

Date of Hearing: May 6, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Buffy Wicks, Chair

AB 2532 (Irwin) – As Amended April 15, 2026

Policy Committee: Business and Professions Vote: 17 - 0

Urgency: No State Mandated Local Program: No Reimbursable: No

**SUMMARY:**

This bill requires the labels of edible cannabis products and cannabis beverages to include the toll-free telephone number for the national Poison Help line. The bill also requires, for a cannabis beverage containing more than one serving: (1) the label provide a clear and conspicuous notice to the consumer that the product contains multiple servings and information on how to accurately measure a single serving, (2) part of the container be clear or semitransparent to show the amount of liquid remaining in the container, and (3) the container have lines indicating individual serving size.

**FISCAL EFFECT:**

Minor and absorbable costs to the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC).

**COMMENTS:**

1) **Purpose.** According to the author:

The recent audit completed by the State Auditor confirmed what many have long recognized: California's cannabis industry continues to package and market products in ways which are overtly attractive to children. Since the passage of Proposition 64, child cannabis poisonings have increased dramatically. These exposures are often driven by cannabis product packaging that uses features which are explicitly attractive to children, leading children to consume the products unintentionally. Young children who accidentally consumer cannabis require poison control treatment consistently, and in many cases they can also expose their fellow elementary and middle school peers to cannabis. AB 2532 codifies a recommendation from the auditor to limit the amount of [tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)] in one cannabis beverage to 10 mg, which is one serving of THC. The bill also requires cannabis packages to include the phone number for the national poison control center, ensuring that this critical resource is readily available in the event of a potentially life-threatening cannabis poisoning.

- 2) **Background.** The California State Auditor (CSA) report mentioned above included a number of findings specific to cannabis beverages. While all edible cannabis products are prohibited from exceeding 10 milligrams (mg) of THC per serving, the CSA report stated:

Cannabis beverages contain multiple 10 mg servings of THC. For example, a four-ounce cannabis beverage packaged like an energy shot could have 100 mg THC even though the maximum single-serving dose is 10 mg THC. We observed cannabis beverage containers packaged in a way that provided no reasonable way to measure each serving. This packaging could be particularly dangerous for children because they may not stop consuming the beverage after drinking one-tenth of, for example, a 12-ounce can of cannabis-infused soda.

The CSA report pointed out that the high amount of total THC per cannabis beverage was especially problematic when ingested by children. The CSA noted that other jurisdictions have specific limits related to cannabis beverages. Five of the six beverages reviewed by the CSA were determined to contain a total of 100 mg of THC—10 servings of 10 mg of THC each—and the CSA reported that it “could not identify guidance on the packaging that would allow a consumer to easily measure a single serving size. For example, one product included marks on the exterior of the can noting 10 equal servings; however, the can was opaque, making it difficult to know how much the consumer had actually drunk.”

The CSA report recommended that the Legislature consider requiring easy understanding and measurement of serving sizes, such as through an included measuring device, in a manner similar to other states like Washington. The CSA further recommended that the Legislature consider establishing a cap on the amount of THC in one cannabis beverage container to 10 milligrams.

- 3) **Related Legislation.** AB 2249 (Irwin) of the current legislative session establishes a definition of “attractive to children” for purposes of prohibited advertising, marketing, packaging, and labeling of cannabis and cannabis products and requires DCC to produce a standardized rubric for determining whether cannabis products are attractive to children. AB 2249 is pending in this committee.

AB 2667 (Hadwick) of the current legislative session requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to evaluate opportunities for the safe management of vape pens confiscated from students at a school, authorizes household hazardous waste facilities to mechanically disassemble vapes, and bans disguised vapes and vapes with videogame capabilities. AB 2667 is pending on this committee’s suspense file.

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