### INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP AGREEMENT

IWA 37-2

First edition 2022-10

Safety, security and sustainability of cannabis facilities and operations —

Part 2:

Requirements for the secure handling of cannabis and cannabis products





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Published in Switzerland

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#### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

International Workshop Agreement IWA 37 was approved at a series of workshops hosted by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC), in association with Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC), held virtually between December 2020 and June 2021.

A list of all parts in the IWA 37 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

### Introduction

While cannabis has been fully legalized in Canada and in many states in the USA, it is a new and emerging industry that is moving at a very fast pace in many other parts of the world. While legalization is being deliberated by governments and legislative bodies, companies are creating their own infrastructure in anticipation of legal approval. Meanwhile, government regulators and the societies they serve are grappling with the lack of consistent rules and guidance to deliver safety, security and sustainability of cannabis facilities and operations, while growers and producers use their own judgment on how to establish and operate facilities.

It has become very clear that the global cannabis market is opening up very rapidly. The cannabis product and the industry will become more and more ubiquitous as the global barriers start to lower and come down. If the current trend continues, it is predicted that well over one third of the globe will accommodate cannabis by 2024.

What is unique about this new and emerging industry is that it is coming from an illicit status into decriminalization and evolving into a legitimate burgeoning business. Due to its pioneering status, very little exists in terms of research, studies, historical experience and best practices. Standardization is likewise very slow on the uptake and the cannabis industry remains severely underserved.

There are therefore distinct challenges for the safety, security and sustainability of cannabis facilities and operations, which the IWA 37 series seeks to address as follows:

- Part 1: Requirements for the safety of cannabis buildings, equipment and oil extraction operations;
- Part 2 (this document): Requirements for the secure handling of cannabis and cannabis products;
- Part 3: Good production practices (GPP).

In addition to the requirements for facilities specified in this document, statutory and regulatory requirements and codes can apply.

Supporting material to accompany the IWA 37 series is available at the following website: IWA 37 — Safety, security and sustainability of cannabis facilities and operations.

A list of workshop participants is available from the Standards Council of Canada (SCC).

## Safety, security and sustainability of cannabis facilities and operations —

### Part 2:

# Requirements for the secure handling of cannabis and cannabis products

### 1 Scope

This document specifies minimum requirements for the security of sites and facilities that handle cannabis and cannabis products for the purposes of cultivation (indoor and outdoor), processing, storage/distribution, transportation, retail sales, and research and testing, in order to prevent harm and/or unauthorized access to assets including (but not limited to):

- physical assets;
- personnel;
- cannabis and cannabis products;
- records and information.

NOTE Premises covered in this document include indoor and outdoor cultivation, processing/production facilities and retail stores.

The overall security programme and individual security measures addressed in this document incorporate three types:

- a) physical controls;
- b) technical controls;
- c) administrative controls.

This document specifies minimum requirements for general security of cannabis and cannabis products, up to and including:

- physical security design/measures intended to deny, deter, delay, respond to, and recover from unauthorized access;
- design, installation and maintenance of electronic security systems intended to restrict access, detect intrusion and visually monitor/record activity in security-sensitive areas;
- procedural security measures intended to instruct day-to-day security activities, both routine and emergency, across an organization;
- personnel security measures intended to ensure all personnel attending the facility are properly screened, instructed and trained in security awareness;
- the monitoring of the security status of cannabis and cannabis products throughout the product lifecycle, from cultivation to retail sale, including transportation.

This document provides guidelines for:

 the installation, maintenance and inspection of physical and electronic premises security and cybersecurity systems;