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1. PRODUCT DETAILS

Product Form:

Dried Whole Cannabis Flower

Container:

10g medical grade plastic jar with childproof lid

Composition:

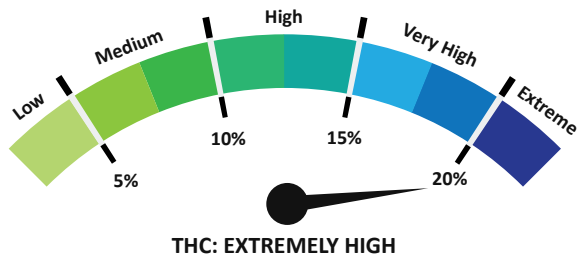
- THC(Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol): 27% w/w
- CBD(Cannabidiol): <1% w/w (<10mg/g)
- Appearance: Light green flower buds with glandular trichomes and characteristic aroma



1.1 Active Components
Primary Cannabinoids

THC	27%
CBDV	Not Detected
THCV	0.68%
CBD	0.08%
CBC	0.07%
Δ8-THC	Not Detected
Δ9-THC	27%
CBG	0.39%
CBN	0.18%

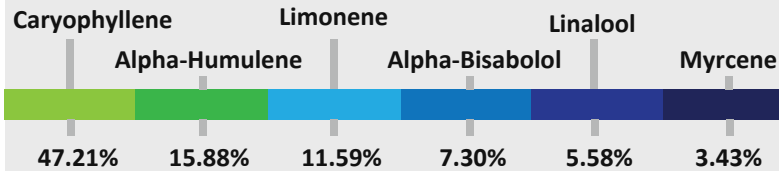
1.2 THC Meter



CBG 0.39%	CBN 0.18%
CBD 0.08%	CBC 0.07%

The total terpene content is 2.33%.

1.3 Terpene Profile



Dr.Buds Outback Honey is an Indica-dominant hybrid cannabis flower containing delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and a range of minor cannabinoids and terpenes. Sensory and clinical responses may vary between individuals. Outback Honey is supplied as an unregistered medicinal cannabis product; no therapeutic indications are approved.

2. DOSING AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 General Guidelines

- Use only with TGA approved medical cannabis vaporiser
- Product requires heating for decarboxylation
- “START LOW and GO SLOW” approach
- Monitor for clinical effect and adverse events

2.2 Initial Dosing

For most patients, dosing generally begins with a single inhalation, followed by a waiting period before considering additional inhalations. It is recommended to wait 15 minutes, and then increase by 1 inhalation every 15–30 minutes as tolerated, until an effect is observed in accordance with prescriber guidance, up to the maximum daily dose determined by the prescriber. For inhaled THC products, the Victorian Government SafeScript guidance notes a maximum of 500 mg THC per day. Patients may gradually increase their total daily dose every 1–2 days, and dose optimisation may take 1–2 months depending on individual response.

Cannabis-naïve patients

- For people who are new to medicinal cannabis, a more gradual approach may be appropriate. This may include:
- starting with a single inhalation and waiting 10–20 minutes
 - using lower starting doses
 - slower titration
 - beginning with the lowest effective dose
 - using medium temperature settings

Typical inhalation technique in published inhalation studies and/or device instructions may include:

- 5-second draw
- 10-second hold
- gentle exhale

Approximate onset and duration (varies between individuals):

- Onset: 5–10 min
- Peak: 30–60 min
- Duration: 2–4 hr
- Clearance: up to 12 hr



Medication Titration (Jurisdictional Reference – SafeScript Victoria)

The following exposure ranges reflect Victorian SafeScript monitoring thresholds for Schedule 8 medicinal cannabis products and do not represent approved dosing for this product. Individual clinical judgement, tolerability, and patient factors should guide dosing.

Time Period	Morning Max	Evening Max	Total Max Daily Dose	Notes
Day 1-3	125mg	125mg	250mg	Maintain minimum 3 hours between sessions
Day 4-7	125mg	250mg	375mg	Consider incremental change if tolerated
Week 2+	250mg	250mg	500mg	Upper threshold cited in SafeScript VIC

Note:

- SafeScript Victoria cites 500 mg THC/day as a monitoring threshold for inhaled products.
- Clinical judgement should determine suitability and individual exposure.
- Exposure should be adjusted based on tolerability.
- These figures do not indicate therapeutic effect or efficacy for this product.

2.3 Factors Affecting Observed Response (General Information)

- Depth of inhalation
- Duration of inhalation
- Breath-hold duration
- Vaporiser technology and settings
- Inter-individual variability

These factors are described in published inhalation studies and may influence observed onset or patient-reported response, noting wide variability and limited evidence.

2.4 Vaporisation Temperature (General Information)

Temperature ranges derive from manufacturer guidance and published inhalation studies for cannabis flower. These ranges may influence vapour characteristics and are provided for general information only:

High 205 - 221 C		Reported to influence the release of a broader range of cannabinoids and terpenes in laboratory and device-related literature.
Medium 178 - 204 C		Common temperature range cited by device manufacturers for herbal cannabis vaporisation.
Low 163 - 177 C		Sometimes used in an attempt to reduce throat irritation, according to device instructions and user-reported preferences.

These temperature indications do not imply therapeutic benefit or clinical effect for this product.

3. DRUG INTERACTIONS

3.1 Moderate-Risk Drug Interactions

Drug Class	Interaction Type	Risk Level	Management
CNS Depressants	Pharmacodynamic	High	Avoid combination
Benzodiazepines	Additive	High	Avoid/reduce dose
Opioids	Synergistic	High	Close monitoring
Alcohol	Additive	High	Contraindicated
Warfarin	Pharmacokinetic	Moderate	Monitor INR
SSRIs	Variable	Low - Moderate	Monitor
Antipsychotics	Complex	Moderate	Individual assessment

Metabolic Interactions & Monitoring Guidelines

Hepatic Cytochrome P450 System:

- CYP2C9
- CYP2C19
- CYP1A2
- CYP3A4

3.2 High-Risk Drug Interactions

Interaction Type	Medications	Effects/Notes
Enhanced Effects	— Tricyclic antidepressants — Sympathomimetic agents — Anticholinergics — Warfarin	Increased tachycardia, Hypertension risk, Enhanced drowsiness, Elevated drug levels
Increased Bioavailability	— Bupropion — Paroxetine — Quinidine — CYP inhibitors — Clomethiazole — Disulfiram	Monitor for increased side effects and adjust dose as needed
Decreased Effectiveness	— Rifampicin — Carbamazepine — Phenobarbital — Phenytoin — St John's Wort	May require dose adjustment or alternative treatment

3.3 Monitoring Protocol

Initial Assessment	— Baseline medical evaluation — Mental health assessment — Substance use history
Ongoing Monitoring	— Side effect tracking — Clinical response and tolerability — Dose adjustments — Quality of life assessment — Dependence monitoring



3.4 Contraindications

Generally avoided in patients with:

- Hypersensitivity to cannabinoids or excipients
- Pregnancy, planning pregnancy, or breastfeeding
- Psychiatric conditions including:
 - Known or suspected history of schizophrenia
 - Family history of schizophrenia
 - Severe personality disorder
 - Significant psychiatric disorders (except depression associated with an underlying condition)
- Cardiovascular conditions including:
 - Unstable cardiovascular disease
 - Severe cardiopulmonary disease
 - History of hypotension, hypertension, syncope, or tachycardia
- Severe immunological, liver, or kidney disease (especially in acute states)



4. ARE THERE ANY SIDE EFFECTS?

- Like all prescription medicines, medicinal cannabis products like Outback Honey can have side effects. The extent of side effects can vary with the type of medicinal cannabis product and between individuals. Side effects may be more common during the initial use period. These effects are often temporary and may lessen as your body adjusts.

Side effects may include:

- Dizziness or vertigo
- Drowsiness, fatigue
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea
- Dry mouth
- Thought disturbance
- Cognitive or attention disturbance
- Increased or decreased appetite
- An allergic reaction (rash, hives, nasal congestion or itching, throat swelling or difficulty breathing) to Outback Honey is possible.
- Inform your prescriber or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell. Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

5. OVERDOSE SYMPTOMS AND MANAGEMENT

5.1 Symptoms

- Chest pain
- Rapid heartbeat
- Psychotic episode
- Respiratory depression
- Severe anxiety/panic attack
- Ataxia
- Slurred speech
- Potential coma

5.2 Management

- Children are at greater risk of poisoning
- Contact Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 (Australia)
- Seek immediate medical attention

6. DRIVING AND MACHINERY OPERATION

6.1 Restrictions

- Patients should not drive after use until the effects are known
- Patients should not operate heavy machinery
- No established safe waiting period
- Drug-driving may be a criminal offence

6.2 Effects on Operation

- May cause drowsiness
- May impair concentration
- May affect decision-making ability
- Cannabinoids detectable for multiple hours

7. REPORTING ADVERSE EVENTS

Report to:

- Therapeutic Goods Administration
(<https://www.tga.gov.au/safety/reporting-problems>)
- For overdose: Poisons Information Centre
13 11 26 (Australia)

8. COMPLIANCE & TESTING

- EU-GMP post-harvest handling
- Microbial compliance to TGO 93 (post-irradiation or non-irradiated with clean microbial results)
- Heavy metals: PASSED
- Pesticides: PASSED
- Mycotoxins: PASSED
- Foreign matter: PASSED
- Batch-specific CoA available (potency, terpenes, microbial, residual solvents)



9. PHARMACOLOGY

9.1 Mechanism of Action

Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is the principal psychoactive constituent of cannabis. THC interacts primarily with CB1 and CB2 receptors within the endocannabinoid system and may influence neurotransmitter release. Published research has explored its role in a range of symptom domains; however, specific therapeutic indications have not been established for this product.

Published literature has examined potential roles of cannabinoids in symptom areas including:

- nausea and vomiting
- pain modulation
- muscle spasticity
- sleep disturbance
- appetite regulation
- seizures / epilepsy / convulsions
- neuroinflammation & neuro-protection / neurological disorders
- anxiety (or stress / mood-regulation / mental-health related symptoms)
- inflammatory and immune-modulated conditions
- peripheral neuropathy / neuropathic pain

These potential effects derive from external clinical literature and do not imply established efficacy for this unapproved product.

Cannabidiol (CBD) is not generally associated with intoxication and demonstrates distinct receptor interactions, although clinical implications remain under investigation.

9.2 Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics

For inhaled cannabis, THC absorption commonly occurs via pulmonary tissue with subsequent systemic distribution. Published inhalation studies describe a relatively rapid onset following inhalation and report wide inter-individual variability.

Approximate PK/PD parameters reported in published studies include:

- absorption: direct pulmonary uptake
- onset: approximately 5–10 minutes
- peak exposure: approximately 60 minutes
- duration: approximately 2–4 hours

These figures reflect ranges reported in clinical investigations of inhaled cannabis preparations and should not be interpreted as established pharmacokinetic parameters for this specific product.

Additional considerations:

- inhalation bypasses gastrointestinal first-pass metabolism
- substantial inter-individual variability in absorption and response
- rapid onset may assist clinical titration in some contexts, noting limited evidence

10. SAFETY PROFILE

10.1 Adverse Events – Side Effects by Frequency

Very Common	Drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness, dry mouth, anxiety, nausea, cough/phlegm, bronchitis, cognitive effects
Common	Euphoria, blurred vision, headache
Uncommon	Hypotension, paranoia, depression, tachycardia, diarrhoea, hyperemesis

Frequency Definitions:

Very Common: affects more than 1 in 10 people

Common: affects up to 1 in 10 people

Uncommon: affects up to 1 in 100 people





11. STRAIN DOSSIER

Strain Identity

Genetics:

— Indica-dominant hybrid (≈ 70%/30%)

Lineage Summary: Outback Honey is a modern refinement of the Dosi lineage, combining the potent, relaxing profile of Do-Si-Dos with the fruity, uplifting terpene complexity of RS-cross “Bow” genetics. Colombia’s high-altitude sun cycles and mineral-rich soil contribute to pronounced terpene production and dense resin formation.

Appearance

Outback Honey typically forms medium-dense buds with heavy trichome coverage and well-defined calyx structure. Colours range from olive to deep green, with some batches showing purple tones when grown in cooler conditions. Pistils shift from bright orange to copper as the flower matures.

Aroma & Terpenes

The aroma combines sweet citrus, creamy cookie notes, and light floral or herbal tones. After grinding, the profile becomes stronger with candy-citrus and mild fuel elements. Dominant terpenes may include β -caryophyllene, limonene, myrcene, and linalool, with supporting levels of humulene or ocimene. Proper storage helps preserve aroma intensity.

Flavour & Use Characteristics

Flavour generally mirrors the aroma: sweet citrus on inhale with cookie-like and mild spice notes on exhale. Vapour at moderate temperatures highlights the citrus–floral elements. Combustion quality depends on curing and moisture control.

Personal Response

Effects may vary and can include changes in mood perception and drowsiness. These effects are not established therapeutic outcomes. Some people describe different cannabis flower products as having varying sensory or physical effects. Individual experiences vary and may depend on factors such as dose, tolerance, method of use, and personal sensitivity. Effects can vary between individuals and depend on dose, tolerance, and method of use. You should discuss your individual response, any unexpected changes or concerns with your prescriber.

12. CULTIVATION

ORIGIN – COLOMBIA

Region Characteristics

- High-altitude plateau (approximately 1,800–2,300 m)
- Stable temperature patterns with consistent sunlight exposure
- Volcanic soil containing naturally occurring minerals
- Cultivation conducted under Colombia’s licensed medicinal cannabis regulatory framework



Origin Overview

Outback Honey is cultivated in mountainous regions of Colombia, where factors such as altitude, climate, and soil composition contribute to the plant’s observable characteristics. These environmental influences may affect attributes such as aroma and terpene profile, which can vary between batches.

Agricultural Context

This cannabis flower is grown in regions that experience warm daytime temperatures and cooler nights, conditions that are typical for high-altitude agricultural areas. Local environmental factors and established farming practices contribute to the general development of the plant but do not imply any therapeutic or performance characteristics.

Agricultural Practices

- Exposure to consistent daylight cycles
- Cultivation methods intended to manage environmental mould risks
- Flowering periods planned in accordance with regional climatic patterns
- Irrigation and post-harvest handling are carried out in licensed and regulated facilities
- Processing performed under recognised quality and compliance frameworks



Lifestyle and General Wellness Factors

You may discuss your usual diet, supplement use, physical activities, and wellness practices with your prescriber to ensure these do not contradict your prescribed treatment. These considerations relate to your overall health and existing lifestyle, and individual circumstances may vary.

Quality Attributes

- Terpene profile varies by batch and is verified through laboratory testing
- Cultivation conducted under licensed conditions with routine testing for pesticides and microbial contaminants
- Trichome density and surface resin are features commonly observed in cannabis flower.
- Trichome coverage is an observable feature of this strain.
- Aroma and vapour characteristics depend on device and individual perception
- Batch-to-batch characteristics are monitored through standard cultivation and post-harvest practices



Distribution

13. PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

General Attributes

- Terpene composition is specific to each batch and verified through routine laboratory analysis.
- Cultivation and post-harvest processes are conducted under licensed conditions with testing for microbial levels, pesticides, and other quality parameters.
- Trichome coverage is an observable feature of cannabis flower and may vary between batches.
- Aroma and vapour characteristics can differ based on individual perception and vaporiser device used.
- Batch-to-batch characteristics are documented as part of standard cultivation and processing practices.

Outback Honey is a naturally high-density cultivar, meaning its buds develop a compact structure and may occupy less space in the container for the same labelled weight.

Characteristics of High-Density Cannabis Flower (General Information)

Category: High-Density Flower – General Characteristics

Bud Structure: Typically shows a compact, tight structure due to how the calyxes develop and stack during flowering.

Physical Feel: Often feels firm when gently squeezed, reflecting closely packed plant material rather than dryness.

Shape & Appearance: May appear “chunky” or solid, occupying less physical space compared to lower-density cultivars of the same weight.

Weight-to-Volume Ratio: A smaller volume can weigh the same as a larger, low-density bud because the plant material is more tightly formed.

Jar Fill Appearance: The same labelled weight may visually appear to take up less room in a container compared to less dense cultivars.

Drying/Curing Indicators: Even with density, well-processed flower may retain a slight “spring” when pressed, indicating balanced moisture rather than overdrying.

Agronomic Contributors: Density can be influenced by factors such as lighting intensity, cultivar genetics, and environmental conditions during flowering.

General Market Context: Density is viewed as a natural variation between cultivars and does not inherently indicate quality, strength, or effect – simply a structural characteristic.

Important Notes

- This information describes general plant characteristics only.
- No therapeutic indications have been established for this product as it is not included on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG).

Dr. Buds is distributed by PlantOgram Pty. Ltd.

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