

General Seed Certification Standards

Note: These standards are applicable to all crops eligible for certification and, with the standards for the individual crops, shall constitute the standards of the Georgia Crop Improvement Association, Inc.

- I. Type of Certifying Organization: Seed Certification is the responsibility of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, with the Georgia Crop Improvement Association, Inc. designated as its agent to carry out the program. (See Senate Bill #583, July 1997 and Senate Bill #390, 2012)
- II. Purpose of Certification: The purpose shall be to make available to the public, through certification, high quality seeds of superior crop plant varieties so grown and distributed as to promote purity and identity. The word “seed” as used in these standards shall be understood to include all propagating materials.
- III. Eligibility Requirement for Certification of Crop Varieties in Georgia
 - A. Only those varieties, hybrids and species that are recommended by:
 1. The GCIAC Certification Committee and approved by the GCIAC Board of Directors shall be eligible for certification.
 - B. The following must be made available by the Originator, Developer, Owner or Agent when eligibility for certification is requested. Must be received a minimum of 60 days prior to the GCIAC Annual Meeting. Contact GCIAC for turfgrass variety application.
 1. The name of the variety. This name must be an established name if the variety has previously been marketed.
 2. A statement concerning the variety’s origin and the breeding procedure used in its development.
 3. A detailed description of the morphological, physiological and other characteristics of the plants and seed that distinguish it from other varieties.
 4. Evidence of performance of the variety, such as comparative yield data, insect and disease resistance or other factors supporting the identity of the variety.
 5. A statement delineating the geographic area or areas of adaptation of the variety.
 6. A statement on the plans and procedures for the maintenance of the stock seed classes including the number of generations through which the variety may be multiplied.

7. A description of the manner in which the variety is constituted when a particular cycle of reproduction or multiplication is specified.
8. Any additional restrictions on the variety specified by the Breeder, with respect to geographic area of seed production, age of stand or other factors affecting genetic purity.

C. Additional Certification Requirements

1. Additional Certification Requirements (ACR) are tests, requirements and/or standards requested by the variety developer, owner and/or maintainer, hereafter called the variety maintainer, that are in addition to GCIA requirements and standards for certified seed.
2. The ACR is to be used in conjunction with current seed certification field and seed requirements and standards in the determination of certification eligibility.
3. Additional Certification Requirements may be field based, such as increased isolation or field history, plant based, such as collection and testing of plant material, or seed based, such as a test for the presence or expression of a trait. An ACR can only be used to verify the presence of, but not to verify the absence of a trait, i.e.: An ACR cannot be used to verify the absence of a GMO event.
4. If testing is required, such as a trait test, the variety maintainer will prescribe the test protocol to be used, the entities that are approved to conduct the test, and the qualifying test result.
5. A variety may have more than one ACR.
6. GCIA will make no determination as to the efficacy of the tests, procedures, or test results associated with this Additional Certification Requirement.
7. GCIA will only administer an ACR that meets or exceeds current certification requirements and standards, and that is applied as an addition to requirements and standards of AOSCA, AOSCA member agencies, and the federal seed regulations.
8. The ability of the ACR to serve the intended purpose is the sole responsibility of the variety maintainer requesting the application of the ACR to the variety.
9. Should GCIA accept an ACR application*, GCIA agrees to use the ACR in certification eligibility determination for seed of that variety, and will

retain records of test results or inspection documents related to the ACR.

10. GCIA may establish fees associated with the administration of an ACR. Fees, if any, will be established and agreed upon prior to approval of an ACR request.
11. The variety maintainer must communicate the ACR to all involved with the regulation and production of the variety.
12. The variety maintainer must complete an ACR* request form, and if accepted and approved by GCIA, the ACR will be distributed to AOSCA member agencies as an amendment to the variety description on previously released varieties or included with the variety description for a new variety.

Additional Certification Requirements Form

Please Complete the Following:

New Variety

Amendment to an Existing Variety

Crop Kind

Variety Name

Variety

Maintainer

Variety Maintainer Address, and Contact Person, With Contact Information:

Provide a description of the Additional Certification Requirement below or as attached pages. Please include the following in the description:

1. Indicate if the ACR is a field, plant, or seed requirement.
 - a. Field _____
 - b. Plant _____
 - c. Seed _____
2. Describe the ACR in detail. If the ACR is a field test or requires field samples to be collected, describe the required field inspection or field sampling protocols to be used. An example of a field ACR related to isolation would be to state that isolation must be 900 ft. from seed fields of other varieties or commercial production of the same crop kind. An example of a plant or seed ACR would be a 96-cell PCR assay test to verify the presence of an herbicide tolerance trait.
3. Indicate when conformance to the ACR is to be evaluated. An example of the timing of a field ACR assessment would be after full bloom. An example of a plant ACR would be upper trifoliolate leaf samples collected at a specified growth stage. An example of a seed ACR would be that the test must be conducted on conditioned seed. Provide other details as appropriate, such as the test may only be conducted once, or if results from a second test are admissible.
4. If the ACR is a test, indicate the entities currently approved to conduct the test, including contact information. The list may be updated as needed.

5. If the ACR is a test, indicate the minimum, maximum or acceptable range for the test results. Please provide sufficient background information to allow for result assessment, understanding that the people assessing the results may not be at the same knowledge level.
6. If the ACR involves a seed test, indicate who may collect the sample and the sampling methodology to be followed, for instance, according to the AOSA Rules for Testing Seed”, sampling procedures as outlined in the AOSCA Seed Certification Handbook, or others.
7. Provide any additional information that will assist in the administration of this ACR.

The undersigned applicant declares all the above to be true:

Signature of Variety Maintainer Representative

Date

IV. Restriction on Number of Varieties

Only one variety of the same crop may be grown for seed production on a farm except on prior approval of the certifying agency.

V. Classes and Sources of Certified Seed

A. Four classes of seed shall be recognized in seed certification, namely, Breeder, Foundation, Registered and Certified. These classes of seed shall meet the standards of the Georgia Crop Improvement Association for the respective crops. These classes are defined as follows:

1. Breeder Seed – is seed or vegetatively propagating material produced under the direct supervision of the originating, or in certain cases the sponsoring Plant Breeder or institution or designee, which provides the source for the initial increase of foundation seed. Breeder seed is not available for commercial distribution. (See Breeder Tag) Breeder seed shall be tagged with white tags issued by the official seed certifying agency.
2. Foundation Seed – shall be the progeny of Breeder's seed (or in special cases the progeny of foundation seed) and with the agreement of the Plant Breeder or the originating institution so handled as to most nearly maintain specific purity and identity as designated by the official seed certifying agency.

Foundation seed may be produced only by or under the direct supervision of an approved agronomist or institution:

- a. on its headquarters farm,
- b. on a farm organized as a branch of such headquarters farm with a qualified plant breeder in charge of such production or
- c. on a farm operating under contractual agreement with and under the direct supervision of the originating or sponsoring plant breeder or institution for the production of foundation seed.

Foundation seed shall be tagged with white tags issued by the official seed certifying agency.

Foundation seed shall be the source of registered seed, or in special cases certified seed. (See Crop Standards)

The Association may inspect new proposed releases at the request of the Breeder, which will be certified through the foundation class.

3. Registered Seed – shall be the progeny of breeder or foundation seed. Registered seed shall be so handled as to maintain satisfactory purity and identity as designated by the official seed certifying agency. Registered seed

shall be produced under the general supervision of an approved agronomist and under the regulations of the official seed certifying agency. Registered seed shall be tagged with purple tags issued by the official seed certifying agency.

4. Certified Seed – is the progeny of breeder, foundation, registered (or in special cases certified) seed, that is so produced and handled as to promote satisfactory purity and identity as approved and certified by the official seed certifying agency. Note: At the discretion of the certifying agency, a grower may be permitted to continue production of foundation or registered seed from lots of seed that were fully inspected but rejected because of factors which did not involve purity and identity of germplasm.
5. Certified Tree Seed
 - A. Certified Tree Seed (Blue Tag)
 - B. Selected Tree Seed (Green Tag)
 - C. Source – Identified Tree Seed (Yellow Tag)

B. Limitations of Generations

1. Except as provided elsewhere in this section, the number of generations through which a variety may be multiplied shall be limited to that specified by the originating breeder or owner of a variety, but shall not exceed two generations beyond foundation seed.
2. The following exceptions to the above limitations of generations are permitted.
 - a. Unlimited recertification of the certified class may be permitted for older crop varieties where foundation seed is not being maintained.
 - b. The production of additional generations of the certified class may be permitted on a one year basis when:
 1. An emergency is declared prior to the planting season by the governing body of the certifying agency stating that foundation and registered supplies are not adequate to plant the needed acreage of the variety.
 2. Permission of the originating breeder and/or owner of the variety is obtained (if applicable).
 3. The additional generation of certified seed produced to meet the emergency need is ineligible for recertification.

VI. Guidelines for Verification of Experimental and/or Non-Certified Lines:

Verification provides protocols for the inspections and documentation of seed, ornamentals or turfgrass sod increase for experimental, non-certified lines that have not been accepted for

certification. Plant material and seed inspected under these protocols have not been reviewed or accepted into certification and cannot be sold or represented as a class of certified seed, plants or turfgrass sod.

Authentication and documentation of seed or plant(s), through the application of the developer's description for certain visible, phenotypic traits during field inspection and/or documentation of source of material, isolation, confirmation of descriptions, quantities, absence of contamination, etc. Verification of traits requiring laboratory testing may be part of protocols if requested by the developer. The developer must provide GCIA with the name of the testing facility approved by the developer and the minimums, maximums or other desired and accepted results of the test.

A. Procedure:

The developer of the material to be inspected should provide documentation that includes the following:

1. Application to GCIA for membership and field inspection.
2. Identification of the proposed name of the variety.
3. A brief description with sufficient morphological, physiological and/or other characteristics of the plant and seed to identify the experimental variety during inspection.
4. If the applicant is not the owner of the material to be inspected, he or she must provide documentation stating the owner's approval of the seed or plant increase and inspections.
5. Seed, plants and/or vegetative planting material completing the verification process is eligible for tags or certificates identifying it as GCIA inspected under the verification program.

VII. Requirements for Certifying Agency for Training Seed Producers and Conditioners

- A. The certifying agency shall set up qualifications for seed producers and conditioners and is obligated to carry on such educational work as may be necessary to make them aware of the standards and procedures required to produce and market high quality seed. A seed plant operator or an appointed representative who has five years of experience as the responsible person for those items listed in Section XV will be known as a "Senior Representative" and will be required to attend a GCIA sponsored seed short course once every four years for the seed conditioning plant to remain on the approved list.

A seed plant operator or appointed representative who has less than five years of experience as the responsible person for items listed in Section XV must attend a GCIA

sponsored seed short course once every two years for the seed conditioning plant to remain on the approved list.

Each approved seed conditioner location must have an onsite representative. A representative may not be responsible for Section XV at more than one location.

- B. Qualifications of acceptance of members should include: general adaptation of farm and equipment, ability of the grower, his integrity, his cooperation, and any other qualification essential to conduct a successful certified seed program.

VIII. Qualifications for Inspectors

Training schools for GCIA Inspectors will be conducted as needed.

IX. Establishing the Source of Seed

Seed growers must furnish evidence of the class and source of seed used to plant each crop being considered for certification. An official tag and invoice showing the amount of seed purchased is required.

X. Growers Responsibility

The grower is solely responsible for maintaining the varietal purity and identity of the seed at all stages of the certification process. This includes planting, growing, harvesting, drying, storage, conditioning, bagging and labeling of the seed.

XI. Contaminating Crops & Weeds

Every field for which certification is requested shall show evidence of good management and shall show that reasonable precaution has been taken to control contaminating crops and varieties. Objectionable weeds, the seeds of which are indistinguishable or inseparable with available cleaning equipment from seed of the particular crops being inspected must be controlled.

XII. Seed-Borne Diseases

Every field for which certification is requested shall show evidence that reasonable precaution has been taken to control seedborne diseases. The field, at the time of inspection, shall not contain beyond established tolerance of injurious seedborne diseases, which are enumerated in the individual crop standards.

XIII. Isolation

See specific crop standard.

XIV. Inspections

Only those inspection made by authorized representatives of the Association will be accepted.

- A. The developer/owner of many varieties requires that a producer of seed obtain a license before seed* may be propagated and marketed. GCIA will not field inspect or issue certification tags unless permission is granted by the developer/owner and GCIA is notified either by the developer/owner in writing or via a copy of the license.

**to include vegetatively propagated varieties*

GCIA may share with the developer, maintainer or licensing authority, any requested applications, reports, observations, data supporting quality or quantity of production fields, seed, product, etc. of varieties requiring a license to propagate.

- B. Field Inspection – Annual inspections are required, except for Fescue and Forest Trees. After the initial inspection of these commodities, they are only checked the years for which a seed crop will be harvested. Inspections are performed at a time whereby varietal purity and identity can be verified; this determination will be made by the GCIA Executive Director. (See individual crop standards for the number of field inspections required for each crop.) Fields, or a portion of a field, failing to meet certification standards will be rejected except where individual crop standards prevent dividing of fields. Fields may also be rejected due to poor cultural practices and/or adverse conditions that would make variety identity and purity uncertain. Fields failing to meet minimum certification standards may be reinspected upon the applicant's request. Reinspection fees may apply. The certification process is limited to inspections that verify easily observable phenotypic characteristics of a variety as described by the originator of a variety and when applicable adhere to published seed quality standards.
- C. Harvest Inspections – Unannounced random inspections may be made during harvest to see that combines, wagons, trucks, dryers and storage areas are properly cleaned. In addition, precautions taken to maintain quality and varietal purity will be checked. The disposition of seed rejected in the field will be noted and recorded.
- D. Bin Inspections – One or more inspections of harvested seed lots from inspected fields may be made at any time, by representatives of GCIA to see that standards required under certification are being followed. Seed not properly protected from mixture or improperly identified will be rejected for certification.
- E. Official Laboratory Analysis – All samples representing lots of certified seed will be analyzed by or under the supervision of a registered seed technologist or AOSA Certified Analyst. Analysis and test of samples of certified seed and definitions of analytic terms shall be in accordance with the rules of the Association of Official Seed Analysts. All seed will be analyzed for germination and mechanical standards.

XV. Seed Conditioning

- A. All certified seed must be conditioned in an Approved Seed Plant. Approved plants may receive, store, condition, take and submit samples to laboratories, order certification tags, etc. An approved plant with a continuous run system (air cleaner, gravity table, spirals, seed treater, elevator legs, bins, vacuum, etc.) or a batch system (a stand-alone

treater is an example) will be governed by the same rules. Approved plants will be inspected and their equipment and operation approved by the GCIA Board of Directors. A new conditioning facility must have been inspected using the "Initial Inspection" report. A GCIA Inspector will make one or more announced inspections of each plant annually. GCIA may make unannounced inspections.

If the seed treater is not located on the same physical site as the approved plant, then it must have its own representative. A representative may not be responsible for Section XV at more than one location.

The Seed Plant Operator and/or an Appointed Representative(s)* is responsible for:

(1) Maintaining varietal purity and quality of seed, (2) cleaning storage and equipment when changing varieties, (3) keeping certain records, (4) keeping seed identified at all times, (5) taking samples for submission to approved seed laboratories, (6) ordering certification tags, (7) attaching certification tags to the bags, (8) preventing seed from being moved until laboratory reports have been received clearing seed for certification, (9) removing tags and emblems if used, on bags of rejected lots of seed and retagged with an orange label "Not Certified Seed" and (10) where applicable, is responsible for "Onsite Printing" documentation, custody of tags, ordering certification tags (inventory), etc.

*See Section VII. Requirements for Certifying Agency for Training Seed Producers and Conditioners for representative requirements.

- B. Approved seed plants must be a fixed operation containing the following minimum equipment:

An air screen cleaner;

Any bins used for storage, or surge bins feeding conditioning equipment must be constructed to prevent contamination by other varieties, crop or weed seed and must be safely accessed by the operator and GCIA Inspector;

All storage bins must be numbered or otherwise identified and a diagram depicting the bins location and identity must be posted;

All equipment must be installed in a manner that will allow the removal of any contaminating seed of other crops, other varieties and/or weeds;

Tube type augers that may damage seed or cannot be cleaned properly may not be used to convey seed after conditioning;

Approved plants that condition small grain seed must have a seed treater per the small grain certification standards. A seed treater is a machine that applies a known quantity of a pesticide to a known quantity of seed;

Approved plants must have adequate equipment to take seed samples from the final container used for shipping or an automatic sampling system.

XVI. Blends and Downgrading of Seed

- A. Blending - 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.
- B. Downgrading Seed - When registered seed are downgraded and tagged, they may not be reclassified as registered seed.

XVII. Seed Treatment

The treatment of seed with an approved pesticide is not generally a requirement but since all seed contain seedborne diseases and are subject to damage by insects, the Association recommends that seed normally treated, be treated for the control of seedborne diseases and insects.

Note: All treated seed must be labeled according to State and Federal Law. See individual crop standards for specific requirements.

XVIII. Tags, Labels & Bags

- A. All seed stocks when sold as certified seed shall have an official tag or label properly affixed to each container in a manner that prevents removal and reattachment without tampering being obvious.
- B. The certification tag, attached to the bag, serves as evidence of the varietal purity and identity of the seed contained therein.

- 1. Each bag meeting the requirements for certification shall be tagged as follows:
(Tags shall be printed by GCIA)

White tags for Breeder Seed

White tags for Foundation Seed

Purple tags for Registered Seed (*Light purple from choice of Pantone Matching System numbers 251C, 256C, 257C, 263C, 264C, 270C.*)

Blue tags for Certified Seed (*Light blue from choice of Pantone Matching System numbers 278C, 283C, 284C, 290C, 291C, 297C.*)

Green tags for Quality Assurance Program and Selected Forest Tree Seed

Yellow tags for source-identified forest tree seed

2. Each bulk container meeting the requirements for certification shall have a certification certificate attached as follows: (Certificates shall be supplied by GCIA)

Purple certificates for Registered Seed (*Light purple from choice of Pantone Matching System numbers 251C, 256C, 257C, 263C, 264C, 270C.*)

Blue certificates for Certified Seed (*Light blue from choice of Pantone Matching System numbers 278C, 283C, 284C, 290C, 291C, 297C.*)

3. No seed will be moved into seed trade, to include pretagged lots, until the conditioner and GCIA have received "Certified" laboratory reports showing the seed meets all requirements of the Georgia Crop Improvement Association.
4. Preprinted tags shall be removed from the bags and returned to GCIA office for lots not meeting the germination and purity tests in the laboratory.
5. Every bin or bag of certified seed must be positively identified before and after conditioning. The lot number must be stenciled on every bag or drum in case of tree seed.
6. Bulk Seed Certification – See Appendix A
7. Pre-Printed Bags – See Appendix B

XIX. Below Standard Seed:

Any seed that meets all GCIA Standards, except that it germinates below the minimum GCIA standard, but not less than 70% may be certified with tags marked "Below Standard in Germination". (Exception – the minimum germination of hybrid seed corn shall be 90% as required by the State Seed Law.)

XX. Liability:

- A. Responsibility for any obligations, arising from the sale or shipment of seed, which has been certified, rests with the grower or subsequent handler making the sale or shipment. It is the responsibility of certified seed growers to fully comply with the provisions of both the Federal and State Seed Laws and the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Crop Improvement Association.
- B. Two official samples are to be taken, one for the laboratory and the other one for the grower to treat and keep in a safe place for a two-year period. Note: The laboratory may keep the sample for the seed grower.

C. Noxious Weeds – List of weeds considered noxious in the State of Georgia.

NOTE: NONE ARE PERMITTED IN GEORGIA CERTIFIED SEED

| <u>COMMON NAME</u> | <u>GENUS SPECIES</u> |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Balloonvine | <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> |
| Bermuda grass | <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> |
| Bindweed, Field | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> |
| Bindweed, Hedge | <i>Calystegia Spp.</i> |
| Blueweed | <i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> |
| Cheat or Chess | <i>Bromus secalinus and/or Bromus commutatus</i> |
| Cocklebur | <i>Xanthium Spp.</i> |
| Corncockle | <i>Agrostemma githago</i> |
| Crotalaria | <i>Crotalaria Spp.</i> |
| Darnel | <i>Lolium temulentum</i> |
| Dock | <i>Rumex Spp.</i> |
| Dodder | <i>Cuscuta Spp.</i> |
| Foxtail, Giant | <i>Setaria faberi</i> |
| Garlic, Wild and/or Onion, wild | <i>Allium vineale and/or Allium canadense</i> |
| Horsenettle | <i>Solanum carolinense</i> |
| Johnsongrass | <i>Sorghum halepense</i> |
| Knapweed, Russian | <i>Acroptilon repens</i> |
| Morningglory, Giant or Moonflower | <i>Ipomoea turbinata</i> |
| Millet, Texas or Panicum, Texas | <i>Panicum texanum</i> |
| Mustard, wild; Turnip, wild | <i>Sinapis arvensis L. subsp. Arvensis</i> |
| Nightshade, Silverleaf or purple | <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium or Solanum dulcamara</i> |
| Nutsedge, Purple | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Nutsedge, Yellow | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> |
| Onion, wild and/or Garlic, Wild | <i>Allium canadense and/or Allium vineale</i> |
| Panicum, Texas or Millet, Texas | <i>Panicum texanum</i> |
| Plantain, Bracted | <i>Plantago aristata</i> |
| Plantain, Buckhorn | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> |
| Quackgrass | <i>Elymus repens</i> |
| Radish, Wild | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> |
| Rice, Red | <i>Oryza rufipogon</i> |
| Sandbur, Field | <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> |
| Sorghum alnum | <i>Sorghum x alnum</i> |
| Sorrel, red or Sorrel, sheep | <i>Rumex acetosella</i> |
| Thistle, Blessed | <i>Cnicus benedictus</i> |
| Thistle, Canada | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> |
| Tropical Soda Apple | <i>Solanum viarum</i> |
| Tussock, Serrated | <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> |
| Turnip, wild; Mustard, wild | <i>Sinapis arvensis L. subsp. Arvensis</i> |

XXI. Samples and Sampling of Seed

A representative sample of each lot of seed as it is offered for sale shall be obtained for analysis by an approved representative of the certifying agency. Those approved are:

- A. An official State Seed Inspector
- B. Seed plant operator or plant representative
- C. Registered Seed Technologist (Board of Directors 2/57)
- D. GCIA Inspector (Board of Directors 2/73)

At the discretion of GCIA, laboratory reports for germination received within thirty days may be averaged for a final germination to be used in printing tags.

XXII. Sampling Procedure

- A. In order to secure a representative sample, equal portions shall be taken from evenly distributed parts of the quantity of seed sampled.
- B. A probe or trier long enough to sample all portions should be used for free flowing seed in bags or in bulk.
- C. Seed moving by conveyors shall have samples taken as the seed go into each bag or at intervals of each fifth bag.
- D. Non-Free flowing seed shall be sampled by hand.
- E. Bulk sampling shall be done by inserting a long probe or by thrusting the hand into the bulk, as circumstances require, in at least seven uniformly distributed parts of the quantity being sampled.
- F. For lots of one to six bags, sample each bag. For lots of more than six bags, sample five bags plus at least 10% of the number of bags in the lot. Regardless of lot size, it is not necessary to sample more than 30 bags.
- G. Carry-over Seed – Seed that are carried over from the previous year must be resampled and tested before they can be retagged as certified seed. When requesting new tags on carry-over seed, complete the transcript ticket and mail to GCIA along with one out of date tag from each lot for which new tags are needed. Note: Save remainder of out of date tags for GCIA Inspector to pick up.

H. Lot Sizes:

| <u>CROP</u> | <u>CONTAINER SIZE</u> | <u>LOT SIZE (MAXIMUM)</u> |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Wheat | 1 bu/60 lbs | 45,000 lbs |
| Oats | 2 bu/64 lbs | 45,000 lbs |
| Barley | 1 bu/48 lbs | 45,000 lbs |
| Rye | 1 bu/56 lbs | 45,000 lbs |
| Crimson Clover | 50 lbs | 10,000 lbs |
| Fescue | 50 lbs | 10,000 lbs |
| Cotton | 50 lbs | 25,000 lbs |
| | | <i>(12.5 tons Machine delinted or 12.5 tons Acid delinted)</i> |
| Corn | 56 lbs | 25,000 lbs |
| Peanuts | 50 lbs or bulk bag | 55,000 lbs |
| Soybeans | 1 bu/60 lbs | 45,000 lbs |
| Centipede | | 10,000 lbs |
| Zoysia | | 10,000 lbs |

Contact GCIA for maximum lot sizes for seed not listed above.

- I. Resampling of Seed – When a lot of seed has been rejected because of noxious weed seed and/or objectionable weed seed, another sample may be drawn for analysis by either a GCIA Inspector or State Seed Inspector provided the lot of seed has been recleaned. If the noxious weed is inseparable from the crop, this lot may not be recleaned.
- J. Forwarding Samples – Before mailing or sending the containers of samples they shall be properly identified and packaged so as to prevent mechanical damage. Note: Use transcript tickets provided by GCIA. Complete in triplicate - copy to GCIA, copy placed with laboratory sample and copy for conditioner’s record.

XXIII. Publications and Adherence to Standards & Procedures

All standards of seed certification must be available in published form.