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washingtoncrop.com for information about programs and services
wscia.co to apply for field inspection and issue bulk certificates

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Introduction to Seed Certification

The purpose of seed certification is to preserve genetic purity and identity of seed stocks. Requirements for producing certified seed of field crops include planting eligible stock on a field that meets the land history requirements for the class off seed being produced, field inspection of the growing crop to meet standards, conditioning seed in an approved plant, sampling, laboratory analysis to meet standards, and proper labeling of the seed. These requirements provide the buyer with the best possible assurance of obtaining good quality seed of known purity and heredity.

Washington State Crop Improvement Association (WSCIA) is designated to assist the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) per a memorandum of understanding in the certification of small grains, chickpeas, field peas, lentils, soybeans, buckwheat, millet, sorghum, and forest reproductive material. WSCIA is obligated to follow the Federal Seed Act, WAC (Washington Administrative Code), and AOSCA (Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies) rules. For a complete listing of WAC, visit apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/. See title 16 Agriculture, Department of, Seeds and Planting Stock Certification Chapter 301, 302, and 303.

Seed Classes

Three classes of certified seed of released varieties are recognized by seed certification agencies: Foundation, Registered, and Certified. A distinctive tag is attached to each bag to denote the seed class.

- Foundation seed (white tag)—is multiplied from Breeder seed or Foundation seed and is grown under the supervision of a Foundation Seed Program of either the public or private institution controlling the variety.

  Foundation seed of publicly developed varieties of Washington State University (WSU) and Oregon State University (OSU) are produced and sold by WSCIA in close cooperation with WSU and OSU plant breeders. Foundation Seed of privately owned varieties is maintained by the owner of the variety and is inspected by WSCIA, the official certifying agency.
- Registered seed (purple tag)—is the progeny of either Breeder or Foundation seed. Registered seed is available in regular market channels and is normally required to produce Certified seed.
- Certified seed (blue tag)—is the most commonly encountered certified seed and is the large-volume class sold to growers for producing a commercial crop of the variety. It is the progeny of either Foundation or Registered seed stock. Under certain circumstances, described as follows, the progeny of Certified seed can be recertified as long as the genetic identity, varietal purity, and other standards are maintained.

There are two other classes of seed that you may encounter:

- Breeder seed (white tag)—is very limited in amount and is directly produced or controlled by the originating plant breeder, institution, or owner. This seed is normally not available in commercial channels. Breeder seed provides the source for the initial and recurring increase of Foundation seed. There are no field or seed standards for breeder seed, so **it cannot be represented as a certified class of seed.**
- Experimental Foundation (buff tag)—is a program offered by WSCIA for production of varieties that have not yet been named, but a complete variety application has been provided for certification. Varieties may only spend one year in this Exp-F program. WSCIA does not allow Experimental Registered or Experimental Certified classes of production, and Experimental Foundation fields or seed cannot be downgraded. There is a $50 administration fee for any field submitted for Exp-F inspection.

Under exceptional circumstances, Certified class seed can be used to produce a second generation of Certified class seed. Federal Seed Act 201.70 describes when this is allowed.

Federal Seed Act 201.70 Limitations of generations for certified seed.

1) The number of generations through which a variety may be multiplied shall be limited to that specified by the originating breeder or owner and shall not exceed two generations beyond the Foundation seed class with the following exceptions which may be made with the permission of the originating or a sponsoring plant breeder, institution, or his designee:
   a) Recertification of the Certified class may be permitted when no Foundation seed is being maintained.
   b) The production of an additional generation of the Certified class may be permitted on a 1-year basis only, when an emergency is declared by any official seed certifying agency stating that the Foundation and Registered seed supplies are not adequate to plant the needed Certified acreage of the variety. The additional generation of Certified seed to meet the emergency need is ineligible for recertification.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973; 38 FR 26800, Sept. 26, 1973, as amended at 46 FR 53639, Oct. 29, 1981]

Contact the WSCIA office to find out what procedures need to be followed for a specific variety. A $100 administrative fee will be due for each request for certified to certified production.

PVP Variety Protection

Many varieties in the marketplace are Plant Variety Protected (PVP), giving the owner of the variety the exclusive right to control the production and marketing of their varieties. Varieties that have the **Title V** option in place can be sold only as a class of certified seed. See the full Plant Variety Protection section on page 27 of this guide for more information.

I. Production of Certified Seed

Variety Selection

Select a variety that has the genetic potential to perform well in your area. Several options exist to help you with this selection.

Seed Buying Guide

Refer to the Certified Seed Buying Guide which is an excellent tool to use in determining what variety to select based on such data as yield, plant height, winter survival index, days to head, test weight, disease resistance, and protein based on precipitation zones. The Buying Guide is located on WSCIA's website at https://www.washingtoncrop.com.

Variety Selection Tools from WSU Variety Testing

For in-depth variety performance information, go to the WSU Extension Cereal Variety Testing Program web site at http://smallgrains.wsu.edu/variety/. Or download the free WSU Variety Selection app to your phone from the Google Play Store (android), or the App Store (iphone).

Varieties Eligible for Certification

New varieties are introduced into the certification program by application as per Federal Seed Act section 201.68. There is a common method for bringing new varieties into certification programs in the U.S. These methods are as follows as per the AOSCA Seed Certification Handbook:

Uniform System for Bringing Varieties into Certification in the United States

Determining Eligibility of Varieties for Certification

A. The AOSCA Eligibility Requirements for Varieties, as defined in AOSCA General Requirements for Seed Certification Standards, shall be observed in determining the eligibility of a variety for certification by a vested member agency. The right of each vested member agency and/or governmental unit to establish its own eligibility requirements inclusive of items A-I under Eligibility Requirements for Varieties is acknowledged.

B. Processes recognized by AOSCA in which varieties may be entered into seed certification include favorable action by one or more of the following which have considered the required varietal information, as listed above in "II. Eligibility Requirements for Varieties" (items A through I per AOSCA Seed Certification Handbook.)

1. AOSCA Variety Review Board; or
2. Plant Variety Protection office or Breeder Rights statements (with additional items A through I, under Eligibility Requirements for Varieties, as needed); or
3. Any individual AOSCA vested member agency; or
4. Acceptance for certification under the OECD seed schemes (with additional items A through I, under Eligibility Requirements for Varieties).

AOSCA recognizes all of these processes for admitting varieties into seed certification. If a breeding program has gone through any of these options and received a favorable acceptance, providing WSCIA with a copy of the paperwork submitted for one of these methods can allow the variety into the certification program foregoing the application process. WSCIA reserves the right to request more information regarding a variety before accepting a variety into certification.

If the variety has not been reviewed by AOSCA or another member agency, a breeding program or owner of a variety may complete the application and provide the additional information requested on the WSCIA Application For Review of Variety for Certification form. The application form can be downloaded from washingtoncrop.com, or requested from the WSCIA office. This application should be submitted to WSCIA for consideration by February 1 for winter varieties requesting certification in that production year, or April 1 for spring varieties. In order to cover administrative costs, there is a fee of $250 for each variety submitted for review.

Seed Stock Verification **(refer to WAC 16-302-045)**

Save the tags, bulk seed certificate, invoice, or other documentation you received with the purchase of the seed to establish proof of variety, seed origin and certified class. This must be submitted with the field inspection application as seed stock verification.

If you are a conditioning plant or seed warehouse that is receiving certified seed in bulk, it must be accompanied by a bulk seed transfer certificate that is proof of certification. Seed that is shipped in bags should have tags, and totes may be shipped using tags or bulk seed transfer certificates. **A lab analysis is not proof of certification.**

Seed growers receiving seed may be issued a bulk seed transfer certificate, but according to Washington state law, an invoice for retail sales made in state (Washington company to Washington grower) is sufficient for verification so long as it contains the following information:

- Name and address of the company seed was purchased from
- Purchaser's name and address
- Variety name
- Lot number
- Class of seed
- Weight (should include unit (ie bu, lbs, ton)

Transporting, Handling, and Storing Seed

Transport bulk seed in a truck that has been cleaned with a vacuum and/or compressed air. Avoid using trucks with wood-floored boxes since other seed can be stuck in cracks and contaminate the seed. Check the tarp for contaminants, if present clean the tarp. Clean conveyors making sure to remove the conveyor cover panels to get access to all parts. Reverse and clean augers used to move seed. If seed is stored in bulk before planting, make sure the storage container is cleaned before placing the seed into it by sweeping walls, floor, and doors. Also make sure to reverse and clean load-out augers before loading the seed into the storage bin. These same guidelines should be followed when moving seed from storage bins.

Planting

Select clean, weed-free ground. The field must have a defined boundary such as a fence, ditch, road or barren strip. **The unit of certification is an enclosed field, or a portion of a field separated from the remainder by a defined boundary.**

Before planting, check the crop standards for field history and isolation to ensure that they will be met. The standards include general rules which apply to all crops and additional sets of special rules for specific crops being certified. Specific crop standards are found on page 20 of this guide

Field History

The previous crop history of the land must be known. The land in question must not have been planted to the same crop for a certain length of time as defined in the individual crop standards.
A seedling inspection is an option to waive land history as it is necessary when required land history for certification cannot be met due to previously planted crop. For example, if you raised any kind of commercial wheat on the field last year, a seedling inspection would be needed to grow certified seed wheat on the same field for current year. This includes all Clearfield and CoAxium varieties; there is no rule exempting certain varieties with chemical tolerance. You may plant the same variety back on the same field if you are producing the exact same variety of equal or lower class this year. If production will be of a higher class of the same variety, then a seedling inspection will be needed to waive land history.

Seedling Inspections

Seedling inspections are to be done at the 3-4 leaf stage but no later than at 6" of plant height and/or plant canopy. Any requests for seedling inspections past the 6" of plant height may be denied inspection by WSCIA. The cost of seedling inspections is $2.60 per acre. The Application for Seedling Field Inspection may be filled out online at wscia.co/, if you need an account set up contact the business office at 509-334-0461. The Seedling Inspection Application should be submitted within 10 days of planting. WSCIA neither promises nor gives assurances of certification for any field or crop as a result of the Seedling Field Inspection. All fields that receive a seedling inspection still require a final field inspection when the crop is at mature color.

Isolation
Each crop has its own isolation requirements. Refer to the specific crop standards (page 20) when planting to ensure that isolation is met.

Planting Precautions
The drill, bulk seed handling truck, auger, and seed treating equipment must be thoroughly cleaned prior to planting. Exercise caution when planting adjacent fields to prevent contamination of the seed field. Don't turn around in, or drive across any seed field with a planter holding another crop or variety. WSCIA recommends that both growers and contractors save a 2 pound sample of each seed lot planted, preferably un-treated.

Applying for Field Inspection
All field inspection applications are online at wscia.co/. Contact the Business Office if you need help accessing the site.
Field Inspection Application Deadlines Vary By Crop:

Fall planted small grains, peas, lentils	April 1
Spring planted small grains, peas, lentils, millet	June 1
Seedling Inspections	10 days after planting
Chickpeas	Within 28 days of planting
Hybrid small grains	Fall plantings February 1; spring plantings, 21 days after planting
Buckwheat and Soybean	July 1
Sorghum	July 15

Application and Agreement for Field Certification should be submitted using the online portal at wscia.co. In addition to completing the online form with the grower and field information, you will be required to create a map in the application using Google Earth. This map must show the field borders, if you choose to only place a pin in the field an additional map must be uploaded to the application showing the borders of the field. You also must attach the required seed stock documents to the application, read below to see what information must be present on the seedstock documents. Before beginning your application, make sure you have electronic copies of your seedstock document(s). Inspection applications for varieties pending acceptance into certification cannot be submitted online, please contact the WSCIA office (509-334-0461) for more information.

The first time that you use wscia.co you will need to create an account. Seed companies that will be working with multiple growers will need a Contractor account. Each employee who uses wscia.co should have their own account. Seed growers that are producing for one or more seed companies, or without a contract for production, require a Grower account. Call the WSCIA office (509-334-0461) if you have an account but cannot remember the login information, or if you need a new account created. If an employee leaves a company please contact wscia.co to have their account disabled.

Application fees are $25.00 for complete applications received by the deadline. For applications received after the application deadline, there is an additional fee of $50.00. Incomplete applications (lacking in proper maps, seed stock documents, or other information) are also subject to the late fee. Field inspection fees are $3.15 per acre. A complete listing of certification fees can be found on page 38.

All tags from the bags of planted seed *or* the bulk sales certificate from the purchase of bulk seed qualify as seed stock verification. Invoices from Washington seed dealers containing the following information are also acceptable for seed stock verification when parent stock is transferred to a grower:

- Name and address of company the seed was purchased from,
- purchaser's name and address,
- kind, variety, class,
- lot number, and
- weight

If the parent stock was not certified in Washington, or was not certified by your company, a bulk certificate showing the transfer into your company's possession must accompany the invoice to the grower when the application is submitted.

Include a detailed map to the field with your application. You can do this by using the Google Earth mapping tool embedded in the application to pin the field and draw its borders. If you wish to only place a pin a second map must be attached as a pdf that clearly shows the field borders.

The contact information provided on the application will be used to schedule inspection, and to supply the final inspection report. It is important to include an email address for the seed grower so that final reports can be supplied.

Field Conditions and Management

After the field is planted, the grower and/or contractor should inspect the field periodically during the growing season. The field should be kept free of weeds, particularly those which cannot be separated in the seed cleaning process, as well as noxious weeds.

Weeds**:** See WAC 16-302-100, (page 36), for prohibited noxious weeds and WAC 16-302-105, (page 37), for objectionable noxious weeds. Weeds not included on these lists are reported as "common" at inspection. **Common weeds can be cause for rejection of a field if they interfere with inspection or are deemed detrimental to the quality of the seed crop.**

Roguing of weeds, diseased plants, other varieties, off types and other crops should be done before the field inspectors arrive.

Clearfield Varieties: For all fields planted with varieties that contain the CLEARFIELD trait as defined in the variety description, documentation may be required to be submitted with the certification application verifying that the production field meets all production guidelines and was sprayed with the appropriate herbicide. If the field has been sprayed with Imazomox prior to the application having been submitted that should be indicated as YES in the appropriate section, if it hasn't been sprayed yet at time of application indicate NO when asked on the application. WSCIA will follow up prior to field inspection to make sure each field has been sprayed if NO has been indicated on the application. CLEARFIELD is a trait that makes a plant resistant to the Imazamox herbicide. (WAC 16-302-560 (10)) Each seed lot must also pass the Clearfield confirm bioassay, or PCR test per BASF protocol.

CoAxium Varieties: Grower must have a signed seed production contract with a licensed CoAXium Wheat Production System Licensee for the class of seed being produced, which will require the seed production field to be sprayed with Aggressor herbicide according to label directions.

All CoAXium™ Wheat Production System wheat seed must be submitted to a CoAXium™ Wheat Production System certified seed testing lab prior to its sale and distribution as Foundation, Registered, or Certified seed to confirm the acceptable, minimal herbicide tolerance level of 92% to Aggressor™

herbicide. (WAC 16-302-560 (11)). For more information please visit the Colorado Wheat Research Foundation's website (https://www.coaxiumwps.com/).

Irrigation Management

Production of crops under irrigation, whether rill or overhead, can result in more abundant yields but can also create an additional set of issues for certification of the crop. The number one concern under irrigation is the lodging of the crop before inspection – as described below, there are certification methods and procedures which can minimize the potential loss of certification due to crop lodging. The most commonly used methods to minimize the potential of crop lodging are water and fertilizer management, using shorter set times and the use of growth regulators such as Palisade.

Be aware of the true area of adaptation for the variety you are producing as many times varieties that are being produced under irrigation are not adapted to high moisture. This drastic change in growing conditions may create a number of issues that may not normally be present in dryland production. These issues can be from higher than normal disease incidents to much taller plant growth. Many times wheat intended for low rainfall areas is produced the first year or two (to maximize production) under irrigation creating lodging, black tip, powdery mildew, and other quality and disease problems.

Other potential issues with irrigated crops may be weed control: with more moisture you have more weeds and potential to have a field fail due to weed issues. If you have places in the field that are thin or have no crop growing, extra care must be taken to ensure weeds do not become a problem. In some cases weeds have been introduced through the irrigation system – especially rill irrigation with open ditches. Weeds must be controlled in certified seed fields so be aware of the potential of having a weed management issue under irrigation.

In rill fields the most common areas that weed control can be difficult but must be dealt with are the head of each field and the waste water area at the end of the field. In sprinkler or pivot irrigated fields weeds can become a problem in the wheel tracks of both wheel lines and pivots. The corners on pivots are many times a source of weeds and potential problems for the certified seed grower. If the pivot corners are not cropped, many times they contain prohibited species such as feral rye and jointed goatgrass which can potentially contaminate the seed crop. The inspection and control of non-cropped pivot corner by the grower are extremely important to maintaining a certified seed field.

Preinspection

In some cases, weather events or crop conditions may lead to lodging before the final inspection can take place. A pre-inspection can be done before the crop reaches maturity. At this inspection, the field will be checked for weeds, other crop, isolation, and other certification factors. A final inspection must still be scheduled when the crop reaches maturity in order to determine final field eligibility at maturity. If there is concern that the field may lodge before it is ready for final inspection, you may contact WSCIA to request a preinspection. If a preinspection is not completed, and the crop lodges prior to final inspection, it may not be eligible for inspection. Lodging of the crop can hide the factors that are evaluated at inspection, such as weeds, off-types, or other crops, and make inspection impossible. To avoid having a field rejected at maturity because it is too lodged for inspection, call for preinspection before it goes down if concerned that the crop will lodge. Head type must be distinguishable for preinspection to take place. The fee for the preinspection is $25 application fee + $3.15 per acre. Billing at final inspection is $2.60 per acre. Late fees may apply.

Field Borders

Field borders may be defined by a physical border such as fence line, road, ditch, or other physical barrier adjacent to the field. When such physical barriers are not present an artificial border may be designated. The following methods are acceptable for designation of an artificial border.

- Mowing, spraying, or cultivating the entire border to a minimum of three (3) feet wide within the same crop.
- Staking of the border with stakes which are clearly visible above the crop and from a distance along the entire border.
- Painting crop showing the entire border with a clearly visible paint which the inspector may use as a clearly defined border.
- Pivot wheel tracks in field—notify the inspector which tower is being used.

If a field is being used to produce two or more classes of the same variety, there should be a physical, minimum 3' wide crop-less, border separating the fields. These fields within fields must be clearly marked with a corner flag that is at least 5' tall so that inspectors can locate them from a distance.

Scheduling Final Inspection

Seed fields grown for certification will be inspected by a representative of WSCIA. **The grower or contractor should give notice of at least a week** to the inspector or the WSCIA office so the inspection can be scheduled. Every effort will be made to inspect fields early enough to avoid any delay in harvesting the crop; however, the grower is responsible for making sure their field has passed inspection before it is harvested. Fields cannot be inspected once the crop is cut, if a field has been cut prior to inspection it will result in an automatic rejection.

- Small grains* are inspected after any needed roguing has been completed, water is shut off, and the crop is fully headed and approaching maturity in order to identify any off types or crop mixtures which may be present in the field.
  *Oats will be inspected when green, to allow for greater visibility of off types in the field.
  *Barley may be inspected when the field is yellowing.
- Hybrid seed crops are to have at least two inspections, with the first occurring at anthesis and another at mature color.
- Chickpeas are inspected when mature enough to distinguish leaf shape, with Foundation and Registered class requiring a second inspection between full bloom and late pod. Certified class of chickpea fields only require 1 inspection unless ascochyta is found, then a 2nd inspection is required at maturity, and the crop must be treated with an EPA-approved fungicide.
- Field peas and lentils are inspected at full bloom.
- Buckwheat is inspected when in full bloom.

If field borders were not established at planting, the field should be staked, flagged, painted, or otherwise demarcated before the inspector is called. **Fields with improperly marked borders may be rejected, or inspection refused.**

Fields are inspected for varietal purity, isolation, freedom from noxious weeds, and any other factor that can adversely affect seed quality. Upon completion of the inspection, the inspector will create an inspection report that should be reviewed carefully by the contractor and grower prior to harvest. These reports may contain instructions for harvesting around problem areas, as well as other important information that pertains to the passed/rejected status of the field. This report will indicate if the field

has been approved for harvest, or rejected. Approved fields are eligible to continue in the certification process.

If a field is rejected, roguing is usually an option for correction of the issue and then requesting a re-inspection. **Field inspectors do not flag every plant that may be counted as an off type, prohibited weed, or other crop at inspection. Plants will be marked as indicative of the problem, and should be used as an example when roguing.** No more than two re-inspections are permitted for each field per year. Fields rejected due to jointed goatgrass are not eligible for reinspection, and must complete an approved reclamation program before producing a certified small grain seed crop again.

Information regarding Jointed GoatGrass Reclamation can be requested by contacting Hannah Sweet at 509-334-0461, or by emailing hannah@washingtoncrop.com.

WAC 16-302-070 Seed field inspections by the certifying agency.

The certifying agency conducts field inspections as follows:

1) A seedling field is inspected at the most appropriate time after receipt of seedling application. If the field produces seed the same year of planting, a seedling producing inspection is made prior to harvest.
2) Each year a crop of certified seed is produced, field inspections are made at a time when factors affecting certification are most evident.
3) The unit of certification is defined as the entire field standing at the time of inspection. A portion of a field may be certified if the area to be certified is clearly defined by flagging, stakes or other visual means. The border area of the field is considered the unit of certification if it is planted to the same crop and is inclusive of the acreage applied for.
4) The unit of inspection may include areas adjacent to a field or areas of surveillance if these areas contain factors that would impact the certification eligibility of the seed crop as defined in the specific crop standards. Such factors may be, but are not limited to, contaminating pollen sources, weeds, jointed goatgrass, jointed goatgrass hybrids or other crop.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-070, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.49 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 10-08-029, § 16-302-070, filed 3/31/10, effective 5/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-070, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

WAC 16-302-080 Seed fields ineligible for seed certification

(1) A seed field is not eligible for certification unless a field inspection is made prior to defoliation or harvesting.

(2) Prohibited noxious weeds must be controlled to prevent seed formation, with the exception of jointed goatgrass or jointed goatgrass hybrids, the presence of which in “small grain” fields will be cause for rejection. Follow-up inspections may be conducted to ensure weed control was sufficiently carried out to prevent prohibited noxious weed seeds from being harvested with the seed crop. Excessive objectionable weeds may be cause for rejection of a seed field. Excessive weeds, poor stands, lack of vigor, or other conditions which make inspection inaccurate may be cause for rejection. A field producing foundation or registered seed that warrants a rejection because of noxious weeds may be reclassified to certified blue tag class if upon reinspection the field meets certified blue tag standards.

(3) If a seed field is rejected for certification, the grower may reapply to the certifying agency and pay a fee for reinspection after the cause for rejection is corrected, unless otherwise specified in chapter 16-302 WAC. No more than two reinspections are permitted for each field per year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-080, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.49 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 10-08-028, § 16-302-080, filed 3/31/10, effective 5/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-080, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

WAC 16-302-560 Miscellaneous field and seed inspection standards for buckwheat, chickpea, field pea, lentil, millet, soybean, sorghum, small grain seed certification.

1) Field inspection timing for buckwheat, chickpea, field pea, lentil, millet, soybean, sorghum, small grain seed entered in the certification program are:
   a) For field pea and lentil - When seed crop is in full bloom;
   b) For chickpea (garbanzo bean) - When seed crop is mature enough to differentiate leaf type (compound or simple leaf type), with a second inspection occurring between full bloom and late pod stage for registered and foundation class. Certified class may be subject to a second inspection at the discretion of the certifying agency at late pod stage if ascochyta blight is observed during the first inspection and the crop has been treated with an EPA-approved fungicide;
   c) For soybean - When seed crop is in full bloom and of mature color;
   d) For open pollinated sorghum - When seed crop is in full bloom, and optionally again when seed crop begins to show mature color;
   e) For hybrid sorghum - Two inspections during bloom and one inspection after seed begins to show mature color;
   f) For small grains - When seed crop is fully headed and of mature color;
   g) For millet - One inspection during bloom and one inspection after seed begins to show mature color; and
   h) For buckwheat - One inspection when seed crop is in full bloom.
2) Any condition or practice which permits or causes contamination of the seed crop, such as failure to prevent seed formation of prohibited noxious weeds, or excess weeds including excessive objectionable or restricted noxious weeds, or mechanical field mixing, is cause for rejection upon inspection. Fields rejected for jointed goatgrass or jointed goatgrass hybrids are not eligible for reinspection and must remain ineligible for any production of certified classes of small grain seed until a reclamation procedure, as specified in subsection (3) of this section has been completed. Fields rejected for other causes will remain eligible for reinspection.
3) The jointed goatgrass reclamation procedure includes the following:
   a) Each grower must develop a reclamation plan for his/her affected fields. The plan must be based on the most current recommendations of Pacific Northwest scientists and Washington State University cooperative extension as well as good management practices. The plan may include use of certified seed, spring cropping practices, and late tilling and planting. No particular program is specified or endorsed and compliance with a program does not assure eligibility for the production of certified classes of small grain seed. Eligibility is based solely upon results of field inspections as provided in (b) through (e) of this subsection.
   b) The rehabilitation and inspection program duration is three years for irrigated land and five years for dryland without production of certified small grain seed and the first year of certified seed production thereafter.
   c) Annual inspections of the affected fields are conducted by the certifying agency during the prescribed rehabilitation period at such time that the jointed goatgrass or jointed goatgrass hybrids would be most visible.
   d) Following the prescribed period of rehabilitation and during the first certified seed production year, a minimum of three field inspections are conducted by the certifying agency.
   e) If jointed goatgrass or jointed goatgrass hybrids are found during any inspection as provided in (c) and (d) of this subsection, the rehabilitation program is determined unsuccessful or the field is declared ineligible and the rehabilitation and inspection program for that field must begin again at year one of the procedure.
4) Field run lots of seed of the same variety may be commingled to facilitate storage and conditioning.
5) No prohibited noxious weed seeds are permitted upon inspection for seed standards.
6) Germination minimum refers to germination when sampled.
7) If chemically controllable seed-borne diseases are noted upon inspection for field standards and seed standards for small grains, treatment of seed is required.
8) Wild oat, isolated patches and borders must be removed or clearly marked so as to avoid harvesting with the rest of the field. If rejected, a reinspection is necessary to assure clean-up efforts are satisfactory. Spot

checks are conducted on fields where heavy patches or contaminated borders were noted. Harvesting these areas with the rest of the field is cause for rejection of the entire field.

9) The official laboratory providing seed analysis for the purpose of certification is the department.
10) For all fields planted with varieties that contain the CLEARFIELD trait as defined in the variety description, documentation will be required to be submitted with the certification application verifying that the production field meets all production guidelines and was sprayed with the appropriate herbicide. CLEARFIELD is a trait that makes a plant resistant to the Imazamox herbicide.
11) For all fields planted with varieties that contain the AXigen trait as defined in the variety description, documentation will be required to be submitted with the certification application verifying that the production field meets all production guidelines and was sprayed with the appropriate herbicide. AXigen is a trait that makes a plant resistant to Aggressor® (Quizalofop-P-ethyl) brand herbicide.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, [15.49].021, [15.49].310, [15.49].370, and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-10-055, § 16-302-560, filed 4/27/18, effective 5/28/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005,15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-560, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.49 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 10-08-028, § 16-302-560, filed 3/31/10, effective 5/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-560, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Harvesting

The harvest equipment including combines, trucks, tarps, augers, legs, conveyors, and seed storage bins must be cleaned to remove all seed which might contaminate the crop. It is very important for the grower to thoroughly clean equipment and to handle the seed in a manner which will maintain the identity of the seed without contamination. The grower is responsible for carefully inspecting all custom harvest equipment used to harvest seed fields.

Cleaning may be done utilizing a “dry method” for harvesting larger fields where a portion of the seed can be discarded as commercial grain.

The combine dry method of cleaning includes the following steps:

(1) Open sieves and clean out doors. It is best to pull sieves and blow them out separately.
(2) Increase air flow to maximum.
(3) Run machine in place 3-4 minutes.
(4) Stop machine and shut down engine.
(5) Brush or clean all areas where straw, chaff and seed still remain. Open concave or rotor and drop header. Start from top of machine, blow down from bulk tank and from front to rear.
(6) Run machine again at field speed for 2-3 minutes, repeat steps 4 and 5.
(7) Close clean out doors and reset sieves and air flow.
(8) Proceed to combine approved portion of field.
(9) It is best if the first round of the field is kept separate to use as market or feed grain.
(10) Repeat previous 9 steps when changing to a different kind or variety of seed.

Again, as in transporting seed to the field, transporting it from the field should be done in a truck that has been cleaned with a vacuum and/or compressed air. Avoid using trucks with wood-floored boxes since other seed can be stuck in cracks and contaminate the seed. Check the tarp for contaminants, if any are present clean the tarp. Clean conveyors making sure to remove the conveyor cover panels to get access to all parts. Reverse and clean augers used to move seed. If seed is stored in bulk after harvesting, make sure the storage container is cleaned before placing the seed into it by sweeping walls, floor, and doors. Also make sure to reverse and clean load-out augers before loading the seed into the storage bin.

Seed Conditioning

The primary purpose of seed conditioning is to remove unwanted inert material, weed seed, separable other crop seed, and small, less vigorous crop seed. Seed must be conditioned by a Washington State Department of Agriculture Approved Certified Seed Conditioner to be certified. A list of current approved seed conditioners is located in the back of this book starting on page 40.

As per FSA 201.73 Processing of all classes of certified seed (f) Seed lots of the same variety and class may be blended and the class retained. If lots of different classes are blended, the lowest class shall be applied to the resultant blend. Such blending can only be done when authorized by the certifying agency.

WAC 16-302-125 Conditioning seed in Washington state.

1) Under the authority of RCW 15.49.350, a seed conditioning facility must be inspected and approved by the department or its authorized agent prior to conditioning seed in Washington state. Upon approval by the department, a seed conditioning permit is issued and the facility is placed on a list of approved seed conditioning plants. A copy of the list can be obtained by contacting the department seed program.
2) A person desiring to condition seed must make application to the department for a permit on a form provided by the department.
3) To obtain department approval for a seed-conditioning permit, the department or its authorized agent conducts an inspection. A facility must show evidence that:
   a) Seed for certification is handled in a manner which prevents mixture of lots of seed;
   b) The seed conditioning facility is maintained and cleaned. Equipment must be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection, and must be cleaned between lots;
   c) Each lot of seed is identified with a lot number;
   d) Screenings are disposed of in accordance with chapter 15.49 RCW; and
   e) Seed is sampled in accordance with WAC 16-301-095, 16-302-090 and 16-302-091.
4) A seed conditioning facility must be approved by the department prior to handling seed for certification in bulk.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-125, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.49 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 02-12-060, § 16-302-125, filed 5/30/02, effective 6/30/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081,15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-125, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Seed Sampling and Testing

A representative sample of the seed conditioned for certification must be drawn and sent to the WSDA lab for analysis.

All samples for certification MUST be sent for analysis to the WSDA Seed Program at 21 North 1st Avenue, Suite 203, Yakima, WA 98902. WSCIA can provide sample bags with an attached address label for a fee.

Sample size should fill the bag leaving enough room to securely tie it, or be a 3 pound equivalent.

Using your Pure Harvest account, complete the electronic sample tag and print and send with the sample (contact WSDA Seed Program at 509-249-6950 for more information). If the seed is to be certified by WSCIA select the appropriate class prefixed with WSCIA- when filling out your XT tag.

WAC 16-302-090 Sampling—Methods used in the sampling, inspecting, testing, analyzing and examining seed for certification.

1) The terms used in seed testing and the methods of sampling, inspecting, analyzing, testing and examining seed for certification are those adopted by the AOSA as shown in WAC 16-301-010. Other testing

methodologies such as, but not limited to, genetic testing may also be used to determine certification eligibility

2) The entire lot of seed must be cleaned, the quantity defined, and in condition for sale at the time of sampling, except for ryegrass, which may be sampled under the early sampling program as allowed in WAC 16-302-091.
3) The department shall obtain a representative sample for laboratory analysis of each lot of seed for certification. The sample shall be taken in accordance with official sampling procedures. Official sampling procedures are as follows:

Seed in bags.

a) When more than one core is drawn from a bag, follow different paths. When more than one handful is taken from a bag, take them from well-separated points.
b) For lots of one to six bags, sample each bag and take a total of at least five cores or handfuls.
c) For lots of more than six bags, sample five bags plus at least ten percent of the number of bags in the lot. Round numbers with decimals to the nearest whole number. Regardless of the lot size, it is not necessary to sample more than thirty bags.

4) Bulk seed. To obtain a composite sample, take at least as many cores or handfuls as if the same quantity of seed were in bags of an ordinary size. Take the cores or handfuls from well distributed points throughout the bulk.
5) Seed in small containers. Seed in small containers shall be sampled by taking the entire unopened container in sufficient number to supply a minimum size sample for testing. The contents of a single container or the combined contents of multiple containers of the same lot shall be considered representative of the entire lot of seed sampled.
6) A mechanical sampling device installed in a conditioning plant approved by the department under WAC 16-302-125 may be used in lieu of the sampling procedures above. Hand samples taken during the conditioning process may also be used in lieu of the sampling procedures above.
7) If it is necessary for a sample to be taken by the department, a sampling fee will be charged under provisions of chapter 16-303 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-090, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-090, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Final Certification

Seed must meet specific standards to be certified. This requires a sample of the cleaned seed to be sent into the WSDA lab for purity, crop exam, and germination. A report of the seed analysis is provided to WSCIA. If the seed analysis meets the certified seed standards, a certificate confirming eligibility is issued. Before it can be sold as a class of certified seed, this certificate must be issued as well as tags, bulk certificates, or an invoice to grower containing the required certification information.

WAC 16-302-170 Other considerations in applying the standards for certification.

1) Any crop certification standard, with the exception of germination that is expressed as a percent will be derived from a test based on the minimum weight for purity analysis as specified in the 2013 AOSA rules for that crop unless otherwise specified in rule.
2) Any crop certification standard that is based on a number per pound will be derived from a test based on the minimum weight for noxious weed seed examination as specified in the 2013 AOSA rules for that crop unless otherwise specified in rule.
3) For species that have a high rate of inherent dormancy, it will be acceptable to use the percent of total viability instead of germination percentage for certification only. State and federal seed laws require seed be labeled on a germination test.
4) For species or varieties that contain GMO (genetically modified organism) traits, herbicide resistant traits, or other novel traits, each seed lot may be required to meet minimum trait standards as defined by the breeder or trait owner. The variety description must define the trait. To determine the level of trait present,

a test such as PCR (polymerase chain reaction) or specified bioassay test may be required. If a test is not otherwise available the variety owner must provide testing protocols to the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-170, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.49 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 10-08-028, § 16-302-170, filed 3/31/10, effective 5/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-170, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Some varieties allow a seed variant as described by the breeder of the variety. A variant list is provided on page 29. Seed standards for other crops are listed in the WAC 16-302-660 through 16-302-700.

Seed that does not meet any one or more of the standards will be denied certification and will be issued a rejected certificate. A rejected lot of seed cannot display a certification label, and therefore must not be represented or sold as certified seed.
Seed that is rejected based on these standards may be:

1. Resampled or reprocessed and resampled.
2. If the seed does not meet the criteria for the class applied, but it meets lower standards, it may be downgraded in class. If choosing the downgrade in class, notify WSCIA to issue the correct class certificate otherwise a rejected certificate will be issued.
3. Seed that fails to meet certification requirements on factors other than genetic purity may be designated substandard at the discretion of the certifying agency. The certification tag or label attached to the seed must clearly show the reason the seed is substandard. Seed may not be tagged substandard if the seed can be remilled to meet minimum seed standards.

WAC 16-302-086 Agency power to reject certification.

The certifying agency shall have the authority to reject from certification any lot of seed not meeting these regulations. The agency reserves the right to refuse certification on any lot of seed if, in the opinion of the certifying agency, the color appearance, or the condition of the seed might be detrimental to the certification program. The certifying agency has the authority to refuse certification if the labeling of containers is misleading or may tend to be confusing as to its contents.

Persons found guilty of violation or misuse or abuse of these regulations shall be subject to prosecution under chapter 15.49 RCW. Proof of violation may result in removal of privileges of certifying, dealing in or handling certified seed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-086, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Labeling

Certification does not become official until each bag or container is labeled and tagged.
Washington State generally utilizes a “two tag system” where the certification tag or bulk sales certificate and the analysis tag or label are 2 different items. The certification tag, issued by WSCIA identifies the agency, lot number, confirms crop and variety, and other information as required including the class of seed. The analysis label is required by state and federal law and lists the results of the purity and germination tests performed by the seed laboratory, as well as the state of origin and the lot number. Treated seed labels are also required and act as a warning so that if the treatment is poisonous, it will not be consumed as a food item.

WAC 16-302-110 Completion of seed certification—Tagging, labeling, or sealing.

1) The seed certification tag, label or seal is evidence of the genetic identity and purity of the contents must be attached to a container of certified seed prior to distribution. Seed that fails to meet certification standards because of genetic purity is not eligible for labeling.
2) Seed certification tags, labels, and seals must be obtained from the certifying agency except as allowed in WAC 16-302-390, and must be attached to seed containers in accordance with the certifying agency's rules.
3) Certification of seed is valid only if the tag, label or seal is affixed to each container in accordance with the AOSCA procedures as shown in WAC 16-301-010.
4) No tag, label or seal may be removed and reused without permission of the certifying agency.
5) A certified seed sale certificate will be issued upon completion of final certification for all seed to be sold in bulk. This certificate must accompany any shipment or transfers including those to other seed plants, out-of-state shipments or with any brokered seed. The seed plants own invoice may be used in lieu of a certified seed sale certificate for retail sales to [in-state] growers. The invoice must contain the certification information from the certified seed sale certificate as well as labeling information as required in WAC 16-301-015, 16-301-020, and 16-301-030.
6) Seed that fails to meet certification requirements on factors other than genetic purity may be designated substandard at the discretion of the certifying agency. The certification tag or label attached to the seed must clearly show the reason the seed is substandard. Seed may not be tagged substandard if the seed can be remilled to meet minimum seed standards.
7) Refer to chapter 16-301 WAC for seed labeling requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-110, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.49 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 03-18-072, § 16-302-110, filed 8/29/03, effective 9/29/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-110, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

WAC 16-302-115 Limitation of liability—Certification.

The issuance of a certified seed label or certificate by the certifying agency for a lot of seed affirms that seed has been produced and conditioned according to chapter 15.49 RCW and the certification rules adopted thereunder. The certifying agency makes no warranty, expressed or implied or any representation as to the freedom from disease or quality of certified seed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-115, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Germination Testing

As mandated by the Federal Seed Act Sec. 201.22, the label shall show the month and year in which the germination test was completed. Seed that moves interstate requires a germination test within 5 months prior to the date of interstate shipment. **Seed sold within the state of Washington must have a germ that is dated within 15 months prior to the sale per 15.49.051 RCW.**

Tags must be attached in a manner such that evidence of tampering becomes obvious, such as sewing onto the bag or use of heavy staples.

GERMINATION TESTING AT A GLANCE

SELLING IN STATE?
GERM MUST BE DATED WITHIN 15 MONTHS PRIOR TO SALE

SHIPPING TO ANOTHER STATE?
GERM MUST BE DATED WITHIN 5 MONTHS OF SHIPPING

If it becomes necessary to re-clean a lot of certified seed that has been tagged, it is the responsibility of the seed conditioner to contact WSCIA for consultation and additional inspections. The lot number must be changed after conditioning (suggest adding "-R" to signify re-cleaning). After a sample is drawn and the lot re-tested, new certification tags with the new lot number will be issued.

WAC 16-301-015: Seed labeling requirements for agricultural, vegetable, and flower seeds.

1) Each container of agricultural, vegetable or flower seeds, that is sold, offered or exposed for sale, or transported within this state for sowing purposes, must bear or have attached to the container a plainly written or printed label or tag in the English language; and
   a) The label provides information required in WAC 16-301-060 through 16-301-085 on treated seeds in addition to the information required in subsection (2) of this section; and
   b) The label is placed in a conspicuous manner on the seed container; and
   c) The printed label or tag is not modified or denied in the labeling or on any label attached to the seed container.
2) Each container of agricultural, vegetable, or flower seeds sold, offered or exposed for sale, or transported within this state for sowing purposes must bear "*Requirement for mediation - The Washington State Seed Act, chapter 15.49 RCW, requires mediation of disputes involving allegedly defective seed.*" on:
   a) The analysis tag; or
   b) A separate tag or label attached securely to each container; or
   c) Printed in a conspicuous manner on the side of each container; or
   d) Alternate wording may be approved in writing by the department to meet the needs of the industry.
3) Except for grass seed mixtures, and hybrids that contain less than ninety-five percent hybrid seed, the label for agricultural seeds must contain the following information:
   a) The name of the kind and variety of each agricultural seed present in excess of five percent of the whole and the percentage by weight of each or if the variety is not listed with the certifying agency, the name of the kind and the words, "*variety not stated*." Hybrids must be labeled as hybrids; and
   b) The lot number or other lot identification; and
   c) The origin state or foreign country, if known. If the origin is not known, that fact shall be stated on the label; and
   d) The percentage, by weight, of all weed seeds present. The maximum weed seed content may not exceed two percent by weight; and
   e) The name and rate of occurrence in seeds per pound of each kind of restricted noxious weed seed present; and
   f) The percentage by weight of agricultural seeds, which may be designated as "crop seeds," other than those required to be named on the label; and
   g) The percentage by weight of inert matter; and
   h) The percentage of seed germination, exclusive of hard seed, and the percentage of hard seed, if present, or "total germination and hard seed" as a single percentage; and
   i) The calendar month and year the seed germination test was completed to determine such percentages; and
   j) The name and address of the person who labels, sells, offers, or exposes for sale seed within this state.
4) For seed that is coated the label must also contain the following:
   a) The percentage of pure seed with coating material removed;
   b) The percentage of coating material shown as a separate item in close association with the percentage of inert material;
   c) The percentage of germination as determined on four hundred coated seed pellets, with or without seeds.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 17-20-076, § 16-301-015, filed 10/3/17, effective 11/3/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-301-015, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.310 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 11-19-014, § 16-301-015, filed 9/8/11, effective 10/9/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-301-015, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

WAC 16-301-020: Other labeling requirements for small grain, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed.
In addition to the information required on the label in WAC 16-301-015, the following requirements also apply:

1) Small grain seed - Labels for small grain seed must include the following information:
   a) Each variety (e.g., Nugaines), whether the variety is typically a winter or spring sown variety, and kind (e.g., wheat); or may not be shown if the label conspicuously shows the words "typical sowing season not stated";
   b) A tetrazolium test may be used in lieu of germination if the label states "Tetrazolium...%," and that a germination test of the lot is in process and shall be made available to the purchaser when completed. The label shall also show the calendar month and year the tetrazolium test was completed.
2) Small grain, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed - The following shall apply for labeling of small grain, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed:
   a) When seed is distributed in bulk the required label information must be on the invoice or other document accompanying the distribution of the seed;
   b) The seed labeling registrant may provide the required label information as a guaranteed analysis at the time of distribution if the label, invoice, or other document accompanying the seed states "guaranteed analysis," and the results of a purity and germination test of a representative sample are made available to the purchaser no later than thirty days following the initial distribution of the lot;
   c) Seed held in storage for bulk distribution or invoice labeling, shall be plainly identified on the storage unit(s) with the required label information;
   d) Small grain, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed is deemed mislabeled if the seed contains restricted noxious weed singly or collectively in excess of 100 per pound.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-301-020, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

WAC 16-301-030 Exemptions for small grain, chickpea, field pea, lentil and/or soybean seed.
(1) Small grain, chickpea, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed distributed in packaged form to a wholesaler or a commercial grower for the grower's own use and accompanied by an invoice or other document containing the labeling information required in this chapter may attach labels containing information required in treated seed label requirements listed in WAC 16-301-060 through 16-301-085; and the net weight of the seed if the purchaser has knowledge of, and consents to, the invoice labeling. Small grain seed labels must also contain information in WAC 16-301-020 (1)(a).
(2) With the exception of PVP Title V varieties that are required to be sold as a class of certified seed, when small grain, chickpea, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed is needed for immediate planting, a purchaser may waive the seed analysis information requirement for the purchase by completion of the following waiver:
CUSTOMER WAIVER AFFIDAVIT
THIS WAIVER MUST NOT BE USED FOR PVP TITLE V VARIETIES
Date . . . .
. . . .
. . . .
. . . .
. . . .

(Seed Dealer's Name and Address)
I, ..., because of an emergency need for ..... seed, am waiving my rights as provided in RCW 15.49.021 to receive the germination and purity information required in chapter 16-301 WAC on lot(s) ..... purchased on .....: Provided, That within thirty days, ... the supplier provides the above information to me in writing.
. . . .
(Customer's Signature)
[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-301-030, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-301-030, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

WAC 16-301-060: Treated seed labeling requirements.
For all seed that meets the definition of treated seed contained in RCW 15.49.011, the Washington State Seed Act, there shall be conspicuously shown on the analysis tag or label, or on a separate tag or label, attached to each container, or printed in a conspicuous manner on the side or top of each container the following:

1) A word or statement indicating that the seed has been treated.
2) The commonly accepted coined, chemical, or abbreviated chemical (generic) name of the applied substance or description of the process used.
3) The information required in WAC 16-301-065 through 16-301-085.

For bulk seed shipment, the information shall appear on the invoice or other document accompanying and pertaining to each shipment.
[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-301-060, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

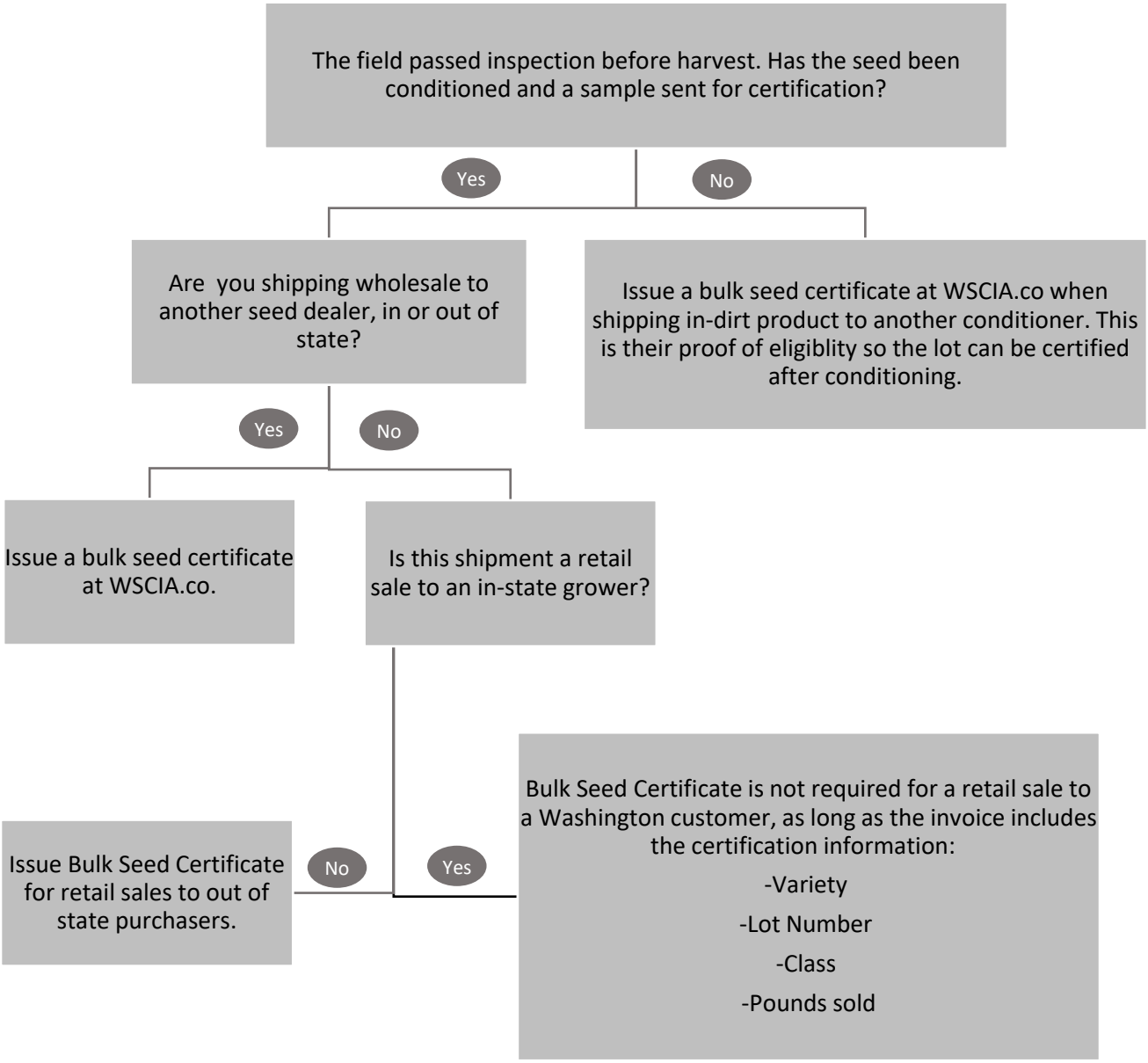
Use of Bulk Seed Certificates

Purpose: Bulk Seed Certificates are used in the certification process to indicate certified status of a seed lot. The Bulk Seed Certificate should be used on pre-cleaned (in-dirt) and cleaned bulk wholesale transactions, and for retail sales to out-of-state growers. The certified grower/dealer who receives a pre-cleaned seed sale is responsible for completing the certification process on the seed, which includes a complete analysis of a cleaned sample and bagging/labeling compliance with certification regulations. **WSCIA-issued bulk certificates are only valid for in-dirt seed field inspected by WSCIA, or certified by WSCIA after sample analysis at the WSDA lab.** Any seed purchased cleaned and certified from an out-of-state company must be accompanied by a bulk certificate from the certifying agency in that state. A sample must be submitted to the WSDA lab for interagency certification if WSCIA bulk certificates are going to be requested for seed previously certified by another state.

Forms: Bulk Seed Certificates are issued online using wscia.co.
In order to issue a bulk transfer certificate for product certified by WSCIA, all you need to do is enter the lab number that was used by your company to certify the lot. The lab information will be used to fill the lot number, variety, and grower information on the form. Germination only labs cannot be used to issue a bulk seed certificate. **If the certification lab is not tied to your company account, you will have to manually enter the lot information.** When completing the Consignees information, make sure a shipping address is used, not billing, as the bulk certificate needs to indicate the state receiving the seed. It may be helpful to use the dropdown list of consignees for consistency.

Process: The Bulk Seed Certificate must accompany the shipment of seed. When the consignee's email address is entered on the bulk certificate form, an electronic copy is automatically sent to that address. Certificates can be revised after issuance, and a new copy should be provided to the customer if any changes are made. If the consignee's email address is invalid WSCIA receives notification and will require you to provide a physical copy to them, or update their email address.

What about seed tags? WSCIA will print and mail you tags, if requested, that can be used on totes or bags of Washington-certified seed. Visit our website (washingtoncrop.com) to make your tag request. If you have already issued a Bulk Seed Certificate for seed, you cannot request tags on that same seed.


The field passed inspection before harvest. Has the seed been conditioned and a sample sent for certification?
Yes
No
Are you shipping wholesale to another seed dealer, in or out of state?
Issue a bulk seed certificate at WSCIA.co when shipping in-dirt product to another conditioner. This is their proof of eligiblity so the lot can be certified after conditioning.
Yes
No
Issue a bulk seed certificate at WSCIA.co.
Is this shipment a retail sale to an in-state grower?
Bulk Seed Certificate is not required for a retail sale to a Washington customer, as long as the invoice includes the certification information:
-Variety
-Lot Number
-Class
-Pounds sold
Issue Bulk Seed Certificate for retail sales to out of state purchasers.
No
Yes

II. Specific Crop Standards

Buckwheat WAC 16-302-700

(1) Land, isolation, and field standards for buckwheat seed certification are:

CLASS	LAND MINIMUM YEARS	ISOLATION MINIMUM FEET	FIELD OFF- MAXIMUM	OTHER CROP MAXIMUM
Foundation	2*	2,640	1:10,000	None found
Registered	1*	1,320	1:5,000	1:30,000
Certified	1*	660	1:2,000	1:10,000

* Waived if previous crop was the same variety and equal or higher class of certified seed.

(2) Seed standards for buckwheat seed certification are:

CLASS	OFF- MAXIMUM SEEDS/LB	PURE SEED MINIMUM %	INERT MAXIMUM %	OTHER CROP MAXIMUM SEEDS/LB	WEED MAXIMUM %	GERMINATION MINIMUM %
FOUNDATION	0.5	99.0	1.0	0.5	0.05	85
REGISTERED	1	99.0	1.0	1	0.05	85
CERTIFIED	3	99.0	1.0	3	0.10	85

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-700, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Small Grains WAC 16-302-685

(1) Land, isolation, and field standards for small grains (barley, oat, rye, triticale, and wheat) seed certification are:

LAND, ISOLATION, AND FIELD STANDARDS

CLASS	LAND STANDARDS MINIMUM YEARS	ISOLATION STANDARDS MINIMUM FEET	OFF-TYPE MAXIMUM HEAD RATIO	OTHER CROP MAXIMUM HEAD RATIO	WILD OAT MAXIMUM PLANTS/ACRE
Foundation	2 (a)	50 same genus (b) 3 different genus	None found	None found (c),(d)	None found
Registered	1 (a)	10 same genus 3 different genus (b)	1/148,000	1/148,000 (c)	5
Certified	1 (a)	10 same genus 3 different genus (b)	1/49,000	1/49,000 (c)	5

(a) Waived if the previous crop is grown from an equal or higher certified class of seed of the same variety.

(b) Each rye field for certification must be isolated by three feet from fields producing a certified class of the same variety, and by six hundred sixty feet from other rye fields. Each triticale field for certification must be isolated by three feet from fields producing a certified class of the same variety, and by three hundred feet from other triticale, rye and wheat fields for foundation and registered class, and ten feet for certified class, unless otherwise stated by the plant breeder.

(c) Refers to other small grains, except that no rye or triticale is permitted in barley, oat, or wheat; and no vetch is permitted in barley, oat, rye, triticale, or wheat.

(d) Only one reinspection is allowed for foundation fields when triticale is found in the first inspection. Additional inspections are allowed if the field is downgraded to the registered or certified class.

Small Grains WAC 16-302-685, Continued

(2) Small grains - Seed standards:

For CLEARFIELD varieties: For all classes - Each lot must pass the CLEARFIELD Confirm test by bioassay or PCR as defined by the trait owner. The CLEARFIELD Confirm test verifies that the seed is resistant to the Imazamox herbicide.

Class	Foundation	Registered	Certified
Pure seed % (minimum)	98	98	98
Inert % (maximum)	2	2	2
Off-type (a) % (maximum)	None found	2/lb	4/lb
Other small grain excluding triticale and rye (a) (maximum)	None found	1/lb	2/lb
Triticale allowed in wheat and rye	None found	None found	None found
Triticale allowed in oats and barley	None found	None found	1/lb
Other crop (b) % (maximum)	None found	0.03	0.05
Weed seed % (maximum)	0.01	0.01	0.03
Objectionable weed seed (c) (maximum)	None found	None found	None found
Wild oat (maximum)	None found	None found	None found (d)
Viability (e) % (minimum)	85	85	85

a) The combination of other small grain and off-type must not exceed 2/lb for registered class, and 4/lb for certified class. The tolerance for rye is none found in barley, oat, triticale or wheat.
b) Excluding off-type and other small grain. No vetch is allowed in small grain seed.
c) Excluding wild oat.
d) 1/lb for certified class oat.
e) A certification certificate is issued upon receipt of either an official AOSA tetrazolium or germination test which meets minimum Washington viability standards. NOTE: State and federal seed laws require seed be labeled based on a germination test.

Note: For all classes the purity analysis is based on 100 grams examined. For registered and certified classes, noxious weed, vetch, off-type, and other small grain determinations are based on 500 grams examined. For foundation class, noxious weed, vetch, off-type, and other small grain determinations are based on 1000 grams examined.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-685, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.49 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 10-24-102, § 16-302-685, filed 12/1/10, effective 1/1/11; WSR 10-08-028, § 16-302-685, filed 3/31/10, effective 5/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.370(3), 15.49.310 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 04-06-018, § 16-302-685, filed 2/23/04, effective 3/25/04. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.49 and 34.05RCW. WSR 02-12-060, § 16-302-685, filed 5/30/02, effective 6/30/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-685, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Chickpeas WAC 16-302-690

(1) Land, isolation, and field standards for chickpea seed certification are:

FIELD STANDARDS

Land Requirements (a) (minimum years)		Isolation (minimum feet) (b)	Off-type (plants/acre)	Inseparable Other Crop	Noxious (c) Weeds (plants/acre)	Pods with Ascochyta Blight (d)
Class						
Foundation	2	25	none found	none found	(c)	none found
Registered	1	10	5	none found	(c)	none found
Certified	1	10	10	none found	(c)	10 plants/acre

a) Waived if the previous crop is grown and passes certification field standards of equal or higher certified class of seed of the same variety.

b) Reduce to three feet from fields producing the same variety. In addition, each chickpea field for certification must be isolated by three feet from small grain fields. To prevent mechanical field mixing of swathed chickpea seed crop, the planting of small grain between fields, except for three feet of isolation, is recommended.

c) Prohibited, restricted, and other weeds difficult to separate must be controlled.

d) If an EPA-approved product for control of Ascochyta rabiei (ascochyta blight) was applied according to labeled rate during the growth cycle, and followed by additional application(s) if infection is found at field inspection, there is no standard to apply in certified class fields.

(2) Seed standards for chickpea seed certification are:

SEED STANDARDS

	Pure seed %	Inert %	Other Crop	Weed Seed	Germination %
Class (a)					
Foundation	99	1	none found	none found	85
Registered	99	1	none found	none found	85
Certified	99	1	2 seeds/lb (b)	2 seeds/lb (c)	85

a) All classes must be treated with a fungicide registered to control ascochyta blight at the labeled rate. A seed treatment waiver can be obtained if no ascochyta blight was observed at field inspection. This is an allowance for seed intended for organic markets and/or research.

b) None found for Austrian pea, rye, or vetch.

c) None found for nightshade berries or prohibited noxious weed seeds.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, [15.49].021, [15.49].310, [15.49].370, and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-10-055, § 16-302-690, filed 4/27/18, effective 5/28/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005,15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-690, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-690, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Lentils WAC 16-302-665

(1) Land, isolation, and field standards for lentil seed certification are:

Class	Land Minimum Years	Isolation Minimum Feet	Off-type Maximum Plants/acre	Field Other Crop Maximum Plants/acre
Foundation	5	25 (a)	None found	None found
Registered	4	10 (a)	10	10 (b)
Certified	3	10 (a)	20	20 (b)

a) Reduce to three feet from fields producing a certified class of the same variety. In addition, each lentil field for certification must be isolated by three feet from small grain fields. To prevent mechanical field mixing of swathed lentil seed crop, the planting of small grain between lentil fields, except for three feet of isolation, is recommended.

b) Refers to barley and vetch, each.

(2) Seed certification standards for lentil are:

Class	Off Type Maximum Seeds/lb	Pure Seed Minimum %	Inert Maximum %	Other Crop Maximum %	Weed Maximum %	Germination Minimum %
Foundation	None found	99.00 (a)	1.00 (a)	None found	None found	85.00
Registered	1	99.00 (a)	1.00 (a)	0.05 (b)	0.05 (b), (c)	85.00
Certified	4	99.00 (a)	1.00 (a)	0.10 (b)	0.05 (c)	85.00

a) A total of three percent inert matter is allowed in samples containing decorticated seed provided total of all other inert matter does not exceed one percent.

b) No vetch is permitted.

c) Objectionable weed seed maximum: 1 seed per lb. registered class, 2 seeds per lb. certified class.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, [15.49].021, [15.49].310, [15.49].370, and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-10-055, § 16-302-665, filed 4/27/18, effective 5/28/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005,15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-665, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-665, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

Field Peas WAC 16-302-660

(1) The land, isolation, and field standards for field pea seed certification are:

Class	Land Minimum Years	Isolation Minimum Feet	Off-type Maximum Plants/acre	Field Other Crop Maximum Plants/acre
Foundation	3 (a)	25 (b)	None found	None found (c)
Registered	2 (a)	10 (b)	10	None found (c)
Certified	2 (a)	10 (b)	20	None found (c)

a) Peas also require 10 years land history with no production of Austrian winter pea for all classes.

b) Reduce to three feet from fields producing a certified class of the same variety. In addition, each field pea field for certification must be isolated by three feet from small grain fields. To prevent mechanical field mixing of swathed field pea seed crop, the planting of small grain between field pea fields, except for the three feet of isolation, is recommended.

c) No Austrian winter pea or rye is permitted. For Austrian winter peas, no rye is permitted.

(2) Seed certification standards for field pea are:

Class	Off-type Maximum %	Pure Seed Minimum %	Inert Maximum %	Other Crop Maximum %	Weed Maximum %	Germination Minimum %
Foundation	None found	99.00	1.00	None found	None found	85
Registered	None found	99.00	1.00	None found	0.25 (b)	85
Certified	0.03	99.00	1.00	0.10 (a)	0.25 (b)	85

a) No Austrian winter pea or rye is permitted. For Austrian winter peas, no rye is permitted.

b) Objectionable weed seed maximum: 1 seed per lb. registered class, 2 seeds per lb. certified class.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, [15.49].021, [15.49].310, [15.49].370, and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-10-055, § 16-302-660, filed 4/27/18, effective 5/28/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005,15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-660, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-660, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

III. The Audit Process

Final certification fees of $0.25 per cwt of clean seed sampled + $.025 promotion fee + $.05 county crop improvement fee= $0.28 per cwt, are charged to the conditioning plant. Production fee of $0.105 per cwt of production from fields that have passed inspection but have not completed certification and which is utilized for seed, is charged to the grower or the final seller prior to brokerage, retail sale, sale to plant not approved for conditioning certified seed, or transshipment out-of-state. In other words, if the field passes inspection and the seed is sold in-dirt out-of-state, or cleaned but not certified in WA and sold out-of-state, or sold or used as common seed, there is a production fee per cwt that is charged. There are no charges if seed is sold as in-dirt in-state, or if it was rejected in the field, or commercial grain. **A full listing of certification fees can be found on page 38.**

Final certification fees are audited twice during the year, in the spring and the fall. These fees are separate from the royalty fees that you may be charged for certain varieties. The audit form is mailed from WSCIA's certification office. Reporting of seed sales that fall under the final certification fee, as well as seed that falls under production fees are completed on the audit form and returned to WSCIA for invoicing.

What sales to report

- All production from fields that passed field inspections for certification, this would include:
    - Seed brought in from the field or purchased in-dirt (both from in-state and from out-of-state) that was applied for certification, passed the field inspection for certification, was conditioned, sampled and a Notice of Final Certification issued. This includes sales in-state and out-of-state.
    - Seed purchased cleaned, but that was not sampled or did not have a Notice of Final Certification issued by WSCIA to show completion of the certification process.
    - In-dirt sales. Although no fees are charged on these sales, these numbers and who they were sold to is required for WSCIA reporting purposes.

What sales you don't need to report

- Seed you purchased cleaned and with a Notice of Final Certification issued from WSCIA or another state's certifying agency.

RCW 15.49.360 Records—Maintenance—Availability of records and samples for inspection.
The seed labeling registrant whose name appears on the label shall:
1) Keep, for a period of two years after the date of final disposition, complete records of each lot of seed distributed: PROVIDED, That the file sample of each lot of seed distributed need be kept for only one year.
2) Make available, during regular working hours, such records and samples for inspection by the department.
[1969 c 63 § 36.]

On site audits are a process of verification of certified seed production and sales. WSCIA will compare the beginning inventory of specific varieties and lots, final clean weight, clean out weight (screenings), sales or transfers, and ending inventory. This on site audit process may include both pounds and sales.

IV. Plant Variety Protection

The WAC defines a Proprietary variety as that crop variety for which a person has exclusive production and/or marketing rights.

The Plant Variety Protection Act is a federal law that gives owners and developers of new varieties the exclusive right to control the production and marketing of those varieties for planting purposes. It was established to promote development of new varieties and allow breeders the ability to generate funds to use for future research and variety development.

Types of protection

Plant Variety Protected (PVP)

The owner of the variety has the exclusive right to control the production and marketing of their varieties. Seed of these varieties can only be sold with authorization from the owner. Producers who acquire seed of these varieties legally through authorization from the owner, have the right to save seed for use on their own farm indefinitely, but cannot sell their production for planting purposes. Licensed varieties may not allow this. Please refer to license and/or grower agreements.

Plant Variety Protected Title V Option

If the owner elects the Title V option, seed of these varieties must be sold as a class of certified seed. Certification permits a person in possession of the variety to sell it as a seed product. There can be no common or "brown bag" seed sales of these varieties.

Basic requirements of PVP Title V varieties

- Final certification must be completed before seed can be advertised or offered for sale.
- Any seed sold must be accompanied by a proper certified seed label.
- Protection extends to crops produced from illegally acquired seed.
- Conditioners can be held liable for conditioning seed that is intended to be sold illegally.

Producers who initially acquire seed of protected varieties with **authorization from the owner**, have the right to save seed for use on their own farm for an indefinite period of time, but cannot sell any of this production as seed for planting purposes. Licensed varieties may not allow this. Please refer to license and/or grower agreements.

Saving, selling, and conditioning protected varieties

	PVP	PVP Title V	Patent
Save seed for planting?	Yes[1]	Yes[2]	No
Sell seed?	No	No	No
Condition seed?	Yes[3]	Yes[3]	No

1. If the seed was acquired legally through authorization from the owner
2. If the seed was purchased as certified seed.
3. Limited to the amount of seed needed to plant the farmers' own holdings.

Conditioning PVP varieties
Conditioners may be held liable for cleaning seed of PVP varieties that are intended to be sold as seed. Conditioning should be limited to the amount of seed needed to plant a farmer's own holdings. If a conditioner cleans seed that was not legally purchased with authorization from the owner, the conditioner can be held liable for damages by the owner of the variety. Conditioners should get a written document from the grower stating that the seed will not be sold to others for planting purposes and will be only used on their own holdings.

To check the PVP status of a variety, visit the web page at http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/pvplist.pl to conduct a search. The results will show if a PVP certificate has been applied for, is pending, or if it has been issued. It will also tell you if the variety is to only be sold as a class of certified seed (Title V).

Penalties for violations
Violations of PVP laws can result in financial penalties per violation or seed sale. Variety owners may also seek compensation for up to three times the damages plus court costs and attorney fees on seed sold and from the crop produced from the illegal seed planted. Conditioners will also be held liable for conditioning a PVP variety that was subsequently sold as seed to other producers. Additionally, there can be numerous violations of the Washington State Seed Law, which can carry a fine of $2,000 per infraction.

V. Seed Variant List

Variety	Seed Variant
0433004 Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .50% white seed
0455062 Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .50% white wheat
1166051 Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .50% red seed
1428441 Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .25% white seed
4941026 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
4972951 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
6261492 Soft Red Winter Wheat	Up to .25% if white wheat
6452018 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .25% if white wheat
6471972 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .25% white seed.
6763710 Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .25% red seed
6964910 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .25% white seed.
6971688CLP Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .25% white seed.
6977824 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .25% white seed.
7412018 hard red winter wheat	Up to .50% white seed.
7442009 hard red winter wheat	Up to .50% white seed.
7966204 hard red spring wheat	Up to .75% if white wheat
7972004 hard red spring wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat
8461958 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .50% (50 seeds per 10,000) white wheat
9447004 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .50% white seed
Alum Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
AP Coachman Soft White Spring Wheat	up to .3% red seeds
AP Dynamic Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% red seed
AP Iliad Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .5% red seed
AP Kimber CL2 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .3% white seed
AP Legacy Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .7% if red wheat
AP Mondovi CL2 Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .3% red seed
AP Octane Hard Red Spring	up to 1.8% white seed
AP Redeye Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .3% white seed
AP Renegade Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 35 white seeds per pound
AP Venom Hard Red Spring Wheat	up to 1.8% white seed
ARS Amber Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 1/lb if red wheat
ARS Crescent Soft White Club Winter	Up to 1/lb if red wheat
ARS Selbu Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 3/lb if red wheat
Babe Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .05% if red wheat
Balance Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to 70 white wheat/lb
BG 006 Waxy Spring Barley	Up to 8/10,000 if non-waxy endosperm seeds, up to 4/10,000 hulless barley

BG 012 Hulless Spring Barley	Up to 8/10,000 if non-waxy endosperm seeds, up to 8/10,000 of covered barley
BG 104 Spring Barley	Up to .18% if hulled barley
BG 2020 6 Row Spring Barley	up to .18% (18/10,000) plump and/or covered endosperm
BG Katana Spring Barley	shrunken endosperm and/or covered seed at .18% (18/10000)
BG203 Spring Barley	Up to 18/10,000 if hulled barley
Bobtail Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb in F, 8/lb in R, 10/lb in C if red wheat
Brundage 96 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb in F, 6/lb in R, 7/lb in C if red wheat
Buchanan Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 8/lb if white wheat
Buck Pronto Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 40/lb if white wheat
Buck winter hulless barley	hulled seed up to 20/lb all classes
Cabernet Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 65/lb if white wheat
Cara Soft White Winter Club Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat
Castella Soft White Winter Club Wheat	10/10,000 red seed
Chet Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
Chet Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .50% white seed in all classes
Corbin Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
Dayn Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to 15/10,000 if red wheat
Devote Soft White Winter Wheat	5 red seed per pound
Diva Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .10% if red wheat
Earl Hard White Winter Wheat	Up to 12/lb if red wheat
Eltan Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 15/lb if red wheat
Express Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if white wheat
Expresso Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat
Farnum Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .15% if white wheat
Glee Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat
Goetze Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 10/lb if red wheat
Hedge CL+ Soft White Spring Wheat	3 red seed / pound Foundation class
Hill 81 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 20/lb if red wheat Up to 20/lb if red wheat
Hollis Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 20/lb if white wheat
Impact Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 0.5% red seed
IS Mandala Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 10/lb if white wheat
Jasper Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 0.65% red wheat.
Kairos Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .5% white seed
Kaseberg Soft White Winter	Up to 8/lb in F, 10/lb in R, 12/lb in C if red wheat
Keldin Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 30/10,000 seeds if white wheat
Kelse Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .1% if white wheat, Up to 2% Non-determined** seed of various color ranges

Ladd Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 6/lb in F, 8/lb in R, 10/lb in C if red wheat
LCS Artdeco Soft White Winter	Up to 40/lb if red wheat
LCS Aymeric Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .75% white wheat seeds.
LCS Azimut Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 25/lb if white wheat
LCS Biancor Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .75% if red wheat
LCS Blackjack Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .75% red seed
LCS Colonia Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 20/lb if white wheat
LCS Dagger AX Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .75% if red wheat
LCS Drive soft white winter wheat	Up to .75% red wheat seeds.
LCS Eclipse AX Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .75% if white wheat
LCS Evina hard red winter wheat	Up to .75% white wheat seeds.
LCS Ghost Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .75% if red wheat
LCS Helix AX Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .75% white wheat
LCS Hulk soft white winter wheat	Up to .75% if red wheat
LCS Hydra AX Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .75% red wheat
LCS Iron hard red spring wheat	Up to 0.75% white wheat seeds
LCS Jet Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .75% if white wheat
LCS Kraken AX Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .75% red wheat
LCS Luna Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .75% if white wheat
LCS Mani AX Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .75% if red
LCS Rocket Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .75% if white wheat
LCS Shark soft white winter wheat	Up to .75% if red wheat
LCS Shine Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .75% if red wheat
LCS Sol AX Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .75% red wheat
LCS Sonic soft white winter wheat	Up to .75% if red wheat
Madsen Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 20/lb if red wheat
Masami Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 1/10,000 if red wheat
Meg's Song Spring Barley	up to 2 covered barley seeds in all classes
M-IDAS Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .5% red seed
Mpress Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .3% red seed.
Net CL+ Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 25 white wheat seeds/pound
Norwest 553 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 10/lb in F, 20/lb in R, 30/lb in C if white wheat
Norwest Duet Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 60 per pound if red seed.
Norwest Tandem Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 60 per pound if red seed.
ORCF-101 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat
ORCF-102 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat
ORCF-103 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 8/lb if red wheat
Otto Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat

Piranha CL+ Soft White Winter Wheat	6 red seed/lb
PNW Hailey Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .3% red seed.
Pritchett Soft White Club Winter Wheat	Up to 50/lb if red wheat.
Pronto Spring Barley	Up to 0.06% (6 of 10,000)
Puma Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 15/lb if red wheat
Purl Soft White Winter Wheat	UP to 7 per 10,000 if red wheat
Px-Tekoa Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to 15/lb if red wheat
Resilience CL+ Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 20/lb if red wheat
Rod Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 20/lb if red wheat
Ryan Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .10% if red wheat
Salute Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
Scarlet Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 6/lb if white wheat
Scorpio Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 12/lb if white wheat
Seahawk Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to 10/lb if red wheat
Sequoia Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 75/10,000 seeds in registered and certified classes, up to 30/10,000 seeds in foundation class if white wheat.
Sinope Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 15/lb if white wheat
Skiles Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 8/lb if red wheat
Sockeye CL+ Soft White Winter Wheat	5 red seed/lb
Solano Hard Red Spring Wheat	White seed up to 0.5%.
Sprinter Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 50/lb if white wheat
Stingray CL+ Soft White Winter Wheat	up to 7 red seed/10,000
SY Assure Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% red seed.
SY Banks Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .3% red seed.
SY Basalt Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white seed
SY Capstone Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .1% if red wheat
SY Clearstone 2CL Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 20/10,000 if white seed
SY Coho Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .1% if white seed
SY Command Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% red seed.
SY Dayton Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .3% red seed.
SY Gunsight Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 35 white seeds per pound
SY Ovation Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
SY Raptor Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 0.3% red seed
SY Saltese Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .7% red seed
SY Selway Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white seed
SY Touchstone Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .5% white seed
SY605 CL Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat, R and C classes only.
Tekoa Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to 15/lb if red wheat

Tubbs 06 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat
UI Castle (CLEARFIELD) soft white winter wheat	Up to 0.75% red seed
UI Magic (CLEARFIELD) Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 0.75% red seed
UI Palouse (CLEARFIELD) Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 0.75% red seed
USDA Lori SW Spring Wheat	Up to 20/lb if red
VI Bulldog Soft White Winter Wheat	.75% red
VI Frost Soft White Winter Wheat	.75% red
VI Presto CL+ Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .75% red seed
VI Voodoo CL+ Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .75% red seed
WB 456 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 70/10,000 if red wheat
WB 528 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if red wheat
WB-1035 CL+ Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .4% if red wheat
WB-1070CL Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if red wheat
WB1376CLP Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
WB1529 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 60/10,000 if red wheat
WB1604 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 0.5% (50/10,000) if red wheat
WB1621 Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .25% red seed
WB1720 Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .25% red seed
WB1783 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 25/10,000 if red wheat
WB1922 Soft White Winter Wheat	up to .25% red seed
WB3768 Hard White Winter Wheat	Up to 19/10,000 if red wheat
WB4269 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .25% if white wheat
WB4303 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .2% (20/10,000)if white wheat
WB4309 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .50% white wheat seed
WB4311 hard red winter wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat
WB4394 hard red winter wheat	Up to .50% (50 seeds per 10,000) if white wheat
WB4401 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .50% white seed
WB4418 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .50% white seed
WB4422 Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .25% white seed
WB4462 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
WB4483 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
WB4505 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .50% white wheat seed
WB4510CLP Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .50% white wheat
WB4511 Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .50% white wheat
WB4523 Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .25% white seed
WB4575 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat
WB4619 Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .50% white wheat
WB4623CLP Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat

WB4699 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .50% (50 seeds per 10,000) white wheat
WB4727 Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .25% white seed
WB4792 Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .50% (50 seeds per 10,000) white wheat
WB4821CLP Hard Red Winter Wheat	up to .25% white seed
WB-523 Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if red wheat.
WB6121 Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .85% if red (85/10,000 seeds
WB6211CLP Soft White Spring Wheat	up to .50% red wheat
WB6341 Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .18% if red wheat (18/10,000 seeds)
WB6430 Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to 20/10,000 if red wheat
WB7202CLP hard white spring wheat	Up to 0.50% (50/10,000) if red wheat
WB7313 Hard White Spring Wheat	up to .50% red wheat
WB7328 Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
WB7417 Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
WB7566 Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to 0.25% (25/10,000) if white wheat
WB7589 Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if red wheat
WB7618 Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .20% if red wheat
WB9229 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
WB9303 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat seed
WB9350 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 0.50% (50/10,000) if white wheat
WB9377 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
WB9411 hard red spring wheat	Up to .3% if white wheat
WB9479 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% white seed.
WB9507 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 20/10,000 if white wheat
WB9516 Hard Red Spring Wheat	up to .50% white wheat
WB9518 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 40/10,000 if white wheat
WB9578 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 25/10,000 if white wheat
WB9590 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .25% white seed.
WB9616CLP Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .25% white seed.
WB9623 Hard Red Spring Wheat	up to .5% white seed (5/1,000)
WB9653 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
WB9662 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .50% white seed.
WB9668 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .6% if white wheat
WB9707 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat seed
WB9717 hard red spring wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat
WB9719 Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .25% white seed.
WB9879CLP Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if white wheat
WB9929 Hard Red Spring Wheat	up to .5% white seed
WB-Grainfield Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
WB-Gunnison Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if white wheat
WB-Mayville Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 50/10,000 (0.5%) if white wheat
Whit Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat

Winterhawk Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat.
Xerpha Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 10/lb if red wheat
YSC-215	up to .5% if red seed
YSC-603 Soft White Spring Wheat	up to .85% red seed

Updated March 7, 2022

VI. Noxious Weeds

WAC 16-302-100 Seed certification—Prohibited noxious weed seed.

The following are considered prohibited noxious weeds for the purpose of seed certification.

ENGLISH OR COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL OR SCIENTIFIC NAME
Austrian fieldcress	*Rorippa austriaca*
Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Hedge bindweed	*Calystegia* spp.
Camelthorn	*Alhagi maurorum*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Dodder	*Cuscuta* spp.
Hairy whitetop	*Lepidium appelianum*
Hoary cress	*Lepidium draba*
Jointed goatgrass and jointed goatgrass hybrids	*Aegilops cylindrica*
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*
Perennial pepperweed	*Lepidium latifolium*
Perennial sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis*
Quackgrass	*Elymus repens*
Knapweed complex	
Bighead	*Centaurea macrocephala*
Vochin	*Centaurea nigrescens*
Black	*Centaurea nigra*
Brown	*Centaurea jacea*
Diffuse	*Centaurea diffusa*
Meadow	*Centaurea x moncktonii*
Russian	*Rhaponticum repens*
Spotted	*Centaurea stoebe*subsp. *australis*
Purple starthistle	*Centaurea calcitrapa*
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Serrated tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*
Silverleaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*Cav.
Sorghum perennial such as, but not limited to, johnsongrass, sorghum almum, and perennial sweet sudangrass	*Sorghum* spp.
Tansy ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*
Yellow-flowering skeleton weed	*Chondrilla juncea*
White cockle	*Silene latifolia (only in timothy)*
Bladder campion	*Silene vulgaris (only in timothy)*

Prohibited noxious weed seed, continued	
Lepyrodiclis	*Lepyrodicilis holsteoides*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-100, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: Chapter 15.49 RCW. WSR 09-16-006, § 16-302-100, filed 7/22/09, effective 8/22/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-100, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

WAC 16-302-105 Seed certification—Objectionable weeds.

The following weeds are considered objectionable noxious weeds for the purpose of seed certification.

ENGLISH OR COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL OR SCIENTIFIC NAME**
Blackgrass or slender foxtail	*Alopecurus myosuroides*
Blue lettuce	*Lactuca tatarica*
Docks and sorrel	*Rumex* spp.
Field pennycress (fanweed)	*Thlaspi arvense*
Field sandbur	*Cenchrus spinifex*
Halogeton or clustered barilla salt	*Halogeton glomeratus*
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusea*subsp. *caputmedusae*
Plantains	*Plantago* spp.
Poverty weed	*Iva axillaris*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
Dalmation toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*
Yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*
Western ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Wild mustard	*Sinapis arvensis subsp. arvensis*
Wild oat	*Avena fatua*
Gromwell (in small grain)	*Buglossoides arvensis*
Bedstraw	*Galium* spp. (in alfalfa only)
Black mustard	*Brassica nigra*
Brown mustard	*Brassica juncea* (in rapeseed or canola only)
Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Dyers woad	*Isatis tinctoria*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 14-20-050, § 16-302-105, filed 9/25/14, effective 10/26/14. Statutory Authority: Chapter 15.49 RCW. WSR 09-16-006, § 16-302-105, filed 7/22/09, effective 8/22/09. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.49, 17.24, and 34.05 RCW. WSR 06-01-111, § 16-302-105, filed 12/21/05, effective 1/21/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 00-24-077, § 16-302-105, filed 12/4/00, effective 1/4/01.]

VII. Seed Certification Fees

WAC 16-303-340 Seed certification fees for buckwheat, chickpea, field pea, lentil, millet, soybean, sorghum and small grains.

(1) Seed certification fees for buckwheat, chickpea, field pea, lentil, millet, soybean, sorghum and small grains are as follows:

(a)	Application fee per variety per grower	$25.00
(b)	Field inspection fee per acre except millet and hybrid sorghum	$3.15
(c)	Millet - First acre	$32.55
	- Each additional acre	$6.50
(d)	Hybrid sorghum - First acre	$32.55
	- Each additional acre	$13.00
(e)	Special field inspection fee per acre	$2.60
(f)	Late application fee	$50.00
(g)	Minimum reinspection fee for each field which did not pass field inspection plus $0.46 for each acre over twenty-five	$45.00
(h)	Final certification fee per cwt. of clean seed sampled	$0.25
(i)	Production fee per cwt. of production from fields inspected which is utilized for seed	$0.105
(j)	Sampling fee per cwt. of clean seed sampled, with minimum charge of $10.30 per sample, which is charged to conditioning plant in lieu of mechanical sampling	$0.105

(2) A field may be withdrawn upon notification by the applicant to the certifying agency's office before field inspection. In such case, the field inspection fee is refunded upon request until June 30 of the year following harvest.

(3) Harvest before field inspection causes forfeitures of both the application and field inspection fees, and completion of certification.

(4) Final certification or production fees shall be determined by the audit process described in subsection (5) of this section.

(5) The WSCIA audit process is as follows:

(a) Audits are conducted semiannually.

(b) Certified seed growers, distributors, and conditioning plants shall report all previously unreported retail and wholesale transactions of certified or certified-eligible seed by completing and returning the WSCIA audit form to WSCIA.

(c) WSCIA invoices each grower, distributor, conditioning plant, or final seller as follows:

(i) For seed certified by WSCIA and utilized as seed, the conditioning plant is charged the final certification fee in subsection (1)(h) of this section;

(ii) For certified-eligible seed not certified by WSCIA but utilized as seed, the grower or final seller is charged the production fee in subsection (1)(i) of this section. "Final seller" means a seller who sells seed prior to brokerage or retail sale, sells seed to a plant not approved for conditioning certified seed, or transships seed out-of-state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, [15.49].021, [15.49].310, [15.49].370, and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-10-055, § 16-303-340, filed 4/27/18, effective 5/28/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.310, chapter 34.05 RCW, and 2012 2nd sp.s. c 7. WSR 12-19-065, § 16-303-340, filed 9/17/12, effective 10/18/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.310 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 07-21-060, § 16-303-340, filed 10/12/07, effective 12/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW15.49.310, 15.49.370(3), and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 06-11-066, § 16-303-340, filed 5/12/06, effective 6/12/06; WSR 05-05-052, § 16-303-340, filed 2/14/05, effective 3/17/05; WSR 04-06-029, § 16-303-340, filed 2/24/04, effective 3/26/04; WSR 03-06-005, § 16-303-340, filed 2/20/03, effective 3/23/03; WSR 02-05-082, § 16-303-340, filed 2/20/02, effective 3/23/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.49.005, 15.49.081, 15.49.310, 15.49.370(3) and chapter 17.24 RCW. WSR 01-01-015, § 16-303-340, filed 12/6/00, effective 1/6/01.]

VIII. WSDA Plants Approved to Condition Certified Seed

Crops Approved for Conditioning: B = Bean, Br = Brassicas (Canola, Mustard, Rapeseed), C = Cereals, F = Forbes (Kochia), G = Grass, L = Small Legumes (alfalfa, clover), Ln = Lentils, Chickpeas, Soybeans, P = Pea, S = Sunflowers, V = Vegetable, WF = Wildflowers

COMPANY	CROPS	PHONE NUMBER
Agventures Northwest L.L.C 107 W Sherlock Street, Harrington, WA 99134	C	(509) 253-4604
Barenbrug 999 West Hatton Rd, Othello, WA 99344	G	(509) 305-5377
BASF 18001 E Euclid Suite C, Spokane Valley, WA 99016	C	(208) 215-0034
Bayer 711 E Main St, Dayton, WA 99328	P,B,C	(509) 382-9178
BFI Native Seeds 245 N. County Road, Warden, WA 98857	F, G, WF, Br, S	(509) 765-6348
Blue Mountain Seed Inc. 203 E Oak St, Walla Walla, WA 99362	Ln, P	(509) 529-3366
Brotherton Seed Company 115 1st Street North, Warden, WA 98857	B	(509) 765-1816
Central Bean Company Inc. 815 E Street SW, Quincy, WA 98848	B, Ln	(509) 787-1544
CHS Bean Plant 1296 South Broadway, Othello, WA 99344	B	(509)488-9983
CHS Sun Basin Growers 433 North Columbia , Connell, WA 99326	C	(509) 234-2641
CHS Sun Basin Growers 1950 Paradise Road, Connell, WA 99326	C	(509) 234-2641
Columbia Bean and Produce Co. 2705 Rd "O" , Moses Lake, WA 98837	B	(509) 765-8893
Columbia Grain 20601 SR 195, Pullman, WA 99163	C, L, Ln, P	(509) 332-1000
Columbia Grain (Lind) 103 N L Street, Lind, WA 99341	C	(509) 677-3441
Columbia River Seed, LLC 187405 South Plymouth Road, Plymouth, WA 99346	G	(509) 783-4052
Crites Seed, Inc. 16500 RD 5 NW, Quincy, WA 98848	P, B	(509) 787-1446
Crites Seed, Inc. 212 College Street, Moscow, ID 83843	P, Ln, C	(208) 882-5519
D & D Farms, LLC 18880 Pederson Lane, Mount Vernon, WA 98273	G, V	(360) 661-5722
Dye Seed Ranch 203 Connel Hill Rd, Pomeroy, WA 99347	G	(509) 843-3591
Farmer Bean Company 30 A Street, Quincy, WA 98848	B	(509) 787-3066
Frontier Seed, Inc. 6601 Road 170, Mesa, WA 99343	C	(509) 269-4241
Fusion Seed Inc 506 N. 1st Street, Fairfield, WA 99012	G	(509) 787-3511
Gady, Larry 16909 S Harvard Road, Rockford, WA 99030	G, C	(509) 291-3322
Golden West Bean & Seed Co 6987 Hwy 26W, Royal City, WA 99357	B	(509) 346-9454
Great Basin Seed 1040 Russell Road, Mesa, WA 99343	G, V	(509) 988-0274
Hager Seed Processing, Inc 208 N. 7th , Oakesdale, WA 99158	C, Ln, P	(509) 285-4243
Highline Grain 29768 State Route 231 North, Reardan, WA 99029	C	(509) 796-2575
HighLine Grain Growers - Almira 506 N Railroad Street, Almira, WA 99103	C	(509) 639-2431
HighLine Grain Growers - Davenport 1206 10th St, Davenport, WA 99122	C, Ln, P	(509) 725-7081
HighLine Grain Growers - Harrington 207 S 3rd St, Harrington, WA 99134	C	(509) 253-4604
Hinrichs Trading Company 181 Steptoe St., Steptoe, WA 99174	Ln	(509) 332-8889
Hinrichs Trading Company 1652 Old Wawawai Rd, Pullman, WA 99163		
Inland Empire Milling Co. 4 North Park, Saint John, WA 99171	P	(509)648-3363
Jensen Seed Farm, Inc. 255 Ferguson Road, Bickleton, WA 99322	C	(509) 896-2312
John McLean Seed Company 9516 S.R. 17 N., Coulee City, WA 99115	C	(509) 632-5238
Kapa Seed Services 10882 HWY 28 W, Quincy, WA 98848	Br, L	(509) 787-1561
L&H Seeds, Inc. 3930 Moon Rd, Connell, WA 99326	G, L, WF	(509) 234-4433
M&J Farms 2260 Dike Road, Woodland, WA 98674	G	(360) 606-3437
Marine View Farms, Inc. 22010 Marine Drive, Stanwood , WA 98292	G, C, V	(360) 303-3916
McGregor Seed 14432 Lyons Ferry Rd., Prescott, WA 99348	C	(509) 749-2237
McGregor Seed 803 A Street SE, Quincy, WA 98848	C	(509) 749-2237
McGregor Seed 1600 W. 1st St., Warden, WA 98857	C	(509) 349-8893
McKay Seed Company, Inc. 2945 Road N NE, Moses Lake, WA 98837	C	(509) 766-9894
McKay Seed Company, Inc. 39355 Sorensen Road North , Almira, WA 99103	C	(509) 639-2293

McKay Seed Company, Inc. 1002 Wilhelm Rd, Rosalia , WA 99170	C	(509) 523-3471
Mid Columbia Producers 916 HWY 206, Wasco, OR 97065	C	(541) 442-5555
Natural Selection Farms 5170 Emerald Road, Sunnyside , WA 98944	Br, S, Ln,	(509) 837-3501
North Basin Seed, Inc 3984 SR 21 North, Odessa, WA 99159	C F G WF S Br	(509) 982-2975
Northwest Grain Growers 850 North 4th Avenue, Walla Walla, WA 99362	C	(509) 525-6510
Northwest Grain Growers- Garfield East 305 E California Street, Garfield, WA 99130	C	(509) 635-0107
Northwest Grain Growers - Lancaster 7202 Lancaster Road, St John, WA 99171	C	(509) 648-3713
PNW Co-op (Fairfield Plant) 206 East Brewster Street, Fairfield, WA 99012	C, P, Ln	(509) 283-2124
PNW Co-op (Genesee) 2035 Genesee-Juliaetta Road, Genesee, ID 83832	C, B, P,	(208) 791-3323
PNW Co-op (Colfax) 111 Blackwell Road, Colfax, WA 99111	C	(509) 397-4664
Palouse Trading 620 W Spokane Avenue, Palouse, WA 99161	C, L, P, Ln,	(509) 332-1535
Precision Seed Production, LLC. 3510 Dodson Rd N, Ephrata, WA 98823	C, G, Br	(509) 750-2884
ProGene Plant Research 860 South Crestline, Othello, WA 99344	B, P, C	(509) 488-3977
Pure Line Seeds, Inc. 1700 W. First Street, Warden, WA 98857	P, B	(509) 349-2374
Rainier Seeds, Inc 1404 4th Street, Davenport, WA 99122	G, WF, F	(509) 725-1235
Reardan Seed Co. 29768 SR 231 N, Reardan, WA 99029	C	(509) 796-2575
Ritzville Warehouse Co. 301 East Main, Ritzville, WA 99169	C	(509) 659-0130
Riverview Seed Co 37000 E Walls Rd, Hermiston, OR 97838		
Sakata Seeds 11857 Bay Ridge Dr Burlington,	V	(509) 360-3369
Sakata Seeds 16943 Dike Rd, Mt. Vernon, 98273	V	(509) 360-9727
Seeds Inc. (Setter) 16149 W. Setter Rd, Worley, ID 83876	G	(509) 284-2848
Seeds Inc (Tilma) 8000 Lovell Valley Rd, Plummer, ID 83851	Br, G	(509) 284-2848
Seneca Foods Corp. 799 E. Washington Ave, Dayton, WA 99328	P, B, C	(509) 521-5511
Skagit Seed Services 17297 Hulbert Rd, Mt. Vernon, WA 98273	C, G, V	(360) 466-3191
Spokane Seed Co. 1204 N. Clay, Colfax, WA 99111	P, Ln	(509) 397-4613
Spokane Seed Co. 6015 East Alki Avenue, Spokane, WA 99211	P, Ln	(509) 535-3671
Stateline Processors, Inc. 8100 Lovell Valley Rd, Plummer, ID 83851	C, Ln	(509) 284-4101
Syngenta Seeds 1539 W Lee Road, Othello, WA 99344	P, B	(509) 488-5696
Syngenta Seeds 5516 N Industrial, Pasco, WA 99301	V	(509) 543-8000
Touchet Seed & Energy LLC 310 Main St., Touchet, WA 99360	L, G	(509) 394-0300
Tri-State Seed Company 1000 N. Columbia Ave., Connell, WA 99326	C	(509) 234-2500
Uniontown Co-Operative Association P.O. Box 127, Uniontown, WA 99179	C, P, Ln	(509) 229-3828
Vikima USA, Inc. 11488 Higgins Airport Way, Burlington, WA 98233	V	(360) 503-1886
Wagner Seed Company 20600 Road 1 SE, Warden, WA 98857	C	(509) 349-8094
Washington Producers 260 Pillsbury Road, Mesa, WA 99343	C	(509) 269-9218
WSCIA Foundation Seed Service, WSU 2105 Grimes Way, Pullman, WA 99163	C, P, Ln, B	(509) 334-0461

Conditioning plants as of October 2020