



THC AND ALCOHOL COMBINED: A Critical Threat to Our Roadways

Many Consumable Hemp Products (CHPs) contain psychoactive cannabinoids, such as THC, that deliver a euphoric, “high” effect.

When THC is consumed in conjunction with alcohol, the amplified intoxication has unpredictable results.¹

- Drinking alcohol before consuming THC products will increase THC absorption, and can result in chills, cold sweats, nausea, dizziness and vomiting
- Consuming THC products before drinking alcohol changes the way alcohol is metabolized in the body, delaying effects. This makes it difficult to determine when too much alcohol has been consumed and can lead to toxicity.

Compared to sober drivers,

alcohol-impaired drivers have a **16x increased crash risk,**

but when alcohol and THC are combined, drivers have a **25x crash risk.**⁵



The combination of THC and alcohol poses a greater risk to driving than either substance alone.² Driving skills that are negatively impacted include:

- **Lateral Control:** Lateral control in driving refers to the management of a vehicle's position within its lane or road path. It involves steering adjustments to keep the vehicle centered in its lane and to follow the intended path, particularly during turns, lane changes, or when correcting deviations caused by road conditions or external factors.
- **Lateral Position Variability:** Lateral position variability in the driving task refers to the degree of variation or fluctuation in a vehicle's lateral position within its lane or intended path. It measures how much the vehicle's position deviates side-to-side from a central or target position over a given distance or time.

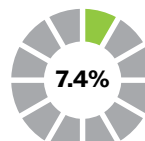
- **Reaction Time:** Reaction time in the context of driving refers to the duration it takes for a driver to perceive a stimulus or hazard and initiate an appropriate response, such as braking, steering, or accelerating.

Scan for
References

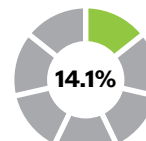


Texas Data: Cannabis Category

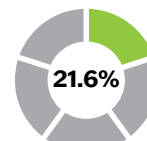
2018–2022:
Drivers in motor
vehicle crashes
involving drugs



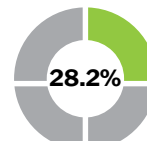
All Crash
Severities:
#3



All Crash
Severities
with Alcohol
Involved:
#3



Fatality
& Serious
Injury
(No Alcohol):
#2



Fatality
& Serious
Injury
with Alcohol
Involved:
#1

3 business models where the public can access both substances in on-premise alcohol licensed locations

THC beverages in bars, restaurants and breweries.



THC infused foods often paired with alcoholic beverages.



THC product vending machines in on-premise alcohol licensed establishments.



This business practice puts consumers and the motoring public at risk. It presents an increased risk of liability to employees and businesses operating under Texas Dram Shop laws.³ States that allow for the public consumption of THC products, strictly prohibit the use of both substances at licensed establishments.⁴ This policy decision is rooted in public safety.