Chapter 314-55 WAC
MARIJUANA LICENSES, APPLICATION PROCESS, REQUIREMENTS, AND REPORTING

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WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

314-55-081 Who can apply for a marijuana retailer license? [Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-081, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-081, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.] Repealed by WSR 18-22-055, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369.

314-55-510 What options does a licensee have once he/she receives a notice of an administrative violation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-510, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-510, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-510, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.] Repealed by WSR 20-03-177, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394.

314-55-515 What are the penalties if a marijuana license holder violates a marijuana law or rule? [Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-515, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-515, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-515, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.] Repealed by WSR 20-03-177, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394.

314-55-530 Group 3 license violations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-530, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-530, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-530, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-530, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.] Repealed by WSR 20-03-177, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394.

314-55-535 Group 4 marijuana producer and/or processor violations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-535, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-535, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-535, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.] Repealed by WSR 20-03-177, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394.

314-55-537 Group 5 license violations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-537, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.] Repealed by WSR 20-03-177, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394.

WAC 314-55-005 What is the purpose of this chapter? The purpose of this chapter is to outline the application process, qualifications and requirements to obtain and maintain a marijuana license and the reporting requirements for a marijuana licensee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-005, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-010 Definitions. The following definitions apply for the purpose of this chapter in addition to the definitions provided in RCW 69.50.101.

(1) "Applicant" or "marijuana license applicant" means any person or business entity who is considered by the WSLCB as a true party of interest in a marijuana license, as outlined in WAC 314-55-035. However, for purposes of determining an application's priority under RCW

69.50.331 (1)(a), only the person or business entity that is applying for the license will be considered the applicant.

(2) "Batch" means a quantity of marijuana-infused product containing material from one or more lots of marijuana.

(3) "Business name" or "trade name" means the name of a licensed business as used by the licensee on signs and advertising.

(4) "Characterizing flavor" means a noticeable taste, other than one of cannabis, resulting from an additive or combination of additives including, but not limited to, fruit, spice, herbs, alcohol, candy, or menthol, or that is noticeable before or during consumption of the cannabis product.

(5) "Child care center" means an entity that regularly provides child day care and early learning services for a group of children for periods of less than twenty-four hours licensed by the Washington state department of early learning under chapter 170-295 WAC.

(6) "Consultant" means an expert who provides advice or services in a particular field, whether a fee is charged or not. A consultant who is in receipt of, or has the right to receive, a percentage of the gross or net profit from the licensed business during any full or partial calendar or fiscal year is a true party of interest and subject to the requirements of WAC 314-55-035. A consultant who exercises any control over an applicant's or licensee's business operations is also subject to the requirements of WAC 314-55-035(4).

(7) "Cooperative" means a group of more than one, but no more than four qualified medical marijuana patients and/or designated providers who share responsibility for growing and processing marijuana only for the medical use of the members of the cooperative.

(8) "Domicile" means a person's true, fixed, primary permanent home and place of habitation and the tax parcel on which it is located. It is the place where the person intends to remain and to which the person expects to return when the person leaves without intending to establish a new domicile elsewhere.

(9) "Elementary school" means a school with a physical location for early education that provides the first four to eight years of basic education and recognized by the Washington state superintendent of public instruction.

(10) "Employee" means any person performing services on a licensed premises for the benefit of the licensee whether or not such person is compensated by the licensee.

(11) "End product" means a marijuana product that requires no further processing prior to retail sale.

(12) "Financier" means any person or entity, other than a banking institution, that provides money as a gift or loans money to the applicant/business and expects to be paid back the amount of the loan with or without reasonable interest.

(13) "Game arcade" means an entertainment venue featuring primarily video games, simulators, and/or other amusement devices where persons under twenty-one years of age are not restricted.

(14) "Harvest" means the marijuana plant material derived from plants of the same strain that were cultivated at the same licensed location and gathered at the same time.

(15) "Immature plant or clone" means a marijuana plant or clone that has no flowers, is less than twelve inches in height, and is less than twelve inches in diameter.

(16) "Intermediate product" means marijuana flower lots or other material lots that have been converted by a marijuana processor to a marijuana mix lot, marijuana concentrate or marijuana-infused product

that must be or are intended to be converted further to an end product.

(17) "Library" means an organized collection of resources made accessible to the public for reference or borrowing supported with money derived from taxation.

(18) "Licensed premises" means all areas of a premises where the licensee has leasehold rights as listed in the property lease submitted to the board. Any vehicle assigned for the purposes of transporting marijuana, useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products shall be considered an extension of the licensed premises.

(19) "Licensee" or "marijuana licensee" means any person or entity that holds a marijuana license, or any person or entity who is a true party of interest in a marijuana license, as outlined in WAC 314-55-035.

(20) "Lot" means either of the following:

(a) The flowers from one or more marijuana plants of the same strain. A single lot of flowers cannot weigh more than five pounds; or

(b) The trim, leaves, or other plant matter from one or more marijuana plants. A single lot of trim, leaves, or other plant matter cannot weigh more than fifteen pounds.

(21) "Lozenge" means a marijuana-infused product such as a hard candy, mint, pastille, tablet, or similar type of edible product that is generally swallowed whole, chewed and swallowed, or dissolved in the mouth.

(22) "Marijuana strain" means a pure breed or hybrid variety of Cannabis reflecting similar or identical combinations of properties such as appearance, taste, color, smell, cannabinoid profile, and potency.

(23) "Marijuana mix" means an intermediate lot that contains multiple strains of useable marijuana and is chopped or ground so no particles are greater than 3 mm.

(24) "Marijuana mix infused" or "mix infused" means an end product that contains marijuana mix and may contain other intermediate products or useable marijuana.

(25) "Marijuana mix packaged" or "mix packaged" means an end product containing only marijuana mix and no other product types.

(26) "Member," except as that term is used in relation to registered cooperatives, means a principal or governing person of a given entity, including but not limited to: LLC member/manager, president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, CEO, director, stockholder, partner, general partner, limited partner. This includes all spouses of all principals or governing persons named in this definition and referenced in WAC 314-55-035.

(27) "Paraphernalia" means items used for the storage or use of useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products, such as, but not limited to, lighters, roach clips, pipes, rolling papers, bongs, and storage containers. Items for growing, cultivating, and processing marijuana, such as, but not limited to, butane, lights, and chemicals are not considered "paraphernalia."

(28) "Pesticide" means, but is not limited to: (a) Any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, control, repel, or mitigate any insect, rodent, snail, slug, fungus, weed, and any other form of plant or animal life or virus, except virus on or in a living person or other animal which is normally considered to be a pest; (b) any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant; and (c) any spray adju-

vant. Pesticides include substances commonly referred to as herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and cloning agents.

(29) "Perimeter" means a property line that encloses an area.

(30) "Plant" means a marijuana plant.

(31) "Plant canopy" means the square footage dedicated to live plant production, such as maintaining mother plants, propagating plants from seed to plant tissue, clones, vegetative or flowering area. Plant canopy does not include areas such as space used for the storage of fertilizers, pesticides, or other products, quarantine, office space, etc.

(32) "Playground" means a public outdoor recreation area for children, usually equipped with swings, slides, and other playground equipment, owned and/or managed by a city, county, state, federal government, or metropolitan park district.

(33) "Product(s) otherwise taken into the body" means a marijuana-infused product for human consumption or ingestion intended for uses other than inhalation, oral ingestion, or external application to the skin.

(34) "Public park" means an area of land for the enjoyment of the public, having facilities for rest and/or recreation, such as a baseball diamond or basketball court, owned and/or managed by a city, county, state, federal government, or metropolitan park district. Public park does not include trails.

(35) "Public transit center" means a facility located outside of the public right of way that is owned and managed by a transit agency or city, county, state, or federal government for the express purpose of staging people and vehicles where several bus or other transit routes converge. They serve as efficient hubs to allow bus riders from various locations to assemble at a central point to take advantage of express trips or other route to route transfers.

(36) "Recreation center or facility" means a supervised center that provides a broad range of activities and events intended primarily for use by persons under twenty-one years of age, owned and/or managed by a charitable nonprofit organization, city, county, state, federal government, or metropolitan park district.

(37) "Residence" means a person's address where he or she physically resides and maintains his or her abode.

(38) "Secondary school" means a high and/or middle school with a physical location: A school for students who have completed their primary education, usually attended by children in grades seven to twelve and recognized by the Washington state superintendent of public instruction.

(39) "Selling price" means the same meaning as in RCW 82.08.010, except that when the product is sold under circumstances where the total amount of consideration paid for the product is not indicative of its true value. Selling price means the true value of the product sold as determined or agreed to by the WSLCB. For purposes of this subsection:

(a) "Product" means marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products; and

(b) "True value" means market value based on sales at comparable locations in the state of the same or similar product of like quality and character sold under comparable conditions of sale to comparable purchasers. In the absence of such sales of the same or similar product, true value means the value of the product sold as determined by all of the seller's direct and indirect costs attributed to the product.

(40) "Terpenes" means a class of compounds that impart smell, taste, or both occurring in the cannabis plant which consist of a carbon skeleton derived from isoprene units. The word "terpene" may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) "Botanical terpenes" means constituents derived from a spice, fruit, vegetable or vegetable juice, edible yeast, herb, bark, bud, root, or leaf or similar plant material. Their significant function in cannabis products is flavoring. This includes:

(i) Essential oil, which is natural oil typically obtained by distillation and possessing the characteristic fragrance of the plant or other source from which it is extracted;

(ii) Oleoresin, which is a natural or artificial mixture of essential oils and a resin;

(iii) Distillate; or

(iv) Any product of roasting, heating, or enzymolysis which contains terpenes.

(b) "Synthetic terpenes" means any terpene that does not occur in the cannabis plant, or in other botanical sources, and is produced through chemical manipulation in a laboratory or similar facility.

(c) "Terpenoids" means the natural products and related compounds formally derived from isoprene units, or "isoprenoids," that have the same meaning as that found in the current version of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and as hereafter amended.

(41) "Unit" means an individually packaged marijuana-infused solid or liquid product meant to be eaten or swallowed, not to exceed ten servings or one hundred milligrams of active tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), or Delta 9.

(42) "WSLCB" means the Washington state liquor and cannabis board.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 21-05-075, § 314-55-010, filed 2/17/21, effective 3/20/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-010, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-010, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-010, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-010, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-013 Voluntary marijuana licensee consultation and education program. (1) **Purpose and scope.** The purpose of this section is to:

(a) Establish a program for marijuana licensee consultation and education visits consistent with the requirements of RCW 69.50.342(3) and 69.50.561;

(b) Establish criteria for the provision of advice, consultation, and education visits including, but not limited to, recommendations on abating violations of this chapter;

(c) Ensure that advice, consultation and education visits are distinguished from inspections, technical visits, or investigations, and are limited to interpretation and applicability of standards in this chapter including, but not limited to, the conditions, structures, machines, equipment, apparatus, devices, materials, methods, means and practices in the licensee's licensed premise; and

(d) Advice, consultation, and educational visits provided under this program do not include business advice concerning issues that may include, but are not limited to, individual business operations, marketing, distribution, financing, profitability, or viability.

(2) **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this chapter, "a direct or immediate relationship to public health and safety" or "a direct or immediate risk to public health and safety" means, where the board can prove by a preponderance of the evidence:

(i) Diversion of marijuana product out of the regulated market or sales across state lines;

(ii) Furnishing of marijuana product to persons under twenty-one years of age;

(iii) Diversion of revenue to criminal enterprise, gangs, cartels, or parties not qualified to hold a marijuana license based on criminal history requirements;

(iv) The commission of nonmarijuana-related crimes; or

(v) Knowingly making a misrepresentation of fact to the board, an officer of the board, or an employee of the board related to the conduct or action that is, or is alleged to be, any of the violations identified in (a)(i) through (iv) of this subsection.

(vi) Violations outlined in WAC 314-55-509 (1)(a), (b), and (c), and more fully described in WAC 314-55-520, 314-55-521, and 314-55-522.

(b) The definitions contained in chapters 314-55 WAC and 69.50 RCW also apply to this section.

(3) **Request for consultation.**

(a) A marijuana licensee or their designee may make one request for advice and consultation per year by completing and submitting an application to request consultation through the board's website. Additional requests may be considered at the board's discretion.

(b) A board representative will schedule and complete advice and consultation visits within forty-five calendar days of receipt of the request for consultation.

(i) If the marijuana licensee or designee, or the board representative requires more than forty-five calendar days to schedule and complete the consultation visit, the board representative may extend the completion deadline.

(ii) If the deadline is extended, at the licensee's request, more than sixty days after the board's receipt of the request for consultation, the marijuana licensee must resubmit a request for consultation consistent with this section.

(4) **Advice and consultation services.**

(a) Advice and consultation services offered in connection with a request for consultation do not preclude informal requests, or usual and customary interactions between licensees, the board, or any board staff.

(b) Regulatory issues described in this chapter observed during the course of an advice, consultation, and education visit are not subject to disciplinary action unless the identified issue has a direct or immediate relationship to public health and safety.

(c) Advice, consultation, education, and any written report or documentation provided under this section is limited to the matters specified in the request for consultation. At the request of the licensee, a consultation may include:

(i) An initial meeting to explain the licensee's rights and obligations;

(ii) A walk-through visit to evaluate the compliance concerns specified in the request for consultation;

(iii) A closing meeting to discuss conditions noted during the initial visit to make recommendations;

(iv) A written report of conditions found in the marijuana licensee's place of business and any recommendations or agreements made; or

(v) A follow-up visit, if appropriate, to ensure that the conditions specified in the request for consultation have been satisfactorily abated.

(d) If an identified condition is not a direct or immediate risk to public health and safety, the condition will be documented in the appropriate database as part of the consultation visit, and will include the following:

(i) A detailed description of the condition that is not in compliance;

(ii) The full text of the specific section or subsection of the statute or rule applicable to the condition that is not in compliance;

(iii) A statement and complete description of the actions and steps the licensee or their designee must take to achieve compliance;

(iv) The date, method of service, name, and signature of the licensee, their designee, or both participating in the visit; and

(v) The date that the licensee or their designee must achieve compliance. This date may be mutually agreed upon by the board representative and the licensee or their designee, and may be based on a variety of factors including, but not limited to, the cost and severity of the conditions to be abated.

(e) A consultation report or notice to correct made by a board representative under this section is not a formal enforcement action.

(f) The board representative will provide the licensee or their designee with instructions regarding how to request an extension of time consistent with subsection (5) of this section.

(g) The board representative may perform a follow-up visit within sixty days of the mutually agreed upon compliance date based on the severity of the conditions described in this section.

(5) **Licensee responsibilities.**

(a) A marijuana licensee or their designee agrees to work with the board representative to schedule a consultation visit at a mutually agreed upon date and time.

(b) A marijuana licensee or their designee agrees to make reasonable efforts to correct or abate all conditions identified in the statement of conditions within the mutually agreed upon date and time.

(c) If a marijuana licensee or their designee is unable to correct or abate all of the conditions identified in the statement of conditions, the licensee or their designee may request an extension of time by submitting a written request. The written request must describe:

(i) The need for the extension;

(ii) Confirmation of the steps taken to abate the conditions described in the statement of conditions; and

(iii) A proposed abatement date.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.561. WSR 20-21-056, § 314-55-013, filed 10/14/20, effective 11/14/20.]

WAC 314-55-015 General information about marijuana licenses. (1) A person or entity must meet certain qualifications under this

chapter to receive a marijuana license, which are continuing qualifications required to maintain the license.

(2) All applicants, licensees, and employees working in each licensed establishment must be at least twenty-one years of age. No one under twenty-one years of age is allowed to enter or remain on a marijuana licensed premises except as provided in RCW 69.50.357.

(3) Minors restricted signs must be posted at all marijuana licensed premises consistent with the requirements in WAC 314-55-086.

(4) A marijuana license applicant may not exercise any of the privileges of a marijuana license until the WSLCB approves the license application.

(5) The WSLCB will not approve any marijuana license for a location where law enforcement access, without notice or cause, is limited. This includes a personal residence.

(6) The WSLCB will not approve any marijuana license for a location on federal lands.

(7) The WSLCB will not approve any marijuana license within the exterior boundaries of the reservation of a federally recognized tribe without the express written consent of the tribe. If a tribe receives written notice from the WSLCB of a license application or change request under RCW 69.50.331 and the tribe does not respond to the WSLCB within thirty days of the date of that notice, the WSLCB will assume the tribe does not consent to the location of the applicant or licensee and the applicant or licensee must find a different location.

(8) The WSLCB will not approve any marijuana retailer license for a location within another business with the exception of the research license consistent with WAC 314-55-073. More than one license may be located in the same building if each licensee has their own area separated by full walls with their own entrance, or if the same business entity holds a producer license and a processor license at the same location under a single license number. Product may not be commingled.

(9) Every marijuana licensee must post and keep posted its license, or licenses, and any additional correspondence containing conditions and restrictions imposed by the WSLCB in a conspicuous place on the premises.

(10) In approving a marijuana license, the WSLCB reserves the right to impose special conditions as to the involvement in the operations of the licensed business of any former licensees, their former employees, or any person who does not qualify for a marijuana license.

(11) A marijuana producer, processor or retailer licensed by the WSLCB must conduct the production, processing, storage, and sale of marijuana-infused products using sanitary practices.

(12) Marijuana licensees may not allow the consumption of marijuana or marijuana-infused products on or within the licensed premises.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-015, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-015, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-015, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-015, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-017 Conditional sales prohibited. Conditional sales of marijuana products are prohibited.

(1) Marijuana producers and processors are prohibited from requiring the purchase of other products and/or services by another marijuana licensee as a condition of a transaction of marijuana product. Products and services include, but are not limited to, paraphernalia, lighters, promotional items, unreasonable processing and/or packaging charges.

(2) Marijuana retailers are prohibited from requiring a customer to purchase other products and/or services as a condition to purchasing a marijuana product. Products and services include, but are not limited to, paraphernalia, lighters, promotional items, memberships, and bags, boxes, or containers.

(3) The selling price of marijuana product must be indicative of the true value when sold without any other products or services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-017, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15.]

WAC 314-55-018 Prohibited practices—Money advances—Contracts—Gifts—Rebates, discounts, and exceptions, etc. (1) No industry member or licensee shall enter into any agreement which causes undue influence over another licensee or industry member. This rule shall not be construed as prohibiting the placing and accepting of orders for the purchase and delivery of marijuana that are made in accordance with usual and common business practice and that are otherwise in compliance with chapter 69.50 RCW and this chapter.

(2) No marijuana producer or processor shall advance and no marijuana licensee shall receive money or moneys' worth under an agreement written or unwritten or by means of any other business practice or arrangement such as:

(a) Gifts;

(b) Discounts;

(c) Loans of money;

(d) Premiums;

(e) Rebates;

(f) Free product of any kind except as allowed by WAC 314-55-096 and RCW 69.50.585; or

(g) Treats or services of any nature whatsoever except such services as are authorized in this section and under RCW 69.50.585.

(3) "Industry member" means a licensed marijuana producer, marijuana processor, marijuana retailer, marijuana transportation licensee, marijuana research licensee, their authorized representatives, and including, but not limited to, any affiliates, subsidiaries, officers, partners, financiers, agents, employees, and representatives of any licensee.

(4) Consistent with WAC 314-55-017, no industry member or employee thereof shall sell to any marijuana licensee or solicit from any such licensee any order for any marijuana tied in with, or contingent upon, the licensee's purchase of some other marijuana, or any other merchandise, paraphernalia, property, or service.

(5) If the WSLCB finds in any instance that any licensee has violated this section, then all licensees involved in the violation shall be held equally responsible.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-018, filed 10/31/18, effective

12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-018, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-018, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15.]

WAC 314-55-020 Marijuana license qualifications and application process—Licensing change requests. Each marijuana license application is unique and investigated individually. The WSLCB may inquire and request documents regarding all matters in connection with the marijuana license application. The application requirements for a marijuana license include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Consistent with RCW 69.50.331 (7) and (10), the WSLCB shall send a notice to cities and counties, tribal governments, and port authorities regarding the marijuana license application within said jurisdiction. The local authority, tribal government, or port authority has twenty days to respond with a recommendation to approve the application or an objection to the applicant, location, or both.

(2) Consistent with RCW 69.50.331 (8)(f), the WSLCB shall send a notice to tribal governments when an applicant or licensee is proposed to be located within the exterior boundaries of the reservation of a federally recognized Indian tribe. The tribal government will have twenty days to respond with an approval to the application. If written approval is not received within thirty days, the WSLCB will assume the tribe does not consent to the applicant's location and the applicant must find a new location.

(3) Applicants for a new marijuana producer, processor, retailer, transportation, or research license and those who apply to change their location must display a sign provided by the WSLCB on the outside of the premises to be licensed notifying the public that the premises are subject to an application for a marijuana license. Posting notices must occur within seven days of submitting the location confirmation form for new licenses or the change of location application for existing licensees. The WSLCB may check for compliance with this requirement at its discretion. The sign must:

(a) Not be altered. The licensee must post the sign sent by the WSLCB without changing, adding, or subtracting from the text;

(b) Be conspicuously displayed on, or immediately adjacent to, the premises subject to the application and in the location that is most likely to be seen by the public;

(c) Be of a size sufficient to ensure that it will be readily seen by the public, at a minimum these signs must be eight and one-half by eleven inches;

(d) Be posted within seven business days of the date the notice is sent to the applicant by the WSLCB; and

(e) The notice must be posted for fourteen consecutive days.

(4) All marijuana license applicants must meet the qualifications required by the WSLCB before they will be granted a license.

(5) The WSLCB will verify that the proposed business meets the minimum requirements for the type of marijuana license requested.

(6) Consistent with RCW 69.50.331 (8)(e), the WSLCB will issue a certificate of compliance if the proposed business premises meets the minimum distance requirements as of the date the application was received by the WSLCB. If the physical location changes during the application process, the certificate of compliance will be issued for the date that the premises change was received by the WSLCB. Applicants who were granted licenses prior to adoption of this rule are al-

lowed to operate the business at the location notwithstanding a later occurring, otherwise disqualifying minimum distance factor.

(7) The WSLCB will conduct an investigation of the applicants' criminal history and administrative violation history, per WAC 314-55-040 and 314-55-045.

(a) The criminal history background check will consist of completion of a personal/criminal history form provided by the WSLCB and submission of fingerprints to a vendor approved by the WSLCB. The applicant will be responsible for paying all fees required by the vendor for fingerprinting. These fingerprints will be submitted to the Washington state patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for comparison to their criminal records. The applicant will be responsible for paying all fees required by the Washington state patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(b) Financiers will also be subject to criminal history investigations equivalent to that of the license applicant. Financiers will also be responsible for paying all fees required for the criminal history check.

(8) The WSLCB will conduct a financial investigation in order to verify the source of funds used for the acquisition and startup of the business, the applicants' right to the real and personal property, and to verify the true party(ies) of interest.

(9) The WSLCB may require a demonstration by the applicant that they are familiar with marijuana laws and rules.

(10) The WSLCB may conduct an inspection of the proposed or currently licensed business location, to determine if the applicant has complied with all the requirements of the license or change to the license or premises requested.

(11) Under RCW 69.50.331 (1)(c), all applicants applying for a marijuana license must have resided in the state of Washington for at least six months prior to application for a marijuana license. All business entities including, but not limited to, partnerships, employee cooperatives, associations, nonprofit corporations, corporations and limited liability companies, applying for a marijuana license must be formed in Washington. All members, governors, or agents of business entities must also meet the six month residency requirement. Managers or agents who manage a licensee's place of business must also meet the six month residency requirement.

(12)(a) As part of the application process, each applicant must submit an operating plan outlining required elements for the location as provided in this chapter pertaining to the license type being sought. The operating plan must be submitted using an operating plan format supplied by the WSLCB. This operating plan must also include a floor plan or site plan drawn to scale which illustrates the entire operation being proposed.

(b) After obtaining a license, the license holder must notify the WSLCB in advance of any change in their operating plan. Prior approval is required before the change may be implemented.

(13) The WSLCB may place licensing change applications made by a licensee on hold if the change application is reasonably related to an ongoing investigation.

(a) The WSLCB may withdraw licensing change applications pending the results of an adjudicative proceeding regarding a violation of chapter 314-55 WAC. Depending on the outcome of the adjudicative proceeding, the licensee may reapply for the withdrawn licensing change application(s).

(b) Examples of licensing change applications that may be affected under this subsection include:

(i) Application for additional funding;

(ii) Application for added medical marijuana endorsement;

(iii) Assumption of a license;

(iv) Change in governing people, percentage owned, or stock/unit ownership;

(v) Change of location;

(vi) Expanding plant canopy to maximum allotted;

(vii) Request to alter marijuana site or operating plan;

(viii) Request to add a processor license; and

(ix) Splitting a producer and processor license.

(14)(a) To aid the WSLCB in monitoring the industry as it develops, the WSLCB requests that all applicants and licensees seeking renewal provide the following information:

(b) **Employees compensation and benefits data.**

(i) Will the applicant/licensee provide a living wage (at least one hundred fifty percent of the state minimum wage) to eighty-five percent or more of its hourly employees?

(ii) Will the applicant/licensee provide health insurance to at least eighty-five percent of its hourly employees?

(iii) Will the applicant/licensee provide a defined benefit pension plan to at least eighty-five percent of its hourly employees?

(iv) Will the applicant/licensee provide five or more paid sick days annually to at least eighty-five percent of its hourly employees?

(v) Is there a signed labor peace agreement or collective bargaining agreement with a labor organization in place?

(15) Applicants applying for a marijuana license must be current in any tax obligations to the Washington state department of revenue and other state agencies, as an individual or as part of any entity in which they have an ownership interest. Applicants must sign an attestation that, under penalty of denial or loss of licensure, that representation is correct.

(16) The issuance or approval of a license shall not be construed as a license for, or an approval of, any violations of local rules or ordinances including, but not limited to: Building and fire codes, zoning ordinances, and business licensing requirements.

(17) Upon failure to respond to the WSLCB licensing and regulation division's requests for information and/or documentation within the timeline provided, the application may be administratively closed or denial of the application will be sought.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 21-02-096, § 314-55-020, filed 1/6/21, effective 2/6/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-020, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-020, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-020, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-020, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-035 Qualifying for a marijuana license. A marijuana license must be issued in the name(s) of the true party(ies) of interest. The board may conduct an investigation of any true party of in-

terest who exercises control over the applicant's business operations. This may include financial and criminal background investigations.

(1) **True parties of interest.** True parties of interest must qualify to be listed on the license, and meet residency requirements consistent with this chapter. For purposes of this title, "true party of interest" means:

Entity	True party(ies) of interest
Sole proprietorship	Sole proprietor
General partnership	All partners
Limited partnership, limited liability partnership, or limited liability limited partnership	All general partners All limited partners
Limited liability company (LLC)	All LLC members All LLC managers
Privately held corporation	All corporate officers and directors (or persons with equivalent title) All stockholders
Multilevel ownership structures	All persons and entities that make up the ownership structure
Any entity(ies) or person(s) with a right to receive revenue, gross profit, or net profit, or exercising control over a licensed business	Any entity(ies) or person(s) with a right to receive some or all of the revenue, gross profit, or net profit from the licensed business during any full or partial calendar or fiscal year Any entity(ies) or person(s) who exercise(s) control over the licensed business
Nonprofit corporations	All individuals and entities having membership rights in accordance with the provisions of the articles of incorporation or bylaws

(2) A married couple may not be a true party of interest in more than five retail marijuana licenses, more than three producer licenses, or more than three processor licenses. A married couple may not be a true party of interest in a marijuana retailer license and a marijuana producer license or a marijuana retailer license and a marijuana processor license.

(3) The following definitions apply to this chapter unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(a) "Control" means the power to independently order, or direct the management, managers, or policies of a licensed business.

(b) "Financial institution" means any bank, mutual savings bank, consumer loan company, credit union, savings and loan association, trust company, or other lending institution under the jurisdiction of the department of financial institutions.

(c) "Gross profit" means sales minus the cost of goods sold.

(d) "Net profit" means profits minus all other expenses of the business.

(e) "Revenue" means the income generated from the sale of goods and services associated with the main operations of business before any costs or expenses are deducted.

(4) For purposes of this chapter, "true party of interest" does not include (this is a nonexclusive list):

(a) A person or entity receiving payment for rent on a fixed basis under a lease or rental agreement. Notwithstanding, if there is a common ownership interest between the applicant or licensee, and the entity that owns the real property, the board may investigate all funds associated with the landlord to determine if a financier relationship exists. The board may also investigate a landlord in situations where a rental payment has been waived or deferred.

(b) A person who receives a bonus or commission based on their sales, so long as the commission does not exceed ten percent of their sales in any given bonus or commission period. Commission-based compensation agreements must be in writing.

(c) A person or entity contracting with the licensee(s) to receive a commission for the sale of the business or real property.

(d) A consultant receiving a flat or hourly rate compensation under a written contractual agreement.

(e) A person with an option to purchase the applied for or licensed business, so long as no money has been paid to the licensee under an option contract or agreement for the purchase or sale of the licensed business, or a business that is applying for a license.

(f) Any business or individual with a contract or agreement for services with a licensed business, such as a branding or staffing company, will not be considered a true party of interest, as long as the licensee retains the right to and controls the business.

(g) A financial institution.

(5) **Notification.**

(a) Except as provided in this subsection (4)(a)(i), (ii), and (iii), after licensure the licensee must continue to disclose the source of all funds to be invested in the licensed business, including all funds obtained from financiers, prior to investing the funds into the licensed business.

(i) Revenues of the licensed marijuana business that are reinvested in the business do not require notification or vetting by the board.

(ii) Proceeds of a revolving loan where such loan has been approved by the board within the three previous years do not need to be vetted by the board, unless the source of the funds has changed or the approved loan amount has increased.

(iii) If the source of funds is an identified true party of interest on the license, or a previously approved financier associated with the license, or a previously approved revolving loan, the board will allow these funds to be used upon receipt of an application to use such funds. The board will then investigate the source of funds. If the board cannot verify the source of funds after reasonable inquiry, or the board determines that the funds were obtained in a manner in violation of the law, the board may take actions consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Licensees must receive board approval before making any ownership changes consistent with WAC 314-55-120.

(c) Noncompliance with the requirements of this section may result in action consistent with this chapter.

(6) **Disclosure agreements and intellectual property.**

(a) Licensed marijuana businesses may enter into agreements consistent with the provisions of RCW 69.50.395.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, no producer or processors may enter into an intellectual property agreement with a retailer.

(7) **Financiers.**

(a) Consistent with WAC 314-55-010(11), a financier is any person or entity, other than a financial institution or a government entity, that provides money as a gift, a grant, or loans money to an applicant, business, or both, and expects to be paid back the amount of the loan, with or without reasonable interest.

(b) A financier may not receive an ownership interest, control of the business, a share of revenue, gross profits or net profits, a profit sharing interest, or a percentage of the profits in exchange for a loan or gift of funds, unless the financier, if directly involved in the loaning of funds, receives board approval and has qualified on the license as a true party of interest.

(c) Washington state residency requirements do not apply to financiers who are not also a true party of interest, but all financiers must reside within the United States.

(d) The board will conduct a financial and criminal background investigation on all financiers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, 69.50.395 and 2019 c 380. WSR 20-18-099, § 314-55-035, filed 9/2/20, effective 10/3/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-035, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-035, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-040 Cannabis applicant or licensee background checks. (1) The board conducts a background check of a new applicant or for license renewals to evaluate whether the applicant or licensee qualifies or requalifies for a license. The background check includes a criminal record check through the Washington state patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigations database.

(2) **Review and evaluation of information produced by background checks.** The board will review the information produced by background checks to determine whether the applicant or licensee qualifies for a new or renewed license. Information from the background check may not preclude approval, but will be considered in determining the applicant's eligibility for licensure.

(3) The board will conduct a threshold review for the following types of convictions:

Conviction Type	Conviction Class	Time Consideration	Determination
Felonies	Class A and B convictions	10 years	Threshold review if 1 or more
	Class C convictions	7 years	Threshold review if 2 or more
Misdemeanors	Gross misdemeanors and misdemeanors	3 years	Threshold review if 3 or more

(a) Active state supervision and active federal supervision resulting in determination of threshold review.

(b) The board will conduct a threshold review of any license applicant or license renewal if the background check indicates that the applicant or renewing licensee is under active state supervision, active federal supervision, or both.

(4) **Pending criminal charge review and evaluation.** The board will review and evaluate the applicant or renewing licensee's pending criminal charges. Review and evaluation criteria include, but are not limited to:

(a) A determination of whether the convictions of pending charge(s) alone or compiled would put an individual over the conviction allowance above.

(b) The application may be placed on hold for ninety days and if no disposition within ninety days, the application will be withdrawn.

(5) **Threshold review evaluation criteria.** When a background check results in a determination for a threshold review, the board will consider the following criteria:

(a) Time since the conviction, or pending offenses;

(b) Nature and specific circumstances of the offense;

(c) Relationship of the offense or incident to the nature of the work performed;

(d) Number of offenses or incidents;

(e) If criminal, any relevant evidence of rehabilitation, such as information about compliance with conditions of parole or probation, including orders of no contact with victims and witnesses, and the individuals conduct and experience since the time of the offense; and

(f) Any other relevant information, including information submitted by the applicant or licensee, or requested by the board.

(6) **Continued reporting.** Cannabis licensees must report any criminal convictions to the board within thirty days. New convictions will be considered upon receipt or at the time of renewal.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.331 and 69.50.342. WSR 21-18-125, § 314-55-040, filed 9/1/21, effective 10/2/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-040, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-040, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-040, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-045 What marijuana law or rule violation history might prevent an applicant from receiving a marijuana license? The WSLCB will conduct an investigation of all applicants' marijuana law or rule administrative violation history. The WSLCB will not normally issue a marijuana license to a person, or to an entity with a true party of interest, who has the following violation history; or to any person who has demonstrated a pattern of disregard for laws or rules.

Violation Type (see WAC 314-55-515)	**Period of Consideration**
• Three or more public safety violations;	• Violations issued within three years of the date the application is received by the board's licensing and regulation division.
• Four or more regulatory violations; or	

Violation Type (see WAC 314-55-515)	Period of Consideration
• One to four, or more license violations.	• Violations issued within the last three years the true party(ies) of interest were licensed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-045, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-045, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-050 Reasons the WSLCB may seek denial, suspension, or cancellation of a marijuana license application or license. Following is a list of reasons the WSLCB may deny, suspend, or cancel a marijuana license application or license. Per RCW 69.50.331, the WSLCB has broad discretionary authority to approve or deny a marijuana license application for reasons including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Failure to meet qualifications or requirements for the specific marijuana license, as outlined in this chapter and chapter 69.50 RCW.

(2) Failure or refusal to submit information or documentation requested by the WSLCB during the evaluation process.

(3) The applicant makes a misrepresentation of fact, or fails to disclose a material fact to the WSLCB during the application process or any subsequent investigation after a license has been issued.

(4) Failure to meet the criminal history standards outlined in WAC 314-55-040.

(5) Failure to meet the marijuana law or rule violation history standards outlined in WAC 314-55-045.

(6) The source of funds identified by the applicant to be used for the acquisition, startup and operation of the business is questionable, unverifiable, or determined by the WSLCB to be gained in a manner which is in violation by law.

(7) Denies the WSLCB or its authorized representative access to any place where a licensed activity takes place or fails to produce any book, record or document required by law or WSLCB rule.

(8) Has been denied or had a marijuana license or medical marijuana license suspended or canceled in another state or local jurisdiction.

(9) Where the city, county, tribal government, or port authority has submitted a substantiated objection per the requirements in RCW 69.50.331 (7) and (10).

(10) Except as provided in subsection (11) of this section, the WSLCB shall not issue a new marijuana license if the proposed licensed business is within one thousand feet of the perimeter of the grounds of any of the following entities. The distance shall be measured as the shortest straight line distance from the property line of the proposed building/business location to the property line of the entities listed below:

(a) Elementary or secondary school;

(b) Playground;

(c) Recreation center or facility;

(d) Child care center;

(e) Public park;

(f) Public transit center;

(g) Library; or

(h) Any game arcade (where admission is not restricted to persons age twenty-one or older).

(11)(a) A city or county may by local ordinance permit the licensing of marijuana businesses within one thousand feet but not less than one hundred feet of the facilities listed in subsection (10) of this section except elementary and secondary schools, and playgrounds.

(b) If a licensee applies for a marijuana license at a location less than one thousand feet of a recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, public transit center, library, or game arcade, the licensee must provide the WSLCB with a copy of the local ordinance that describes the distance required by the city or county the facility will be located.

(12) Has failed to pay taxes or fees required under chapter 69.50 RCW or failed to provide production, processing, inventory, sales and transportation reports to documentation required under this chapter.

(13) Failure to submit an attestation that they are current in any tax obligations to the Washington state department of revenue.

(14) Has been denied a liquor or marijuana license or had a liquor license or marijuana license suspended or revoked in this or any other state.

(15) The operating plan does not demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the WSLCB, the applicant is qualified for a license.

(16) Failure to operate in accordance with the WSLCB approved operating plan.

(17) The WSLCB determines the issuance of the license will not be in the best interest of the welfare, health, or safety of the people of the state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-050, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-050, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 14-06-108, § 314-55-050, filed 3/5/14, effective 4/5/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-050, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-055 Marijuana retailer license forfeiture. (1)(a) A marijuana retailer's license is subject to forfeiture if the retailer is not fully operational and open to the public after twelve months of issuance of the license or November 1, 2018, whichever is later. No marijuana retailer's license is subject to forfeiture within the first nine months of issuance.

(b) Fully operational means the business meets the following criteria for at least twelve consecutive weeks within a twelve-month period after issuance of the license before or after the effective date of this section:

(i) Is open to the public for a minimum of five hours a day between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 midnight, three days a week;

(ii) Posts business hours outside of the premise in the public view; and

(iii) Reports monthly sales from the sale of marijuana products and pays applicable taxes.

(2)(a) A marijuana retailer's license will not be subject to forfeiture if the licensee has been incapable of opening a fully opera-

tional retail marijuana business due to actions by the city, town, or county with jurisdiction over the licensed business to include:

(i) The adoption of a ban or moratorium that prohibits the opening of a retail marijuana business; or

(ii) The adoption of an ordinance or regulation related to zoning, business licensing, land use, or other regulatory measure that has the effect of preventing a licensee from receiving an occupancy permit from the jurisdiction or which otherwise prevents a licensed marijuana retailer from becoming operational.

(b) The board has the sole discretion to grant exceptions to the license forfeiture process if a marijuana retailer licensee has had circumstances occur that are out of their control such as a natural disaster.

(c) Adequate documentation will be required to verify any of the exceptions to license forfeiture in this section. It is the licensee's responsibility to inform the WSLCB if conditions change, such as an adjustment to zoning requirements, changes to a ban or moratorium, or other circumstances that would allow the licensee to operate. If the underlying condition exempting a marijuana retail license from forfeiture under subsection (2)(a) or (b) of this section is removed, then the twelve-month time frame to become fully operational and open to the public requirement under subsection (1) of this section will begin from the time the condition exempting the retail license from forfeiture is removed.

(3) A retailer that receives notice of license forfeiture under this section from the WSLCB may request an administrative hearing under chapter 34.05 RCW. A request for a hearing must be made in writing and received by the WSLCB no later than twenty days after service of the notice. Requests submitted in paper form may be delivered to the WSLCB in person during normal business hours at 3000 Pacific Avenue S.E., Olympia, WA 98501, or mailed to the WSLCB. Mailed appeal requests must be addressed to: WSLCB, ATTN: Adjudicative Proceedings Coordinator, P.O. Box 43076, Olympia, WA 98504-3076 or, for certified mail, WSLCB, ATTN: Adjudicative Proceedings Coordinator, 3000 Pacific Avenue S.E., Olympia, WA 98501.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, and 69.50.345. WSR 18-12-046, § 314-55-055, filed 5/30/18, effective 6/30/18.]

WAC 314-55-070 Process if the WSLCB denies a marijuana license application. If the WSLCB denies a marijuana license application, the applicants may:

(1) Request an administrative hearing per chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act.

(2) Reapply for the license no sooner than one year from the date on the final order of denial.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-070, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-070, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-073 Marijuana research license. A marijuana research license allows a holder of the license to produce, process, and possess marijuana for the limited research purposes provided in RCW

69.50.372. The WSLCB designates a scientific reviewer (reviewer) to review research applications and make recommendations for the approval or denial of research projects and to assess licensed research activities. The following provisions are in addition to the requirements for marijuana research licensees provided in RCW 69.50.372.

(1) **Eligibility and continuing requirements for research license applications, prohibitions and restrictions.**

(a) Other than the restrictions listed in this subsection, any person, organization, agency, or business entity may apply for a marijuana research license.

(b) Other marijuana licensees may apply for a research license. Facilities at which the research is conducted must be wholly separate and distinct from the marijuana business, except:

(i) Licensed producers with a research license and approved research project may grow marijuana plants or possess marijuana for research purposes at the producer's licensed premises. However, all marijuana grown or possessed for research purposes or purposes other than those related to the research project must be kept wholly separated and distinct from commercial operations and must not be comingled with or diverted to marijuana grown for commercial purposes or purposes other than those related to the research project; and

(ii) Licensed processors with a research license and approved research project may possess marijuana for research purposes at the processors licensed premises. However, all marijuana possessed for research purposes must be kept wholly separated and distinct from all marijuana possessed for commercial purposes or purposes other than those related to the research project and must not be comingled with or diverted to marijuana possessed for commercial purposes or purposes other than those related to the research project. Licensed processors who do not also hold a producer license may not grow marijuana plants for the purposes of research under a research license at the processor's licensed location.

(c) Labs certified to perform quality assurance testing on marijuana and marijuana products by the WSLCB may apply for a research license. Certified labs with a research license and approved research project must ensure that all marijuana possessed for research purposes is wholly separated from and is not comingled with marijuana possessed for state required testing purposes for licensed producers or processors or marijuana possessed for any reason other than research purposes.

(d) All research license applicants and persons conducting research under the research license must be twenty-one years of age or older.

(e) All research license applicants and those persons that have managing control over an organization, agency, or business entity must pass a criminal background check and financial investigation prior to being eligible to receive a research license.

(f) Except as otherwise provided by chapter 69.50 RCW and agency rule, no applicant for a research license may possess any marijuana plants or marijuana for research purposes unless and until the research project is approved and the applicant is notified that the research license is approved in writing by the WSLCB.

(g) No research licensee may conduct research unless and until the research project is approved by the reviewer and the WSLCB in writing.

(2) **Initial applications.**

(a) **Application made with business licensing services (BLS).**

(i) Applicants for a research license must apply through BLS to begin the application process for a research license.

(ii) Upon submitting an application for a research license through BLS, the applicant will receive an application letter from the WSLCB directing the applicant to submit the additional application materials directly to the WSLCB's designated scientific reviewer (reviewer).

(A) The applicant must submit complete and accurate additional application materials directly to the reviewer within thirty days of the date of the application letter from the WSLCB or by the date indicated on the application letter. It is the responsibility of the research license applicant to comply with the application requirements in this section and ensure the application is complete, accurate, and successfully submitted to the reviewer.

(B) Incomplete or incorrect additional application materials, materials that do not adhere to the content requirements in this section, or materials not received by the reviewer by 5:00 p.m. on the 30th day or the application date as indicated on the letter from the WSLCB will not be considered by the reviewer and the WSLCB will withdraw the application after receiving notice in writing from the reviewer.

(b) **Additional application materials requirements.**

(i) Application materials that do not adhere to the content requirements in this section or incomplete or incorrect applications will be withdrawn.

(ii) The applicant is responsible for ensuring that no information is included in the research plan that may compromise the applicant's ability to secure patent, trade secret, or other intellectual property protection. All application documents must be submitted by a person who has the legal authority to represent the entity if the applicant is an entity other than an individual person.

(iii) All documents must be submitted to the reviewer in a legible PDF format.

(iv) All of the following information and documents are required for each initial application:

(A) A completed cover page form, marijuana research license application form, and signature page form created by the WSLCB and available at the WSLCB's website at www.lcb.wa.gov.

(B) A research plan limited to eight pages, not including references or citations, that includes the following information:

(I) Purpose and goal(s) of the proposed research project(s);

(II) Key milestones and timelines for the research project(s);

(III) Background and preliminary studies;

(IV) Amount of marijuana to be grown, if applicable, including the justification with respect to milestone tasks;

(V) Anticipated cost of the proposed research project(s) and funding available for the work. The scientific reviewer may request additional information or ask clarifying questions about the cost of the proposal to determine whether the budget meets the scope and design of the proposed project;

(VI) Key personnel and organizations, including names and roles;

(VII) Facilities, equipment, and other resources required and available for conducting the proposed research project(s).

(C) A biosketch for each individual involved in executing the proposed research project limited to two pages per individual performing technical and administrative functions essential to performing the proposed research, including proof that the individual is twenty-one

years of age or older. Biosketches must be prepared using the National Institutes of Health (NIH) biographical sketch format, available at http://grants.nih.gov/grants/forms/new-renewal-revisions.htm.

(D) Letters of support limited to two pages per letter confirming the commitment of time and resources from external personnel or organizations if external personnel or organizations will participate in research activities under an approved research project. Letters of support are required to confirm the commitment of time and resources from personnel involved in the proposed research project(s) who are not employed at the applicant organization. Letters of support must include specific details regarding the type(s) and magnitude of the time and resources being committed to the proposed research project(s) and must be signed by individuals having the authority to make such commitments.

(E) For all project(s) involving human or animal subjects, documentation of all required institutional review board (IRB) or institutional animal care and use committee (IACUC) approvals. Documents must be provided on IRB or IACUC letterhead and be signed by authorized officials of those regulatory bodies.

(v) Documents that do not conform to the requirements in subsection (b) of this section may be withdrawn. All nonform documents must conform to the following requirements:

(A) Eight and one-half by 11-inch portrait-oriented page dimensions;

(B) Single-spaced with all margins measuring at least one inch; and

(C) At least 12-point font in Times New Roman or Arial, not proportionately reduced.

(c) **Review by the WSLCB's designated scientific reviewer.**

(i) If the applicant submits application materials to the reviewer by the required deadline specified by the WSLCB's application letter and the reviewer determines the additional application materials are complete and meet the document requirements specified in this section, the reviewer will proceed with reviewing the research project to evaluate whether the project complies with the provisions of RCW 69.50.372 (1) and (2). The scientific reviewer may require the applicant to provide additional information if the scientific reviewer determines that more information is necessary to complete the review.

(ii) When evaluating research projects, the reviewer must:

(A) Ensure confidentiality;

(B) Screen members of the reviewer panel for any conflicts of interest and take appropriate measures if a conflict of interest is identified;

(C) Review all information, including the budget, to evaluate whether the scope and design of the proposed project matches the budget and resources of the applicant; and

(D) The scientific reviewer may require the applicant to submit to a site inspection. The site inspection may occur after the initial review and before the license is issued to evaluate the adequacy of the location, facilities, or equipment to complete the proposed project.

(iii) The reviewer will assess fees for the review of the research project proposal directly to the applicant pursuant to RCW 69.50.372(7). The reviewer will not recommend approval of an application for any research license for which an unpaid balance of fees to the reviewer is due regardless of the recommendation of the reviewer regarding the sufficiency of the research project.

(iv) If at any time during the process of review the reviewer finds that the additional application materials are not complete, the reviewer will notify the WSLCB in writing and the WSLCB will withdraw the application.

(v) The reviewer will supply a written evaluation to the WSLCB in writing after completing review of the research project. Evaluations will provide the approval recommendation status; determination(s) of the applicable research category or categories; and, as applicable, the reasons for a "Not Approved" recommendation. The WSLCB will provide written evaluations to applicants following completion of the review process by the reviewer along with the WSLCB's approval or denial of the research license.

(d) **WSLCB requirements and licensing process.** If the reviewer indicates the application for a research license should be approved, the following requirements must be met prior to final approval of the license by the WSLCB.

(i) The WSLCB will request criminal background and financial information from the research license applicant and evaluate the applicant(s) pursuant to the standards and requirements established in WAC 314-55-020 except that research license applicants are not subject to prioritization under subsection (3) of that section;

(ii) Funding of the proposed research must be disclosed by the applicant(s) in amount, timing and source(s). Funding sources may include organizational resources and individuals and organizations that are not part of the person, organization, agency, or business entity applying for the research license. Out-of-state resources may be included, but must be identified;

(iii) The applicant(s) must adhere to the notice posting requirements under WAC 314-55-020;

(iv) The applicant must demonstrate access to and proficiency with the traceability system; and

(v) The applicant must meet facility security requirements as provided in WAC 314-55-083 prior to being granted a license.

(3) **Research license withdrawal and denials.**

(a) The WSLCB will withdraw an application if:

(i) The application or additional application materials are determined incomplete or incorrect by the WSLCB or its designated reviewer;

(ii) The additional application materials are not timely received by the reviewer as provided in this section; or

(iii) The applicant(s) request withdrawal of a research license application at any time in the application process. The applicant must request the withdrawal in writing and is responsible for any review costs due to the reviewer. The voluntary withdrawal of a research license application does not result in a hearing right.

(b) The WSLCB will deny a research license if:

(i) The scientific reviewer does not recommend approval of the license after reviewing the research proposal for compliance with this section or RCW 69.50.372;

(ii) The applicant does not meet the requirements for a license under this section or RCW 69.50.372; or

(iii) The applicant provides false or misleading information in any of the materials it submits to the WSLCB or the reviewer.

(c) If the WSLCB denies a research application for the reasons provided in (b)(iii) of this subsection or for failing to meet criminal history or administrative violations requirements under this section, the applicant(s) is prohibited from reapplying for a research

license for one calendar year from the date of the WSLCB's denial of the license.

(d) A person or entity that has outstanding unpaid review fees owing to the scientific reviewer is prohibited from reapplying for a research license until all review fees are paid to the scientific reviewer.

(4) **Reporting required.**

(a) The WSLCB or the WSLCB's designated reviewer may require reporting by or auditing of research licensees as necessary.

(b) The WSLCB's designated reviewer must submit an annual status report of all completed and ongoing research projects for the previous year to the WSLCB by December 31st of each calendar year.

(c) The licensee must adhere to the reporting requirements in the traceability system under WAC 314-55-083.

(d) The reviewer must immediately notify the WSLCB if it receives information indicating that a research licensee is operating outside the scope of the projects approved under a research license.

(5) **Adding an additional research project or changing existing approved research project process (after licensure).**

(a) A research licensee is restricted to only those research activities under a research project that has been reviewed and approved by reviewer.

(b) Applications to add a new project or change an existing approved project is the same as what is required for initial application except that a new license application through BLS is not required. To apply to add a new research project or change an existing approved project, a research licensee must submit all materials to the reviewer as required under subsection (2)(b) of this section. Incomplete project applications will not be considered.

(c) The reviewer will review the application for a new research project or change to an existing approved research project pursuant to subsection (2)(c) of this section. The reviewer will supply a written evaluation to the WSLCB and the licensee in writing after completing review of the application for a new research project or a change to an existing approved research project. Evaluations will provide the approval recommendation status; determination(s) of the applicable research category or categories; and, as applicable, the reasons for a "Not Approved" recommendation.

(6) **Research license renewals.**

(a) Research license renewals operate on an annual basis, based on the license issuance date. A licensee must have an ongoing approved research project or an application for a new research project to be eligible for license renewal. The WSLCB will notify the licensee and reviewer ninety days prior to the license renewal date. The licensee must provide a status report to the reviewer or an application for a new research project if the licensee's ongoing approved research project will end within thirty days prior to or after the renewal date. The status report or application must be received by the reviewer within thirty days of the ninety-day renewal notice from the WSLCB or the license will not be renewed.

(b) The reviewer will notify the WSLCB in writing if the licensee meets the requirements for renewal not later than fifteen days prior to the licensee's renewal date.

(c) If the reviewer determines that the research project does not meet requirements for renewal due to lack of an ongoing project or for failure to meet the requirements of RCW 69.50.372 or this section for

a proposed new project, the reviewer will recommend the WSLCB not renew the license.

(d) The WSLCB will review the licensee's violation history and criminal background check prior to renewal. If the violation history or criminal records disqualifies the licensee from eligibility for a research license under WAC 314-55-050, the WSLCB will not renew the license.

(7) **License revocation.**

(a) The WSLCB may revoke an application for the following reasons:

(i) The WSLCB has reason to believe that marijuana is being diverted from the research licensee;

(ii) The research licensee operates outside the scope of the research project(s) approved under the license issued to the licensee;

(iii) The applicant makes a misrepresentation of fact, or fails to disclose a material fact to the WSLCB during the application process or any subsequent investigation after a license has been issued;

(iv) The WSLCB finds that the licensee possesses marijuana plants, marijuana, or marijuana products that are not accounted for in the traceability system;

(v) The research licensee makes changes to their operating plan, entity structure, or location without prior approval from the WSLCB;

(vi) The research licensee fails to maintain security requirements for the licensed research facility; or

(vii) The licensee violates any provision of chapter 69.50 RCW or this chapter.

(b) A licensee may request voluntary cancellation of a license at any time. The licensee must request cancellation of a research license to the WSLCB in writing. The voluntary cancellation of a research license does not result in a hearing right.

(8) **Marijuana disposal requirements.**

(a) Licensees must dispose of marijuana as provided in WAC 314-55-097.

(b) Licensees must dispose of marijuana if the research license is discontinued for any reason. A licensee may transfer plants to another marijuana research licensee. A licensee may work with the WSLCB to dispose of marijuana or marijuana plants.

(9) An applicant or licensee may request an administrative hearing to contest the withdrawal, denial, nonrenewal, or revocation of a research license pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. A request for a hearing must be made in writing and received by the WSLCB no later than twenty days after the date the notification of withdrawal, denial, nonrenewal, or revocation was mailed to the applicant or licensee. Appeal requests submitted in paper form may be delivered to the WSLCB in person during normal business hours at 3000 Pacific Avenue S.E., Olympia, WA 98501, or mailed to the WSLCB. Mailed appeal requests must be addressed to: WSLCB, ATTN: Adjudicative Proceedings Coordinator, P.O. Box 43076, Olympia, WA 98504-3076 or, for certified mail, WSLCB, ATTN: Adjudicative Proceedings Coordinator, 3000 Pacific Avenue S.E., Olympia, WA 98501.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-073, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.372. WSR 17-04-038, § 314-55-073, filed 1/25/17, effective 2/25/17.]

WAC 314-55-075 Marijuana producer license—Privileges, requirements, and fees. (1)(a) A marijuana producer license allows the licensee to produce, harvest, trim, dry, cure, and package marijuana into lots for sale at wholesale to marijuana processor licensees and to other marijuana producer licensees. A marijuana producer may also produce and sell:

(i) Marijuana plants, seed, and plant tissue culture to other marijuana producer licensees;

(ii) Immature marijuana plants or clones and marijuana seeds to members of a registered cooperative, qualifying patients, or designated providers under the conditions provided in this chapter; and

(iii) Immature marijuana plants or clones and marijuana seeds to a licensed marijuana researcher under the conditions provided in this chapter.

(b) Marijuana production must take place within a fully enclosed secure indoor facility or greenhouse with rigid walls, a roof, and doors. Outdoor production may take place in nonrigid greenhouses, other structures, or an expanse of open or cleared ground fully enclosed by a physical barrier. To obscure public view of the premises, outdoor production must be enclosed by a sight obscure wall or fence at least eight feet high. Outdoor producers must meet security requirements described in WAC 314-55-083. An outdoor grow must be physically separated at least twenty feet from another licensed outdoor grow. In addition, outdoor grows cannot share common walls or fences.

(2) The application fee for a marijuana producer license is two hundred fifty dollars. The applicant is also responsible for paying the fees required by the approved vendor for fingerprint evaluation.

(3) The annual fee for issuance and renewal of a marijuana producer license is one thousand dollars. The annual fee for issuance and renewal of a marijuana producer license is one thousand three hundred eighty-one dollars. The WSLCB will conduct random criminal history checks at the time of renewal that will require the licensee to submit fingerprints for evaluation from the approved vendor. The licensee is responsible for all fees required for criminal history checks.

(4) The application window for marijuana producer licenses is closed. The WSLCB may reopen the marijuana producer application window at subsequent times when the WSLCB deems necessary.

(5) Any entity and/or principals within any entity are limited to an interest, as defined in WAC 314-55-035, in no more than three marijuana producer licenses.

(6) The maximum amount of space for marijuana production cannot exceed the amount licensed. Applicants must designate on their operating plan the size category of the production premises and the amount of actual square footage in their premises that will be designated as plant canopy. There are three categories as follows:

(a) Tier 1 - Less than four thousand square feet;

(b) Tier 2 - Four thousand square feet up to ten thousand square feet; and

(c) Tier 3 - Ten thousand square feet up to thirty thousand square feet.

(7) The WSLCB may reduce a licensee's or applicant's square footage designated to plant canopy for the following reasons:

(a) If the amount of square feet of production of all licensees exceeds the maximum square feet the WSLCB will reduce the allowed square footage by the same percentage.

(b) If fifty percent production space used for plant canopy in the licensee's operating plan is not met by the end of the first year of operation the WSLCB may reduce the tier of licensure.

(8) If the total amount of square feet of marijuana production exceeds the maximum square feet, the WSLCB reserves the right to reduce all licensee's production by the same percentage or reduce licensee production by one or more tiers by the same percentage.

(9) The maximum allowed amount of marijuana on a producer's premises at any time is as follows:

(a) Outdoor or greenhouse grows - One and one-quarter of a year's harvest; or

(b) Indoor grows - Six months of their annual harvest.

(10) A producer may not treat or otherwise adulterate useable marijuana with any organic or nonorganic chemical or other compound whatsoever to alter the color, appearance, weight, or smell of the useable marijuana.

(11) A marijuana producer must make quality assurance test results available to any processor purchasing product. A marijuana producer must label each lot of marijuana with the following information:

(a) Lot number;

(b) UBI number of the producer; and

(c) Weight of the product.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 21-14-113, § 314-55-075, filed 7/7/21, effective 8/7/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-075, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, 2016 c 170, 2016 c 171, and 2016 c 17. WSR 16-19-102, § 314-55-075, filed 9/21/16, effective 10/22/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-075, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-075, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15; WSR 14-10-044, § 314-55-075, filed 4/30/14, effective 5/31/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-075, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-077 Marijuana processor license—Privileges, requirements, and fees. (1) A marijuana processor license allows the licensee to process, dry, cure, package, and label useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products for sale at wholesale to marijuana processors and marijuana retailers.

(2) **Application and license fees.**

(a) The application fee for a marijuana processor license is two hundred fifty dollars. The applicant is also responsible for paying the fees required by the approved vendor for fingerprint evaluation.

(b) The annual fee for issuance and renewal of a marijuana processor license is one thousand three hundred eighty-one dollars. The board will conduct random criminal history checks at the time of renewal that will require the licensee to submit fingerprints for evaluation from the approved vendor. The licensee is responsible for all fees required for the criminal history checks.

(c) The application window for marijuana processor licenses is closed. The board may reopen the marijuana processor application window at subsequent times when the board deems necessary.

(3) Any entity and/or principals within any entity are limited to no more than three marijuana processor licenses.

(4)(a) A marijuana processor that makes marijuana-infused solid or liquid product meant to be ingested orally (marijuana edibles) must obtain a marijuana-infused edible endorsement from the department of agriculture as required under chapter 15.125 RCW and rules adopted by the department to implement that chapter (chapter 16-131 WAC). A licensee must allow the board or their designee to conduct physical visits and inspect the processing facility, recipes, and records required under WAC 314-55-087 during normal business hours or at any time of apparent operation without advance notice.

(b) A marijuana processor licensed by the board must ensure marijuana-infused edible processing facilities are constructed, kept, and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition in accordance with rules and as prescribed by the Washington state department of agriculture under chapter 15.125 RCW and rules promulgated to implement chapters 16-131, 16-165 and 16-167 WAC.

(5)(a) A marijuana processor may blend tested useable marijuana from multiple lots into a single package for sale to a marijuana retail licensee so long as the label requirements for each lot used in the blend are met and the percentage by weight of each lot is also included on the label.

(b) A processor may not treat or otherwise adulterate useable marijuana with any organic or nonorganic chemical or other compound whatsoever to alter the color, appearance, weight, or smell of the useable marijuana.

(6) **Recipes, product, packaging, and labeling approval.**

(a) A marijuana processor licensee must obtain label and packaging approval from the board for all marijuana-infused products meant for oral ingestion prior to offering these items for sale to a marijuana retailer. The marijuana processor licensee must submit a picture of the product, labeling, and packaging to the board for approval. More information on the product, packaging, and label review process is available on the board's website.

(b) All recipes for marijuana-infused products meant for oral ingestion (marijuana edible products) must be approved by the department of agriculture under chapter 16-131 WAC. Licensees must obtain recipe approval from the department of agriculture prior to submitting any marijuana edible products, packages, and labels for review and approval by the board. The recipe for any marijuana-infused solid or liquid products meant to be ingested orally must be kept on file at the marijuana processor's licensed premises and made available for inspection by the board or its designee.

(c) If the board denies a marijuana-infused product for sale in marijuana retail outlets, the marijuana processor licensee may request an administrative hearing under chapter 34.05 RCW, Administrative Procedure Act.

(7) With the exception of the marijuana, all ingredients used in making marijuana-infused products for oral ingestion must be a commercially manufactured food as defined in WAC 246-215-01115.

(8) Marijuana-infused edible products in solid or liquid form must be homogenized to ensure uniform disbursement of cannabinoids.

(9) A marijuana processor may infuse food or drinks with marijuana, provided that:

(a) The product or products do not require cooking or baking by the consumer;

(b) Coatings applied to the product or products are compliant with the requirements of this chapter;

(c) The product and package design is not similar to commercially available products marketed for consumption by persons under twenty-one years of age, as defined by WAC 314.55.105 (1)(c).

(10) To reduce the risk to public health, potentially hazardous foods as defined in WAC 246-215-01115 may not be infused with marijuana. Potentially hazardous foods require time-temperature control to keep them safe for human consumption and prevent the growth of pathogenic microorganisms or the production of toxins. Any food that requires refrigeration, freezing, or a hot holding unit to keep it safe for human consumption may not be infused with marijuana.

(11) Other food items that may not be infused with marijuana to be sold in a retail store include:

(a) Any food that has to be acidified to make it shelf stable;

(b) Food items made shelf stable by canning or retorting;

(c) Fruit or vegetable juices (this does not include shelf stable concentrates);

(d) Fruit or vegetable butters;

(e) Pumpkin pies, custard pies, or any pies that contain egg;

(f) Dairy products of any kind such as butter, cheese, ice cream, or milk; and

(g) Dried or cured meats.

(h) Vinegars and oils derived from natural sources may be infused with dried marijuana if all plant material is subsequently removed from the final product. Vinegars and oils may not be infused with any other substance, including herbs and garlic.

(i) Marijuana-infused jams and jellies made from scratch must utilize a standardized recipe in accordance with 21 C.F.R. Part 150, revised as of April 1, 2013.

(12) Consistent with WAC 314-55-104, a marijuana processor may infuse dairy butter or fats derived from natural sources, and use that extraction to prepare allowable marijuana-infused solid or liquid products meant to be ingested orally, but the dairy butter or fats derived from natural sources may not be sold as stand-alone products.

The board may designate other food items that may not be infused with marijuana.

(13) Marijuana processor licensees are allowed to have a maximum of six months of their average useable marijuana and six months average of their total production on their licensed premises at any time.

(14) **Processing service arrangements.** A processing service arrangement is when one processor (processor B) processes useable marijuana or an altered form of useable marijuana (marijuana product) for another licensed processor (processor A) for a fee.

(a) Processor A is the product owner. However, processor B may handle the product under its license as provided in chapter 69.50 RCW and this chapter. Processor B is not allowed to transfer the product to a retailer and may only possess marijuana or marijuana products received from processor A for the limited purposes of processing it for ultimate transfer back to processor A.

(b) Processing service arrangements must be made on a cash basis only as provided in WAC 314-55-115 and payment for the service and return of the processed product must be made within thirty calendar days of delivery to processor B. Failure to do so as provided by the preceding sentence is a violation of this section and any marijuana or marijuana product involved in the transaction will be subject to seizure and destruction. Payment with any marijuana products, barter,

trade, or compensation in any form other than cash for processing service arrangements is prohibited under processing service arrangements.

(c) Each processor that enters into a processing service arrangement must include records for each service arrangement in recordkeeping documents which must be maintained consistent with this chapter.

(15) Marijuana may not be returned by any retail licensee to any processor except as provided in this section.

(a) Every processor must maintain on the licensed premises for a period of five years complete records of all refunds and exchanges made under this section including an inventory of marijuana and marijuana products returned to the processor by any retail licensee.

(b) Marijuana may be returned by a retail licensee in the event a retailer goes out of the business of selling marijuana at retail and a cash refund, as defined by WAC 314-55-115, may be made upon the return of the marijuana or marijuana products, so long as WSLCB approval is acquired prior to returns and refunds under this subsection.

(c) Marijuana products different from that ordered by a retailer and delivered to the retailer may be returned to a processor and either replaced with marijuana products which were ordered or a cash refund, as defined by WAC 314-55-115, may be made. These incorrect orders must be discovered and corrected within eight days of the date the delivery was made to be eligible for returns and refunds under this subsection.

(d) A marijuana processor may accept returns of products and sample jars from marijuana retailers for destruction, but is not required to provide refunds to the retailer. It is the responsibility of the retailer to ensure the product or sample jar is returned to the processor.

(16) The board may take disciplinary action against any marijuana processor that fails to comply with the provisions of WAC 246-80-021.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 21-15-124, § 314-55-077, filed 7/21/21, effective 8/21/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345 and 2019 c 393. WSR 20-01-172, § 314-55-077, filed 12/18/19, effective 1/1/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-077, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-077, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-077, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15; WSR 14-10-044, § 314-55-077, filed 4/30/14, effective 5/31/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-077, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-079 Marijuana retailer license——Privileges, requirements, and fees. (1) A marijuana retailer license allows the licensee to sell only useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, marijuana-infused products, marijuana paraphernalia, and lockable boxes to store marijuana at retail in licensed retail outlets to persons twenty-one years of age and older, except as allowed for persons under twenty-one years of age consistent with RCW 69.50.357 and WAC 314-55-080.

(2) The WSLCB may accept applications for marijuana retail licenses at time frames published on its website at www.lcb.wa.gov. Using estimated consumption data and population data obtained from the of-

fice of financial management (OFM) population data, the WSLCB will determine the maximum number of marijuana retail locations per county.

(a) The number of retail locations will be determined using a method that distributes the number of locations proportionate to the most populous cities within each county and to accommodate the medical needs of qualifying patients and designated providers. Locations not assigned to a specific city will be at large. At large locations can be used for unincorporated areas in the county or in cities within the county that have no retail licenses designated.

(b) The number of retail licenses determined by the board can be found on the WSLCB website at www.lcb.wa.gov.

(3) Any entity and/or principals within any entity are limited to no more than five retail marijuana licenses.

(4) **Application and license fees.**

(a) The application fee for a marijuana retailer's license is two hundred fifty dollars. The applicant is responsible for fees required by the approved vendor for fingerprint evaluation.

(b) The annual fee for issuance and renewal of a marijuana retailer license is one thousand three hundred eighty-one dollars. The WSLCB will conduct random criminal history checks at the time of renewal that will require the licensee to submit fingerprints for evaluation from the approved vendor. The licensee is responsible for all fees required for the criminal history checks.

(5) Internet sales and delivery of product to customers are prohibited.

(6) Sales of marijuana-infused products not permissible under WAC 314-55-077 are prohibited.

(7) Marijuana retailers may not sell marijuana products below the current acquisition cost.

(8) All marijuana products must be stored behind a counter or other barrier to ensure a customer does not have direct access to the product.

(9) A marijuana retailer may not sell lockable boxes for less than the cost of acquisition or sell boxes received as a donation. The donation of lockable boxes must come from a person or entity that is not a licensed marijuana producer, processor, or retailer.

(10) Marijuana retailer licensees are allowed to have a maximum of four months of their average inventory on their licensed premises at any given time.

(11) A marijuana retailer may transport product to other locations operated by the licensee or to return product to a marijuana processor as outlined in WAC 314-55-085.

(12) A marijuana retailer may accept returns of open marijuana products. Products must be returned in their original packaging with the lot, batch, or inventory ID number fully legible.

(13) A marijuana retailer may dispose of marijuana products as provided in WAC 314-55-097.

(14) The board may take disciplinary action against any marijuana retailer that fails to comply with the provisions of WAC 246-80-021.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 21-15-124, § 314-55-079, filed 7/21/21, effective 8/21/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-079, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, 2016 c 170, 2016 c 171, and 2016 c 17. WSR 16-19-102, § 314-55-079, filed 9/21/16, effective 10/22/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-079,

filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-079, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15; WSR 14-10-044, § 314-55-079, filed 4/30/14, effective 5/31/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-079, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-080 Medical marijuana endorsement. (1) **A medical marijuana endorsement added to a marijuana retail license allows the marijuana retail licensee to:**

(a) Sell marijuana for medical use to qualifying patients and designated providers; and

(b) Provide marijuana at no charge, at their discretion, to qualifying patients and designated providers.

(2) Qualifying patients between eighteen and twenty-one years of age with a recognition card may enter and remain on the premises of a retail outlet holding a medical marijuana endorsement and may purchase products for their personal medical use. Qualifying patients who are under the age of eighteen with a recognition card and who accompany their designated providers may enter and remain on the premises of a retail outlet holding a medical marijuana endorsement, but may not purchase products for their personal medical use. Only a designated provider may purchase products for a qualifying patient under the age of eighteen who holds a valid recognition card.

(3) **To maintain a medical marijuana endorsement in good standing, a marijuana retailer must:**

(a) Follow all rules adopted by the department of health regarding retail sales of medical marijuana;

(b) Have a consultant on staff in accordance with department of health rules;

(c) Prohibit the medical use of marijuana by anyone at the retail outlet at all times, including medical use by qualifying patients;

(d) Maintain at all times, a representative assortment of marijuana products necessary to meet the needs of qualified patients and designated providers;

(e) Not market marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products in a way that make them especially attractive to minors;

(f) Demonstrate the ability to enter qualifying patients and designated providers in the medical marijuana authorization database established by the department of health;

(g) Issue recognition cards and agree to enter qualifying patients and designated providers into the database in compliance with the department of health standards;

(h) Keep records to document the validity of tax exempt sales as prescribed by the department of revenue for a minimum of five years. For the documentation requirements in RCW 69.50.375 (3)(e), licensees are not required to separately keep copies of the qualifying patient's or designated provider's recognition card because this information is stored in the medical marijuana authorization database;

(i) Train employees on the following:

(i) Procedures regarding the recognition of valid authorizations and the use of equipment to enter qualifying patients and designated providers into the medical marijuana authorization database;

(ii) Recognition of valid recognition cards; and

(iii) Recognition of strains, varieties, THC concentration, CBD concentration, and THC to CBD ratios of marijuana concentrates, usea-

ble marijuana, and marijuana-infused products available for sale when assisting qualifying patients and designated providers at the retail outlet.

(4) **A marijuana retailer holding a medical marijuana endorsement may sell products with a THC concentration of 0.3 percent or less.** The licensee may also provide these products at no charge to qualifying patients or designated providers.

(5) **Unlicensed practice of medicine.** No owner, employee, or volunteer of a retail outlet and holding a medical marijuana endorsement may:

(a) Offer or undertake to diagnose or cure any human or animal disease, ailment, injury, infirmity, deformity, pain, or other condition, physical or mental, real or imaginary, by use of marijuana products or any other means or instrumentality; or

(b) Recommend or suggest modification or elimination of any course of treatment that does not involve the medical use of marijuana products.

(6) Failure to comply with subsections (3) and (5) of this section may result in suspension or revocation of the medical marijuana endorsement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-080, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-080, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-082 Insurance requirements. Marijuana licensees must obtain insurance coverage as set out in this section. The intent of the required insurance is to protect the consumer should there be any claims, suits, actions, costs, damages or expenses arising from any negligent or intentional act or omission of the marijuana licensees. Marijuana licensees shall furnish evidence in the form of a certificate of insurance satisfactory to the WSLCB that insurance, in the following kinds and minimum amounts, has been secured. Failure to provide proof of insurance, as required, may result in license cancellation.

(1) Commercial general liability insurance: The licensee shall at all times carry and maintain commercial general liability insurance or commercial umbrella insurance for bodily injury and property damage arising out of licensed activities. The limits of liability insurance shall not be less than one million dollars.

(a) This insurance shall cover such claims as may be caused by any act, omission, or negligence of the licensee or its officers, agents, representatives, assigns, or servants.

(b) The insurance shall also cover bodily injury, including disease, illness and death, and property damage arising out of the licensee's premises/operations, products, and personal injury.

(2) Insurance carrier rating: The insurance required in subsection (1) of this section shall be issued by an insurance company authorized to do business within the state of Washington. Insurance is to be placed with a carrier that has a rating of A - Class VII or better in the most recently published edition of *Best's Reports*. If an insurer is not admitted, all insurance policies and procedures for issuing the insurance policies must comply with chapters 48.15 RCW and 284-15 WAC.

(3) Additional insured. The state and its employees, agents, and volunteers shall be named as an additional insured on insurance policies required under this section. All policies shall be primary over any other valid and collectable insurance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-082, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-082, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-082, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-083 Security and traceability requirements for marijuana licensees. The security requirements for a marijuana licensee are as follows:

(1) **Display of identification badge.** All licensees and employees on the licensed premises shall be required to hold and properly display an identification badge issued by the licensed employer at all times while on the licensed premises and engaged in the transportation of marijuana. The identification badge must list the licensee's trade name and include the person's full and legal name and photograph. All licensees and employees must have their state issued identification available to verify the information on their badge is correct.

(a) All nonemployee visitors to the licensed premises, other than retail store customers, shall be required to hold and properly display an identification badge issued by the licensee at all times while on the licensed premises.

(b) A log must be kept and maintained showing the full name of each visitor entering the licensed premises, badge number issued, the time of arrival, time of departure, and the purpose of the visit.

(c) All log records must be maintained on the licensed premises for a period of three years and are subject to inspection by any WSLCB employee or law enforcement officer, and must be copied and provided to the WSLCB or law enforcement officer upon request.

(d) Employees, visitors, and other persons at a marijuana licensed premises, including persons engaged in the transportation of marijuana, must provide identification to a WSLCB enforcement officer upon request.

(2) **Alarm systems.** At a minimum, each licensed premises must have a security alarm system on all perimeter entry points and perimeter windows. Motion detectors, pressure switches, duress, panic, and hold-up alarms may also be used.

(3) **Surveillance system.** At a minimum, a licensed premises must have a complete video surveillance system with minimum camera resolution of 640 x 470 pixels or pixel equivalent for analog. The surveillance system storage device and/or the cameras must be internet protocol (IP) compatible. All cameras must be fixed and placement must allow for the clear and certain identification of any person and activities in controlled areas of the licensed premises. All entrances and exits to an indoor facility must be recorded from both indoor and outdoor, or ingress and egress vantage points. All cameras must record continuously twenty-four hours per day and at a minimum of ten frames per second. The surveillance system storage device must be secured on the licensed premises in a lockbox, cabinet, closet, or secured in another manner to protect from employee tampering or criminal theft. All surveillance recordings must be kept for a minimum of forty-five days

on the licensee's recording device. All videos are subject to inspection by any WSLCB employee or law enforcement officer, and must be copied and provided to the WSLCB or law enforcement officer upon request. All recorded images must clearly and accurately display the time and date. Time is to be measured in accordance with the U.S. National Institute Standards and Technology standards. Controlled areas include:

(a) Any area within an indoor, greenhouse or outdoor room or area where marijuana is grown, or marijuana or marijuana waste is being moved within, processed, stored, or destroyed. Rooms or areas where marijuana or marijuana waste is never present are not considered control areas and do not require camera coverage.

(b) All point-of-sale (POS) areas.

(c) Twenty feet of the exterior of the perimeter of all required fencing and gates enclosing an outdoor grow operation. Any gate or other entry point that is part of the required enclosure for an outdoor growing operation must be lighted in low-light conditions. A motion detection lighting system may be employed to light the gate area in low-light conditions.

(d) Any room or area storing a surveillance system storage device.

(4) **Traceability:** To prevent diversion and to promote public safety, marijuana licensees must track marijuana from seed to sale. Licensees must provide the required information on a system specified by the WSLCB. All costs related to the reporting requirements are borne by the licensee. Marijuana seedlings, clones, plants, lots of useable marijuana or trim, leaves, and other plant matter, batches of extracts, marijuana-infused products, samples, and marijuana waste must be traceable from production through processing, and finally into the retail environment including being able to identify which lot was used as base material to create each batch of extracts or infused products. The following information is required and must be kept completely up-to-date in a system specified by the WSLCB:

(a) Key notification of "events," such as when a plant enters the system (moved from the seedling or clone area to the vegetation production area at a young age);

(b) When plants are to be partially or fully harvested or destroyed;

(c) When a lot or batch of marijuana, marijuana extract, marijuana concentrates, marijuana-infused product, or marijuana waste is to be destroyed;

(d) When useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products are transported;

(e) Any theft of useable marijuana, marijuana seedlings, clones, plants, trim or other plant material, extract, infused product, seed, plant tissue or other item containing marijuana;

(f) All marijuana plants eight or more inches in height or width must be physically tagged and tracked individually;

(g) A complete inventory of all marijuana, seeds, plant tissue, seedlings, clones, all plants, lots of useable marijuana or trim, leaves, and other plant matter, batches of extract, marijuana concentrates, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana waste;

(h) All marijuana, useable marijuana, marijuana-infused products, marijuana concentrates, seeds, plant tissue, clone lots, and marijuana waste must be physically tagged with the unique identifier generated by the traceability system and tracked;

(i) All point-of-sale records;

(j) Marijuana excise tax records;

(k) All samples sent to an independent testing lab, any sample of unused portion of a sample returned to a licensee, and the quality assurance test results;

(l) All vendor samples provided to another licensee for purposes of education or negotiating a sale;

(m) All samples used for testing for quality by the producer or processor;

(n) Samples containing useable marijuana provided to retailers;

(o) Samples provided to the WSLCB or their designee for quality assurance compliance checks; and

(p) Other information specified by the board.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-083, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-083, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-083, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15; WSR 14-07-116, § 314-55-083, filed 3/19/14, effective 4/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-083, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-084 Marijuana plant production. (1) Only the following specified soil amendments, fertilizers, other crop production aids, and pesticides may be used in the production of marijuana:

(a) Pesticides registered by WSDA under chapter 15.58 RCW as allowed for use in the production, processing, and handling of marijuana. Pesticides must be used consistent with the label requirements.

(b) Commercial fertilizers registered by WSDA under chapter 15.54 RCW.

(c) Potting soil, crop production aids, soil amendments, and other growing media available commercially in the state of Washington may be used in marijuana production. Producers growing outdoors are not required to meet land eligibility requirements outlined in 7 C.F.R. Part 205.202.

(2) Examples of prohibited products:

(a) The use of products containing plant growth regulators not allowed for use on food crops including, but not limited to, any of the following ingredients, is prohibited:

(i) Ancymidol;
(ii) Chlormequat chloride;
(iii) Clofencet;
(iv) Colchicine;
(v) Colloidal silver;
(vi) Daminozide;
(vii) Dikegulac-sodium;
(viii) Flumetralin;
(ix) Flurprimidol; and
(x) Paclobutrazol.

(b) The use of vitamin-hormone products not intended for use on food crops is prohibited.

(c) The use of products containing the insecticide DDVP (Dichlorvos) is prohibited in all areas where marijuana is being grown or processed.

(3) Soil amendments, fertilizers, growing media, other crop production aids, and pesticides that do not conform to subsections (1) and (2) of this section cannot be used, kept, or stored on the licensed premises.

(4) The following marijuana and marijuana products are subject to seizure and destruction:

(a) Marijuana exposed to unauthorized soil amendments or fertilizers; and

(b) Marijuana with levels of unauthorized pesticides or plant growth regulators as provided in WAC 314-55-108.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-084, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-084, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 14-10-044, § 314-55-084, filed 4/30/14, effective 5/31/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-084, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-085 What are the transportation requirements for a marijuana licensee? (1) **Notification of shipment.** Upon transporting any marijuana or marijuana product, a producer, processor, retailer, or certified third-party testing lab shall notify the WSLCB of the type and amount and/or weight of marijuana and/or marijuana products being transported, the name of transporter, information about the transporting vehicle, times of departure and expected delivery. This information must be reported in the traceability system described in WAC 314-55-083(4).

(2) **Receipt of shipment.** Upon receiving the shipment, the licensee or certified third-party lab receiving the product shall report the amount and/or weight of marijuana and/or marijuana products received in the traceability system.

(3) **Transportation manifest.** A complete printed transport manifest on a form provided by the WSLCB containing all information required by the WSLCB must be kept with the product at all times.

(4) **Records of transportation.** Records of all transportation must be kept for a minimum of three years at the licensee's location and are subject to inspection.

(5) **Transportation of product.** Marijuana or marijuana products that are being transported must meet the following requirements:

(a) Only the marijuana licensee, an employee of the licensee, a transportation licensee, or a certified testing lab may transport product and/or occupy a transporting vehicle;

(b) Drivers and/or occupants of a transporting vehicle must be twenty-one years of age or older;

(c) Marijuana or marijuana products must be in a sealed package or container approved by the WSLCB pursuant to WAC 314-55-105;

(d) Sealed packages or containers cannot be opened during transport;

(e) Marijuana or marijuana products must be in a locked, safe and secure storage compartment that is secured to the inside body/compartment of the vehicle transporting the marijuana or marijuana products;

(f) Any vehicle transporting marijuana or marijuana products must travel directly from the shipping licensee to the receiving licensee and must not make any unnecessary stops in between except to other facilities receiving product;

(g) Live plants may be transported in a fully enclosed, windowless locked trailer, or in a secured area within the inside body/compartment of a van or box truck. A secured area is defined as an area where solid or locking metal petitions, cages, or high strength shatterproof acrylic can be used to create a secure compartment in the fully enclosed van or box truck. The secure compartment in the fully enclosed van or box truck must be free of windows. Live plants may not be transported in the bed of a pickup truck, a sports utility vehicle, or passenger car.

(6) For purposes of this chapter, any vehicle assigned for the purposes of transporting marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products shall be considered an extension of the licensed premises. Transport vehicles are subject to inspection by enforcement officers of the WSLCB. Vehicles assigned for transportation may be stopped and inspected by a WSLCB enforcement officer at any licensed location, or while en route during transportation.

(7) All marijuana plants, clones, seeds, lots, batches, intermediate products, end products, vendor samples, and sample jars must remain physically tagged during transport.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-085, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-085, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15; WSR 14-10-044, § 314-55-085, filed 4/30/14, effective 5/31/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-085, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-086 Mandatory signage. (1) All licensed marijuana processors, producers, and retailers, with the exception of licensed retailers with a medical marijuana endorsement, must conspicuously post a notice provided by the board about persons under twenty-one years of age at each entry to all licensed premises. The notice must contain all of the following language: "Persons under twenty-one years of age not permitted on these premises."

(2) All licensed retailers with a medical marijuana endorsement must conspicuously post a notice provided by the board regarding persons under twenty-one years of age at each entry to all licensed medical marijuana premises. The notice must contain all of the following language: "Persons under twenty-one years of age not permitted on these premises without a valid qualifying patient card. Qualifying patients under the age of eighteen must be accompanied by their designated provider at all times."

(3) All licensed marijuana retailers must conspicuously post a sign provided by the board regarding the use of marijuana during pregnancy and breastfeeding as follows:

(a) At each point of sale; and

(b) In a location easily visible to employees.

(4) All licensed marijuana retailers must conspicuously post a notice provided by the board prohibiting the opening of a package of marijuana or marijuana-infused product in public or consumption of marijuana or marijuana-infused products in public. The notice must be posted in plain view at the main entrance of the marijuana retail establishment.

(5) All licensed marijuana processors, producers, and retailers must conspicuously post on the premises and make available their cur-

rent and valid master license or licenses with appropriate endorsements for inspection by board enforcement officers.

(6) Firearms prohibited signs provided by the board must be posted at the entrance of each producer, processor, and retailer licensed location.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 19-10-076, § 314-55-086, filed 5/1/19, effective 6/1/19; WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-086, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-086, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-086, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-087 Recordkeeping requirements for marijuana licensees. (1) Marijuana licensees are responsible to keep records that clearly reflect all financial transactions and the financial condition of the business. The following records must be kept and maintained on the licensed premises for a five-year period and must be made available for inspection if requested by an employee of the WSLCB:

(a) Purchase invoices and supporting documents, to include the items and/or services purchased, from whom the items were purchased, and the date of purchase;

(b) Bank statements and canceled checks for any accounts relating to the licensed business;

(c) Accounting and tax records related to the licensed business and each true party of interest;

(d) Records of all financial transactions related to the licensed business, including contracts and/or agreements for services performed or received that relate to the licensed business;

(e) All employee records to include, but not limited to, training, payroll, and date of hire;

(f) Records of each daily application of pesticides applied to the marijuana plants or growing medium. For each application, the producer shall record the following information on the same day the application is made:

(i) Full name of each employee who applied the pesticide;

(ii) The date the pesticide was applied;

(iii) The name of the pesticide or product name listed on the registration label which was applied;

(iv) The concentration and total amount of pesticide per plant; and

(v) For outdoor production, the concentration of pesticide that was applied to the field. Liquid applications may be recorded as, but are not limited to, amount of product per one hundred gallons of liquid spray, gallons per acre of output volume, ppm, percent product in tank mix (e.g., one percent). For chemigation applications, record "inches of water applied" or other appropriate measure.

(g) Soil amendment, fertilizers, or other crop production aids applied to the growing medium or used in the process of growing marijuana;

(h) Production and processing records, including harvest and curing, weighing, destruction of marijuana, creating batches of marijuana-infused products and packaging into lots and units;

(i) Records of each batch of extracts or infused marijuana products made, including at a minimum, the lots of useable marijuana or trim, leaves, and other plant matter used (including the total weight

of the base product used), any solvents or other compounds utilized, and the product type and the total weight of the end product produced, such as hash oil, shatter, tincture, infused dairy butter, etc.;

(j) Transportation records as described in WAC 314-55-085;

(k) Inventory records;

(l) All samples sent to an independent testing lab and the quality assurance test results;

(m) All free samples provided to another licensee for purposes of negotiating a sale;

(n) All samples used for testing for quality by the producer or processor;

(o) Sample jars containing useable marijuana provided to retailers; and

(p) Records of any theft of marijuana seedlings, clones, plants, trim or other plant material, extract, marijuana-infused product, or other item containing marijuana.

(q) Records of any marijuana product provided free of charge to qualifying patients or designated providers.

(2) If the marijuana licensee keeps records within an automated data processing (ADP) and/or point-of-sale (POS) system, the system must include a method for producing legible records that will provide the same information required of that type of record within this section. The ADP and/or POS system is acceptable if it complies with the following guidelines:

(a) Provides an audit trail so that details (invoices and vouchers) underlying the summary accounting data may be identified and made available upon request.

(b) Provides the opportunity to trace any transaction back to the original source or forward to a final total. If printouts of transactions are not made when they are processed, the system must have the ability to reconstruct these transactions.

(c) Has available a full description of the ADP and/or POS portion of the accounting system. This should show the applications being performed, the procedures employed in each application, and the controls used to ensure accurate and reliable processing.

(3) The provisions contained in subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not eliminate the requirement to maintain source documents, but they do allow the source documents to be maintained in some other location.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-087, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-087, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-087, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-089 Tax and reporting requirements for marijuana licensees. (1) Marijuana retailer licensees must submit monthly report(s) and payments to the WSLCB. The required monthly reports must be:

(a) On a form or electronic system designated by the WSLCB;

(b) Filed every month, including months with no activity or payment due;

(c) Submitted, with payment due, to the WSLCB on or before the twentieth day of each month, for the previous month. (For example, a

report listing transactions for the month of January is due by February 20th.) When the twentieth day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the filing must be postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service no later than the next postal business day;

(d) Filed separately for each marijuana license held; and

(e) All records must be maintained and available for review for a three-year period on licensed premises (see WAC 314-55-087).

(2) **Marijuana producer licensees:** On a monthly basis, marijuana producers must maintain records and report purchases from other licensed marijuana producers, current production and inventory on hand, sales by product type, and lost and destroyed product in a manner prescribed by the WSLCB. The act of keeping data completely up-to-date in the state traceability system fulfills the monthly reporting requirement.

(3) **Marijuana processor licensees:** On a monthly basis, marijuana processors must maintain records and report purchases from licensed marijuana producers, other marijuana processors, production of marijuana-infused products, sales by product type to marijuana retailers, and lost and/or destroyed product in a manner prescribed by the WSLCB. The act of keeping data completely up-to-date in the state traceability system fulfills the monthly reporting requirement.

(4) **Marijuana retailer's licensees:**

(a) On a monthly basis, marijuana retailers must maintain records and report purchases from licensed marijuana processors, sales by product type to consumers, and lost and/or destroyed product in a manner prescribed by the WSLCB.

(b) A marijuana retailer licensee must collect from the buyer and remit to the WSLCB a marijuana excise tax of thirty-seven percent of the selling price on each retail sale of useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products.

(c) Product inventory reductions that are not adequately documented will be deemed to be sales and will be assessed the excise tax.

(d) Excise tax collected in error must either be returned to the customer(s) or remitted to the WSLCB if returning to the customer(s) is not possible.

(5) **Payment methods:** Marijuana excise tax payments are payable only by check, cashier's check, money order, or electronic payment or electronic funds transfer. Licensees must submit marijuana excise tax payments to the board by one of the following means:

(a) By mail to WSLCB, Attention: Accounts Receivable, P.O. Box 43085, Olympia, WA 98504;

(b) By paying through online access through the WSLCB traceability system; or

(c) By paying using a money transmitter licensed pursuant to chapter 19.230 RCW. If a licensee uses a money transmitter service, the licensee must remit payments in U.S. dollars.

(6) Payments transmitted to the board electronically under this section will be deemed received when received by the WSLCB's receiving account. All other payments transmitted to the WSLCB under this section by United States mail will be deemed received on the date shown by the post office cancellation mark stamped on the envelope containing the payment.

(7) The WSLCB may waive the means of payment requirements as provided in subsection (5) of this section for any licensee for good cause shown. For the purposes of this section, "good cause" means the inability of a licensee to comply with the payment requirements of this section because:

(a) The licensee demonstrates it does not have and cannot obtain a bank or credit union account or another means by which to comply with the requirements of subsection (5) of this section and cannot obtain a cashier's check or money order; or

(b) Some other circumstance or condition exists that, in the WSLCB's judgment, prevents the licensee from complying with the requirements of subsection (5) of this section.

(8) If a licensee tenders payment of the marijuana excise tax in cash without applying for and receiving a waiver or after denial of a waiver, the licensee may be assessed a ten percent penalty.

(9) If a licensee is denied a waiver and requests an adjudicative proceeding to contest the denial, a brief adjudicative proceeding will be conducted as provided under RCW 34.05.482 through 34.05.494.

(10) For the purposes of this section, "electronic payment" or "electronic funds transfer" means any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated or accomplished by conventional check, drafts, or similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, or computer or magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit a checking or other deposit account. "Electronic funds transfer" includes payments made by electronic check (e-check).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-089, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, 69.50.535, and 2016 1st sp.s. c 36. WSR 16-19-002, § 314-55-089, filed 9/7/16, effective 10/8/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-089, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-089, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15; WSR 14-10-044, § 314-55-089, filed 4/30/14, effective 5/31/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-089, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-092 Failure to pay excise taxes and late payment of excise taxes. (1) If a marijuana licensee does not submit its payment(s) to the WSLCB as required in WAC 314-55-089: The licensee is subject to penalties.

Penalties: A penalty of two percent per month will be assessed on the outstanding balance for any payments postmarked after the twentieth day of the month following the month of sale. When the twentieth day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the filing must be postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service no later than the next postal business day. Absent a postmark, the date received at the WSLCB or authorized designee, will be used to assess the penalty of two percent per month on the outstanding balance after the twentieth day of the month following the month of sale.

(2) Failure to make a report and/or pay the license taxes and/or penalties in the manner and dates outlined in WAC 314-55-089 will be sufficient grounds for the WSLCB to suspend or revoke a marijuana license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-092, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-092, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 14-10-044, § 314-55-092, filed 4/30/14, effective 5/31/14. Statutory

Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-092, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-095 Marijuana servings and transaction limitations. Personal possession limits and transaction limits are detailed in RCW 69.50.360 and 69.50.4013.

(1) For persons age twenty-one and older and qualifying patients or designated providers who are not entered into the medical marijuana authorization database, marijuana serving and transaction limitations are as follows:

(a) **Single serving.** A single serving of a marijuana-infused product must not exceed ten milligrams active tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), or Delta 9.

(b) **Maximum number of servings.** The maximum number of servings in any one single unit of marijuana-infused product meant to be eaten or swallowed or otherwise taken into the body is ten servings or one hundred milligrams of active THC, or Delta 9. A single unit of marijuana concentrate cannot exceed one gram.

(c) **Transaction limits.**

(i) A single transaction is limited to:

(A) One ounce of useable marijuana;

(B) Sixteen ounces of marijuana-infused product meant to be eaten or swallowed in solid form;

(C) Seven grams of marijuana-infused extract or marijuana concentrate for inhalation; and

(D) Seventy-two ounces of marijuana-infused product in liquid form for oral ingestion or applied topically to the skin; and

(E) Ten units of a marijuana-infused product otherwise taken into the body.

(ii) A licensee or employee of a licensee is prohibited from conducting a transaction that facilitates an individual in obtaining more than the personal possession amount.

(2) For qualifying patients and designated providers who are entered into the medical marijuana authorization database, serving and transaction limits are as follows:

(a) **Single serving.** Except as provided in chapter 246-70 WAC, a single serving of a marijuana-infused product must not exceed ten milligrams active tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), or Delta 9.

(b) **Maximum number of servings.** Except as provided in chapter 246-70 WAC, the maximum number of servings in any one single unit of marijuana-infused product meant to be eaten, swallowed or applied is ten servings or one hundred milligrams of active THC, or Delta 9. A single unit of marijuana concentrate cannot exceed one gram.

(c) **Transaction limitation.** A single transaction by a retail store with a medical marijuana endorsement to a qualifying patient or designated provider who is entered into the medical marijuana database is limited to three ounces of useable marijuana, forty-eight ounces of marijuana-infused product meant to be eaten or swallowed in solid form, twenty-one grams of marijuana-infused extract or marijuana concentrate for inhalation, and two hundred sixteen ounces of marijuana-infused product in liquid form meant to be eaten or swallowed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-095, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-095, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR

15-11-107, § 314-55-095, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-095, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-096 Vendor, educational, and internal quality control samples. (1) **Vendor samples:** Producers or processors may provide free samples of useable marijuana, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana concentrates to negotiate a sale on product the retail licensee does not currently carry. All vendor sample limits are based on calendar months. The producer or processor must record the amount of each vendor sample and the processor or retailer receiving the sample in the traceability system. The outgoing sample must be clearly labeled as a "vendor sample" to negotiate a sale and recorded on a transport manifest. The receiving licensee must receive the vendor sample in the traceability system prior to sampling.

(a) Vendor samples may only be given to and used by licensees or employees of licensees who have product ordering authority or employees who provide input on product to licensees or employees of licensees who have purchasing authority to inform purchasing decisions as detailed in a written business policy.

(b) Producers may not provide any one licensed processor more than eight grams of marijuana flower per month free of charge for the purpose of negotiating a sale.

(c) Processors may not provide any one licensed retailer more than eight grams of useable marijuana per month free of charge for the purpose of negotiating a sale.

(d) Processors may not provide any one licensed retailer more than eight units of marijuana-infused products in solid form meant to be ingested orally or otherwise taken into the body per month free of charge for the purpose of negotiating a sale. No single unit may exceed 10 mg of THC.

(e) Processors may not provide any one licensed retailer more than eight units of marijuana-infused product in liquid form meant to be eaten, swallowed, or otherwise taken into the body per month free of charge for the purpose of negotiating a sale. No single unit may exceed 10 mg of THC.

(f) Processors may not provide any one licensed retailer more than eight units of marijuana-infused products meant to be applied topically per month free of charge for the purpose of negotiating a sale.

(g) Processors may not provide any one licensed retailer more than two units of marijuana-infused extract meant for inhalation or infused marijuana mix per month free of charge for the purpose of negotiating a sale. No single unit may exceed 0.5 g.

(h) A marijuana producer must make quality assurance test results available to any processor receiving samples to negotiate a sale. The producer must also provide a statement that discloses all pesticides applied to the marijuana plants and growing medium during production.

(i) A marijuana processor must make quality assurance test results available to any retailer receiving samples to negotiate a sale. If a marijuana extract was added to the product, the processors must disclose the type of extraction process and any solvent, gas, or other chemical used in the extraction process, or any other compound added to the extract.

(j) **Vendor sample labeling:** All vendor samples must be clearly labeled as a vendor sample and meet all labeling requirements of the product to be sampled.

(i) The unique identifier number generated by the traceability system;

(ii) The UBI number of the licensed entity providing the sample; and

(iii) Weight of the product in ounces and grams or volume as applicable.

(2) **Education sampling.** Processors may provide free samples of useable marijuana, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana concentrates to retail licensees to give to the licensee's employees for educational purposes. Products being sampled must be carried by the licensed retailer. The processor must record the amount of each sample and the retailer receiving the sample in the traceability system. The outgoing sample must be clearly labeled as "education sample" and recorded on a transport manifest. Once the retailer receives the sample, the retailer must accept the sample in the traceability system prior to distributing samples to the retailer's employees. All employees at a licensed retail location who receive educational samples must be entered into the traceability system for the purpose of distributing education samples.

(a) Retailers are restricted to receiving a maximum of one hundred sample units per calendar month. No more than ten sample units may be provided to any one employee per calendar month.

(b) The maximum size of education samples are:

(i) Useable marijuana, marijuana mix, and infused marijuana mix – One unit not to exceed 0.5 g.

(ii) Marijuana infused solid or liquid product meant to be ingested orally or otherwise taken into the body – One unit not to exceed 10 mg THC.

(iii) Marijuana-infused extract for inhalation – One unit not to exceed 0.25 g.

(iv) Marijuana-infused products for topical application - One unit not to exceed sixteen ounces.

(c) Distribution and consumption of all educational samples is limited to retail employees who directly sell product to retail customers. Retail employees who are not involved in direct sales to customers are not eligible for education samples.

(d) Marijuana retail licensees are prohibited from providing educational samples to their employees as a form of compensation.

(e) A marijuana processor must make quality assurance test results available to any retailer receiving education samples. If a marijuana extract was added to the product, the processors must disclose the type of extraction process and any solvent, gas, or other chemical used in the extraction process, or any other compound added to the extract.

(f) **Education sample labeling:** All education samples must be clearly labeled "education sample" and include the following information on the label:

(i) The unique identifier number generated by the traceability system;

(ii) The UBI number and trade name of the licensed entity providing the sample;

(iii) Product name or strain name for useable marijuana;

(iv) Weight of the product in ounces and grams or volume as applicable; and

(v) Potency labeled as required under WAC 314-55-105.

(3) A marijuana processor is not required to provide free samples to negotiate a sale or educational samples to a marijuana retail licensee, and a marijuana retail licensee may not require a marijuana processor to provide free sample to negotiate a sale or educational samples as a condition for purchasing the marijuana processor's products.

(4) **Internal quality control sampling:** Producers and processors may conduct limited self-sampling for quality control. All sample limits are based on calendar months. Consuming samples for quality control may not take place at a licensed premises. Only the producer, processor, or employees of the licensee may sample the marijuana flower, useable marijuana, marijuana-infused products, marijuana concentrates, and edible marijuana-infused product. The producer or processor must record the amount of each sample and the employee(s) conducting the sampling in the traceability system.

(a) Producers may sample two grams of marijuana flower per strain, per month for quality sampling.

(b) Processors may sample one unit per batch of a new marijuana-infused product meant to be ingested orally or otherwise taken into the body to be offered for sale on the market.

(c) Processors may sample up to one unit per batch of a new marijuana-infused extract for inhalation to be offered for sale on the market. No single sample may exceed 0.5 g.

(d) Processors may sample one unit per batch of a new marijuana mix packaged to be offered for sale on the market. No single sample may exceed 1 g.

(e) Processors may sample one unit per batch of a new infused marijuana mix to be offered for sale on the market. No sample may exceed 0.5 g.

(f) Processors may sample one unit per batch of a new marijuana-infused product for topical application to be offered for sale on the market. No sample may exceed sixteen ounces.

(5) **Retailers may not provide free samples to customers.**

(6) **Sample jars:**

(a) A processor may provide a retailer free samples of useable marijuana packaged in a sample jar protected by a plastic or metal mesh screen to allow customers to smell the product before purchase. The sample jar may not contain more than three and one-half grams of useable marijuana. The plastic or metal mesh screen must be sealed onto the container, and must be free of rips, tears, or holes greater than 2 mm in diameter. The sample jar and the useable marijuana within may not be sold to a customer and must be returned to the licensed processor who provided the useable marijuana and sample jar.

(b) **Sample jar labeling:** All sample jars must be labeled with the following:

(i) The unique identifier number generated by the traceability system;

(ii) Information identifying whether it is a vendor sample or sample jar;

(iii) The UBI number of the licensed entity providing the sample; and

(iv) Weight of the product in ounces and grams or volume as applicable.

(c) A marijuana processor must make quality assurance test results available to any retailer receiving sample jars. The processor

must also provide a statement that discloses all pesticides applied to the marijuana plants and growing medium during production.

(d) If a marijuana extract was added to the product, the processor must disclose to the retailer the type of extraction process and any solvent, gas, or other chemical used in the extraction process, or any other compound added to the extract.

(7) **Transportation.** Outgoing and return vendor samples and sample jars must adhere to the transportation requirements in WAC 314-55-085.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-096, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-096, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-097 Marijuana waste disposal—Liquids and solids. (1) Solid and liquid wastes generated during marijuana production and processing must be stored, managed, and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and local laws and regulations.

(2) Wastewater generated during marijuana production and processing must be disposed of in compliance with applicable state and local laws and regulations.

(3) Wastes from the production and processing of marijuana plants must be evaluated against the state's dangerous waste regulations (chapter 173-303 WAC) to determine if those wastes designate as dangerous waste. It is the responsibility of each waste generator to properly evaluate their waste to determine if it is designated as a dangerous waste. If a generator's waste does designate as a dangerous waste, then that waste(s) is subject to the applicable management standards found in chapter 173-303 WAC.

(a) Wastes that must be evaluated against the dangerous waste regulations include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Waste from marijuana flowers, trim and solid plant material used to create an extract (per WAC 314-55-104).

(ii) Waste solvents used in the marijuana process (per WAC 314-55-104).

(iii) Discarded plant waste, spent solvents and laboratory wastes from any marijuana processing or quality assurance testing.

(iv) Marijuana extract that fails to meet quality testing.

(b) Marijuana wastes that do not designate as dangerous shall be managed in accordance with subsection (4) of this section.

(c) A marijuana plant, useable marijuana, trim and other plant material in itself is not considered dangerous waste as defined under chapter 173-303 WAC unless it has been treated or contaminated with a solvent.

(4) Marijuana waste that does not designate as dangerous waste (per subsection (3) of this section) must be rendered unuseable following the methods in subsection (5) of this section prior to leaving a licensed producer, processor, or laboratory. Disposal of the marijuana waste rendered unuseable must follow the methods under subsection (6) of this section.

Wastes that must be rendered unuseable prior to disposal include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Waste evaluated per subsection (3) of this section and determined to not designate as "Dangerous Waste."

(b) Marijuana plant waste, including roots, stalks, leaves, and stems that have not been processed with solvent.

(c) Solid marijuana sample plant waste possessed by third-party laboratories accredited by the WSLCB to test for quality assurance that must be disposed of.

(d) Other wastes as determined by the WSLCB.

(5) The allowable method to render marijuana plant waste unuseable is by grinding and incorporating the marijuana plant waste with other ground materials so the resulting mixture is at least fifty percent nonmarijuana waste by volume. Other methods to render marijuana waste unuseable must be approved by the WSLCB before implementation.

Material used to grind with the marijuana falls into two categories: Compostable waste and noncompostable waste.

(a) Compostable mixed waste: Marijuana waste to be disposed as compost feedstock or in another organic waste method (for example, anaerobic digester) may be mixed with the following types of waste materials:

(i) Food waste;

(ii) Yard waste;

(iii) Vegetable based grease or oils; or

(iv) Other wastes as approved by the WSLCB.

(b) Noncompostable mixed waste: Marijuana waste to be disposed in a landfill or another disposal method (for example, incinerator) may be mixed with the following types of waste materials:

(i) Paper waste;

(ii) Cardboard waste;

(iii) Plastic waste;

(iv) Soil; or

(v) Other wastes as approved by the WSLCB.

(6) Marijuana wastes rendered unuseable following the method described in subsection (4) of this section can be disposed.

(a) Disposal of the marijuana waste rendered unuseable may be delivered to a permitted solid waste facility for final disposition. Examples of acceptable permitted solid waste facilities include:

(i) Compostable mixed waste: Compost, anaerobic digester, or other facility with approval of the jurisdictional health department.

(ii) Noncompostable mixed waste: Landfill, incinerator, or other facility with approval of the jurisdictional health department.

(b) Disposal of the marijuana waste rendered unuseable may be managed on-site by the generator in accordance with the standards of chapter 173-350 WAC.

(c) A record of the final destination of marijuana waste rendered unuseable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-097, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-097, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-097, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-097, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-099 Standardized scales. (1) Marijuana producer and processor licensees must have at least one scale on the licensed premises for the traceability and inventory of products.

(2) The scales and other measuring devices are subject to chapter 19.94 RCW, and must meet the requirements of the most current version of chapter 16-662 WAC.

(3) Licensees must register scales on a business license application with business license services through the department of revenue as required under chapter 19.94 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-099, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-099, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-0995 Laboratory certification and accreditation requirements. The following requirements apply to third-party labs seeking certification by the WSLCB or its designee to do quality assurance testing on marijuana and marijuana products in Washington state, and for certified third-party laboratories (certified labs) to remain certified by the WSLCB. The requirements provided in this section are continuing requirements, and must be adhered to and maintained for a third-party lab to remain certified. The WSLCB may summarily suspend a lab's certification if a certified lab is found out of compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(1) A third-party laboratory must be certified by the WSLCB or their vendor as meeting the WSLCB's accreditation and other requirements prior to conducting quality assurance tests required under this chapter. Certified labs must conspicuously display the certification letter received by the WSLCB upon certification at the lab's premises in a conspicuous location where a customer may observe it unobstructed in plain sight.

(2) A person with financial interest in a certified lab may not have direct or indirect financial interest in a licensed marijuana producer or processor for whom they are conducting required quality assurance tests. A person with direct or indirect financial interest in a certified lab must disclose to the WSLCB by affidavit any direct or indirect financial interest in a licensed marijuana producer or processor.

(3) The following provisions are conditions of certification for third-party testing labs. Failure to adhere to the below requirements may result in the suspension or revocation of certification.

(a) Each lab must employ a scientific director responsible to ensure the achievement and maintenance of quality standards of practice. The scientific director must possess the following minimum qualifications:

(i) A doctorate in the chemical or microbiological sciences from a college or university accredited by a national or regional certifying authority with a minimum of two years' post-degree laboratory experience;

(ii) A master's degree in the chemical or microbiological sciences from a college or university accredited by a national or regional certifying authority with a minimum of four years' of post-degree laboratory experience; or

(iii) A bachelor's degree in the chemical or microbiological sciences from a college or university accredited by a national or regional certifying authority with a minimum of six years of post-education laboratory experience.

(b) Certified labs must follow the analytical requirements most current version of the *Cannabis Inflorescence and Leaf Monograph* published by the *American Herbal Pharmacopoeia* or notify the WSLCB or its designee what alternative scientifically valid testing methodology the lab is following for each quality assurance test. Third-party validation by the WSLCB or its designee is required for any monograph or analytical method followed by a certified lab to ensure the methodology produces scientifically accurate results prior to use of alternative testing methods to conduct required quality assurance tests.

(c) The WSLCB may require third-party validation and ongoing monitoring of a certified lab's basic proficiency to correctly execute the analytical methodologies employed by the certified lab. The WSLCB may contract with a vendor to conduct the validation and ongoing monitoring described in this subsection. The certified lab must pay all vendor fees for validation and ongoing monitoring directly to the WSLCB's vendor.

(4) Certified labs must allow the WSLCB or the WSLCB's vendor to conduct physical visits and inspect related laboratory equipment, testing and other related records during normal business hours without advance notice.

(5) As a condition of certification, labs must adopt and follow minimum good lab practices (GLPs) as provided in WAC 314-55-103, and maintain internal standard operating procedures (SOPs), and a quality control/quality assurance (QC/QA) program as specified by the WSLCB. The WSLCB or authorized third-party organization (WSLCB's designee) may conduct audits of a lab's GLPs, SOPs, QC/QA, and inspect all other related records.

(6) The WSLCB or its designee will take immediate disciplinary action against any certified lab that fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter or falsifies records related to this section including, without limitation, revoking the certification of the certified lab.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 17-12-032, § 314-55-0995, filed 5/31/17, effective 8/31/17.]

WAC 314-55-101 Quality control sampling. (1) All licensed marijuana processors, producers, certified labs, and certified lab employees must comply with the sampling procedures described in this section, consistent with RCW 69.50.348. Noncompliance may result in disciplinary action as described in this chapter and applicable law.

(2) **Sample collection.** All samples of marijuana, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products must be submitted to a certified lab for testing consistent with this chapter.

(a) All samples must be deducted, stored, and transported in a way that prevents contamination and degradation.

(b) To maximize sample integrity, samples must be placed in a sanitary container and stored in a location that prevents contamination and degradation.

(c) Each quality control sample container must be clearly marked "quality control sample" and labeled with the following information:

(i) The certificate number and name of the certified lab receiving the sample;

(ii) The license number and registered trade name of the licensee sending the sample;

(iii) The date the sample was collected; and

(iv) The weight of the marijuana, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused product the sample was collected from.

(d) Sampling and analysis requirements apply to all marijuana products regulated by the board.

(3) **Additional sampling protocols for quantities of marijuana flower:**

(a) Samples must be of roughly equal weight not less than one gram each. Each sample must be deducted from a harvest as defined in WAC 314-55-010(14).

(b) For marijuana flower weighing up to 10 pounds, a minimum of eight samples must be taken.

(c) For marijuana flower weighing 10 pounds or more but less than 20 pounds, a minimum of 12 samples must be taken.

(d) For marijuana flower weighing 20 pounds or more but less than 30 pounds, a minimum of 15 samples must be taken.

(e) For marijuana flower weighing 30 pounds or more but less than 40 pounds, a minimum of 18 samples must be taken.

(f) For marijuana flower weighing 40 pounds or more but not more than 50 pounds, a minimum of 19 samples must be taken.

(4) **Sample retrieval and transportation.** Certified labs may retrieve samples from a marijuana licensee's licensed premises and transport the samples directly to the lab.

(5) Certified labs must reject or fail a sample if the lab has reason to believe the sample was not collected in the manner required by this section, adulterated in any way, contaminated with known or unknown solvents, or manipulated in a manner that violates the sampling protocols, limit tests, or action levels.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.345 and 69.50.348. WSR 22-06-097, § 314-55-101, filed 3/2/22, effective 4/2/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 17-12-032, § 314-55-101, filed 5/31/17, effective 8/31/17; WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-101, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-102 Quality assurance and quality control. (1) **Lab certification and accreditation for quality control testing.** To become certified, a third-party lab must meet the board's certification and accreditation requirements as described in WAC 314-55-0995 and this chapter before conducting quality control tests required under this section.

(a) Certified labs must be certified to conduct the following fields of testing:

(i) Water activity;

(ii) Potency analysis;

(iii) Foreign matter inspection;

(iv) Microbiological screening;

(v) Mycotoxin screening;

(vi) Pesticide screening; and

(vii) Residual solvent screening.

(b) Certified labs may be certified for heavy metal testing. Certified labs must comply with the guidelines for each quality control field of testing described in this chapter if they offer that testing service.

(c) Certified labs may reference samples for mycotoxin, heavy metal, or pesticide testing by subcontracting for those fields of testing.

(2) **General quality control testing requirements for certified labs.**

(a) Certified labs must record an acknowledgment of the receipt of samples from producers or processors. Certified labs must also verify if any unused portion of the sample is destroyed after the completion of required testing.

(b) Certified labs must report quality control test results directly to the board in the required format.

(c) Product must not be converted, transferred, or sold by the licensee until the required tests are reported to the board and the licensee.

(d) Certified labs must fail a sample if the results for any limit test are above allowable levels regardless of whether the limit test is required in the testing tables in this chapter.

(e) Certified labs must test samples on an "as is" or "as received" basis.

(f) For the purposes of this section, limits have been written to the number of significant digits that laboratories are expected to use when reporting to the board and on associated certificates of analysis.

(3) **Quality control analysis and screening.** The following analysis and screening are only required for samples that have not been previously tested, or that have failed quality control testing.

(a) **Potency analysis.**

(i) Certified labs must test and report the following cannabinoids to the board when testing for potency:

(A)

Cannabinoid	Lower Limit of Quantitation (mg/g)	CAS #
CBD	1.0	13956-29-1
CBDA	1.0	1244-58-2
Δ^9-THC	1.0	1972-08-3
Δ^9-THCA	1.0	23978-85-0

(B) Total THC;

(C) Total CBD.

(ii) Calculating total THC and total CBD.

(A) Total THC must be calculated as follows, where M is the mass or mass fraction of delta-9 THC or delta-9 THCA: M total delta-9 THC = M delta-9 THC + (0.877 × M delta-9 THCA).

(B) Total CBD must be calculated as follows, where M is the mass or mass fraction of CBD and CBDA: M total CBD = M CBD + (0.877 × M CBDA).

(iii) Regardless of analytical equipment or methodology, certified labs must accurately measure and report the acidic (THCA and CBDA) and neutral (THC and CBD) forms of the cannabinoids.

(b) **Water activity testing.** The sample fails quality control testing for water activity if the results exceed the following limits:

(i) Water activity rate of more than 0.65 a_w for useable marijuana;

(ii) Water activity rate of more than 0.85 a_w for solid edible products.

(c) **Foreign matter screening.** The sample fails quality control testing for foreign matter screening if the results exceed the following limits:

(i) Five percent of stems 3 mm or more in diameter; or

(ii) Two percent of seeds or other foreign matter; or

(iii) One insect fragment, one hair, or one mammalian excreta in sample.

(d) **Microbiological screening.** The sample and the related population fails quality control testing for microbiological screening if the results exceed the following limits:

Unprocessed Plant Material	Colony Forming Unit per Gram (CFU/g)
Bile Tolerant Gram Negative bacteria (BTGN)	$1.0 * 10^4$
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	<1
Salmonella spp.	<1

Processed Plant Material	Colony Forming Unit per Gram (CFU/g)
Bile Tolerant Gram Negative bacteria (BTGN)	$1.0 * 10^3$
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	<1
Salmonella spp.	<1

(e) **Mycotoxin screening.** The sample and the related population fails quality control testing if the results exceed the following limits:

Mycotoxin	µg/kg	CAS #
Aflatoxins (Sum of Isomers)	20.	
• Aflatoxin B1		1162-65-8
• Aflatoxin B2		7220-81-7
• Aflatoxin G1		1165-39-5
• Aflatoxin G2		7241-98-7
Ochratoxin A	20.	303-47-9

(f) **Residual solvent screening.** Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a sample and the related population fails quality control testing for residual solvents if the results exceed the limits provided in the table below. Residual solvent results of more than 5,000 ppm for class three solvents, 50 ppm for class two solvents, and 2 ppm for any class one solvents as defined in *United States Pharmacopoeia USP 30 Chemical Tests / <467> - Residual Solvents (USP <467>)* not listed in the table below fail quality control testing. When residual solvent screening is required, certified labs must test for the solvents listed in the table below at a minimum.

Solvent	µg/g	ppm (simplified)	CAS #
Acetone	$5.0 * 10^3$	5000	67-64-1
Benzene	2.0	2	71-43-2
Butanes (Sum of Isomers)	$5.0 * 10^3$	5000	
• n-butane			106-97-8

Solvent	µg/g	ppm (simplified)	CAS #
• 2-methylpropane (isobutane)			75-28-5
Cyclohexane	$3.9 * 10^3$	3880	110-82-7
Chloroform	2.0	2	67-66-3
Dichloromethane	$6.0 * 10^2$	600	75-09-2
Ethanol	$5.0 * 10^3$	5000	64-17-5
Ethyl acetate	$5.0 * 10^3$	5000	141-78-6
Heptanes (Single Isomer)	$5.0 * 10^3$	5000	
• n-heptane			142-82-5
Hexanes (Sum of Isomers)	$2.9 * 10^2$	290	
• n-hexane			110-54-3
• 2-methylpentane			107-83-5
• 3-methylpentane			96-14-0
• 2,2-dimethylbutane			75-83-2
• 2,3-dimethylbutane			79-29-8
Isopropanol (2-propanol)	$5.0 * 10^3$	5000	67-63-0
Methanol	$3.0 * 10^3$	3000	67-56-1
Pentanes (Sum of Isomers)	$5.0 * 10^3$	5000	
• n-pentane			109-66-0
• methylbutane (isopentane)			78-78-4
• dimethylpropane (neopentane)			463-82-1
Propane	$5.0 * 10^3$	5000	74-98-6
Toluene	$8.9 * 10^2$	890	108-88-3
Xylenes (Sum of Isomers)	$2.2 * 10^3$	2170	
• 1,2-dimethylbenzene (ortho-)			95-47-6
• 1,3-dimethylbenzene (meta-)			108-38-3
• 1,4-dimethylbenzene (para-)			106-42-3

(g) **Heavy metal screening.** Heavy metal screening is required for all DOH compliant product as described in chapter 246-70 WAC. Heavy metal screening is optional for non-DOH compliant product; however, heavy metal limits provided below apply to all products. Any product exceeding the provided limits is subject to recall and destruction. The board may conduct random or investigation driven heavy metal screening for compliance. A sample and related quantity of product fail quality control testing for heavy metals if the results exceed the limits provided in the table below.

Metal	µg/g
Arsenic	2.0
Cadmium	0.82
Lead	1.2
Mercury	0.40

(h) **Pesticide screening.** For purposes of pesticide screening, a sample and the related quantity of marijuana is considered to have passed if it meets the standards described in WAC 314-55-108 and applicable department of agriculture rules.

(4) **Required quality control tests.** The following quality control tests are required for each of the marijuana products described below.

Licensees and certified labs may opt to perform additional quality control tests on the same sample.

(a) **Marijuana flower.** Marijuana flower requires the following quality control tests:

Product	Test(s) Required
Marijuana flower	1. Water activity testing 2. Potency analysis 3. Foreign matter inspection 4. Microbiological screening 5. Mycotoxin screening 6. Pesticide screening

(b) If marijuana flower will be sold as useable flower, no further testing is required.

(c) **Intermediate products.** Intermediate products must meet the following requirements related to quality control testing:

(i) All intermediate products must be homogenized prior to quality assurance testing;

(ii) For the purposes of this section, a batch is defined as a single run through the extraction or infusion process;

(iii) Marijuana mix must be chopped or ground so no particles are greater than 3 mm; and

(iv) Intermediate products require the following quality assurance tests:

Intermediate Product Type	Tests Required
Marijuana mix	1. Water activity testing 2. Potency analysis 3. Foreign matter inspection 4. Microbiological screening 5. Mycotoxin screening 6. Pesticide screening
Concentrate or extract made with hydrocarbons (solvent based made using n-butane, isobutane, propane, heptane, or other solvents or gases approved by the board of at least 99% purity)	1. Potency analysis 2. Mycotoxin screening 3. Residual solvent test 4. Pesticide screening
Concentrate or extract made with a CO_2 extractor like hash oil	1. Potency analysis 2. Mycotoxin screening 3. Residual solvent test 4. Pesticide screening
Concentrate or extract made with ethanol	1. Potency analysis 2. Mycotoxin screening 3. Residual solvent test 4. Pesticide screening
Concentrate or extract made with approved food grade solvent	1. Potency analysis 2. Microbiological screening 3. Mycotoxin screening 4. Residual solvent test 5. Pesticide screening
Concentrate or extract (nonsolvent) such as kief, hash, rosin, or bubble hash	1. Potency analysis 2. Microbiological screening 3. Mycotoxin screening 4. Pesticide screening

Intermediate Product Type	Tests Required
Infused cooking oil or fat in solid form	1. Potency analysis 2. Microbiological screening 3. Mycotoxin screening 4. Pesticide screening

(d) **End products.** All marijuana, marijuana-infused products, marijuana concentrates, marijuana mix packaged, and marijuana mix infused sold from a processor to a retailer require the following quality assurance tests:

End Product Type	Tests Required
Infused solid edible	1. Potency analysis 2. Water activity testing
Infused liquid (like a soda or tonic)	1. Potency analysis
Infused topical	1. Potency analysis
Marijuana mix packaged (loose or rolled)	1. Potency analysis
Marijuana mix infused (loose or rolled)	1. Potency analysis
Concentrate or marijuana-infused product for inhalation	1. Potency analysis

(e) End products consisting of only one intermediate product that has not been changed in any way are not subject to potency analysis.

(5) Useable flower, a batch of marijuana concentrate, or a batch of marijuana-infused product may not be sold until the completion and successful passage of required quality control testing, except:

(a) Licensees may wholesale and transfer batches or quantities of marijuana flower and other material that will be extracted, and marijuana mix and nonsolvent extracts, for the purposes of further extraction prior to completing required quality control testing.

(b) Business entities with multiple locations licensed under the same UBI number may transfer marijuana products between the licensed locations under the same UBI number prior to quality control testing.

(c) Licensees may wholesale and transfer failed batches or quantities of marijuana flower to be extracted pursuant to subsection (6) of this section, unless failed for tests that require immediate destruction.

(6) **Failed test samples.**

(a) Upon approval by the board, failed quantities of marijuana or batches may be used to create extracts. After processing, the extract must pass all quality control tests required in this section before it may be sold, unless failed for tests that require immediate destruction.

(b) Retesting. A producer or processor must request retesting. The board may authorize the retest to validate a failed test result on a case-by-case basis. The producer or the processor requesting the retest must pay for the cost of all retesting.

(c) Remediation. Remediation is a process or technique applied to quantities of marijuana flower, lots, or batches. Remediation may occur after the first failure, depending on the failure, or if a retest process results in a second failure. Pesticide failures may not be remediated.

(i) Producers and processors may remediate failed marijuana flower, lots, or batches so long as the remediation method does not impart any toxic or harmful substance to the useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused product. Remediation solvents or methods used on the marijuana product must be disclosed to:

(A) A licensed processor;

(B) The producer or producer/processor who transfers the marijuana products;

(C) A licensed retailer carrying marijuana products derived from the remediated marijuana flower, lot, or batch; or

(D) The consumer upon request.

(ii) The entire quantity of marijuana from which the failed sample(s) were deducted must be remediated.

(iii) No remediated quantity of marijuana may be sold or transported until quality control testing consistent with the requirements of this section is completed.

(iv) If a failed quantity of remediated marijuana is not remediated or reprocessed in any way after a first failure, it cannot be retested. Any subsequent certificates of analysis produced without remediation or reprocessing of the failed quantity of marijuana will not supersede the original compliance testing certificate of analysis.

(7) **Referencing.** Certified labs may reference samples for mycotoxins, heavy metals, and pesticides testing to other certified labs by subcontracting for those fields of testing. Labs must record all referencing to other labs on a chain-of-custody manifest that includes, but is not limited to, the following information: Lab name, certification number, transfer date, address, contact information, delivery personnel, sample ID numbers, field of testing, and receiving personnel.

(8) Certified labs are not limited in the amount of useable marijuana and marijuana products they may have on their premises at any given time, but a certified lab must have records proving all marijuana and marijuana-infused products in the certified lab's possession are held only for the testing purposes described in this chapter.

(9) A certificate of analysis issued by a certified lab for any marijuana product subject to the requirements of this chapter that has not already been transferred to a retail location expires 12 calendar months after issuance.

(10) The board, or its designee, may request that a licensee or a certified lab provide an employee of the board or their designee samples of marijuana or marijuana products, or samples of the growing medium, soil amendments, fertilizers, crop production aids, pesticides, or water for random or investigatory compliance checks. Samples may be randomly screened and used for other quality control tests deemed necessary by the board.

(11) All marijuana products produced, processed, distributed, or sold after the effective date of these rules, must comply with these rules and this chapter; however, postharvest products in the possession of or being processed by a licensee that do not comply with these rules as of their effective date may be sold, distributed, or both within a reasonable period of time, determined by the board.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.345 and 69.50.348. WSR 22-06-097, § 314-55-102, filed 3/2/22, effective 4/2/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 17-12-032, § 314-55-102, filed 5/31/17, effective 8/31/17; WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-102, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-102, filed 5/20/15, effective

6/20/15; WSR 14-07-116, § 314-55-102, filed 3/19/14, effective 4/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-102, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-1025 Proficiency testing. (1) For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Field of testing" means the categories of subject matter the laboratory tests, such as pesticide, microbial, potency, residual solvent, heavy metal, mycotoxin, foreign matter, and moisture content detection.

(b) "Proficiency testing (PT)" means the analysis of samples by a laboratory obtained from providers where the composition of the sample is unknown to the laboratory performing the analysis and the results of the analysis are used in part to evaluate the laboratory's ability to produce precise and accurate results.

(c) "Proficiency testing (PT) program" means an operation offered by a provider to detect a laboratory's ability to produce valid results for a given field of testing.

(d) "Provider" means a third-party company, organization, or entity not associated with certified laboratories or a laboratory seeking certification that operates an approved PT program and provides samples for use in PT testing.

(e) "Vendor" means an organization(s) approved by the board to certify laboratories for marijuana testing, approve PT programs, and perform on-site assessments of laboratories.

(2) The board or its vendor determines the sufficiency of PTs and maintains a list of approved PT programs. Laboratories may request authorization to conduct PT through other PT programs but must obtain approval for the PT program from the board or the board's vendor prior to conducting PT. The board may add the newly approved PT program to the list of approved PT programs as appropriate.

(3) As a condition of certification, laboratories must participate in PT and achieve a passing score for each field of testing for which the lab will be or is certified.

(4) A laboratory must successfully complete a minimum of one round of PT for each field of testing the lab seeks to be certified for and provide proof of the successful PT results prior to initial certification.

(5)(a) A certified laboratory must participate in a minimum of two rounds of PT per year for each field of testing to maintain its certification.

(b) To maintain certification, the laboratory must achieve a passing score, on an ongoing basis, in a minimum of two out of three successive rounds of PT. At least one of the scores must be from a round of PT that occurs within six months prior to the laboratory's certification renewal date.

(6) If the laboratory fails to achieve a passing score on at least 80 percent of the analytes in any proficiency test, the test is considered a failure. If the PT provider provides a pass/fail on a per analyte basis but not on the overall round of PT the lab participates in, the pass/fail evaluation for each analyte will be used to evaluate whether the lab passed 80 percent of the analytes. If the PT provider does not provide individual acceptance criteria for each analyte, the following criteria will be applied to determine whether the lab achieves a passing score for the round of PT:

(a) +/- 30% recovery from the reference value for residual solvent testing; or

(b) +/- 3 z or 3 standard deviations from the reference value for all other fields of testing.

(7) If a laboratory fails a round of PT or reports a false negative on a micro PT, the laboratory must investigate the root cause of the laboratory's performance and establish a corrective action report for each unsatisfactory analytical result. The corrective action report must be kept and maintained by the laboratory for a period of three years, available for review during an on-site assessment or inspection, and provided to the board or the board's vendor upon request.

(8) Laboratories are responsible for obtaining PT samples from vendors approved by the board or the board's vendor. Laboratories are responsible for all costs associated with obtaining PT samples and rounds of PT.

(9) The laboratory must manage, analyze and report all PT samples in the same manner as customer samples including, but not limited to, adhering to the same sample tracking, sample preparation, analysis methods, standard operating procedures, calibrations, quality control, and acceptance criteria used in testing customer samples.

(10) The laboratory must authorize the PT provider to release all results at the same time, whether pass or fail, to the laboratory and the board, or the board's vendor.

(11) The board may require the laboratory to submit raw data and all photographs of plated materials along with the report of analysis of PT samples. The laboratory must keep and maintain all raw data and all photographs of plated materials from PT for a period of three years.

(12) The board may waive proficiency tests for certain fields of testing if PT samples or PT programs are not readily available or for other valid reasons as determined by the board.

(13)(a) The board will suspend a laboratory's certification if the laboratory fails to maintain a passing score on an ongoing basis in two out of three successive PT studies. The board may reinstate a laboratory's suspended certification if the laboratory successfully analyzes PT samples from the board or the board's vendor approved PT provider, so long as the supplemental PT studies are performed at least 15 days apart from the analysis date of one PT study to the analysis date of another PT study.

(b) The board will suspend a laboratory's certification if the laboratory fails two consecutive rounds of PT. The board may reinstate a laboratory's suspended certification once the laboratory conducts an investigation, provides the board a deficiency report identifying the root cause of the failed PT, and successfully analyzes PT samples from a board or board's vendor approved PT provider. The supplemental PT studies must be performed at least 15 days apart from the analysis date of one PT study to the analysis date of another PT study.

(14) If a laboratory fails to remediate and have its certification reinstated under subsection (13)(a) or (b) of this section within six months of the suspension, the laboratory must reapply for certification as if the laboratory was never certified previously.

(15) A laboratory that has its certification suspended or revoked under this section may request an administrative hearing to contest the suspension as provided in chapter 34.05 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.345 and 69.50.348. WSR 22-06-097, § 314-55-1025, filed 3/2/22, effective 4/2/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 17-12-032, § 314-55-1025, filed 5/31/17, effective 8/31/17.]

WAC 314-55-103 Good laboratory practice checklist. A third-party testing lab must be certified by the WSLCB or its vendor as meeting the WSLCB's accreditation and other requirements prior to conducting required quality assurance tests. The following checklist will be used by the WSLCB or its vendor to certify third-party testing labs:

ORGANIZATION Completed by: Reviewed by:	**Document Reference**	**Y**	**N**	**NA**	**Comments**
1. The laboratory or the organization of which it is a part of shall be an entity that can be held legally responsible.	-	-	-	-	-
2. The laboratory conducting third-party testing shall have no financial interest in a licensed producer or processor for which testing is being conducted.	-	-	-	-	-
If the laboratory is part of an organization performing activities other than testing, the responsibilities of key personnel in the organization that have an involvement or influence on the testing activities of the laboratory shall be defined in order to identify potential conflicts of interest.	-	-	-	-	-
3. The laboratory shall have policies and procedures to ensure the protection of its client's confidential information and proprietary rights, including procedures for protecting the electronic storage and transmission of results.	-	-	-	-	-
4. In every instance where the lab references certification status they shall clearly indicate which tests they are currently certified for.	-	-	-	-	-
5. The laboratory is responsible for all costs of initial certification and ongoing site assessments.	-	-	-	-	-
6. The laboratory must agree to site assessments every year for the first three years to maintain certification. Beginning year four of certification, on-site assessments will occur every two years to maintain certification.	-	-	-	-	-
7. The laboratory must allow WSLCB staff or their representative to conduct physical visits and check I-502 related laboratory activities at any time.	-	-	-	-	-
8. The laboratory must report all test results directly into WSLCB's traceability system within twenty-four hours of completion. Labs must also record in the traceability system an acknowledgment of the receipt of samples from producers or processors and verify if any unused portion of the sample was destroyed or returned to the customer.	-	-	-	-	-

HUMAN RESOURCES Completed by: Reviewed by:	**Document Reference**	**Y**	**N**	**NA**	**Comments**
9a. Job descriptions for owners and all employees. A written and documented system detailing the qualifications of each member of the staff including any specific training requirements applicable to analytical methods.	-	-	-	-	-
b. Specialized training such as by vendors, classes granting CEUs, etc., shall be documented in each training file.	-	-	-	-	-
10. Qualifications of owners and staff: CVs for staff on file.	-	-	-	-	-

HUMAN RESOURCES Completed by: Reviewed by:	**Document Reference**	**Y**	**N**	**NA**	**Comments**
a. Have technical management which has overall responsibility for the technical operations and the provision of the resources needed to ensure the required quality of laboratory operations.	-	-	-	-	-
b. Documentation that the scientific director meets the requirements of WSLCB rules.	-	-	-	-	-
c. Chain of command, personnel organization/flow chart, dated and signed by the laboratory director.	-	-	-	-	-
d. Written documentation of delegation of responsibilities in the absence of the scientific director and management staff (assigned under chapter 314-55 WAC as related to quality assurance testing).	-	-	-	-	-
e. Documentation of employee competency (DOC): Prior to independently analyzing samples, and on an annual, ongoing basis, testing personnel must demonstrate acceptable performance on precision, accuracy, specificity, reportable ranges, blanks, and unknown challenge samples (proficiency samples or internally generated quality controls). Dated and signed by the laboratory director.	-	-	-	-	-
f. The laboratory management shall ensure the competence of all who operate specific equipment, perform tests and/or calibrations, evaluate results, and sign test reports and calibration certificates.	-	-	-	-	-
g. When using staff who are undergoing training, appropriate supervision shall be provided.	-	-	-	-	-
h. Personnel performing specific tasks shall be qualified on the basis of appropriate education, training, experience and/or demonstrated skills, as necessary.	-	-	-	-	-
i. The management shall authorize specific personnel to perform particular types of sampling, test and/or calibration, to issue test reports and calibration certificates, to give opinions and interpretations and to operate particular types of equipment.	-	-	-	-	-
j. The laboratory shall maintain records of the relevant authorization(s), competence, educational and professional qualifications, training, skills and experience of all technical personnel, including contracted personnel.	-	-	-	-	-
k. Successful training (in-house courses are acceptable) in specific methodologies used in the laboratory shall be documented.	-	-	-	-	-
l. Designate a quality manager (however named) who, irrespective of other duties and responsibilities, shall have defined responsibility and authority for ensuring that the quality system is implemented and followed; the quality manager shall have direct access to the highest level of management at which decisions are made on laboratory policy or resources.	-	-	-	-	-
m. The laboratory shall delegate responsibilities for key managerial personnel to be acted upon in cases of absence or unavailability.	-	-	-	-	-
n. The laboratory shall provide adequate supervision of testing staff, including trainees, by persons familiar with methods and procedures, purpose of each test and/or calibration, and with the assessment of the test or calibration results.	-	-	-	-	-
11. Standard operating procedure for the following:	-	-	-	-	-
a. Instructions on regulatory inspection and preparedness.	-	-	-	-	-
b. Instruction on law enforcement interactions.	-	-	-	-	-

HUMAN RESOURCES Completed by: Reviewed by:	Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
c. Information on U.S. federal laws, regulations, and policies relating to individuals employed in these operations, and the implications of these for such employees.	-	-	-	-	-
d. Written and documented system of employee training on hazards (physical and health) of chemicals in the workplace, including prominent location of MSDS or SDS sheets and the use of appropriate PPE.	-	-	-	-	-
e. Written and documented system on the competency of personnel on how to handle chemical spills and appropriate action; spill kit on-site and well-labeled, all personnel know the location and procedure.	-	-	-	-	-
f. Information on how employees can access medical attention for chemical or other exposures, including follow-up examinations without cost or loss of pay.	-	-	-	-	-
g. Biosafety at a minimum covering sterilization and disinfection procedures and sterile technique training.	-	-	-	-	-

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES	Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
12. As appropriate, laboratory operations covered by procedures shall include, but not be limited to, the following:	-	-	-	-	-
a. Environmental, safety and health activities;	-	-	-	-	-
b. Sample shipping and receipt;	-	-	-	-	-
c. Laboratory sample chain of custody and material control;	-	-	-	-	-
d. Notebooks/logbooks;	-	-	-	-	-
e. Sample storage;	-	-	-	-	-
f. Sample preparation;	-	-	-	-	-
g. Sample analysis;	-	-	-	-	-
h. Standard preparation and handling;	-	-	-	-	-
i. Postanalysis sample handling;	-	-	-	-	-
j. Control of standards, reagents and water quality;	-	-	-	-	-
k. Cleaning of glassware;	-	-	-	-	-
l. Waste minimization and disposition.	-	-	-	-	-
13. The following information is required for procedures as appropriate to the scope and complexity of the procedures or work requested:	-	-	-	-	-
a. Scope (e.g., parameters measured, range, matrix, expected precision, and accuracy);	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unique terminology used;	-	-	-	-	-
c. Summary of method;	-	-	-	-	-
d. Interferences/limitations;	-	-	-	-	-
e. Approaches to address background corrections;	-	-	-	-	-
f. Apparatus and instrumentation;	-	-	-	-	-
g. Reagents and materials;	-	-	-	-	-
h. Hazards and precautions;	-	-	-	-	-
i. Sample preparation;	-	-	-	-	-
j. Apparatus and instrumentation setup;	-	-	-	-	-
k. Data acquisition system operation;	-	-	-	-	-
l. Calibration and standardization;	-	-	-	-	-
m. Procedural steps;	-	-	-	-	-

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
n.	QC parameters and criteria;	-	-	-	-	-
o.	Statistical methods used;	-	-	-	-	-
p.	Calculations;	-	-	-	-	-
q.	Assignment of uncertainty;	-	-	-	-	-
r.	Forms used in the context of the procedure.	-	-	-	-	-
s.	Document control with master list identifying the current revision status of documents.	-	-	-	-	-

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
14.	Allocation of space: Adequate for number of personnel and appropriate separation of work areas.	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Arrangement of space.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Allows for appropriate work flow, sampling, lab space separate from office and break areas.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Employee bathroom is separate from any laboratory area.	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Adequate eyewash/safety showers/sink.	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Procurement controls.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	The laboratory shall have procedure(s) for the selection and purchasing of services and supplies it uses that affect the quality of the tests and/or calibrations. Procedures covering reagents and laboratory consumables shall exist for the purchase, receipt, storage, and disposition of expired materials.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	The laboratory shall ensure that purchased supplies and reagents and consumable materials that affect the quality of tests and/or calibrations are inspected or otherwise verified as complying with standard specifications or requirements defined in the methods for the tests and/or calibrations concerned.	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Reagents and standards shall be inspected, dated and initialed upon receipt, and upon opening.	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Calibration standards and analytical reagents shall have an expiration or reevaluation date assigned.	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Solutions shall be adequately identified to trace back to preparation documentation.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Prospective suppliers shall be evaluated and selected on the basis of specified criteria.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Processes to ensure that approved suppliers continue to provide acceptable items and services shall be established and implemented.	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Subcontracting.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	The laboratory shall advise the customer of the subcontract arrangement in writing, including the subcontractors' accreditation credentials under chapters 69.50 RCW and 314-55 WAC.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	The laboratory shall maintain a register of all subcontractors that it uses for tests and/or calibrations and a record of the evidence of compliance with chapter 314-55 WAC for the work in question.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	When there are indications that subcontractors knowingly supplied items or services of substandard quality, this information shall be forwarded to appropriate management for action.	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Utilities (items verified upon on-site inspection).	-	-	-	-	-

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
a.	Electrical:	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Outlets: Adequate, unobstructed, single-use, multiplug adaptors with surge control;	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Single-use extension cords;	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Ground fault circuit interrupters near wet areas.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Plumbing:	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Appropriateness of sink usage: Separate sinks for work/ personal use;	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Adequate drainage from sinks or floor drains;	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Hot and cold running water.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Ventilation:	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Areas around solvent use or storage of solvents or waste solvents;	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Vented hood for any microbiological analysis - Class II Type A biosafety cabinet as applicable.	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Fume hood with appropriate ventilation.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Vacuum: Appropriate utilities/traps for prevention of contamination (as applicable).	-	-	-	-	-
e.	Shut-off controls: Located outside of the laboratory.	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Waste disposal: Appropriate for the type of waste and compliant with WAC 314-55-097 Marijuana waste disposal —Liquids and solids.	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Equipment. Equipment and/or systems requiring periodic maintenance shall be identified and records of major equipment shall include:	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Name;	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Serial number or unique identification from name plate;	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Date received and placed in service;	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Current location;	-	-	-	-	-
e.	Condition at receipt;	-	-	-	-	-
f.	Manufacturer's instructions;	-	-	-	-	-
g.	Date of calibration or date of next calibration;	-	-	-	-	-
h.	Maintenance;	-	-	-	-	-
i.	History of malfunction.	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Maintenance.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Documented evidence of routine preventive maintenance and calibration of equipment including, but not limited to: Thermometer, pipette, analytical balances, and additional analytical equipment.	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Calibration programs shall be established for key quantities or values of the instruments where these properties have a significant effect on the results.	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Before being placed into service, equipment, including equipment used for sampling, shall be calibrated or checked to establish that it meets the laboratory's specification requirements and complies with the relevant standard specifications.	-	-	-	-	-

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
iii.	Equipment that has been subjected to overloading or mishandling, gives suspect results, or has been shown to be defective or outside of specified limits, shall be taken out of service. Such equipment shall be isolated to prevent its use or clearly labeled or marked as being out-of-service until it has been repaired and shown by calibration or test to perform correctly.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Documentation of a maintenance schedule and reviewed by the laboratory director.	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Calibration procedures shall specify frequency of calibration checks.	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Instruments that are routinely calibrated shall be verified daily or prior to analyzing samples (as applicable).	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Acceptance criteria shall be determined, documented and used.	-	-	-	-	-
iv.	When possible, any external calibration service (metrological laboratory) used shall be a calibration laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 by a recognized accreditation body.	-	-	-	-	-
v.	Laboratories shall demonstrate, when possible, that calibrations of critical equipment and hence the measurement results generated by that equipment, relevant to their scope of accreditation, are traceable to the SI through an unbroken chain of calibrations.	-	-	-	-	-
vi.	External calibration services shall, wherever possible, be obtained from providers accredited to one of the following: ISO/IEC 17025, ISO Guide 34, an ILAC recognized signatory, a CIPM recognized National Metrology Institute (NMI), or a state weights and measures facility that is part of the NIST laboratory metrology program. Calibration certificates shall be endorsed by a recognized accreditation body symbol or otherwise make reference to accredited status by a specific, recognized accreditation body, or contain endorsement by the NMI. Certificates shall indicate traceability to the SI or reference standard and include the measurement result with the associated uncertainty of measurement.	-	-	-	-	-
vii.	Where traceability to the SI is not technically possible or reasonable, the laboratory shall use certified reference materials provided by a competent supplier.	-	-	-	-	-
viii.	Calibrations performed in-house shall be documented in a manner that demonstrates traceability via an unbroken chain of calibrations regarding the reference standard/material used, allowing for an overall uncertainty to be estimated for the in-house calibration.	-	-	-	-	-
ix.	Calibrations shall be repeated at appropriate intervals, the length of which can be dependent on the uncertainty required, the frequency of use and verification, the manner of use, stability of the equipment, and risk of failure considerations.	-	-	-	-	-
x.	Periodic verifications shall be performed to demonstrate the continued validity of the calibration at specified intervals between calibrations. The frequency of verifications can be dependent on the uncertainty required, the frequency of use, the manner of use, stability of the equipment, and risk of failure considerations.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Documentation of curative maintenance in logbook, signed and dated by laboratory director.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Evidence of temperature monitoring for equipment requiring specific temperature ranges.	-	-	-	-	-

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
e.	Test and calibration equipment, including both hardware and software, shall be safeguarded from adjustments which would invalidate the test and/or calibration results.	-	-	-	-	-
f.	Decontamination and cleaning procedures for:	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Instruments;	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Bench space; and	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Ventilation hood/microbial hood.	-	-	-	-	-
g.	Documentation of adequacy of training of personnel and responsibility for each maintenance task.	-	-	-	-	-
h.	The organization shall describe or reference how periodic preventive and corrective maintenance of measurement or test equipment shall be performed to ensure availability and satisfactory performance of the systems.	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Computer systems (items verified upon on-site inspection).	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Adequate for sample tracking.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Adequate for analytical equipment software.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Software control requirements applicable to both commercial and laboratory developed software shall be developed, documented, and implemented.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	In addition, procedures for software control shall address the security systems for the protection of applicable software.	-	-	-	-	-
e.	For laboratory-developed software, a copy of the original program code shall be:	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Maintained;	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	All changes shall include a description of the change, authorization for the change;	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Test data that validates the change.	-	-	-	-	-
f.	Software shall be acceptance tested when installed, after changes, and periodically during use, as appropriate.	-	-	-	-	-
g.	Software testing shall include performing manual calculations or checking against another software product that has been previously tested, or by analysis of standards.	-	-	-	-	-
h.	The version and manufacturer of the software shall be documented.	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Commercially available software may be accepted as supplied by the vendor. For vendor supplied instrument control/data analysis software, acceptance testing may be performed by the laboratory.	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Security.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Written facility security procedures during operating and nonworking hours.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Roles of personnel in security.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	SOP for controlled access areas and personnel who can access.	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Control of records.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	The laboratory shall establish and maintain procedures for identification, collection, indexing, access, filing, storage, maintenance and disposal of quality and technical records.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	All records shall be legible and shall be stored and retained in such a way that they are readily retrievable in facilities that provide a suitable environment to prevent damage or deterioration and to prevent loss.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Records must be retained for a period of three years.	-	-	-	-	-

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
d.	All records shall be held secure and in confidence.	-	-	-	-	-
e.	The laboratory shall have procedures to protect and back-up records stored electronically and to prevent unauthorized access to or amendment of these records.	-	-	-	-	-
f.	The laboratory shall retain records of original observations, derived data and sufficient information to establish an audit trail, calibration records, staff records and a copy of each test report or calibration certificate issued, for a defined period.	-	-	-	-	-
g.	The records for each test or calibration shall contain sufficient information to facilitate, if possible, identification of factors affecting the uncertainty and to enable the test or calibration to be repeated under conditions as close as possible to the original.	-	-	-	-	-
h.	The records shall include the identity of personnel responsible for the sampling, performance of each test and/or calibration and checking of results.	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Observations, data and calculations shall be recorded at the time they are made and shall be identifiable to the specific task.	-	-	-	-	-
j.	When mistakes occur in records, each mistake shall be lined out, not erased or made illegible or deleted, and the correct value entered alongside.	-	-	-	-	-
k.	All such alterations or corrections to records shall be signed or initialed and dated by the person making the correction.	-	-	-	-	-
l.	In the case of records stored electronically, equivalent measures shall be taken to avoid loss or change of original data.	-	-	-	-	-
m.	All entries to hard copy laboratory records shall be made using indelible ink. No correction fluid may be used on original laboratory data records.	-	-	-	-	-
n.	Laboratories shall establish and maintain a data review process beginning at sample receipt and extending through the report process. The data review process shall be an independent review, conducted by a qualified individual other than the analyst.	-	-	-	-	-
o.	The review process shall be documented before data are reported.	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Storage.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Appropriate and adequate for sample storage over time. The laboratory shall monitor, control and record environmental conditions as required by the relevant specifications, methods and procedures or where they influence the quality of the results. Due attention shall be paid, for example, to biological sterility, dust, electromagnetic disturbances, humidity, electrical supply, temperature, and sound and vibration levels, as appropriate to the technical activities concerned.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Adequate storage of chemical reference standards.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Appropriate storage of any reagents: Fireproof cabinet, separate cabinet for storage of any acids.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Appropriate safe and secure storage of documents etc., archiving, retrieval of, maintenance of and security of data for a period of three years.	-	-	-	-	-

QA PROGRAM AND TESTING		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
27.	Sampling/sample protocols must be consistent with chapter 314-55 WAC, written and approved by the laboratory director, and must include documented training.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Demonstrate adequacy of the chain-of-custody, including: Tracking upon receipt of sample including all personnel handling the sample and documenting condition of the sample through a macroscopic and foreign matter inspection.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Macroscopic and foreign matter inspection - Fit for purpose test. Scientifically valid testing methodology: Either AHP monograph compliant or other third-party validation.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Failed inspection of product: Tracking and reporting.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Return of failed product documentation and tracking.	-	-	-	-	-
e.	Disposal of used/unused samples documentation.	-	-	-	-	-
f.	Sample preparation, extraction and dilution SOP.	-	-	-	-	-
g.	Demonstration of recovery for samples in various matrices (SOPs):	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Plant material - Flower;	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Edibles (solid and liquid meant to be consumed orally);	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Topical;	-	-	-	-	-
iv.	Concentrates.	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Data protocols.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Calculations for quantification of cannabinoid content in various matrices - SOPs.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Determination of the range for reporting the quantity (LOD/LOQ) data review or generation.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Reporting of data: Certificates of analysis (CA) - Clear and standardized format for consumer reporting.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Each test report shall include at least the following information, unless the laboratory has valid reasons for not doing so:	-	-	-	-	-
i.	A title (e.g., "Test Report" or "Certificate of Analysis");	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	The name and address of the laboratory, and the location where the tests were carried out, if different from the address of the laboratory;	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Unique identification of the test report certificate (such as the serial number), and on each page an identification in order to ensure that the page is recognized as a part of the test report or calibration certificate, and a clear identification of the end of the test report or calibration certificate;	-	-	-	-	-
iv.	The name and address of the customer;	-	-	-	-	-
v.	Identification of the method used;	-	-	-	-	-
vi.	A description of, the condition of, and unambiguous identification of the item(s) tested;	-	-	-	-	-
vii.	The date of receipt of the test item(s) where this is critical to the validity and application of the results, and the date(s) of performance of the test or calibration;	-	-	-	-	-
viii.	Reference to the sampling plan and procedures used by the laboratory or other bodies where these are relevant to the validity or application of the results;	-	-	-	-	-
ix.	The test results with, where appropriate, the units of measurement;	-	-	-	-	-

QA PROGRAM AND TESTING		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
x.	The name(s), function(s) and signature(s) or equivalent identification of person(s) authorizing the test report or certificate; and	-	-	-	-	-
xi.	Where relevant, a statement to the effect that the results relate only to the items tested or calibrated.	-	-	-	-	-
e.	Material amendments to a test report or calibration certificate after issue shall be made only in the form of a further document, or data transfer, which includes the statement: "Supplement to Test Report (or Calibration Certificate), serial number... (or as otherwise identified)," or an equivalent form of wording.	-	-	-	-	-
f.	When it is necessary to issue a complete new test report or calibration certificate, this shall be uniquely identified and shall contain a reference to the original that it replaces.	-	-	-	-	-
g.	If the laboratory chooses to include a reference to their I-502 certification on their test report, any test results not covered under I-502 certification shall be clearly identified on the report.	-	-	-	-	-
h.	Documentation that the value reported in the CA is within the range and limitations of the analytical method.	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Documentation that qualitative results (those below the LOQ but above the LOD) are reported as "trace," or with a nonspecific (numerical) designation.	-	-	-	-	-
j.	Documentation that the methodology has the specificity for the degree of quantitation reported. Final reports are not quantitative to any tenths or hundredths of a percent.	-	-	-	-	-
k.	Use of appropriate "controls": Documentation of daily use of positive and negative controls that challenge the linearity of the curve; and/or an appropriate "matrix blank" and control with documentation of the performance for each calibration run.	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Chemical assay procedure/methodology.	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Quality Control (QC):	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Documentation of use of an appropriate internal standard for any quantitative measurements as applicable to the method.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Appropriate reference standards for quantification of analytes, performing and documenting a calibration curve with each analysis.	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Reference materials shall, where possible, be traceable to SI units of measurement, or to certified reference materials. Internal reference materials shall be checked for accuracy as far as is technically and economically practicable.	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	The laboratory shall create and follow procedures for safe handling, transport, storage and use of reference standards and reference materials in order to prevent contamination or deterioration and in order to protect their integrity.	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Reference materials shall have a certificate of analysis that documents traceability to a primary standard or certified reference material and associated uncertainty, when possible. When applicable, the certificate must document the specific NIST SRM® or NMI certified reference material used for traceability.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Demonstration of calibration curve r^2 value of no less than 0.995 with a minimum of four points which bracket the expected sample concentration range.	-	-	-	-	-

QA PROGRAM AND TESTING		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
i.	The calibration curve shall be verified by preparing an independently prepared calibration standard (from neat materials) or with a standard from an independent source. Acceptance criteria for the standard calibration curve and the independent calibration verification standard shall be documented.	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Instrument calibration/standardization shall be verified each 24-hour period of use, or at each instrument start-up if the instrument is restarted during the 24-hour period, by analysis of a continuing calibration verification standard. Acceptance criteria shall be documented.	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Calibration or working quantification ranges shall encompass the concentrations reported by the laboratory. Continuing calibration verification standards and continuing calibration blanks shall be analyzed in accordance with the specified test methods. Acceptance criteria shall be documented.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Assuring the quality of test results.	-	-	-	-	-
i.	The laboratory shall have quality control procedures for monitoring the validity of tests and calibrations undertaken.	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	The resulting data shall be recorded in such a way that trends are detectable and, where practicable, statistical techniques shall be applied to the reviewing of the results.	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	This monitoring shall be planned and reviewed and may include, but not be limited to, the following:	-	-	-	-	-
A.	Regular use of certified reference materials and/or internal quality control using secondary reference materials;	-	-	-	-	-
B.	Participation in interlaboratory comparison or proficiency-testing programs;	-	-	-	-	-
C.	Replicate tests or calibrations using the same or different methods;	-	-	-	-	-
D.	Retesting or recalibration of retained items;	-	-	-	-	-
E.	Correlation of results for different characteristics of an item.	-	-	-	-	-
iv.	Quality control data shall be analyzed and, where they are found to be outside predefined criteria, planned actions shall be taken to correct the problem and to prevent incorrect results from occurring.	-	-	-	-	-
v.	The laboratory shall determine, where feasible, the accuracy and precision of all analyses performed.	-	-	-	-	-
vi.	Acceptance limits for each method shall be established based on statistical evaluation of the data generated by the analysis of quality control check samples, unless specific acceptance limits are established by the method.	-	-	-	-	-
vii.	Control charts or quality control data bases shall be used to record quality control data and compare them with acceptance limits.	-	-	-	-	-
viii.	Procedures shall be used to monitor trends and the validity of test results.	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Proficiency.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Participation in approved PT programs for each field of testing.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Passing PT results for two consecutive PTs.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Documentation of investigation for all failed PTs.	-	-	-	-	-

QA PROGRAM AND TESTING		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
32.	Method validation: Scientifically valid testing methodology: AHP monograph compliant, other third-party validation **or** the current version of a standard method. The following requirements are applied to other third-party validation:	-	-	-	-	-
a.	The laboratory shall validate nonstandard methods, laboratory-designed/developed methods, standard methods used outside their intended scope, and amplifications and modifications of standard methods to confirm that the methods are fit for the intended use.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	The validation shall be as extensive as is necessary to meet the needs of a given application or field of application.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	The laboratory shall record the results obtained, the procedure used for the validation, and a statement as to whether the method is fit for the intended use.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	The customer shall be informed as to the method chosen.	-	-	-	-	-
e.	The laboratory shall confirm that it can properly operate standard methods before introducing the tests or calibrations. If the standard method changes, the confirmation shall be repeated.	-	-	-	-	-
f.	Deviation from test and calibration methods shall occur only if the deviation has been documented, technically justified, authorized, and accepted by the customer.	-	-	-	-	-
g.	Validation shall be documented and include the following elements as applicable:	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Minimum acceptance criteria;	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Analyte specificity;	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Linearity;	-	-	-	-	-
iv.	Range;	-	-	-	-	-
v.	Accuracy;	-	-	-	-	-
vi.	Precision;	-	-	-	-	-
vii.	Detection limit;	-	-	-	-	-
viii.	Quantification limit;	-	-	-	-	-
ix.	Stability of samples and reagents interlaboratory precision;	-	-	-	-	-
x.	Analysis robustness;	-	-	-	-	-
xi.	Presence of QC samples;	-	-	-	-	-
xii.	Use of appropriate internal reference standard;	-	-	-	-	-
xiii.	Daily monitoring of the response of the instrument;	-	-	-	-	-
h.	Validation shall be performed for matrix extensions for each type of product tested, including data review of recovery for:	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Solvent-based extract;	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	CO_2 extraction or other "hash oil";	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Extract made with food grade ethanol;	-	-	-	-	-
iv.	Extract made with food grade glycerin or propylene glycol;	-	-	-	-	-
v.	Infused liquids;	-	-	-	-	-
vi.	Infused solids;	-	-	-	-	-
vii.	Infused topical preparations;	-	-	-	-	-
viii.	Other oils, butter or fats.	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Estimation of uncertainty of measurement.	-	-	-	-	-

QA PROGRAM AND TESTING		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
a.	Testing laboratories shall have and shall apply procedures for estimating uncertainty of measurement. The laboratory shall at least attempt to identify all the components of uncertainty and make a reasonable estimation, and shall ensure that the form of reporting of the result does not give a wrong impression of the uncertainty. Reasonable estimation shall be based on knowledge of the performance of the method and on the measurement scope and shall make use of, for example, previous experience and validation data.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	In those cases where a well-recognized test method specifies limits to the values of the major sources of uncertainty of measurement and specifies the form of presentation of calculated results, the laboratory is considered to have satisfied this clause by following the test method and reporting instructions.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	When estimating the uncertainty of measurement, all uncertainty components which are of importance in the given situation shall be taken into account using appropriate methods of analysis.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Sources contributing to the uncertainty include, but are not necessarily limited to, the reference standards and reference materials used, methods and equipment used, environmental conditions, properties and condition of the item being tested or calibrated, and the operator.	-	-	-	-	-
e.	Test methods are classified as either qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative tests are defined as having nonnumerical results. Although estimation of measurement uncertainty is not needed for these tests, laboratories are expected to have an understanding of the contributors to variability of the results. For quantitative tests, laboratories shall determine measurement uncertainty using appropriate statistical techniques.	-	-	-	-	-
f.	Laboratories shall make independent estimations of uncertainty for tests performed on samples with significantly different matrices.	-	-	-	-	-
g.	Laboratories are required to re-estimate measurement uncertainty when changes to their operations are made that may affect sources of uncertainty.	-	-	-	-	-
h.	When reporting measurement uncertainty, the test report shall include the coverage factor and confidence level used in the estimations (typically k = approximately 2 at the 95% confidence level).	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Other methods.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Validated microbiological methods fit for purpose.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Microbial contaminants within limits as directed by WSLCB.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Moisture content testing fit for purpose. Scientifically valid testing methodology: AHP monograph compliant, or other third-party validation.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Solvent residuals testing fit for purpose; solvent extracted products made with class 3 or other solvents used are not to exceed 500 parts per million (PPM) per one gram of solvent based product and are to be tested.	-	-	-	-	-
e.	Any other QA/QC methods is proven to be fit for purpose.	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Laboratory records.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Legible and in ink (or computerized system).	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Signed and dated.	-	-	-	-	-

QA PROGRAM AND TESTING		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
c.	Changes initialed and dated.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Evidence of periodic review and signed by a management representative.	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Preventive/corrective action.	-	-	-	-	-
	The laboratory shall establish a policy and procedure and shall designate appropriate authorities for implementing corrective action when nonconforming work or departures from the policies and procedures in the management system or technical operations are identified.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	The procedure for corrective action shall start with an investigation to determine the root cause(s) of the problem.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Where corrective action is needed, the laboratory shall identify potential corrective actions. It shall select and implement the action(s) most likely to eliminate the problem and to prevent recurrence.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	The laboratory shall document and implement any required changes resulting from corrective action investigations.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Any PT round that leads to the nonproficient status of a laboratory shall be addressed by the corrective action process.	-	-	-	-	-
e.	The laboratory shall monitor the results to ensure that the corrective actions taken have been effective.	-	-	-	-	-
f.	When improvement opportunities are identified or if preventive action is required, action plans shall be developed, implemented and monitored to reduce the likelihood of the occurrence of such nonconformities and to take advantage of the opportunities for improvement.	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Complaints.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	The laboratory shall have a policy and procedure for the resolution of complaints received from customers or other parties.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Records shall be maintained of all complaints and of the investigations and corrective actions taken by the laboratory.	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Test reports.	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Each test report or calibration certificate shall include at least the following information, unless otherwise justified:	-	-	-	-	-
i.	A title (e.g., "Test Report" or "Calibration Certificate");	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	The name and address of the laboratory, and the location where the tests and/or calibrations were carried out, if different from the address of the laboratory;	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Unique identification of the test report or calibration certificate (such as the serial number), and on each page an identification in order to ensure that the page is recognized as a part of the test report or calibration certificate, and a clear identification of the end of the test report or calibration certificate;	-	-	-	-	-
iv.	The name and address of the customer;	-	-	-	-	-
v.	Identification of the method used;	-	-	-	-	-
vi.	A description of, the condition of, and unambiguous identification of the item(s) tested or calibrated;	-	-	-	-	-
vii.	The date of receipt of the test or calibration item(s) where this is critical to the validity and application of the results, and the date(s) of performance of the test or calibration;	-	-	-	-	-

QA PROGRAM AND TESTING		Document Reference	Y	N	NA	Comments
viii.	Reference to the sampling plan and procedures used by the laboratory or other bodies where these are relevant to the validity or application of the results;	-	-	-	-	-
ix.	The test or calibration results with, where appropriate, the units of measurement;	-	-	-	-	-
x.	The name(s), function(s) and signature(s) or equivalent identification of person(s) authorizing the test report or calibration certificate; and	-	-	-	-	-
xi.	Where relevant, a statement to the effect that the results relate only to the items tested or calibrated.	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Periodic management review and internal audit.	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Laboratory management shall annually review its quality system and associated procedures to evaluate continued adequacy. This review shall be documented.	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Periodically and in accordance with a predetermined schedule perform an internal audit of laboratory operations to verify compliance to the GLP checklist.	-	-	-	-	-

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 17-12-032, § 314-55-103, filed 5/31/17, effective 8/31/17; WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-103, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-103, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15.]

WAC 314-55-1035 Laboratory certification—Suspension and revocation. (1) The board may summarily suspend or revoke the certification of any lab certified under WAC 314-55-0995 for any of the following reasons:

(a) The laboratory owner or science director violates any of the requirements of chapter 314-55 WAC relating to the operations of the laboratory.

(b) The laboratory owner or science director aids, abets, or permits the violation of any provision of chapters 314-55 WAC, 69.50 RCW, 69.51A RCW, or Title 9 or 9A RCW related to the operations of the laboratory, or the laboratory owner or science director permits laboratory staff to do so.

(c) Evidence the certificate holder or owner made false statements in any material regard:

(i) On the application for certification;

(ii) In submissions to the board relating to receiving or maintaining certification; or

(iii) Regarding any testing performed or results provided to WSLCB or the marijuana licensee by the certificate holder or owner pursuant to WAC 314-55-102.

(d) The laboratory owner or science director is convicted of any crime substantially related to the qualifications or duties of that owner and related to the functions of the laboratory, including a conviction for falsifying any report of or that relates to a laboratory analysis. For purposes of this subsection, a "conviction" means a plea or finding of guilt regardless of whether the imposition of sentence is deferred or the penalty is suspended.

(e) The laboratory submits proficiency test sample results generated by another laboratory as its own.

(f) The laboratory staff denies entry to any employee of the WSLCB or WSLCB's vendor during normal business hours for an on-site assessment or inspection, as required by WAC 314-55-0995, 314-55-102, 314-55-1025, or 314-55-103.

(2)(a) The following violations are subject to the penalties as provided in (b) of this subsection:

(i) The laboratory fails to submit an acceptable corrective action report in response to a deficiency report, and failure to implement corrective action related to any deficiencies found during a laboratory assessment.

(ii) The laboratory fails to report proficiency testing results pursuant to WAC 314-55-1025.

(iii) The laboratory fails to remit certification fees within the time limit established by a certifying authority.

(iv) The laboratory fails to meet recordkeeping requirements as required by chapter 314-55 WAC unless the failure to maintain records is substantial enough to warrant a suspension or revocation under subsection (1) of this section.

(b) The penalties for the violations in (a) of this subsection are as follows:

(i) First violation: Ten-day suspension of the lab's certification or until the lab corrects the violation leading to the suspension, whichever is longer.

(ii) Second violation within a three-year period: Thirty-day suspension of laboratory certification or until the laboratory corrects the violation leading to the suspension, whichever is longer.

(iii) Third violation within a three-year period: Revocation of the lab's certification.

(3) A certified lab may also be subject to a suspension of certification related to proficiency testing requirements under WAC 314-55-1025.

(4) A laboratory that has its certification suspended or revoked under this section may request an administrative hearing to contest the suspension or revocation as provided in chapter 34.05 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 17-12-032, § 314-55-1035, filed 5/31/17, effective 8/31/17.]

WAC 314-55-104 Marijuana processor license extraction requirements. (1) Processors are limited to the methods, equipment, solvents, gases, and mediums detailed in this section when creating marijuana extracts.

(2) Processors may use the hydrocarbons N-butane, isobutane, propane, or heptane. These solvents must be of at least ninety-nine percent purity and a processor must use them in a professional grade closed loop extraction system designed to recover the solvents, work in an environment with proper ventilation, controlling all sources of ignition where a flammable atmosphere is or may be present.

(3) Processors may use a professional grade closed loop CO_2 gas extraction system where every vessel is rated to a minimum of six hundred pounds per square inch. The CO_2 must be of at least ninety-nine percent purity.

(4) Closed loop systems for hydrocarbon or CO_2 extraction systems must be commercially manufactured and bear a permanently affixed and visible serial number.

(5) Certification from a licensed engineer must be provided to the WSLCB for professional grade closed loop systems used by processors to certify that the system was commercially manufactured, safe for its intended use, and built to codes of recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices, such as:

(a) The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME);

(b) American National Standards Institute (ANSI);

(c) Underwriters Laboratories (UL); or

(d) The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

(6) The certification document must contain the signature and stamp of a professional engineer and the serial number of the ex-traction unit being certified.

(7) Professional grade closed loop systems, and other equipment used must be approved for specific use or the technical report must be approved by the state building code officials prior to use per WAC 51-54A-3800.

(8) Professional closed loop systems, other equipment used, the extraction operation, and facilities must be approved for their use by the local fire code official and meet any required fire, safety, and building code requirements specified in:

(a) Title 296 WAC;

(b) Chapters 51-51 and 51-54A WAC;

(c) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards;

(d) International Building Code (IBC);

(e) International Fire Code (IFC); and

(f) Other applicable standards including following all applicable fire, safety, and building codes in processing and the handling and storage of the solvent or gas.

(9) Processors may use heat, screens, presses, steam distillation, ice water, and other methods without employing solvents or gases to create kief, hashish, bubble hash, or infused dairy butter, or oils or fats derived from natural sources, and other extracts.

(10) Under WAC 314-55-077, infused dairy butter and oils or fats derived from natural sources may be used to prepare infused edible products, but they may not be prepared as stand-alone edible products for sale.

(11) Processors may use food grade glycerin, ethanol, and propylene glycol solvents to create extracts. All ethanol must be removed from the extract in a manner to recapture the solvent and ensure that it is not vented into the atmosphere.

(12) Processors creating marijuana extracts must develop standard operating procedures, good manufacturing practices, and a training plan prior to producing extracts for the marketplace. Any person using solvents or gases in a closed looped system to create marijuana extracts must be fully trained on how to use the system, have direct access to applicable material safety data sheets and handle and store the solvents and gases safely.

(13) Parts per million for one gram of finished extract cannot exceed residual solvent or gas levels provided in WAC 314-55-102.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-104, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-104, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-104, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15; WSR 14-10-044, § 314-55-104, filed 4/30/14, effective 5/31/14. Statutory

Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-104, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-105 Marijuana product packaging and labeling. (1) The following definitions apply to this section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(a) "Cartoon" means any drawing or other depiction of an object, person, animal, creature, or any similar caricature that meets any of the following criteria:

(i) The use of comically exaggerated features;

(ii) The attribution of human characteristics to animals, plants, or other objects;

(iii) The attribution of animal, plant, or other object characteristics to humans;

(iv) The attribution of unnatural or extra-human abilities.

(b) "Child resistant packaging" means packaging that is used to reduce the risk of poisoning in persons under the age of twenty-one through the ingestion of potentially hazardous items including, but not limited to, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products.

(c) "Especially appealing to persons under the age of twenty-one" means a product or label that includes, but is not limited to:

(i) The use of cartoons;

(ii) Bubble-type or other cartoon-like font;

(iii) A design, brand, or name that resembles a noncannabis consumer product that is marketed to persons under the age of twenty-one;

(iv) Symbols or celebrities that are commonly used to market products to persons under the age of twenty-one;

(v) Images of persons under the age of twenty-one; or

(vi) Similarities to products or words that refer to products that are commonly associated or marketed to persons under the age of twenty-one.

(d) "Marijuana concentrates" means products consisting wholly or in part of the resin extracted from any part of the plant *Cannabis* and having a THC concentration greater than ten percent, consistent with RCW 69.50.101(z).

(e) "Marijuana edible" means a marijuana-infused product as defined in RCW 69.50.101(ff).

(f) "Marijuana topical" or "topical" means any product containing parts of the cannabis plant that is intended for application to the body's surface including, but not limited to, lotions, ointments, salves, gels, or cream that are not intended for ingestion, inhalation, or insertion by humans or animals.

(g) "Structure and function claims" mean a description of the role of a marijuana product intended to affect normal structure and function in humans, characterized by the means by which a marijuana product acts to maintain such structure or function, or describe the general well-being from consumption of a marijuana product, consistent with the guidance provided in 21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(6).

(h) "Useable marijuana" means dried marijuana flowers consistent with RCW 69.50.101(ww). The term "useable marijuana" does not include either marijuana-infused products or marijuana concentrates.

(2) **Marijuana concentrates.** The following standards apply to all packaging and labeling of marijuana concentrates:

(a) Containers or packaging containing marijuana concentrates must protect the product from contamination. Containers or packaging

must not impart any toxic or harmful substance to the marijuana concentrate.

(b) Marijuana concentrates must be packaged:

(i) In child resistant packaging consistent with 16 C.F.R. Part 1700, Poison Prevention Packaging Act; or

(ii) In plastic that is two mil or greater in thickness, heat sealed without an easy-open tab, dimple, corner, or flap that will protect persons under the age of twenty-one from accidental exposure to marijuana concentrates.

(c) Marijuana concentrates must not be labeled as organic unless permitted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture consistent with the Organic Foods Production Act.

(d) Marijuana concentrate labels must comply with the version of NIST Handbook 130, Uniform Packaging and Labeling regulation adopted in chapter 16-662 WAC.

(e) Marijuana concentrate labels must clearly and visibly provide all of the following information:

(i) The business or trade name and the nine digit Washington state unified business identifier (UBI) number of the marijuana producer and processor;

(ii) The lot number of the product (the unique identifier number generated by the board's traceability system). This must be the same number that appears on the transport manifest;

(iii) The net weight in ounces and grams or volume as applicable;

(iv) Total THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) meaning the concentration of THC and THCA, total CBD (cannabidiol) meaning the concentration of CBDA and CBD, using the formulas referenced in WAC 314-55-102;

(v) Medically and scientifically accurate and reliable information about the health and safety risks posed by marijuana use;

(vi) If solvents were used to create concentrate or extract, a statement that discloses the type of extraction method, including in solvents or gases used to create the concentrate; and

(vii) A complete list of any other chemicals, compounds, additives, thickening agents, terpenes, or other substances used to produce or added to the concentrate or extract at any point during production. A copy of the complete list of chemicals, compounds, additives, thickening agents, terpenes, or other substances must be kept and maintained at the facility in which the marijuana concentrates are processed.

(f) Marijuana concentrate labels may not contain any statement, depiction, or illustration that:

(i) Is false or misleading, consistent with guidance provided in 21 C.F.R. Sec. 101.18(a);

(ii) Promotes over consumption;

(iii) Represents that the use of marijuana has curative or therapeutic effects;

(iv) Depicts a person under the age of twenty-one consuming marijuana; or

(v) Is especially appealing to persons under twenty-one years of age as defined in subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(g) The following statements must be included on all marijuana concentrate labels:

(i) "Warning - May be habit forming;"

(ii) "Unlawful outside Washington State;"

(iii) "It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of marijuana;"

(iv) The marijuana universal symbol as provided in WAC 314-55-106; and

(v) "Smoking is hazardous to your health."

(h) Product labeling for marijuana concentrates identified as compliant marijuana product under RCW 69.50.375(4) and chapter 246-70 WAC may include:

(i) A structure or function claim describing the intended role of the product to maintain the structure or any function of the body; or

(ii) Characterization of the documented mechanism by which the product acts to maintain such structure or function, provided that the claim is truthful and not misleading.

(iii) Any statement made under this subsection may not claim to diagnose, mitigate, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

(i) Where there is one statement made under (h) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product that is not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "This statement has not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(j) Where there is more than one statement made under (h) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product that is not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "These statements have not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(3) **Marijuana edibles in solid form.** The following standards apply to all packaging and labeling of marijuana edibles in solid form:

(a) Containers or packaging containing marijuana edibles in solid form must protect the product from contamination. Containers or packaging must not impart any toxic or harmful substance to the marijuana edibles in solid form.

(b) Marijuana edibles in solid form must be packaged:

(i) In child resistant packaging consistent with 16 C.F.R. Part 1700, Poison Prevention Packaging Act; or

(ii) In plastic that is two mil or greater in thickness, heat sealed without an easy-open tab, dimple, corner, or flap that will protect persons under the age of twenty-one from accidental exposure to marijuana edibles in solid form.

(c) Marijuana-infused edibles in solid form, such as capsules, lozenges, and similar products approved by the board on a case-by-case basis may be packaged loosely within a resealing outer package that is child resistant in accordance with Title 16 C.F.R. 1700 of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act.

(d) Marijuana edibles in solid form must not be labeled as organic unless permitted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture consistent with the Organic Foods Production Act.

(e) Labels for marijuana edibles in solid form must comply with the version of NIST Handbook 130, Uniform Packaging and Labeling regulation adopted in chapter 16-662 WAC.

(f) Labels for marijuana edibles in solid form must clearly and visibly provide all of the following information:

(i) The business or trade name and the nine digit Washington state unified business identifier (UBI) number of the licensees that produced and processed the marijuana or marijuana products;

(ii) The lot number of the product (the unique identifier number generated by the board's traceability system). This must be the same number that appears on the transport manifest;

(iii) The serving size and the number of servings contained within the unit. If more than one serving is in a package, the label must prominently display the serving size, the number of servings in the package and the amount of product per serving;

(iv) Net weight in ounces and grams or volume as applicable;

(v) Total THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) meaning the concentration of THC and THCA, total CBD (cannabidiol) meaning the concentration of CBDA and CBD, using the formulas referenced in WAC 314-55-102;

(vi) Medically and scientifically accurate and reliable information about the health and safety risks posed by marijuana use;

(vii) A list of ingredients in descending order of predominance by weight or volume as applicable and a list of major food allergens as defined in the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act of 2004;

(viii) If solvents were used, a statement that discloses the type of extraction method, including any solvents, gases, or other chemicals or compounds used to produce or that were added to the extract.

(g) Labels for marijuana edibles in solid form may not contain any statement, depiction, or illustration that:

(i) Is false or misleading, consistent with guidance provided in 21 C.F.R. Sec. 101.18(a);

(ii) Promotes over consumption;

(iii) Represents that the use of marijuana has curative or therapeutic effects;

(iv) Depicts a person under the age of twenty-one consuming marijuana, or is especially appealing to persons under twenty-one years of age as defined in subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(h) The following warning statements must be included on all labels for all marijuana edibles in solid form. The following warning statements must be legible, unobscured, and visible to the consumer:

(i) "Warning - May be habit forming;"

(ii) "Unlawful outside Washington State;"

(iii) "It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle under the influence of marijuana;"

(iv) The marijuana universal symbol as provided in WAC 314-55-106; and

(v) "Caution: Intoxicating effects may be delayed by 2+ hours."

(i) Product labeling for marijuana edibles in solid form identified as compliant marijuana product under RCW 69.50.375(4) and chapter 246-70 WAC may include:

(i) A structure or function claim describing the intended role of the product to maintain the structure or any function of the body; or

(ii) Characterization of the documented mechanism by which the product acts to maintain such structure or function, provided that the claim is truthful and not misleading.

(iii) Any statement made under this subsection may not claim to diagnose, mitigate, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

(j) Where there is one statement made under (i) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided it is not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "This statement has not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(k) Where there is more than one statement made under (h) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided they are not false or misleading,

the disclaimer must state, "These statements have not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(4) **Marijuana edibles in liquid form.** The following standards apply to all packaging and labeling of marijuana edibles in liquid form:

(a) Containers or packaging containing marijuana edibles in liquid form must protect the product from contamination. Containers or packaging must not impart any toxic or harmful substance to the marijuana edibles in liquid form.

(b) Marijuana edibles in liquid form must be packaged:

(i) In child resistant packaging consistent with 16 C.F.R. Part 1700, Poison Prevention Packaging Act; or

(ii) In plastic that is two mil or greater in thickness, heat sealed without an easy-open tab, dimple, corner, or flap that will protect persons under the age of twenty-one from accidental exposure to marijuana edibles in liquid form.

(iii) Marijuana edibles in liquid form that include more than one serving must be packaged with a resealable closure or cap. Marijuana edibles in liquid form must include a measuring device such as a measuring cup or dropper. Hash marks on the bottle or package qualify as a measuring device.

(c) Marijuana edibles in liquid form must not be labeled as organic unless permitted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture consistent with the Organic Foods Production Act.

(d) Labels for marijuana edibles in liquid form must comply with the version of NIST Handbook 130, Uniform Packaging and Labeling regulation adopted in chapter 16-662 WAC.

(e) Labels for marijuana edibles in liquid form must clearly and visibly provide all of the following information:

(i) The business or trade name and the nine digit Washington state unified business identifier (UBI) number of the licensees that produced and processed the marijuana or marijuana products;

(ii) The lot number of the product (the unique identifier number generated by the board's traceability system). This must be the same number that appears on the transport manifest;

(iii) The serving size and the number of servings contained within the unit. If more than one serving is in a package, the label must prominently display the serving size, the number of servings in the package and the amount of product per serving;

(iv) Net weight in ounces and grams or volume as applicable;

(v) Total THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) meaning the concentration of THC and THCA, total CBD (cannabidiol) meaning the concentration of CBDA and CBD, using the formulas referenced in WAC 314-55-102;

(vi) Medically and scientifically accurate and reliable information about the health and safety risks posed by marijuana use;

(vii) A list of all ingredients in descending order of predominance by weight or volume as applicable and a list of major food allergens as defined in the Food Allergen Labeling and Protections Act of 2004;

(viii) If solvents were used, a statement that discloses the type of extraction method, including any solvents, gases, or other chemicals or compounds used to produce or added to the extract.

(f) Labels for marijuana edibles in liquid form may not contain any statement, depiction, or illustration that:

(i) Is false or misleading, consistent with guidance provided in 21 C.F.R. Sec. 101.18(a);

(ii) Promotes over consumption;

(iii) Represents the use of marijuana has curative or therapeutic effects;

(iv) Depicts a person under the age of twenty-one consuming marijuana, or is especially appealing to persons under twenty-one years of age as defined in subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(g) The following warning statements must be included on all labels for all marijuana edibles in liquid form. The following warning statements must be legible, unobscured, and visible to the consumer:

(i) "Warning - May be habit forming;"

(ii) "Unlawful outside Washington State;"

(iii) "It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle under the influence of marijuana;"

(iv) The marijuana universal symbol as provided in WAC 314-55-106; and

(v) "Caution: Intoxicating effects may be delayed by 2+ hours."

(h) Product labeling for marijuana edibles in liquid form identified as compliant marijuana product under RCW 69.50.375(4) and chapter 246-70 WAC may include:

(i) A structure or function claim describing the intended role of the product to maintain the structure or any function of the body; or

(ii) Characterization of the documented mechanism by which the product acts to maintain such structure or function, provided that the claim is truthful and not misleading.

(iii) Any statement made under this subsection may not claim to diagnose, mitigate, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

(i) Where there is one statement made under (h) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided it is not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "This statement has not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(j) Where there is more than one statement made under (h) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided they are not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "These statements have not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(5) **Useable marijuana.** The following standards apply to all packaging and labeling of useable marijuana:

(a) Containers or packaging containing useable marijuana must protect the product from contamination. Containers or packaging must not impart any toxic or harmful substance to the useable marijuana.

(b) Useable marijuana must not be labeled as organic unless permitted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture consistent with the Organic Foods Production Act.

(c) Useable marijuana must comply with the version of NIST Handbook 130, Uniform Packaging and Labeling regulation adopted in chapter 16-662 WAC.

(d) Labels for useable marijuana must clearly and visibly provide all of the following information:

(i) The business or trade name and the nine digit Washington state unified business identifier (UBI) number of the licensees that produced and processed the marijuana or marijuana products;

(ii) The lot number of the product (the unique identifier number generated by the board's traceability system). This must be the same number that appears on the transport manifest;

(iii) Net weight in ounces and grams or volume as applicable;

(iv) Total THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) meaning the concentration of THC and THCA, total CBD (cannabidiol) meaning the concentration of CBDA and CBD, using the formulas referenced in WAC 314-55-102;

(v) Medically and scientifically accurate and reliable information about the health and safety risks posed by marijuana use.

(e) Labels for useable marijuana may not contain any statement, depiction, or illustration that:

(i) Is false or misleading, consistent with guidance provided in 21 C.F.R. Sec. 101.18(a);

(ii) Promotes over consumption;

(iii) Represents the use of marijuana has curative or therapeutic effects;

(iv) Depicts a person under the age of twenty-one consuming marijuana, or is especially appealing to persons under twenty-one years of age as defined in subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(f) The following warning statements must be included on all labels for all useable marijuana. The following warning statements must be legible, unobscured, and visible to the consumer:

(i) "Warning - May be habit forming;"

(ii) "Unlawful outside Washington State;"

(iii) "It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle under the influence of marijuana;"

(iv) The marijuana universal symbol as provided in WAC 314-55-106; and

(v) "Smoking is hazardous to your health."

(g) Product labeling for useable marijuana identified as compliant marijuana product under RCW 69.50.375(4) and chapter 246-70 WAC may include:

(i) A structure or function claim describing the intended role of the product to maintain the structure or any function of the body; or

(ii) Characterization of the documented mechanism by which the product acts to maintain such structure or function, provided that the claim is truthful and not misleading.

(iii) Any statement made under this subsection may not claim to diagnose, mitigate, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

(h) Where there is one statement made under (g) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided it is not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "This statement has not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(i) Where there is more than one statement made under (g) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided they are not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "These statements have not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(6) **Marijuana mix.** Marijuana mix is defined in WAC 314-55-010(22) as an intermediate lot that contains multiple strains of useable marijuana and is chopped or ground so no particles are greater than 3 mm. The following standards apply to all packaging and labeling of marijuana mix:

(a) Containers or packaging containing marijuana mix must protect the product from contamination. Containers or packaging must not impart any toxic or harmful substance to the marijuana mix.

(b) Marijuana mix must not be labeled as organic unless permitted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture consistent with the Organic Foods Production Act.

(c) Marijuana mix must comply with the version of NIST Handbook 130, Uniform Packaging and Labeling regulation adopted in chapter 16-662 WAC.

(d) Labels for marijuana mix must clearly and visibly provide all of the following information:

(i) The business or trade name and the nine digit Washington state unified business identifier (UBI) number of the licensees that produced and processed the marijuana or marijuana products;

(ii) The lot number of the product (the unique identifier number generated by the board's traceability system). This must be the same number that appears on the transport manifest;

(iii) Net weight in ounces and grams or volume as applicable;

(iv) Total THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) meaning the concentration of THC and THCA, total CBD (cannabidiol) meaning the concentration of CBDA and CBD, using the formulas referenced in WAC 314-55-102;

(v) Medically and scientifically accurate and reliable information about the health and safety risks posed by marijuana use;

(vi) If solvents were used, a statement that discloses the type of extraction method, including any solvents, gases, or other chemicals or compounds used to produce or added to the extract;

(vii) Any other chemicals or compounds used to produce or were added to the concentrate or extract.

(e) Labels for marijuana mix form may not contain any statement, depiction, or illustration that:

(i) Is false or misleading, consistent with guidance provided in 21 C.F.R. Sec. 101.18(a);

(ii) Promotes over consumption;

(iii) Represents the use of marijuana has curative or therapeutic effects;

(iv) Depicts a person under the age of twenty-one consuming marijuana, or is especially appealing to persons under twenty-one years of age as defined in subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(f) The following warning statements must be included on all labels for all marijuana mix. The following warning statements must legible, unobscured, and visible to the consumer:

(i) "Warning - May be habit forming;"

(ii) "Unlawful outside Washington State;"

(iii) "It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle under the influence of marijuana;"

(iv) The marijuana universal symbol as provided in WAC 314-55-106; and

(v) "Smoking is hazardous to your health."

(g) Product labeling for marijuana mix identified as compliant marijuana product under RCW 69.50.375(4) and chapter 246-70 WAC may include:

(i) A structure or function claim describing the intended role of the product to maintain the structure or any function of the body; or

(ii) Characterization of the documented mechanism by which the product acts to maintain such structure or function, provided that the claim is truthful and not misleading.

(iii) Any statement made under this subsection may not claim to diagnose, mitigate, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

(h) Where there is one statement made under (g) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided it is not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "This statement has not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(i) Where there is more than one statement made under (g) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided they are not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "These statements have not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(7) **Marijuana topicals.** The following standards apply to all packaging and labeling of marijuana topicals:

(a) Containers or packaging containing a marijuana topical must protect the product from contamination. Containers or packaging must not impart any toxic or harmful substance to the marijuana topical.

(b) Marijuana topicals must not be labeled as organic unless permitted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture consistent with the Organic Foods Production Act.

(c) Marijuana topicals must comply with the version of NIST Handbook 130, Uniform Packaging and Labeling regulation adopted in chapter 16-662 WAC.

(d) Labels for marijuana topicals must clearly and visibly provide all of the following information:

(i) The business or trade name and the nine digit Washington state unified business identifier (UBI) number of the licensees that produced and processed the marijuana or marijuana products;

(ii) The lot number of the product (the unique identifier number generated by the board's traceability system). This must be the same number that appears on the transport manifest;

(iii) The label must prominently display the net weight in ounces and grams or volume as applicable, and may not exceed serving and transaction limits as described in WAC 314-55-095;

(iv) Total THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) meaning the concentration of THC and THCA, total CBD (cannabidiol) meaning the concentration of CBDA and CBD, using the formulas referenced in WAC 314-55-102;

(v) Medically and scientifically accurate and reliable information about the health and safety risks posed by marijuana use; and

(vi) A list of all ingredients in descending order of predominance by weight or volume as applicable.

(e) Labels for marijuana topicals may not contain any statement, depiction, or illustration that:

(i) Is false or misleading, consistent with guidance provided in 21 C.F.R. Sec. 101.18(a);

(ii) Promotes over consumption;

(iii) Represents the use of marijuana has curative or therapeutic effects;

(iv) Depicts a person under the age of twenty-one consuming marijuana, or is especially appealing to persons under twenty-one years of age as defined in subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(f) The following warning statements must be included on all labels for all marijuana topicals. The following warning statements must be legible, unobscured, and visible to the consumer:

(i) "Unlawful outside Washington State;"

(ii) The marijuana universal symbol as provided in WAC 314-55-106; and

(iii) "**DO NOT EAT**" in bold, capital letters.

(g) Product labeling for marijuana topicals identified as compliant marijuana product under RCW 69.50.375(4) and chapter 246-70 WAC may include:

(i) A structure or function claim describing the intended role of the product to maintain the structure or any function of the body; or

(ii) Characterization of the documented mechanism by which the product acts to maintain such structure or function, provided that the claim is truthful and not misleading.

(iii) Any statement made under this subsection may not claim to diagnose, mitigate, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

(h) Where there is one statement made under (g) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided it is not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "This statement has not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(i) Where there is more than one statement made under (g) of this subsection, or there is a warning describing the psychoactive effects of the marijuana product, provided they are not false or misleading, the disclaimer must state, "These statements have not been evaluated by the State of Washington. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease."

(8) **Optional label information.** Optional label information includes the following: Harvest date, "best by" date, and manufactured dates.

(9) **Accompanying materials.** Accompanying materials must be provided with a marijuana product or made available to the consumer purchasing marijuana products.

A producer or processor must provide the following product-specific information, for as long as the product is for sale, through an internet link, web address, or QR code on the product label as follows:

(a) A statement disclosing all pesticides applied to the marijuana plants and growing medium during production of the useable marijuana or the base marijuana used to create the concentrate or the extract added to infused products;

(b) A list disclosing all of the chemicals, compounds, additives, thickening agents, terpenes, or other substances added to any marijuana concentrate during or after production.

(10) **Upon request materials.** A consumer may request the name of the certified lab and quality assurance test results for any marijuana or marijuana product. A retailer must provide the information upon request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345 and 2019 c 393. WSR 20-01-172, § 314-55-105, filed 12/18/19, effective 1/1/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345 and 2018 c 43 s 1. WSR 18-11-005, § 314-55-105, filed 5/2/18, effective 1/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-105, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-105, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15; WSR 14-10-044, § 314-55-105, filed 4/30/14, effective 5/31/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-105, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-1055 Ingredient disclosure. (1) All licensed marijuana processors and producers must disclose all ingredients used in the production of marijuana concentrates for inhalation and marijuana-infused extracts for inhalation.

(2) All chemicals, compounds, additives, preservatives, thickening agents, terpenes, and other substances used at any point in the production or processing of marijuana concentrates for inhalation or marijuana-infused extracts for inhalation, regardless of source or origin, must be disclosed to the board as follows:

(a) On a form provided by the board and stored by the licensee, either electronically or in hard copy, and made available for inspection if requested by an employee of the board; and

(b) In a manner directed by the board including, but not limited to, submission to an email address or other online platform provided and maintained by the board.

(3) The complete list of all chemicals, compounds, additives, preservatives, thickening agents, terpenes, and other substances used at any point in the production or processing of marijuana concentrates for inhalation or marijuana-infused extracts for inhalation, regardless of source or origin, that is required under subsection (2) of this section must be kept and maintained, consistent with recordkeeping requirements described in WAC 314-55-087, at the facility in which the products are processed. The list must be updated whenever there is any change in product composition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 21-05-075, § 314-55-1055, filed 2/17/21, effective 3/20/21.]

WAC 314-55-106 Marijuana warning symbol requirement. The following requirements are in addition to the packaging and labeling requirements provided in WAC 314-55-105.

(1) Marijuana-infused products for oral ingestion sold at retail must be labeled on the principal display panel or front of the product package with the "not for kids" warning symbol ("warning symbol") created and made available in digital form to licensees without cost by the Washington poison center (WPC). The warning symbol may be found on the WPC's website.

(a) The warning symbol must be of a size so as to be legible, readily visible by the consumer, and effective to alert consumers and children that the product is not for kids, but must not be smaller than three-quarters of an inch in height by one-half of an inch in width; and

(b) The warning symbol must not be altered or cropped in any way other than to adjust the sizing for placement on the principal display panel or front of the product package, except that a licensee must use a black border around the edges of the white background of the warning symbol image when the label or packaging is also white to ensure visibility of the warning symbol.

(c) Licensees may download the digital warning symbol from the WPC and print stickers, or purchase and use a sticker made available by the WPC, in lieu of incorporating the warning symbol on the label or packaging as required under subsection (1) of this section. If a licensee elects to use a warning symbol sticker, the sticker:

(i) Must meet all requirements of (a) and (b) of this subsection; and

(ii) Must not cover or obscure in any way labeling or information required on marijuana products by WAC 314-55-105.

(2) All marijuana products sold at retail must be labeled on the principal display panel or front of the product package with the marijuana universal symbol ("universal symbol") created and made available in digital form to licensees without cost by the WSLCB. The digital file for the universal symbol is available on the WSLCB's website.

(a) The universal symbol must be of a size so as to be legible, readily visible by the consumer, and effective to alert consumers that the product is or contains marijuana, but must not be smaller than three-quarters of an inch in height by three-quarters of an inch in width;

(b) The universal symbol must not be altered or cropped in any way other than to adjust the sizing for placement on the principal display panel or front of the product package; and

(c) Licensees may download the digital universal symbol from the WSLCB's website and print stickers in lieu of incorporating the universal symbol on the label or packaging as required under (a) and (b) of this subsection. If a licensee elects to use a universal symbol sticker, the sticker:

(i) Must meet all requirements of this section; and

(ii) Must not cover or obscure in any way labeling or information required on marijuana products by WAC 314-55-105.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "principal display panel" means the portion(s) of the surface of the immediate container, or of any outer container or wrapping, which bear(s) the labeling designed to be most prominently displayed, shown, presented, or examined under conditions of retail sale. "Immediate container" means the external container holding the marijuana product.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345 and 2018 c 43 s 1. WSR 18-11-005, § 314-55-106, filed 5/2/18, effective 1/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-23-089, § 314-55-106, filed 11/16/16, effective 2/14/17.]

WAC 314-55-107 Marijuana product compliance. A marijuana compliant product must meet all requirements in the department of health rules found in chapter 246-70 WAC in addition to all WSLCB requirements found in chapter 314-55 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-107, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-108 Pesticide action levels. (1) Only pesticides allowed under WAC 314-55-084 may be used in the production of marijuana, and they must be registered by the Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA) under chapter 15.58 RCW.

(2) Pursuant to WAC 314-55-102, if the WSLCB, WSDA, other designee of the WSLCB, or certified lab identifies a pesticide that is not allowed under subsection (1) of this section and is above the action levels provided in subsection (3) of this section, that lot or batch from which the sample was deducted has failed quality assurance testing and may be subject to a recall as provided in WAC 314-55-225.

(3) The action levels for pesticides are provided in the table below. The action level for all other pesticides that are not listed

in the table below or not allowed under subsection (1) of this section is 0.1 ppm.

Analyte	Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry Number	Action Level ppm
Abamectin	71751-41-2	0.5
Acephate	30560-19-1	0.4
Acequinocyl	57960-19-7	2
Acetamiprid	135410-20-7	0.2
Aldicarb	116-06-3	0.4
Azoxystrobin	131860-33-8	0.2
Bifenazate	149877-41-8	0.2
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	0.2
Boscalid	188425-85-6	0.4
Carbaryl	63-25-2	0.2
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.2
Chlorantraniliprole	500008-45-7	0.2
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	1
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	0.2
Clofentezine	74115-24-5	0.2
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	1
Cypermethrin	52315-07-8	1
Daminozide	1596-84-5	1
DDVP (Dichlorvos)	62-73-7	0.1
Diazinon	333-41-5	0.2
Dimethoate	60-51-5	0.2
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	0.2
Etofenprox	80844-07-1	0.4
Etoxazole	153233-91-1	0.2
Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8	0.2
Fenpyroximate	134098-61-6	0.4
Fipronil	120068-37-3	0.4
Flonicamid	158062-67-0	1
Fludioxonil	131341-86-1	0.4
Hexythiazox	78587-05-0	1
Imazalil	35554-44-0	0.2
Imidacloprid	138261-41-3	0.4
Kresoxim-methyl	143390-89-0	0.4
Malathion	121-75-5	0.2
Metalaxyl	57837-19-1	0.2
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	0.2
Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.4
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.2
MGK-264	113-48-4	0.2
Myclobutanil	88671-89-0	0.2
Naled	300-76-5	0.5

Analyte	Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry Number	Action Level ppm
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	1
Paclobutrazol	76738-62-0	0.4
Permethrins[a]	52645-53-1	0.2
Phosmet	732-11-6	0.2
Piperonyl butoxide[b]	51-03-6	2
Prallethrin	23031-36-9	0.2
Propiconazole	60207-90-1	0.4
Propoxur	114-26-1	0.2
Pyrethrins[bc]	8003-34-7	1
Pyridaben	96489-71-3	0.2
Spinosad	168316-95-8	0.2
Spiromesifen	283594-90-1	0.2
Spirotetramat	203313-25-1	0.2
Spiroxamine	118134-30-8	0.4
Tebuconazole	80443-41-0	0.4
Thiacloprid	111988-49-9	0.2
Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4	0.2
Trifloxystrobin	141517-21-7	0.2

[a]Permethrins should be measured as cumulative residue of cis- and trans-permethrin isomers (CAS numbers 54774-45-7 and 51877-74-8 respectively).
[b]Action level applies to marijuana concentrates, marijuana extracts, intermediate products, and imported cannabinoids.
[c]Pyrethrins should be measured as the cumulative residues of pyrethrin 1, cinerin 1, and jasmolin 1 (CAS numbers 121-21-1, 25402-06-6, and 4466-1-2 respectively).

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section, licensed marijuana producer or processor that provided a sample that fails quality assurance testing must dispose of the entire lot or batch from which the sample was taken as provided by marijuana waste disposal requirements in WAC 314-55-097 and document the disposal of the sample pursuant to traceability requirements in WAC 314-55-083(4) and recordkeeping requirements in WAC 314-55-087. A licensee's sample that does not test above the pesticide action levels under this section where test results show the presence of a pesticide that is not allowed under subsection (1) of this section may still be subject to an administrative violation if the disallowed pesticide was applied.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a licensed marijuana producer or processor which provided a sample that fails quality assurance testing must dispose of the entire lot or batch from which the sample was taken as provided by marijuana waste disposal requirements in WAC 314-55-097 and document the disposal of the sample pursuant to traceability requirements in WAC 314-55-083(4) and recordkeeping requirements in WAC 314-55-087.

(6) Pursuant to WAC 314-55-102, at the request of the producer or processor, the WSLCB may authorize a retest to validate a failed test result on a case-by-case basis. All costs of the retest will be borne by the producer or the processor requesting the retest.

(7) Producers and processors may remediate failed harvests, lots, or batches so long as the remediation method does not impart any toxic

or deleterious substance to the usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused product. Remediation solvents or methods used on the marijuana product must be disclosed to a licensed retailer or consumer upon request. The entire harvest, lot, or batch the failed sample(s) were deducted from must be remediated using the same remediation technique. No remediated harvest, lots or batches may be sold or transported until the completion and successful passage of quality assurance testing as required in this section and WAC 314-55-102.

(8) Pursuant to WAC 314-55-102, upon request a marijuana licensee must disclose and make available all quality assurance tests and retest results for the lot or batch of usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products to the marijuana licensee or retail customer who is considering purchasing the usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 17-12-032, § 314-55-108, filed 5/31/17, effective 8/31/17.]

WAC 314-55-109 Cannabinoid additives—Requirements, restrictions, and quality assurance testing. (1) As provided in RCW 69.50.326 Licensed marijuana producers and licensed marijuana processors may use a cannabidiol (CBD) product obtained from a source not licensed under this chapter, provided the CBD product:

(a) Has a THC level of 0.3 percent or less; and

(b) Has been tested for contaminants and toxins by a testing laboratory accredited under this chapter and in accordance with testing standards established in this section.

(2) Licensed marijuana producers and licensed marijuana processors may use a CBD product obtained from a source not licensed under this chapter and chapter 69.50 RCW as an additive for the purpose of enhancing the CBD concentration of any product authorized for production, processing, and sale under this chapter. However, useable marijuana, except marijuana that is an intermediate product that will be converted into a marijuana-infused product or a marijuana concentrate, may not be treated or otherwise adulterated in any way including the addition of a CBD product consistent with the rules of this chapter. Except as allowed under this section, CBD product additives must be lawfully produced by, or purchased from, a producer or processor licensed under this chapter. The testing requirements for CBD products derived from marijuana produced by marijuana licensees are provided in WAC 314-55-102. The testing requirements in this section are required in addition to quality assurance testing otherwise required under this chapter for marijuana products.

(3) **Traceability requirements.** A licensee must enter CBD products obtained from a source not licensed under this chapter into the state traceability system and keep the information in the traceability system completely up to date, consistent with marijuana and marijuana product recordkeeping and traceability requirements in WAC 314-55-083. A licensee must keep CBD products obtained from a source not licensed under this chapter labeled and quarantined in an area separate from marijuana and marijuana products under video surveillance consistent with the requirements for controlled areas in WAC 314-55-083(3) until the CBD products successfully pass quality assurance testing or are destroyed due to failure of tests as provided in this section. At no time during the quarantine period can the product be handled or moved

under any circumstances, except for purposes of deducting samples as required under this section, and is subject to auditing by the WSLCB or its designee(s). CBD products obtained from a source not licensed under this chapter that fail quality assurance testing as provided in this section must not be added to any marijuana product and must be disposed of consistent with WAC 314-55-097 and the disposal logged into the traceability system consistent with WAC 314-55-083.

(4) **Testing requirements.** The following sample deduction and testing requirements apply to CBD products obtained from a source not licensed under this chapter. Such products must successfully pass quality assurance testing prior to being added to any marijuana product. Samples that fail quality assurance testing and the corresponding products that the samples were deducted from must be disposed of consistent with WAC 314-55-097.

(a) **Sample size and deduction requirements.** Licensed producers, licensed processors, certified labs, and their employees must adhere to the minimum sampling protocols as provided in this section. Samples must be deducted in a way that is most representative of the product the sample is deducted from. The minimum sample size for the testing requirements under this section for CBD products is one percent of the product as packaged by the manufacturer of the CBD product but in no case shall the sample be less than two grams. Licensees, certified labs, and their employees may not adulterate or change in any way the representative sample before the sample is tested.

(i) All samples must be collected/deducted in a sanitary environment using sanitary practices and ensure facilities are constructed, kept, and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition in accordance with rules and as prescribed by the Washington state department of agriculture under chapters 16-165 and 16-167 WAC.

(ii) Persons collecting samples must wash their hands prior to collecting a sample, wear appropriate gloves, and must use sanitary utensils and storage devices when collecting samples.

(iii) Samples must be placed in a sanitary plastic or glass container and stored in a location that prevents the propagation of pathogens and other contaminants, such as a secure, low-light, cool and dry location.

(iv) The licensee must maintain the CBD products from which the sample was deducted in a secure, low-light, cool, and dry location to prevent the products from becoming contaminated or degraded prior to the CBD products being added or incorporated into marijuana products after successful passage of testing requirements.

(v) Each quality assurance sample must be clearly marked "quality assurance sample" and be labeled with the following information:

(A) The unique identifier for the product generated by the state traceability system;

(B) The name of the certified lab receiving the sample;

(C) The license number and business or trade name of the licensee sending the sample;

(D) The date the sample was collected; and

(E) The weight of the sample.

(vi) Certified labs may retrieve samples from a marijuana licensee's licensed premises and transport the sample(s) directly to the lab. Certified labs may also return any unused portion of the sample(s).

(b) **Required fields of testing.**

(i) **Potency testing.** Potency testing is required to confirm the product is less than 0.3 percent THC, contains detectable levels of

CBD, and to determine the levels of THC, THC-A, CBD, and CBD-A in the product. Synthetic cannabinoids as defined in RCW 69.50.204 are prohibited under RCW 69.50.401 and any test result that suggests the presence of a synthetic cannabinoid must be immediately reported to the WSLCB.

(A) Certified labs must test and report the following cannabinoids to the WSLCB in the state traceability system when testing for potency:

(I) THCA;

(II) THC;

(III) Total THC;

(IV) CBDA;

(V) CBD; and

(VI) Total CBD.

(B) Calculating total THC and total CBD.

(I) Total THC must be calculated as follows, where M is the mass or mass fraction of delta-9 THC or delta-9 THCA: M total delta-9 THC = M delta-9 THC + (0.877 x M delta-9 THCA).

(II) Total CBD must be calculated as follows, where M is the mass or mass fraction of CBD and CBDA: M total CBD = M CBD + (0.877 x M CBDA).

(C) Regardless of analytical equipment or methodology used for testing, certified labs must accurately measure and report the acidic (THCA and CBDA) and neutral (THC and CBD) forms of the cannabinoids.

(D) The following potency results fail quality assurance testing for the purposes of this section and the sample and corresponding product from which the sample was deducted must be disposed of consistent with this section and WAC 314-55-097:

(I) The CBD product tests above 0.3 percent THC;

(II) The CBD product does not contain any detectable amounts of CBD or CBD-A; and

(III) The sample test results indicate that a substance is present that is not THC, CBD, or inert substance which the THC or CBD is dissolved into.

(ii) **Pesticide screening.**

(A) Certified third-party labs must screen for any pesticides that are not allowed and are designated as having the potential for misuse on a list created, maintained, and periodically updated by the department of health in consultation with the Washington state department of agriculture and the WSLCB.

(B) If the WSLCB, WSDA, other designee of the WSLCB, or certified lab identifies a pesticide that is not allowed for use or application on marijuana under this chapter and is above the action levels provided in WAC 314-55-108, that sample and corresponding product from which the sample was deducted has failed quality assurance testing. A sample that tests at or above the action levels for pesticides consistent with WAC 314-55-108 fails pesticide testing requirements for the purposes of this section. A sample and corresponding product from which the sample was deducted that fails quality assurance testing under this section must be destroyed consistent with WAC 314-55-097.

(C) Certified third-party labs must also screen for pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide (PBO) in samples of CBD products obtained from a source not licensed under this chapter. Certified third-party labs may also screen for additional pesticides not specifically required under this section and per the DOH list, however, any sample that tests at or above the action level for any pesticide(s) as established

in WAC 314-55-108 fails the testing requirements under this section and must be disposed of consistent with WAC 314-55-097.

(iii) **Heavy metal screening.** For the purposes of heavy metal screening, a sample fails quality assurance testing and must be disposed of consistent with WAC 314-55-097 if it meets or exceeds the following limits:

Metal	Limit, µg/daily dose (5 grams)
Inorganic arsenic	10.0
Cadmium	4.1
Lead	6.0
Mercury	2.0

(iv) **Residual solvents screening.** Certified labs must test for the solvents listed in the table below at a minimum. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a sample and corresponding product from which the sample was deducted fail quality assurance testing for residual solvents and must be disposed of consistent with WAC 314-55-097 if the results meet or exceed the limits provided in the table below. Residual solvent results of more than 5,000 ppm for class three solvents, 50 ppm for class two solvents, and 2 ppm for class one solvents as defined in *United States Pharmacopoeia, USP 30 Chemical Tests / <467> - Residual Solvents (USP <467>)* not listed in the table below fail quality assurance testing.

Solvent	ppm
Acetone	5,000
Benzene	2
Butanes	5,000
Cyclohexane	3,880
Chloroform	2
Dichloromethane	600
Ethyl acetate	5,000
Heptanes	5,000
Hexanes	290
Isopropanol (2-propanol)	5,000
Methanol	3,000
Pentanes	5,000
Propane	5,000
Toluene	890
Xylene*	2,170

* Usually 60% *m*-xylene, 14% *p*-xylene, 9% *o*-xylene with 17% ethyl benzene.

(v) **Microbiological screening.** The sample and corresponding product from which the sample was deducted fail quality assurance testing for microbiological screening and must be disposed of consistent with WAC 314-55-097 if the results exceed the following limits:

	Enterobacteria (bile-tolerant gram-negative bacteria)	*E. coli* (pathogenic strains) and *Salmonella spp.*
Unprocessed Plant Material	10^4	Not detected in 1g
Extracted or Processed Botanical Product	10^3	Not detected in 1g

(vi) **Mycotoxin screening.** The sample and corresponding product from which the sample was deducted fail quality assurance testing for mycotoxin screening and must be disposed of consistent with WAC 314-55-097 if the results exceed the following limits:

(A) Total of Aflatoxin B1, B2, G1, G2: 20 µg/kg of substance; and

(B) Ochratoxin A: 20 µg/kg of substance.

(5) **Test results reporting requirements.** Certified labs must report all test results as required by this section into the state traceability system within twenty-four hours of completion of the tests.

(6) **Retesting.** At the request of the producer or processor, the WSLCB may authorize a retest to validate a failed test result on a case-by-case basis. All costs of the retest will be borne by the producer or the processor requesting the retest. Potency retesting will generally not be authorized.

(7) **Remediation.** Producers and processors may remediate failed products so long as the remediation method does not impart any toxic or deleterious substance to the CBD products obtained from a source outside the regulated system. Remediation solvents or methods used on the product must be disclosed to a licensed processor the producer or producer/processor transfers the products to; a licensed retailer carrying marijuana products derived from the remediated product; or consumer upon request. The product(s) the failed sample(s) were deducted from must be remediated using the same remediation technique. No remediated CBD products obtained from a source outside the regulated system may be sold, transported, or used in the processing of marijuana products until the completion and successful passage of quality assurance testing as required in this section.

(8) A licensee or certified lab that violates any of the provisions of this section is subject to disciplinary action, including possible summary suspension or revocation of the producer license, processor license, producer/processor license, or lab certification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 18-22-056, § 314-55-109, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18.]

WAC 314-55-110 What are my responsibilities as a marijuana licensee? (1) Marijuana licensees are responsible for the operation of their licensed business in compliance with the marijuana laws and rules of the WSLCB, chapters 69.50 and 69.51A RCW, 314-55 WAC, and any other applicable state laws and rules.

(2) The penalties for violations of marijuana laws or rules are in WAC 314-55-515 through 314-55-535, as now or hereafter amended. The rules also outline aggravating and mitigating circumstances that may affect what penalty is applied if a licensee or employee violates a marijuana law or rule.

(3) Licensees and their employees must conduct the business and maintain the licensed premises, surrounding area, and vehicles transporting product, in compliance with the following laws, as they now exist or may later be amended:

(a) Titles 9 and 9A RCW, the criminal code;

(b) Title 66 RCW, the liquor laws;

(c) Chapters 70.155, 82.24, and 82.26 RCW and RCW 26.28.080, the tobacco laws;

(d) Chapter 69.50 RCW, the uniform controlled substances laws; and

(e) Chapter 69.51A RCW, the medical marijuana laws.

(4) Licensees have the responsibility to control their conduct and the conduct of employees, customers, and visitors on the licensed premises at all times. Except as otherwise provided by law, licensees or employees may not:

(a) Be disorderly or apparently intoxicated by liquor, marijuana, or controlled substances on the licensed premises;

(b) Permit any disorderly person to remain on the licensed premises;

(c) Engage in or allow behavior on the licensed premises that provokes conduct which presents a threat to public safety;

(d) Engage, or permit any employee or other person to engage in, conduct on the licensed premises which is prohibited by any portion of Title 9, 9A, or 66 RCW, or chapters 69.50 and 69.51A RCW;

(e) Engage in or permit any employee or other person to engage in the consumption of any type of marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrate, or marijuana-infused product on the licensed premises.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-110, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-115 What method of payment can a marijuana licensee use to purchase marijuana? A marijuana licensee must pay cash for marijuana prior to or at the time of delivery. The WSLCB will recognize the following forms of payment as cash payment for the purpose of this section.

(1) **Checks.**

(2) **Credit/debit cards**, under the following provisions:

(a) The credit or debit card transaction agreement must be voluntary on the part of both licensees, and there must be no discrimination for nonparticipation in credit or debit card transactions.

(b) A sale must be initiated by an irrevocable invoice or sale order before or at the time of delivery.

(c) Both parties must bear their respective banking costs or other costs associated with the credit or debit card service.

(d) Both parties must maintain records of transactions and have the records readily available for the WSLCB review.

(e) The credit or debit card charge must be initiated by the marijuana licensee no later than the first business day following delivery.

(3) **Electronic funds transfer (EFT)**, under the following provisions:

(a) The EFT agreement must be voluntary on the part of both the licensees, and there must be no discrimination for nonparticipation in EFT.

(b) Prior to any EFT transaction, the marijuana licensee must enter into a written agreement specifying the terms and conditions for EFT as payment for marijuana.

(c) A sale must be initiated by an irrevocable invoice or sale order before or at the time of delivery.

(d) Both parties must bear their respective banking costs or other costs associated with EFT service.

(e) Both parties must maintain records of transactions and have the records readily available for the WSLCB review.

(f) The electronic funds transfer must be initiated by the marijuana licensee no later than the first business day following delivery and must be paid as promptly as is reasonably practical, and in no event later than five business days following delivery. Any attempt by a marijuana licensee to delay payment on EFT transactions for any period of time beyond the minimum as is reasonably practical will be considered an unlawful attempt to purchase products on credit.

(4) **Prepaid accounts.** Both parties must keep accurate accounting records of prepaid accounts to ensure a cash deposit is not overextended, which is considered an extension of credit.

(5) **Transactions using a money transmitter**, under the following provisions:

(a) The money transmitter must be licensed by and in good standing with the Washington state department of financial institutions.

(b) A sale must be initiated by an irrevocable invoice or sale order before or at the time of delivery.

(c) Both parties must bear their respective costs associated with the money transmitter service.

(d) Both parties must maintain records of transactions and have the records readily available for the WSLCB to review.

(e) The funds transfer through the money transmitter must be initiated by the marijuana licensee no later than the first business day following delivery and must be paid as promptly as is reasonably practical, and in no event later than five business days following delivery. Any attempt by a marijuana licensee to delay payment on money transmitter transactions for any period of time beyond the minimum as is reasonably practical will be considered an unlawful attempt to purchase products on credit.

(6) Any transaction reported as having nonsufficient funds (NSF) will be considered an extension of credit. If a transaction is reported as NSF:

(a) The purchaser must pay the full amount of the transaction to the seller by 3:00 p.m. on the first business day following receipt of the NSF report.

(b) Until the NSF transaction is paid:

(i) The marijuana licensee who received the NSF transaction will not deliver any marijuana to the purchaser; and

(ii) It is the responsibility of the purchaser to not receive additional marijuana from any other marijuana licensee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-115, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-117 Use of payment services by retailers. Retail licensees may use payment services to facilitate retail sales transactions under the following conditions:

(1) The payment service provider must:

(a) If applicable, be licensed and in good standing with the Washington state department of financial institutions; and

(b) Not have any interest, as a true party of interest or financier, in a marijuana licensee.

(2) The payment service provider may charge a convenience fee to customers provided that the customer has the option of canceling the transaction when informed of the convenience fee.

(3) The retail purchase price must be calculated in U.S. dollars.

(4) The marijuana excise tax required under RCW 69.50.535 must be collected from the customer based on the U.S. dollar purchase price.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-117, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18.]

WAC 314-55-120 Ownership changes. (1) Licensees must receive prior board approval before making any of the following ownership changes (see WAC 314-55-035 for the definition of "true party of interest"):

Type of change	Type of application	Fee
Change in the true parties of interest or owners in a: Sole proprietorship, general partnership, limited partnership, or limited liability partnership.	New application.	Application fee and annual fee for current license privilege.
Change in the true parties of interest or owners for a publicly or privately held corporation. The board will waive the fee for a corporate change when the proposed change consists solely of dropping an approved officer.	Application for change in corporate officer and/or stockholder.	$75
Change in the true parties of interest or owners in a limited liability company.	Application for change of limited liability company member and/or manager.	$75
Accepting additional funds from a new or previously approved financier.	Added financier.	$75

(2) Licensees must notify the WSLCB if there are any changes to marital status of any true party of interest in the license.

(3) The WSLCB may inquire into all matters in connection with any such sale of stock/units or proposed change in officers/members.

(4) If the WSLCB receives an application to change the ownership structure of a licensee, the application will be withdrawn unless one or more of the following is submitted:

(a) Proof that the party being removed was notified that they were being removed and they did not object within ninety days;

(b) Signed documentation from the true party of interest being removed for the licensed entity that they agree with the removal; or

(c) A final court document removing them.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-120, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-120, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-120, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-125 Change of location. (1) Changing a marijuana license to a new location requires a change request application to the WSLCB, per the process outlined in WAC 314-55-020. WSLCB approval for change request applications must be obtained prior to any change of location of the licensed business.

(2) A change of location occurs any time a move by the licensee results in any change to the physical location address.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-125, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-125, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-130 Change of business name. (1) If a licensee wishes to change the name of their business, the licensee must apply for a change of trade name with the department of revenue, business license service.

(2) If a licensee wishes to change their corporation or limited liability company name, the licensee must apply for a change of name through the secretary of state.

(3) See chapter 434-12 WAC for guidelines for trade names.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-130, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-130, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-135 Discontinue marijuana sales. (1) **Notification:** A licensee must notify the WSLCB's enforcement and education division in writing if the licensee plans to stop doing business for more than thirty days, or if the licensee plans to permanently discontinue marijuana sales.

(2) **Discontinued business: Sale of marijuana inventory and stock after discontinuance of business.** Notwithstanding any other provision of Title 69 RCW or 314 WAC, a producer, processor or retail licensee who permanently discontinues business for any reason shall dispose of the salable inventory and remaining stock to a WSLCB approved licensed business at fair market value. Sales below cost are prohibited. The WSLCB shall require tax expressed as a percent of the total price of the gross sales as reported on the profit and loss statement in the

last published monthly report of the WSLCB. In the event of remaining inventory after sale, the licensee shall notify the enforcement and education division of the WSLCB. The enforcement division will establish conditions for destruction or arrange for the removal of product.

(3) **Assumptions: Assumption of license and purchases by licensee of certain marijuana inventory and stock.** In the case of a sale of business with a license, after obtaining the approval of the WSLCB and under the supervision of a representative of the WSLCB, the licensee may sell the entire inventory at a negotiated fair market price. Sales below cost are prohibited.

(4) **Evictions.** A licensee must notify the WSLCB's enforcement and education division immediately in writing upon notice of eviction from a licensed premises. Conditions to temporarily relocate and secure inventory will be established by the WSLCB.

(5) **Abandoned marijuana inventory or product.** In the event a licensee abandons any marijuana on the premises, the property owner or their designated representative should notify the enforcement and education division of the WSLCB. The enforcement division will work with the property owner to arrange for the removal and/or destruction of product. Any sales or distribution of marijuana by an unlicensed person is subject to the criminal provisions of Title 69 RCW.

(6) **Maintaining a licensed location.** Marijuana licenses are associated with a physical location. Persons operating without a WSLCB approved licensed location to produce, process, or sell marijuana will be discontinued.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-135, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-135, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-135, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-137 Receiverships. (1) **Service and notice.**

(a) Any person who files any receivership or trustee action involving any marijuana licensee must serve WSLCB with original notice of the action. Service is accomplished by delivery of the original notice of action to WSLCB at: 3000 Pacific Avenue S.E., Olympia, WA 98501, or mailed to the WSLCB. Mailed notice must be addressed to: WSLCB, ATTN: Licensing - Receiverships, P.O. Box 43076, Olympia, WA 98504-3076 or, for certified mail, WSLCB, ATTN: Licensing - Receiverships, 3000 Pacific Avenue S.E., Olympia, WA 98501.

(b) Only if WSLCB receives original notice of the action and the receiver is selected in accordance with WSLCB's requirements will WSLCB treat the licensee as compliant with this section.

(2) **The role of a receiver when a licensee is placed in receivership.** If a marijuana licensee is placed under receivership, the receiver:

(a) Upon compliance with the requirements set forth below, the receiver may operate the licensee's business during the receivership period;

(b) The receiver assumes all licensee reporting responsibilities under this chapter including, but not limited to, full responsibility for maintaining records and entries into the traceability system maintained by the WSLCB; and

(c) The receiver is required to comply with all applicable laws under chapter 69.50 RCW and rules in this chapter including, but not

limited to, the responsibilities of marijuana licensees set forth in WAC 314-55-110.

(d) Failure to abide by the requirements set forth in chapter 69.50 RCW and this chapter as specified in this subsection may result in enforcement action against the license under chapter 69.50 RCW and rules under this chapter and may result in the receiver being disqualified to act as a receiver by the WSLCB.

(3) **Who may serve as a receiver.** Any person who meets the requirements of chapter 7.60 RCW and the following additional requirements may serve as a receiver:

(a) Is currently in active status on the preapproved receiver list maintained by the WSLCB; or

(b) Is approved by the WSLCB under the requirements in subsection (5) of this section to serve as a receiver of a marijuana licensee.

(4) **Qualifying for the WSLCB's preapproved receiver list.**

(a) The following requirements must be met to qualify for the WSLCB's preapproved receiver list:

(i) Submit a complete receiver application with the WSLCB;

(ii) Be a Washington state resident for at least six months prior to the application for preapproval as a receiver and maintain residency throughout the term of the receivership;

(iii) Submit to and pass a criminal background check;

(iv) Provide any financial disclosures requested by the WSLCB; and

(v) Disclose any interests the person has in any marijuana licensee(s).

(b) Review and qualification requirements in this subsection only apply to persons or entities actively participating in the management of the receivership and do not apply to spouses of those persons or persons involved in a business entity or fellow members of a business entity that are not actively involved in the management of the receivership.

(c) A receiver placed on the preapproved receiver list maintained by the WSLCB must annually update all information and disclosures required under this subsection to remain eligible to act as a receiver and be on the preapproved receiver list. Annual updates must be made one calendar year after the date the receiver is approved.

(5) **Appointing a receiver who is not preapproved by the WSLCB.**

(a) Within two days of filing of any action to appoint a receiver, a proposed receiver must:

(i) Submit a complete application with the WSLCB to serve as receiver for the licensee;

(ii) Be a Washington resident for six months prior to appointment as a receiver and maintain residency throughout the term of the receivership;

(iii) Submit to and pass a criminal background check;

(iv) Provide any financial disclosures requested by the WSLCB; and

(v) Disclose any interest the proposed receiver has in any marijuana licensee(s).

(b) Review and qualification requirements in this subsection only apply to persons or entities actively participating in the management of the receivership and do not apply to spouses of those persons or persons involved in a business entity or fellow members of a business entity that are not actively involved in the management of the receivership.

(c) If the proposed receiver is denied approval by WSLCB at any time, a substitute receiver may be proposed for WSLCB approval. The substitute receiver must provide all information required by this subsection.

(d) If the proposed receiver is not approved by WSLCB at the time the receiver is appointed by the court, the receiver will not be considered compliant with this section, and may be subject to penalty under chapter 69.50 RCW, or as provided in this chapter and may result in the receiver being disqualified to act as a receiver by the WSLCB.

(6) **Limitations on a person's ability to serve as a receiver.**

(a) As operators and controllers of licensed marijuana establishments, receivers are subject to the same limits as licensees or any other person. Those limits include, but are not limited to:

(i) No person serving as a receiver of a licensed marijuana producer or licensed marijuana processor shall have a financial interest in, or simultaneously serve as a receiver for, a licensed marijuana retailer; and

(ii) No person shall serve as a receiver for, or be a true party of interest in, more than five marijuana retail licensees or more than three marijuana producer, processor, or producer/processor licensees at the same time.

(b) If the WSLCB determines that a receiver is violating or has violated the restrictions in this subsection, the receiver may be disqualified to act as a receiver by the WSLCB.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-137, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18.]

WAC 314-55-140 Death or incapacity of a marijuana licensee. (1) The appointed guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, or assignee must notify the WSLCB's licensing and regulation division in the event of the death, incapacity, bankruptcy, or assignment for benefit of creditors of any licensee.

(2) The WSLCB may give the appointed guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, or assignee written approval to continue marijuana sales on the licensed business premises for the duration of the existing license and to renew the license when it expires.

(a) The person must be a resident of the state of Washington.

(b) A criminal background check may be required.

(3) When the matter is resolved by the court, the true party(ies) of interest must apply for a marijuana license for the business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-140, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-140, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-140, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-145 Are marijuana license fees refundable? When a license is suspended or canceled, or the licensed business is discontinued, the unused portion of the marijuana license fee will not be refunded.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-145, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-147 What hours may a marijuana retailer licensee conduct sales? A marijuana retailer licensee may sell usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana paraphernalia between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 a.m.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-147, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-147, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-150 What are the forms of acceptable identification? (1) Following are the forms of identification that are acceptable to verify a person's age for the purpose of purchasing marijuana:

(a) Driver's license, instruction permit, or identification card of any state, or province of Canada, from a U.S. territory or the District of Columbia, or "identicard" issued by the Washington state department of licensing per RCW 46.20.117;

(b) United States armed forces identification card issued to active duty, reserve, and retired personnel and the personnel's dependents, which may include an embedded, digital signature in lieu of a visible signature;

(c) Passport;

(d) Merchant Marine identification card issued by the United States Coast Guard; and

(e) Enrollment card issued by the governing authority of a federally recognized Indian tribe located in Washington, if the enrollment card incorporates security features comparable to those implemented by the department of licensing for Washington driver's licenses.

(2) The identification document is not acceptable to verify age if expired.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-150, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-155 Advertising requirements and promotional items—Coupons, giveaways, etc. The following provisions apply in addition to the requirements and restrictions in RCW 69.50.369.

(1) **Advertising generally.** The following requirements apply to all advertising by marijuana licensees in Washington state.

(a) All marijuana advertising and labels of useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products sold in the state of Washington must not contain any statement, or illustration that:

(i) Is false or misleading;

(ii) Promotes over consumption;

(iii) Represents the use of marijuana has curative or therapeutic effects;

(iv) Depicts a child or other person under legal age to consume marijuana, or includes:

(A) The use of objects, such as toys, inflatables, movie characters, cartoon characters suggesting the presence of a child, or any other depiction or image designed in any manner to be likely to be appealing to youth or especially appealing to children or other persons under legal age to consume marijuana; or

(B) Is designed in any manner that would be especially appealing to children or other persons under twenty-one years of age.

(b) No marijuana licensee shall place or maintain, or cause to be placed or maintained, an advertisement of a marijuana business or marijuana product, including marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused product:

(i) In any form or through any medium whatsoever within one thousand feet of the perimeter of a school grounds, playground, recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, library, or a game arcade admission to which it is not restricted to persons aged twenty-one years or older unless the one thousand minimum distance requirement has been reduced by ordinance in the local jurisdiction where the licensed retailer is located and the licensed retailer is located within one thousand feet of a restricted location listed in this paragraph;

(ii) On or in a private vehicle, public transit vehicle, public transit shelter, bus stop, taxi stand, transportation waiting area, train station, airport, or any similar transit-related location;

(c) All advertising for marijuana businesses or marijuana products, regardless of what medium is used, must contain text stating that marijuana products may be purchased or possessed only by persons twenty-one years of age or older. Examples of language that conforms to this requirement include, but are not limited to: "21+," "for use by persons 21 and over only," etc.

(d) A marijuana licensee may not engage in advertising or marketing that specifically targets persons residing out of the state of Washington.

(2) **Outdoor advertising.** In addition to the requirements for advertising in subsection (1) of this section, the following restrictions and requirements apply to outdoor advertising by marijuana licensees:

(a) Except for the use of billboards as authorized under RCW 69.50.369 and as provided in this section, licensed marijuana retailers may not display any outdoor signage other than two separate signs identifying the retail outlet by the licensee's business name or trade name, stating the location of the business, and identifying the nature of the business. Both signs must be affixed to a building or permanent structure and each sign is limited to sixteen hundred square inches.

(i) All text on outdoor signs, including billboards, is limited to text that identifies the retail outlet by the licensee's business or trade name, states the location of the business, and identifies the type or nature of the business.

(ii) No outdoor advertising signs, including billboards, may contain depictions of marijuana plants or marijuana products. Logos or artwork that do not contain depictions of marijuana plants or marijuana products as defined in this section are permissible.

(A) A depiction of a marijuana plant means an image or visual representation of a cannabis leaf, plant, or the likeness thereof that explicitly suggests or represents a cannabis leaf or plant.

(B) A depiction of a marijuana product means an image or visual representation of useable marijuana, marijuana-infused products, or

marijuana concentrates, or an image that indicates the presence of a product, such as smoke, etc.

(iii) Stating the location of the business may include information such as the physical address or location, directional information, website address, email address, or phone number of the licensed business.

(iv) Identifying the nature of the business may include information related to the operation of the business, what the business is engaged in, or the goods the business offers for sale.

(v) Double-sided signs or signs with text visible on opposite sides are permissible and count as a single sign so long as the sign is contained in or affixed to a single structure.

(b) No marijuana licensee may use or employ a commercial mascot outside of, and in proximity to, a licensed marijuana business.

(c) Outdoor advertising is prohibited on signs and placards in arenas, stadiums, shopping malls, fairs that receive state allocations, farmers markets, and video game arcades, whether any of the foregoing are open air or enclosed, but not including any such sign or placard located at an adult only facility.

(d) The restrictions in this section and RCW 69.50.369 do not apply to outdoor advertisements at the site of an event to be held at an adult only facility that is placed at such site during the period the facility or enclosed area constitutes an adult only facility, but must not be placed there more than fourteen days before the event, and that does not advertise any marijuana product other than by using a brand name, such as the business or trade name or the product brand, to identify the event. Advertising at adult only facilities must not be visible from outside the adult only facility.

(e) A sign affixed to the licensed premises or in the window of a licensed premises indicating the location is open for business, closed for business, the hours of operation, that the licensed location has an ATM inside, or other similar informational signs not related to the products or services of the marijuana business are not considered advertising for the purposes of this section.

(f) "Adopt-a-Highway" signs erected by the Washington state department of transportation under a current valid sponsorship with the department of transportation are not considered advertising for the purposes of this section.

(3) Advertising placed on windows within the premises of a licensed marijuana retail store facing outward must meet the requirements for outdoor advertising as provided in RCW 69.50.369 and this section.

(4) Promotional items such as giveaways, coupons, and distribution of branded or unbranded merchandise are banned. For the purposes of this section, a "giveaway" does not include representative samples of products (edible products and topicals only) carried by a licensed retailer that are not infused with marijuana and are offered to customers on licensed marijuana retail premises for sampling purposes only.

(5) Marijuana retail licensees holding a medical marijuana endorsement may donate product to qualifying patients or designated providers who hold a valid recognition card. Retail licensees may not advertise "free" or "donated" product.

(6) Except for outdoor advertising under subsection (2) of this section, all advertising must contain the following warnings that must be in type size at least ten percent of the largest type used in the advertisement:

(a) "This product has intoxicating effects and may be habit forming.";

(b) "Marijuana can impair concentration, coordination, and judgment. Do not operate a vehicle or machinery under the influence of this drug.";

(c) "There may be health risks associated with consumption of this product."; and

(d) "For use only by adults twenty-one and older. Keep out of the reach of children."

(7) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Adult only facility" means:

(i) A location restricted to persons age twenty-one and older by the WSLCB or classified by the WSLCB as off limits to persons under twenty-one years of age; or

(ii) A venue restricted to persons age twenty-one and older and where persons under twenty-one years of age are prohibited from entering or remaining, including employees and volunteers.

(b) "Billboard" means a permanent off-premises sign in a fixed location used, in whole or in part, for the display of off-site commercial messages with a minimum size of five feet in height by eleven feet in width.

(c) "Off-premises sign" means a sign relating, through its message and content, to a business activity, product, or service not available on the premises upon which the sign is erected.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-155, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-05-001, § 314-55-155, filed 2/7/18, effective 3/10/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-155, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-155, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-160 Objections to marijuana license applications. (1) **How can persons, cities, counties, tribal governments, or port authorities object to the issuance of a marijuana license?** Per RCW 69.50.331, the WSLCB will notify cities, counties, tribal governments, and port authorities of the following types of marijuana applications. In addition to these entities, any person or group may comment in writing to the WSLCB regarding an application.

Type of application	Entities the WSLCB will/may notify
• Applications for an annual marijuana license at a new location.	• Cities and counties in which the premises is located will be notified. Tribal governments and port authorities in which the premises is located may be notified.

Type of application	Entities the WSLCB will/may notify
• Applications to change the class of an existing annual marijuana license.	
• Changes of ownership at existing licensed premises.	• Cities and counties in which the premises is located will be notified. Tribal governments and port authorities in which the premises is located may be notified.

(2) **What will happen if a person or entity objects to a marijuana license application?** When deciding whether to issue or deny a marijuana license application, the WSLCB will give substantial weight to input from governmental jurisdictions in which the premises is located based upon chronic illegal activity associated with the applicant's operations of the premises proposed to be licensed or the applicant's operation of any other licensed premises; and other persons or groups. Note: Per RCW 69.50.331, the WSLCB shall not issue a new marijuana license if any of the following are within one thousand feet of the premises to be licensed: Any elementary or secondary schools, playgrounds, recreation centers or facilities, child care centers, public parks, public transit centers, libraries, game arcade where admission is not restricted to persons twenty-one years of age or older.

(a) If the WSLCB contemplates issuing a license over the objection of a governmental jurisdiction in which the premises is located, the government subdivision may request an adjudicative hearing under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. If the WSLCB, in its discretion, grants the governmental jurisdiction(s) an adjudicative hearing, the applicant will be notified and given the opportunity to present evidence at the hearing.

(b) If the WSLCB denies a marijuana license application based on the objection from a governmental jurisdiction, the applicant(s) may either:

(i) Reapply for the license no sooner than one year from the date on the final order of denial; or

(ii) Submit a written request on a form provided by the WSLCB for an adjudicative hearing under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. The request must be received within twenty days of the date the intent to deny notification was mailed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-160, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-160, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-165 Objections to marijuana license renewals. (1) **How can local cities, counties, tribal governments, or port authorities object to the renewal of a marijuana license?**

(a) The WSLCB will give governmental jurisdictions approximately ninety days written notice of premises that hold annual marijuana licenses in that jurisdiction that are up for renewal.

(b) Per RCW 69.50.331, if a county, city, tribal government, or port authority wants to object to the renewal of a marijuana license in its jurisdiction, it must submit a letter to the WSLCB detailing the reason(s) for the objection and a statement of all facts on which the objections are based.

(c) The county, city, tribal government, or port authority may submit a written request to the WSLCB for an extension for good cause shown.

(d) This letter must be received by the WSLCB at least thirty days before the marijuana license expires. The objection must state specific reasons and facts that show issuance of the marijuana license at the proposed location or to the applicant business how it will detrimentally impact the safety, health, or welfare of the community.

(e) If the objection is received within thirty days of the expiration date or the licensee has already renewed the license, the objection will be considered as a complaint and possible license revocation may be pursued by the enforcement division.

(f) Objections from the public will be referred to the appropriate city, county, tribal government, or port authority for action under subsection (2) of this section. Upon receipt of the objection, the WSLCB's licensing and regulation division will acknowledge receipt of the objection(s) and forward to the appropriate city, county, tribal government, or port authority. Such jurisdiction may or may not, based on the public objection, request nonrenewal.

(2) **What will happen if a city, county, tribal government, or port authority objects to the renewal of a marijuana license?** The WSLCB will give substantial weight to a city, county, tribal government, or port authority objection to a marijuana license renewal of a premises in its jurisdiction based upon chronic illegal activity associated with the licensee's operation of the premises. Based on the jurisdiction's input and any information in the licensing file, the WSLCB will decide to either renew the marijuana license, or to pursue nonrenewal.

(a) **WSLCB decides to renew the marijuana license:**	(b) **WSLCB decides to pursue nonrenewal of the marijuana license:**
(i) The WSLCB will notify the jurisdiction(s) in writing of its intent to renew the license, stating the reason for this decision.	(i) The WSLCB will notify the licensee in writing of its intent to not renew the license, stating the reason for this decision.

(a) **WSLCB decides to renew the marijuana license:**	(b) **WSLCB decides to pursue nonrenewal of the marijuana license:**
(ii) The jurisdiction(s) may contest the renewal and request an adjudicative hearing under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW) by submitting a written request on a form provided by the WSLCB. The request must be received within twenty days of the date the intent to renew notification was mailed. If the WSLCB, in its discretion, grants the governmental jurisdiction(s) an adjudicative hearing, the applicant will be notified and given the opportunity to present evidence at the hearing.	(ii) The licensee may contest the nonrenewal action and request an adjudicative hearing under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW) by submitting a written request on a form provided by the WSLCB. The request must be received within twenty days of the date the intent to deny notification was mailed. (iii) If the licensee requests a hearing, the governmental jurisdiction will be notified. (iv) During the hearing and any subsequent appeal process, the licensee is issued a temporary operating permit for the marijuana license until a final decision is made.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-165, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-165, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-185 WSLCB right to inspect premises or vehicles associated with a license to produce, process, sell, research, or transport marijuana. (1) The following must be available for inspection at all times by an enforcement officer of the WSLCB:

(a) All licensed premises used in the production, processing, storage, transportation, research, or sale of marijuana, useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, marijuana-infused products, or any premises or parts of premises used or in any way connected, physically or otherwise, with the licensed business;

(b) Any vehicle assigned for the purpose of transporting marijuana, useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products at any licensed location, or while en route during transportation;

(c) Records as outlined in this chapter; and

(d) Marijuana, useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products on the licensed premises for the purpose of analyzing samples (the licensee will be given a receipt for any product removed from the premises for this purpose).

(2) Every person being on a licensed premises or within a transporting vehicle, or having charge thereof, must admit an enforcement officer of the WSLCB demanding to enter therein in pursuance of this section in the execution of his/her duty, and must not obstruct or attempt to obstruct the entry of such officer, or refuse to allow an of-

ficer to examine the premises, vehicles, records, and products subject to this section of the licensee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-185, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-185, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-200 How will the WSLCB identify marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products during checks of licensed businesses? Officers shall identify marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products during on-site inspections of licensed producers, processors, and retailers of marijuana by means of product in the traceability system, and/or by observation based on training and experience. Products that are undetermined to be marijuana, usable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products will be verified by the following:

(1) Officers may take a sample large enough for testing purposes;

(2) Field test kits may be used if available and appropriate for the type of product being verified; and

(3) Those samples not able to be tested with a field test kit may be tested through the Washington state toxicology or crime lab.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-200, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 14-07-116, § 314-55-200, filed 3/19/14, effective 4/19/14.]

WAC 314-55-210 Will the WSLCB seize or confiscate marijuana, marijuana concentrates, usable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products? The WSLCB may seize, destroy, confiscate, or place an administrative hold on marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products under the following circumstances:

(1) During an unannounced or announced administrative search or inspection of licensed locations, areas of unlicensed locations used for business or commercial purposes, or vehicles involved in the transportation of marijuana products, where any product was found to be in excess of product limitations set forth in WAC 314-55-075, 314-55-077, and 314-55-079.

(2) Any product not properly logged in inventory records or untraceable product required to be in the traceability system.

(3) Marijuana, marijuana concentrates, usable marijuana, and marijuana-infused product that are altered or not properly packaged and labeled in accordance with WAC 314-55-105.

(4) During a criminal investigation, officers shall follow seizure laws detailed in RCW 69.50.505 and any other applicable criminal codes.

(5) The WSLCB may destroy any marijuana, marijuana concentrate, usable marijuana, and/or marijuana-infused products in its possession that is not identifiable through the Washington marijuana traceability system or otherwise in a form that is not compliant with Washington's marijuana statutes or rules, chapters 69.50 RCW and 314-55 WAC.

(6) WSLCB officers may order an administrative hold of marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products to prevent destruction of evidence, diversion or other threats to

public safety, while permitting a licensee to retain its inventory pending further investigation, pursuant to the following procedure:

(a) If during an investigation or inspection of a licensee, a WSLCB officer develops reasonable grounds to believe certain marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products constitute evidence of acts in violation of the state laws or rules, or otherwise constitute a threat to public safety, the WSLCB officer may issue a notice of administrative hold of any such marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrate, or marijuana-infused products. The notice of administrative hold shall provide a documented description of the marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrate, or marijuana-infused products to be subject to the administrative hold.

(b) The licensee shall completely and physically segregate the marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrate, and marijuana-infused products subject to the administrative hold in a limited access area of the licensed premises under investigation, where it shall be safeguarded by the licensee. Pending the outcome of the investigation and any related disciplinary proceeding, the licensee is prohibited from selling, giving away, transferring, transporting, or destroying the marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrate, and marijuana-infused products subject to the administrative hold.

(c) Nothing herein shall prevent a licensee from the continued cultivation or harvesting of the marijuana subject to the administrative hold. All marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrate, and marijuana-infused products subject to the administrative hold must be put into separate harvest batches from product not subject to the administrative hold.

(d) Following an investigation, the WSLCB may lift the administrative hold, order the continuation of the administrative hold, or seek a final agency order for the destruction of the marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrate, and marijuana-infused products.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-210, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-210, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15; WSR 14-07-116, § 314-55-210, filed 3/19/14, effective 4/19/14.]

WAC 314-55-220 What is the process once the WSLCB summarily orders marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products of a marijuana licensee to be destroyed? (1) The WSLCB may issue an order to summarily destroy marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products after the WSLCB's enforcement division has completed a preliminary staff investigation of the violation and upon a determination that immediate destruction of marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products is necessary for the protection or preservation of the public health, safety, or welfare.

(2) Destruction of any marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products under this provision shall take effect immediately upon personal service on the licensee or employee thereof of the summary destruction order unless otherwise provided in the order.

(3) When a license has been issued a summary destruction order by the WSLCB, an adjudicative proceeding for the associated violation or other action must be promptly instituted before an administrative law

judge assigned by the office of administrative hearings. If a request for an administrative hearing is timely filed by the licensee, then a hearing shall be held within ninety days of the effective date of the summary destruction ordered by the WSLCB.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-220, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 14-07-116, § 314-55-220, filed 3/19/14, effective 4/19/14.]

WAC 314-55-225 Marijuana recalls. (1) **Definitions.** For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Affected product" means marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products subject to a recall.

(b) "Affected licensee" means a licensee whose marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products are subject to a recall. More than one licensee may be an affected licensee in a recall.

(2) **Exempt market withdrawals.**

(a) A licensee may withdraw from the market marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products by its own determination for reasons that do not pose a risk to consumers such as for aesthetic reasons or other similar deficiencies in product or packaging.

(b) If a licensee initiates a market withdrawal for a reason that does not pose a risk to consumers, the licensee must notify the WSLCB by contacting the local WSLCB enforcement officer assigned to the local area within forty-eight hours of beginning the market withdrawal. Licensees withdrawing marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products under this subsection (2), for reasons other than risk to consumers, are exempt from the remaining requirements of this section.

(3)(a) **When a recall is required.** A recall is required when circumstances exist that pose a risk to consumers. Factors that contribute to a determination of a recall situation include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Evidence that pesticides not approved by the board are present on or in marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products above the action levels prescribed by board rule;

(ii) Evidence that residual solvents are present on or in marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products at levels above the action levels prescribed by board rule; or

(iii) Evidence of another condition that poses a risk to consumers including, but not limited to, ingredients in marijuana-infused products that are unfit for human consumption.

(b) **Licensee-initiated recalls.**

(i) If a licensee initiates a recall due to a condition that poses a risk to consumers and would make a recall appropriate under this subsection (3), the licensee must:

(A) Immediately notify the local WSLCB enforcement officer; and

(B) Secure, isolate, and prevent the distribution of all marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products that may have been exposed to the condition warranting the recall. The licensee is prohibited from destroying any affected prod-

uct prior to notifying the WSCLB [WSLCB] and coordinating with the local WSLCB officer on destruction activities.

(ii) If the WSLCB determines the licensee fails to engage in recall efforts that meet the urgency of the risk to consumers, the WSLCB may seek a board-directed recall as provided in this section depending on the circumstances.

(c) **WSLCB investigation-initiated recalls.**

(i) If the WSLCB determines that a recall is not appropriate after an investigation, the WSLCB enforcement division may release administrative holds placed on marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products as part of the investigation as appropriate, unless an administrative hold is necessary under a continuing investigation.

(ii) If the WSLCB determines that a recall is appropriate after an investigation, the WSLCB notifies the board and requests the board issue a recall. If the board issues a recall, the WSLCB notifies the affected licensee that is the source of the issue giving rise to a recall.

(d) **Recall plans.** All licensees must develop a recall plan within sixty days of the effective date of this section that sets the procedures the licensee will follow in the event of a recall of the licensee's product or products under the licensee's control. If a licensee becomes an affected licensee as part of a recall and the affected licensee distributed affected product to consumers or to retailers, the affected licensee must immediately notify all licensees that received affected product, and issue a press release and other appropriate public notification to inform consumers of the recall and identifying information about the affected product recalled.

(i) A recall plan must include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Designation of a member of the licensee's staff who serves as the licensee's recall coordinator;

(B) Procedures for identifying and isolating product to prevent or minimize its distribution to consumers;

(C) Procedures to retrieve and destroy product; and

(D) A communications plan to notify those affected by the recall, including:

(I) How the affected licensee will notify other licensees in possession of product subject to the recall; and

(II) The use of press releases and other appropriate notifications to ensure consumers are notified of the recall and affected product information if the affected product was distributed to consumers.

(ii) A recall must follow the procedures outlined in the recall plan unless otherwise agreed by the WSLCB and the licensee. The affected licensee must ensure recall procedures are conducted to maximize recall of affected product and minimize risks to consumers.

(e) **Destruction of affected product.** An affected licensee must coordinate destruction of affected product with the local WSLCB enforcement officer and allow WSCLB [WSLCB] enforcement to oversee the destruction of affected product recalled to ensure the destruction of affected product that poses risks to consumers.

(f) **Recall reports and audit.** The affected licensee must track the total amount of affected product and the amount of affected product returned to the affected licensee as part of the recall effort. The affected licensee must report to the WSLCB periodically on the progress of the recall efforts. The periodic reports must occur at a

minimum of once a week or as otherwise specified and agreed to by the WSLCB and the affected licensee in the recall plan.

(g) **Recall closure.** If the WSLCB determines that the recall efforts are successful and risks to public health and safety are no longer present, the WSLCB may recommend closure of the recall to the board.

(4) **Board-directed recall.**

(a) Upon the recommendation by the WSLCB enforcement division, the board may issue a directed recall if:

(i) The affected licensee does not comply with a recall under subsection (3) of this section;

(ii) The affected licensee does not comply with the recall plan or recall reporting requirements under subsection (3) of this section; or

(iii) The WSLCB enforcement division determines that affected product may be diverted or is being diverted from the licensed business, or another circumstance that makes the affected licensee's destruction of the product inadvisable or a risk to consumers.

(b) If the board issues a directed recall, the WSLCB will notify consumers of the recall and all licensees that may possess product affected by the recall if notice has not yet occurred.

(c) Under a directed recall, the WSLCB enforcement division may seek an order for destruction of the affected product from the board.

(i) If the board issues an order for destruction, the WSLCB enforcement division may seize and conduct the destruction of affected product.

(ii) An order for destruction will include notice to the licensee and opportunity for hearing before destruction, unless there is evidence of an immediate danger to public health, safety, or welfare to justify an immediate order for destruction, with an opportunity for an expedited hearing after the destruction.

(d) If a destruction order is issued and the WSLCB seizes product affected by the recall and conducts the destruction of the product, the affected licensee may be responsible for reimbursing the WSLCB for costs associated with product destruction.

(e) If the board finds that an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare requires immediate WSLCB action, a licensee may also be subject to summary suspension under RCW 66.08.150(4).

(5) The WSLCB will maintain a recall web page on its website of all current and closed recalls of record.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-16-050, § 314-55-225, filed 7/27/16, effective 8/27/16.]

WAC 314-55-230 What are the procedures the WSLCB will use to destroy or donate marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products to law enforcement? (1) The WSLCB may require a marijuana licensee to destroy marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products found in a licensed establishment to be in excess of product limits set forth in WAC 314-55-075, 314-55-077, and 314-55-079.

(2) Destruction of seized marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, marijuana-infused products, or confiscated marijuana after case adjudication, will conform with the WSLCB evidence policies, to include the option of donating marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products, set for destruc-

tion, to local and state law enforcement agencies for training purposes only.

(3) Marijuana, usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products set for destruction shall not reenter the traceability system or market place.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-230, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 14-07-116, § 315-55-230 (codified as WAC 314-55-230), filed 3/19/14, effective 4/19/14.]

WAC 314-55-310 Transportation license. (1) A transportation license allows the licensee to physically transport or deliver marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products between licensed marijuana businesses within Washington state. The application fee for the transportation license is two hundred fifty dollars and the annual fee is one thousand three hundred dollars.

(2) Applicants for the transportation license must submit the following information:

(a) Personal/criminal history forms for all true parties of interest (see WAC 314-55-035);

The criminal history background check will consist of completion of a personal/criminal history form provided by the WSLCB and submission of fingerprints to a vendor approved by the WSLCB. The applicant will be responsible for paying all fees required by the vendor for fingerprinting. These fingerprints will be submitted to the Washington state patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for comparison to their criminal records. The applicant will be responsible for paying all fees required by the Washington state patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(b) Documents showing the right to the physical location to be licensed (purchase and sale agreement or lease in the name of the applicant);

(c) Copies of the current UTC common carrier permits. All vehicles and trailers must also be permitted by UTC as common carriers;

(d) Corporate information form or limited liability information form as applicable;

(e) Proof of insurance.

(i) Licensees shall provide insurance coverage as set out in this section. The intent of the required insurance is to protect the consumer should there be any claims, suits, actions, costs, damages or expenses arising from any negligent or intentional act or omission of the licensees. Licensees shall furnish evidence in the form of a certificate of insurance satisfactory to the WSLCB that insurance, in the following kinds and minimum amounts, has been secured. Failure to provide proof of insurance, as required, may result in license cancellation.

(ii) Commercial general liability insurance: The licensee shall at all times carry and maintain commercial general liability insurance and if necessary, commercial umbrella insurance for bodily injury and property damage arising out of licensed activities. This insurance shall cover such claims as may be caused by any act, omission, or negligence of the licensee or its officers, agents, representatives, assigns, or servants. The insurance shall also cover bodily injury, including disease, illness and death, and property damage arising out of the licensee's premises/operations, products, and personal injury. The

limits of liability insurance shall not be less than one million dollars.

(iii) Insurance carrier rating: The insurance required in (e)(i) of this subsection shall be issued by an insurance company authorized to do business within the state of Washington. Insurance must be placed with a carrier that has a rating of A - Class VII or better in the most recently published edition of *Best's Reports*. If an insurer is not admitted, all insurance policies and procedures for issuing the insurance policies must comply with chapters 48.15 RCW and 284-15 WAC.

(iv) Additional insured. The state and its employees, agents, and volunteers shall be named as an additional insured on all general liability, umbrella, and excess insurance policies. All policies shall be primary over any other valid and collectable insurance.

(3) **Transport manifest.** A complete printed transport manifest on a form provided by the WSLCB containing all information required by the WSLCB must be kept with the product at all times.

(4) **Records of transportation.** Records of all transportation must be kept for a minimum of three years at the licensee's location and are subject to inspection if requested by an employee of the WSLCB or local law enforcement:

(a) Copies of transportation manifests for all deliveries;

(b) A transportation log documenting the chain of custody for each delivery to include driver(s) and vehicle(s) associated with each delivery;

(c) Bank statements and canceled checks for any accounts relating to the licensed business;

(d) Accounting and tax records related to the licensed business;

(e) Records of all financial transactions related to the licensed business, including invoices, contracts and/or agreements for services performed or received that relate to the licensed business;

(f) All employee records, to include training.

(5) **Transportation of product.** Marijuana or marijuana products that are being transported must meet the following requirements:

(a) Only the transportation licensee or an employee of the transportation licensee who is at least twenty-one years of age may transport product. All drivers must carry a valid Washington driver's license with the proper endorsements when operating a vehicle in the transportation of product. All passengers in the vehicle transporting marijuana or marijuana products must be employees of the transportation licensee who are at least twenty-one years of age;

(b) Marijuana or marijuana products must be in a sealed package or container approved by the WSLCB pursuant to WAC 314-55-105;

(c) Sealed packages or containers cannot be opened during transport;

(d) Marijuana or marijuana products must be in a locked, safe and secure storage compartment that is secured to the inside body/compartment of the vehicle transporting the marijuana or marijuana products;

(e) Any vehicle transporting marijuana or marijuana products must be delivered or returned to the shipper within forty-eight hours from the time of pickup;

(f) Live plants may be transported in a fully enclosed, windowless locked trailer, or in a secured area within the inside body/compartment of a van or box truck. A secured area is defined as an area where solid or locking metal petitions, cages, or high strength shatterproof acrylic can be used to create a secure compartment in the fully enclosed van or box truck. The secure compartment in the fully enclosed van or box truck must be free of windows. Live plants may not

be transported in the bed of a pickup truck, a sports utility vehicle, or passenger car.

(6) For purposes of this chapter, any vehicle assigned for the purposes of transporting marijuana, useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products shall be considered an extension of the licensed premises and subject to inspection by enforcement officers of the WSLCB. Vehicles assigned for transportation may be stopped and inspected by a WSLCB enforcement officer at any licensed location, or while en route during transportation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-310, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-310, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-410 Cooperatives. (1) A cooperative may be formed by qualifying patients and/or designated providers to share responsibility for growing and processing marijuana only for the medical use of the members of the cooperative. A cooperative must meet the following criteria:

(a) All cooperative members must be at least twenty-one years of age. The designated provider of a qualifying patient under twenty-one years of age may be a member of a cooperative on the qualifying patient's behalf;

(b) All cooperative members must hold valid recognition cards as defined by RCW 69.51A.010;

(c) No more than four qualifying patients or designated providers may become members of a cooperative;

(d) Qualifying patients or designated providers may only participate in one cooperative;

(e) A cooperative member may only grow plants in the cooperative and may not grow plants elsewhere;

(f) Cooperative members must participate in growing plants. Cooperative members must provide nonmonetary resources and assistance in order to participate. A monetary contribution or donation is not considered assistance;

(g) Cooperative members may grow up to the total amount of plants for which each cooperative member is authorized on his or her recognition card. At the location, the qualifying patients or designated providers may possess the amount of useable marijuana that can be produced with the number of plants permitted, but no more than seventy-two ounces;

(h) Cooperative members may not sell, donate, or otherwise provide marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or other marijuana-infused products to a person who is not a member of the cooperative;

(i) A cooperative may not be located within a one mile radius of a marijuana retailer;

(j) A cooperative must be located at the domicile of one of the cooperative members. Only one cooperative may be located per property tax parcel; and

(k) To obscure public view of the premises, outdoor marijuana production must be enclosed by a sight obscure wall or fence at least eight feet high.

(2) People who wish to form a cooperative must register the location with the WSLCB. The location registered is the only location

where cooperative members may grow or process marijuana. The following is required to register a cooperative:

(a) Submit a completed Marijuana Cooperative Registration Form;

(b) Submit copies of each person's recognition card who is seeking to be part of the registered cooperative;

(c) Submit a deed, lease, rental agreement, or other document establishing ownership or control to the property where the cooperative is to be located. If the property is leased or rented, a sworn statement from the property owner granting permission to engage in a cooperative must also be submitted that includes a telephone number and address where the owner can be contacted for verification;

(d) Submit a sketch outlining the location where the marijuana is planned to be grown.

(3) WSLCB will contact the primary contact listed for each registered cooperative on an annual basis to ensure validity of recognition cards and to confirm the status, whether active or inactive, of the cooperative. If the WSLCB finds that the cooperative no longer meets the criteria required under this section, the WSLCB may not renew the cooperative registration.

(4) WSLCB may inspect a cooperative between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. unless otherwise agreed upon by cooperative members and WSLCB staff.

(5) If a person or persons seeking to register the cooperative fails to meet the requirements of a registered cooperative as provided in this section, the WSLCB will deny the cooperative registration.

(6) If the WSLCB finds a registered cooperative violated the requirements of this section, the WSLCB will revoke the cooperative's registration.

(7) A person may request an administrative hearing to contest a denial of registration, nonrenewal, or a revocation of a cooperative's registration under this section as provided in chapter 34.05 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-410, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, 2016 c 170, 2016 c 171, and 2016 c 17. WSR 16-19-102, § 314-55-410, filed 9/21/16, effective 10/22/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-410, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-415 What are the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for cooperatives? (1) Marijuana cooperatives must keep records that clearly reflect all activity, inventory, and conditions of the cooperative. The following records must be kept in a format prescribed by the WSLCB. All records must be maintained on the cooperative premises for a three-year period and must be made available for inspection if requested by an employee of the WSLCB, the department of health, the department of revenue, or local law enforcement.

(a) Cooperatives must maintain a plant log to track each marijuana plant from the time it enters the cooperative. At minimum, tracking must include:

(i) Unique plant identification numbers for each plant at the cooperative;

(ii) The date the plant was brought into the cooperative; and

(iii) The date the plant leaves the cooperative, including the reason, (e.g., harvested, destroyed, or member left the cooperative).

(b) Cooperatives must maintain a log to track all harvested plant material from time of harvest until all harvested material has been dispersed. At minimum, tracking must include:

(i) A unique identification number for each harvest;

(ii) The total dry weight of harvested material;

(iii) The date quantities are removed from the harvested material;

(iv) The amount removed from the harvested material;

(v) The reason quantities are removed from the harvested material (e.g., taken for use by qualifying patient, used for extraction, etc.); and

(vi) The current weight of the harvested material.

(c) Cooperatives must maintain a log to track all extracts produced from the time they are produced until all extracted material has been dispersed. At minimum, tracking must include:

(i) A unique identification for the extract batch;

(ii) The date the extract batch was created;

(iii) The total initial weight of the extract batch;

(iv) ID number of the harvest the material used to make the extract came from;

(v) The weight of marijuana plant material used to create the batch;

(vi) The date quantities are removed from the extract batch;

(vii) The quantity removed from the extract batch and reason; and

(viii) The current weight of the extract batch.

(2) Cooperatives must submit monthly activity report(s) to the WSLCB. The required monthly reports must be:

(a) On an electronic system designated by the WSLCB;

(b) Filed every month, including months with no activity;

(c) Submitted to the WSLCB on or before the twentieth day of each month, for the previous month. (For example, a report listing activity for the month of January is due by February 20th.);

(d) Filed separately for each cooperative; and

(e) All records must be maintained and available for review for a three-year period on licensed premises.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-415, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-417 Sales of immature plants or clones and seeds from licensed producers to members of cooperatives, qualifying patients, and designated providers. This section details the requirements for sales of immature plants or clones and seeds by licensed producers to members of a registered cooperative, qualifying patients, and designated providers.

(1) Medical marijuana patients who enter into the medical marijuana authorization database established and maintained by the department of health, receive a recognition card, and are members of a cooperative that has been granted a registration by the Washington state liquor and cannabis board (WSLCB) may purchase immature plants or clones and seeds to be grown in the cooperative from a licensed marijuana producer.

(2) Qualifying patients and designated providers who hold a valid unexpired recognition card and have been entered into the medical marijuana authorization database established and maintained by the de-

partment of health, may purchase immature plants or clones and seeds from a licensed marijuana producer.

(3) Members of a registered cooperative, qualifying patients, and designated providers who wish to purchase immature plants or clones and seeds from a licensed producer must:

(a) Personally go to the licensed producer to complete the purchase and transfer of any marijuana plants purchased; and

(b) Provide the following information to a licensed producer:

(i) Proof of identification in the form of a state-issued identification card or other valid government-issued identification;

(ii) A valid recognition card; and

(iii) If the person purchasing immature plants or clones or seeds is a member of a registered cooperative, a copy of the letter from the WSLCB confirming the person is a member of a registered cooperative.

(4) The physical transfer of marijuana plants between licensed producers and members of a cooperative, qualifying patients, or designated providers must take place on the premises of the licensed producer. Deliveries of marijuana plants by a licensed producer to members of a cooperative, qualifying patients, or designated providers are prohibited.

(5) Members of registered cooperatives, qualifying patients, and designated providers are limited to purchasing no more than the maximum amount that the medical marijuana patient's authorization form allows of any combination of immature plants or clones and seeds in a single sale or cumulative sales within a calendar month from a licensed producer. It is the responsibility of the member of the registered cooperative, qualifying patient, or designated provider to ensure that they possess no more than the maximum number of plants allowed under their authorization forms and as provided in chapter 69.51A RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-417, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18.]

WAC 314-55-430 Qualifying patient or designated provider extraction requirements. (1) Qualifying patients or designated providers, including those participating in a cooperative, may extract or separate the resin from marijuana using only the following noncombustible methods:

(a) Heat, screens, presses, steam distillation, ice water, and other methods without employing combustible solvents or gases to create kief, hashish, or bubble hash;

(b) Dairy butter, cooking oils or fats derived from natural sources, or other home cooking substances;

(c) Food grade glycerin and propylene glycol solvent based extraction;

(d) CO_2 may be used if used in a closed loop system as referenced in WAC 314-55-104.

(2) Only food grade substances may be used in any stage of processing.

(3) Use of combustible materials including, but not limited to, butane, isobutane, propane, heptane, and ethanol is expressly forbidden.

(4) Resins extracted or separated from marijuana are for the personal use of the qualifying patient or cooperative members only.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-430, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16.]

WAC 314-55-502 Notice of correction. (1) The board may issue a notice of correction to a licensee during a nontechnical assistance inspection or visit as described in this chapter if the board becomes aware of conditions that are not in compliance with chapters 69.50 and 69.51A RCW, and this chapter.

(2) The notice of correction must include and clearly state:

(a) A detailed description of the noncompliant condition;

(b) The text of the specific section or subsection of the applicable rule;

(c) A statement of what is required to achieve compliance;

(d) The date by which the board requires compliance to be achieved;

(e) Notice of the means to contact any technical assistance services provided by the board or others; and

(f) Notice of when, where, and to whom a request to extend the time to achieve compliance for good cause may be filed with the board.

(3) A notice of correction is not a formal enforcement action, is not subject to appeal, and is a public record.

(4) If the licensee does not comply with the notice of correction, the board may issue an administrative violation notice consistent with WAC 314-55-505 for the violations identified in the notice of correction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-502, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20.]

WAC 314-55-505 Administrative violation notice. (1) The board may issue an administrative violation notice without issuing a notice of correction if:

(a) The licensee is not in compliance with chapters 69.50 and 69.51A RCW, this chapter, or both, and the noncompliance poses a direct or immediate threat to public health and safety;

(b) The licensee has previously been subject to an enforcement action or written notice for a violation of the same statute or rule within the same penalty category, the notice of correction for the violation has already been issued, the licensee failed to timely comply with the notice, and such notice is not subject to a pending request to the board to extend the time to achieve compliance; or

(c) The licensee has failed to respond to prior administrative violation notices or has outstanding unpaid monetary penalties; and

(d) The board can prove by a preponderance of the evidence:

(i) Diversion of marijuana product out of the regulated market or sales across state lines;

(ii) Furnishing of marijuana product to persons under twenty-one years of age;

(iii) Diversion of revenue to criminal enterprises, gangs, cartels, or parties not qualified to hold a marijuana license based on criminal history requirements;

(iv) The commission of nonmarijuana-related crimes; or

(v) Knowingly making a misrepresentation of fact to the board, an officer of the board, or an employee of the board related to conduct or action that is, or is alleged to be, any of the violations identified in (d)(i) through (iv) of this subsection.

(2) The board will prepare an administrative violation notice and mail or deliver the notice to the licensee, licensee's agent, or employee.

(3) The administrative violation notice will include:

(a) A detailed description of the alleged violation(s);

(b) The date(s) of the violation(s);

(c) The text of the specific section or subsection of rule;

(d) An outline of the licensee's resolution options as outlined in WAC 314-55-5055; and

(e) The recommended penalty as described in this chapter, and including a description of known mitigating and aggravating circumstances considered in the penalty determination.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-505, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-505, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-505, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-5055 Resolution options. (1) A licensee must respond to an administrative violation notice within twenty calendar days from receipt of the notice. The response must be submitted on a form provided by the board. The licensee may:

(a) Accept the recommended penalty identified in the administrative violation notice;

(b) Request a settlement conference in writing;

(c) Request an administrative hearing in writing.

(2)(a) If a licensee does not respond to an administrative violation notice within twenty calendar days of receipt of the notice, recommended penalties including, but not limited to, suspension, monetary penalties, and destruction of inventory may take effect on the twenty-first day.

(b) If the recommended penalty is monetary and does not include a suspension, inventory destruction, or both, the licensee must pay a twenty-five percent late fee in addition to the recommended monetary penalty.

(i) The board must receive payment of the monetary penalty and twenty-five percent late fee no later than thirty days after the administrative violation notice receipt date.

(ii) Payments received more than thirty days after the administrative violation notice receipt date are subject to an additional twenty-five percent late fee.

(iii) Licensees who do not respond to an administrative violation notice will not be eligible to renew their marijuana license.

(3) Licensees who do not pay monetary penalties for two or more administrative violation notices in a two-year period will not be eligible to renew their marijuana license.

(4) A licensee may request a settlement conference to discuss the board's issuance of an administrative violation notice issued under this chapter. The hearing officer or designee of the board will arrange the date, time, and place of the settlement conference. A set-

tlement agreement provides that the licensee accepts the allegations contained in the administrative violation notice.

(a) The purpose of the settlement conference is to:

(i) Discuss the circumstances associated with the alleged violation(s), including aggravating or mitigating factors;

(ii) Discuss the recommended penalties; and

(iii) Attempt to reach agreement on the appropriate penalty and corrective action plan for the administrative violation notice.

(b) During a settlement conference, a licensee issued an administrative violation notice may request deferral of an administrative violation notice if all of the following criteria are met:

(i) The alleged violation is the first violation in a violation category;

(ii) The licensee has no other violation history in that penalty category within a two-year window; and

(iii) The licensee submits a plan to correct, remedy, or satisfy identified violations as described in the administrative violation notice including, but not limited to, monetary penalties.

(c) If the licensee is not issued any administrative violation notices or any other notice of noncompliance during the year following approval of the deferral of administrative violation, the record of administrative violation notice will not be considered for licensing renewal or penalty escalation.

(d) If the licensee is issued an administrative violation notice or any other notice of noncompliance at any time during the year following approval of the deferral of administrative violation, the record of the administrative violation notice will remain on the licensee's licensing history, and the original sanction for the deferred violation will be implemented based on the frame established in the settlement agreement, or ten days from the date of default.

(5) The hearing officer or designee will prepare a settlement agreement. The agreement must:

(a) Include the terms of the agreement regarding an alleged violation or violations by the licensee of chapters 69.50 and 69.51A RCW, any part of chapter 314-55 WAC, and any related penalty or licensing restriction; and

(b) Be in writing and signed by the licensee or the licensee's designee and the hearing officer or designee.

(6) If a settlement agreement is entered between a licensee and a hearing officer or designee of the board at or after a settlement conference, the terms of the settlement agreement must be given substantial weight by the board.

(7) The hearing officer or designee will forward the settlement agreement to the board or designee for final approval. If the board, or designee approves the settlement agreement, a copy of the signed agreement will be sent to the licensee, and will become part of the licensing history, unless otherwise specified in this chapter.

(8) If the board, or designee, does not approve the settlement agreement, the licensee will be notified of the decision in writing. The licensee may:

(a) Renegotiate the settlement agreement with the hearing officer or designee; or

(b) Accept the originally recommended penalty; or

(c) Request a hearing on the administrative issues identified in the administrative violation notice.

(9) Monetary penalty collection. If monetary penalties are assessed as part of an administrative violation, settlement agreement,

or both, licensees must submit payment to the board in a time frame established by the board, consistent with subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section.

(a) If a licensee does not timely submit payment of any monetary fine, the board will begin collection or other appropriate action.

(b) The board will provide a notice of collection action to the licensee. The notice of collection action establishes the licensee as a debtor for purposes of debt collection.

(c) If the licensee does not respond to the notice of collection within thirty days, the board may:

(i) Assess a twenty-five percent late fee consistent with subsection (2)(a) of this section; and

(ii) Assign the debt to a collection agency.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-5055, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20.]

WAC 314-55-506 Summary license suspension. (1) The board may summarily suspend any license after the board's enforcement division has:

(a) Completed a preliminary staff investigation of the violation; and

(b) Upon a determination that immediate cessation of the licensed activities is necessary for the protection or preservation of the public health, safety, or welfare.

(2) Suspension of any license under this section is effective immediately upon personal service of the summary suspension order on the licensee or employee thereof.

(3) When a license has been summarily suspended by the board, an adjudicative proceeding for revocation or other action must be promptly instituted before an administrative law judge assigned by the office of administrative hearings. If a request for an administrative hearing is timely filed by the licensee or permit holder, then a hearing will be held within ninety calendar days of the effective date of the summary suspension ordered by the board. The ninety-day period may be extended for good cause.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-506, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-506, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-506, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-507 Petition for stay. (1) When the board summarily suspends a license under WAC 314-55-506, an affected licensee may petition the board for a stay of suspension. A petition for a stay of suspension must be received by the board within ten calendar days of service of the summary suspension order on the licensee. The petition for stay must clearly describe the basis for the stay.

(2) A hearing will be held before an administrative law judge within fourteen calendar days of receipt of a timely petition for stay. The hearing is limited to consideration of whether a stay should be granted, or whether the terms of the suspension will be modified to allow the conduct of limited activities under current licenses.

(3) A hearing conducted under subsection (2) of this section will be a brief adjudicative proceeding under RCW 34.05.485. The agency record for the hearing must consist of the documentary information upon which the summary suspension was based. The licensee is permitted to supplement the record with additional documentation during the brief adjudicative proceeding. The licensee must demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that:

(a) The licensee is likely to prevail upon the merits at hearing;

(b) Without relief, the licensee will suffer irreparable injury. For purposes of this section, income alone from licensed activities is not deemed irreparable injury;

(c) The grant of relief will not substantially harm other parties to the proceedings; and

(d) The threat to the public health, safety, or welfare is not sufficiently serious to justify continuation of the suspension, or that modification of the terms of the suspension will adequately protect the public interest.

(4) The initial order on stay is effective immediately upon service unless another date is specified in the order.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-507, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-507, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-507, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-508 Review of orders on stay. (1) The licensee, or agency, may petition the WSLCB for review of an initial order on stay. Any petition for review must be in writing and received by the WSLCB within ten days of service of the initial order. If neither party has requested review within ten days of service, the initial order shall be deemed the final order of the WSLCB for purposes of RCW 34.05.467.

(2) If the WSLCB receives a timely petition for review, the WSLCB shall consider the petition within fifteen days of service of the petition for review. Consideration on review shall be limited to the record of the hearing on stay.

(3) The order of the WSLCB on the petition for review shall be effective upon personal service unless another date is specified in the order and is final pursuant to RCW 34.05.467. Final disposition of the petition for stay shall not affect subsequent administrative proceedings for suspension or revocation of a license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-508, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-508, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-509 Penalty structure. (1) The board determines if a penalty will be imposed. Penalties are based on the severity of the violation in the following categories:

(a) Category I: Violations of a severity that would make a license eligible for cancellation on a first offense;

(b) Category II: Violations that create a direct or immediate threat to public health, safety, or both;

(c) Category III: Violations that create a potential threat to public health, safety, or both;

(d) Category IV: Significant regulatory violations;

(e) Category V: Procedural and operational violations;

(f) Category VI: Statutory violations.

(2) For purposes of assessing penalties, only violations occurring in the two-year time period immediately preceding the date of the violation will be considered unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

(3) The board may, at its discretion, deviate from the prescribed penalties herein. Such deviations will be determined on a case-by-case basis, considering mitigating and aggravating factors.

(a) Mitigating factors may result in a waiving or lowering of fines, civil penalties, imposition of a fine in lieu of suspension, or fewer days of suspension. Mitigating factors may include demonstrated business policies and practices that may reduce risk to public health and safety.

(b) Aggravating factors may result in increased days of suspension, increased monetary penalties, cancellation, or nonrenewal of a marijuana license. Aggravating factors may include obstructing an investigation, business operations, behaviors, or both, that increase risk to public health and safety.

(4) For violations that occurred before the effective date of these rules, enforcement action will be based on the rules that were in effect on the date the violation occurred. Subsection (2) of this section shall apply to all enforcement actions regardless of the date the violation occurred.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-509, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20.]

WAC 314-55-520 Category I. Violations of a severity that would make a license eligible for cancellation on a first offense. The board may not cancel a license for a single violation, unless it can prove a Category I violation by a preponderance of the evidence.

Category I
Violations of a Severity That Would Make a License Eligible for Cancellation on the First Offense

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window
Marijuana purchased from an unlicensed entity. WAC 314-55-083(4)	License cancellation	
Marijuana sold to an unlicensed, nonretail source. Illegal sales out of the licensed market place. WAC 314-55-083(4)	License cancellation	
Condition of suspension violation: Failure to follow any suspension restriction while marijuana license is suspended. WAC 314-55-540	Original penalty plus 10-day suspension with no monetary option	License cancellation
Transportation or storage of marijuana to or from an unlicensed source, diversion of product, or both. WAC 314-55-083(4)	License cancellation	

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window
Transportation of marijuana outside of Washington state boundaries. RCW 69.50.342 (1)(k) RCW 69.50.345(10) WAC 314-55-310(1)	License cancellation	
True party of interest (TPI). Allowing a person to exercise ownership or control if the person would not have qualified based on affiliation with a criminal enterprise as described in chapter 69.50 RCW. WAC 314-55-035(1)	License cancellation	
Financier. Receiving money from a financier that was not disclosed to or approved by the board when the financier has a criminal history demonstrating an affiliation with criminal enterprises, gangs, or cartels; or the money provided by a financier originated from criminal enterprises, gangs, or cartels. WAC 314-55-035(4)	License cancellation	

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-520, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-520, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-520, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-520, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-521 Category II. Violations that create a direct or immediate threat to public health, safety, or both.

Category II
Violations That Create a Direct or Immediate Threat to Public Health, Safety, or Both

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window	3rd Violation in a Two-year Window	4th Violation in a Two-year Window
Furnishing to persons under twenty-one years of age, except as allowed in RCW 60.50.357. RCW 69.50.354 WAC 314-55-079(1)	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	10-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option	30-day suspension	License cancellation
Conduct violations: **Criminal conduct:** Permitting or engaging in criminal conduct, or both. **Disorderly conduct, or apparent intoxication of** a licensee or employee, or permitting on premises. Title 9 RCW Title 9A RCW WAC 314-55-110 (4)(b)	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	10-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option	30-day suspension	License cancellation
Operating an unapproved CO^2 or hydrocarbon extraction system. WAC 314-55-104	$10,000 monetary fine	License cancellation		

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window	3rd Violation in a Two-year Window	4th Violation in a Two-year Window
Intentional use of unauthorized pesticides, soil amendments, fertilizers, other crop production aids. RCW 69.50.342 WAC 314-55-084	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine and destruction of affected marijuana	Tier 1: $7,500 Tier 2: $15,000 Tier 3: $22,500 monetary fine and destruction of affected marijuana	License cancellation	
Adulterated usable marijuana with organic or nonorganic chemical or other compound. WAC 314-55-077 (5)(b) WAC 314-55-101	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine and destruction of affected marijuana	Tier 1: $7,500 Tier 2: $15,000 Tier 3: $22,500 monetary fine and destruction of affected marijuana	License cancellation	
Transportation of marijuana without a manifest. WAC 314-55-085(3) WAC 314-55-096 (1) and (2) WAC 314-55-105(2) WAC 314-55-310(3)	Retail/transporter: $1,250 monetary fine Producer/processor: Tier 1: $1,250 Tier 2: $2,500 Tier 3: $5,000 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option Producer/processor: Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $10,000 monetary fine	License cancellation	
Obstruction: Misrepresentation of fact; not permitting physical presence. WAC 314-55-185	10-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option	30-day suspension	License cancellation	
Failure to use and maintain traceability, or both: Including, but not limited to, failure to maintain records for flowering plant, finished product, any post-harvest product, any plant not on approved floor-plan, or not tagged, reusing identifier. WAC 314-55-083(4)	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary fine	10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary fine	License cancellation
Pickup, unload, or delivery at an unauthorized location. WAC 314-55-085 (5)(f) WAC 314-55-310	Retail/transportation: 30-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 60-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $20,000 Tier 2: $40,000 Tier 3: $60,000 monetary fine	License cancellation	

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-521, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20.]

WAC 314-55-522 Category III. Violations that create a potential threat to public health, safety, or both.

Category III
Violations That Create a Potential Threat to Public Health, Safety, or Both

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window	3rd Violation in a Two-year Window	4th Violation in a Two-year Window
Driver transporting without a valid driver's license. WAC 314-55-310 (5)(a)	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	10-day suspension	30-day suspension	License cancellation
Exceeding maximum serving requirements for marijuana-infused products. WAC 314-55-095 (1)(a) and (b) **Exceeding transaction limits.** WAC 314-55-095 (2)(c)	$1,250 monetary fine	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine	Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $15,000 monetary fine	License cancellation
Failure to follow and maintain food processing facility requirements. RCW 69.50.342 (1)(a) and (c) WAC 314-55-077 (4)(b) WAC 246-70-070 (1) and (2)	$1,250 monetary fine	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine	Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $15,000 monetary fine	Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine
Failure to maintain required surveillance system. WAC 314-55-083(3)	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $15,000 monetary option
Retail sales: Unauthorized marijuana-infused products. WAC 314-55-077 (9)(a) and (b)	$500 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	10-day suspension or $2,500 option	30-day suspension
True party of interest: Allowing a person to exercise ownership or control who has not been disclosed to the board, and would have failed for any reason. WAC 314-55-035	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option	Retail/transporter: 30-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 60-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $20,000 Tier 2: $40,000 Tier 3: $60,000 monetary fine
Financier. Receiving money from a financier that was not disclosed to or approved by the board when the financier or the source of funds would not have qualified for any reason. WAC 314-55-035	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option	Retail/transporter: 30-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 60-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $20,000 Tier 2: $40,000 Tier 3: $60,000 monetary fine
Obstruction: Failure to furnish records. WAC 314-55-185 (1)(c)	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option	30-day suspension	60-day suspension
Failure to use traceability, maintain traceability, or both for quality assurance testing, including pesticide testing, potency testing, or both. WAC 314-55-083 (4)(k)	$1,250 monetary fine	$2,500 monetary fine	10-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $15,000 monetary option

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window	3rd Violation in a Two-year Window	4th Violation in a Two-year Window
Noncompliance with marijuana processor extraction requirements. WAC 314-55-104	$1,250 monetary fine	$2,500 monetary fine	$7,500 monetary fine	$15,000 monetary fine
Sales in excess of transaction limits. WAC 314-55-095 (2)(c)	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $15,000 monetary option

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-522, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20.]

WAC 314-55-523 Category IV. Violations that are significant regulatory violations.

Category IV
Significant Regulatory Violations

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window	3rd Violation in a Two-year Window	4th Violation in a Two-year Window
Noncompliance with record keeping requirements. WAC 314-55-087	$500 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary fine	10-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option
Marijuana illegally given away, including being sold below the cost of acquisition, true value, or both. WAC 314-55-017(3) WAC 314-55-018 (2)(f) WAC 314-55-018(5) WAC 314-55-077 (11)(b)	$500 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $15,000 monetary option
Retail sales: Use of an unauthorized money transmitter. WAC 314-55-115(5)	$500 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	10-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option
Misuse or unauthorized use of marijuana license (operating outside of license class). RCW 69.50.325	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option	30-day suspension or $10,000 monetary option	60-day suspension or $20,000 monetary option
Selling or purchasing marijuana on credit. WAC 314-55-018 WAC 314-55-115	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option	30-day suspension or $10,000 monetary option	60-day suspension or $20,000 monetary option
Engaging in nonretail conditional sales, prohibited practices, or both. WAC 314-55-017(1) WAC 314-55-018	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $15,000 monetary option

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window	3rd Violation in a Two-year Window	4th Violation in a Two-year Window
Operating/floor plan: Violations of a WSLCB approved operating plan. WAC 314-55-020 (11)(a)	$500 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	10-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option
Failure to maintain required insurance. WAC 314-55-082 WAC 314-55-310	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $15,000 monetary option
Unauthorized sale to a retail licensee (processor). RCW 69.50.360 RCW 69.50.363 WAC 314-55-077 WAC 314-55-083(4)	$1,250 monetary fine	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $10,000 monetary fine	Tier 1: $7,500 Tier 2: $15,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine	Tier 1: $15,000 Tier 2: $30,000 Tier 3: $60,000 monetary fine
Packaging and labeling. WAC 314-55-105	$500 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	10-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $7,500 monetary option
Unauthorized or unapproved product storage or delivery (processor/producer). WAC 314-55-085(5)	$1,250 monetary fine	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine	Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $15,000 monetary fine	Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine
Unauthorized or unapproved product storage or delivery (transporter). WAC 314-55-310 (5)(d)	$1,250 monetary fine	$2,500 monetary fine	$5,000 monetary fine	$10,000 monetary fine
Failure to meet marijuana waste disposal requirements. WAC 314-55-097	$1,250 monetary fine	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine	Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $15,000 monetary fine	Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine
Sampling violations (processors/producers: Vendor, educational, and internal quality control samples). WAC 314-55-096	$1,250 monetary fine	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine	Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $15,000 monetary fine	Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine
Sampling violations (retail). WAC 314-55-096(5) WAC 314-55-096(6)	$1,250 monetary fine	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine	Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $15,000 monetary fine	Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine
Failure to maintain required security alarm. WAC 314-55-083(2)	$1,250 monetary fine	$2,500 monetary fine	$5,000 monetary fine	$10,000 monetary fine

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-523, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20.]

WAC 314-55-524 Category V. Violations that are procedural and operational.

Category V
Procedural and Operation Violations

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window	3rd Violation in a Two-year Window	4th Violation in a Two-year Window
Hours of service: Sales of marijuana between 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 a.m. WAC 314-55-147	$500 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary fine	10-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	30-day suspension
General advertising violations. RCW 69.50.369 WAC 314-55-155	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option	30-day suspension or $10,000 monetary option
Engaging in conditional sales. WAC 314-55-017(2)	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option	30-day suspension or $10,000 monetary option
Licensee, employee, or both failing to display identification badge. WAC 314-55-083(1)	$250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	30-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option
Failure to post required signs. WAC 314-55-086	$250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	30-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option
Unauthorized change of business name. WAC 314-55-130	$500 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	10-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	30-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option
Transporting marijuana in an unauthorized vehicle. WAC 314-55-085(5) WAC 314-55-310	$1,250 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option Producer/processor: Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 10-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $15,000 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 30-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine
Exceeding maximum delivery time frame. WAC 314-55-085 WAC 314-55-083 (4)(d)	$1,250 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option Producer/processor: Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine	Retailer/Transporter: 10-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $15,000 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 30-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine
Failure to maintain standardized scale requirements (producer/processor). WAC 314-55-099	$1,250 monetary fine	Tier 1: $2,500 Tier 2: $5,000 Tier 3: $7,500 monetary fine	Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $15,000 monetary fine	Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine
Unauthorized driver or passenger. WAC 314-55-310 (5)(a)	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension	30-day suspension
Transportation of marijuana without an accurate manifest. WAC 314-55-085(3) WAC 314-55-310(3)	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension	30-day suspension
Load exceeding maximum delivery amount. RCW 69.50.385(3) WAC 314-55-083 (4)(d) WAC 314-55-085(1)	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension	30-day suspension

Violation Type	1st Violation	2nd Violation in a Two-year Window	3rd Violation in a Two-year Window	4th Violation in a Two-year Window
Retail sales: Accepting returns. WAC 314-55-079(12)	$500 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $1,250 monetary option	10-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	30-day suspension
Failure to use traceability, maintain traceability, or both. (e.g., failure to comply with traceability requirements for clones, seeds; illegal or folded tags; movement within a location) WAC 314-55-083(4)	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option	Retail/transporter: 30-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 60-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $20,000 Tier 2: $40,000 Tier 3: $60,000 monetary fine
True party of interest (TPI): Allowing a person not disclosed to the board who would have qualified to exercise ownership or control, or allowing a TPI previously approved by the board to provide funds without disclosure. WAC 314-55-035(XX)	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	Retail/transporter: 10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option Producer/Processor: Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $20,000 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 30-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine
Financier. Receiving money from a financier previously approved by the board that was not timely disclosed to the board or that was timely disclosed to the board but the source could not be verified. WAC 314-55-035(XX)	$1,250 monetary fine	5-day suspension or $2,500 monetary option	Retail/transporter: 10-day suspension or $5,000 monetary option Producer/Processor: Tier 1: $5,000 Tier 2: $10,000 Tier 3: $20,000 monetary fine	Retail/transporter: 30-day suspension Producer/processor: Tier 1: $10,000 Tier 2: $20,000 Tier 3: $30,000 monetary fine

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-524, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20.]

WAC 314-55-525 Category VI. Statutory penalty violations.

Category VI
Statutory Penalty Violations

Allowing a minor to frequent a retail store. RCW 69.50.357(2)	$1,000 monetary fine
Allowing persons under twenty-one years of age to frequent a retail licensed premises. RCW 69.50.357	$1,000 monetary fine
Employee under legal age. RCW 69.50.357(2)	$1,000 monetary fine
Opening or consuming marijuana on a licensed retail premises, or both. RCW 69.50.357(4)	$1,000 monetary fine

Retail outlet selling unauthorized products. RCW 69.50.357 (1)(a)	$1,000 monetary fine

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-525, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 69.50.369. WSR 18-22-055, § 314-55-525, filed 10/31/18, effective 12/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-525, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16; WSR 15-11-107, § 314-55-525, filed 5/20/15, effective 6/20/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-525, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-540 Marijuana license suspensions. (1) On the effective date of a marijuana license suspension, a board enforcement officer will post a suspension notice in a conspicuous place on or about the licensed premises. This notice will state that the license has been suspended by order of the board based on a violation of applicable law or rule.

(2) During the period of marijuana license suspension, the licensee and employees:

(a) Are required to comply with all applicable laws and rules;

(b) May not remove, alter, or cover the posted suspension notice, and may not permit another person to do so;

(c) May not place or permit the placement of any statement on the licensed premises indicating that the premises have been closed for any reason other than as stated in the suspension notice;

(d) May not advertise by any means that the licensed premises is closed for any reason other than as stated in the board's suspension notice.

(3) During the period of marijuana license suspension a marijuana licensee:

(a) May not operate their business.

(b) May not sell, deliver, service, destroy, remove, or receive marijuana.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342, 69.50.345, and 2019 c 394. WSR 20-03-177, § 314-55-540, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 16-11-110, § 314-55-540, filed 5/18/16, effective 6/18/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.325, 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-540, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

WAC 314-55-550 Marijuana vapor products. (1) The purpose of this section is to:

(a) Support and further the protection of public health and prevention of youth access consistent with RCW 69.50.101(xx).

(b) Mitigate the risks to public health and youth access by prohibiting the use of any additive, solvent, ingredient, or compound in marijuana vapor product production and processing when appropriate, consistent with RCW 69.50.342 (1)(m).

(c) Mitigate the risks to public health and youth access by prohibiting any device used in conjunction with a marijuana vapor product when appropriate, consistent with RCW 69.50.342 (1)(n).

(2) Procedure for prohibited substances.

(a) The board may prohibit any type of device used in conjunction with a marijuana vapor product, and may prohibit the use of any type of additive, solvent, ingredient, or compound in the production of marijuana vapor products that may pose a risk to public health or youth access.

(b) The board may consider, following consultation with the department of health or other authority the board deems appropriate, any relevant data when determining whether a device, additive, solvent, ingredient or compound may pose a risk to public health or youth access including, but not limited to:

(i) Case report data;

(ii) Other local, state and federal agency findings, reports, etc.;

(iii) A product or substance that is the subject of a recall under WAC 314-55-225;

(iv) Any other information sourced and confirmed from reliable entities.

(c) The board may prohibit the use of a product or substance by adoption of emergency or permanent rules. The board will provide notices of rule making consistent with the requirements of chapter 34.05 RCW.

(d) The board will maintain a list of prohibited substances prohibited by permanent or emergency rules on its website.

(e) The list of prohibited substances will be reviewed on an annual basis.

(f) Prohibited substances may be removed from the list of prohibited substances if the board determines, after a review consistent with (b)(i) through (iv) of this subsection, that it no longer poses a risk to public health or youth access.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345. WSR 21-05-075, § 314-55-550, filed 2/17/21, effective 3/20/21.]

WAC 314-55-560 Evaluation of additives, solvents, ingredients or compounds used in the production of marijuana products. (1) **Purpose and scope.** The purpose of this section is to establish a procedure for the board to evaluate additives, solvents, ingredients or compounds used in the production of marijuana products, as those products are defined in chapter 69.50 RCW.

(2) **Definitions.** For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply unless the context clearly states otherwise:

(a) "Additive" means any substance the use of which results or may reasonably be expected to result, directly or indirectly, in its becoming a component or otherwise affecting the characteristics of any marijuana product;

(b) "Compound" means a chemical substance composed from more than one separate chemical element;

(c) "Ingredient" means something that enters into a mixture or is a component part of any combination or mixture;

(d) "Nonmarijuana additive" means a substance or a group of substances that are derived from a source other than marijuana.

(i) "Nonmarijuana additive" includes, but is not limited to, purified compounds, essential oils, oleoresins, essences, or extractives, protein hydrolysates, distillates, or isolates;

(ii) "Nonmarijuana additive" does not include plant material that is in the whole, broken, or ground form.

(e) "Solvent" means a substance capable of being used in dissolving a solute with the exception of water.

(3) **Procedure.**

(a) The board may prohibit the use of any additive, solvent, ingredient or compound in the production of marijuana products that may pose a risk to public health or youth access including, but not limited to:

(i) Verifiable case report data;

(ii) Other local, state and federal agency findings, reports, etc.;

(iii) A product or substance that is the subject of a recall under WAC 314-55-225;

(iv) Any other information sourced and confirmed from reliable entities.

(b) The board may prohibit the use of a product or substance by adoption of emergency or permanent rules. The board will provide notices of rule making consistent with the requirements of chapter 34.05 RCW.

(c) The board will maintain a list of prohibited substances prohibited by emergency or permanent rules on its website.

(d) The list of prohibited substances will be reviewed on at least an annual basis.

(e) Prohibited substances may be removed from the list of prohibited substances if the board determines, after a review consistent with (a)(i) through (iv) of this subsection, that it no longer poses a risk to public health or youth access.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 69.50.342 (1)(m), 69.50.345. WSR 22-02-071, § 314-55-560, filed 1/5/22, effective 2/5/22.]