing it from the outside world, preventing unnecessary release of smells to the environment.