

Economic loss from employee drug use costs the average small business owner \$7,000 per month, and the United States \$246 billion annually, via lacking productivity, staff turnover, workplace accidents, absenteeism and increased medical costs.

THC, the active ingredient, of the cannabis plant, is impairing — which threatens workplace safety. The user experiences reduced motor coordination, short-term memory loss and altered reaction time. High doses can case paranoia and psychosis 1,2, and high-potency THC yields longer lasting highs that may affect the entire workday.

Know how to detect someone who is under the influence. One of the best ways is to be able to spot deviation from normal behavior. Attend annual trainings on signs and symptoms leading to a reasonable-

suspicion drug test. Decisions to test should be made on specific, contemporaneous, articulable observations of appearance, behavior, speech or body odors.

"B-b-but I used marijuana one time 30 days ago!" Such one-time use cannot be detected 30 days later via urinalysis. Detectable THC in urine indicates regular or chronic marijuana use that science tells us compromises normal functions. Labbased oral tests can detect THC use in the previous 24 hours.

Create a culture of safety. Keep your drug policies updated, regularly and clearly communicated and consistently enforced.



BY THE NUMBERS

- Employees who use THC have 55% more industrial accidents, 75% more absenteeism and 85% more workplace injuries than those who don't. 4
- Employees in a mandatory drug-testing programs have 55% less drug use than those who aren't. Testing reduces workplace accidents as much as 70%. 5

Sources:

http://www.nhtsa.gov/people/injury/research/job185drugs/cannabis.htm http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/marijuana Workplace Drug Testing in the Era of Legal Marijuana, p. 9, DuPont, Robert et al., Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc. Rockville, MD, 2015 4 Abbie 5 National Institute on Drug Abuse