VERIFICATION OF NON-GMO STATUS

This form must be completed by the supplier or manufacturer of the product or ingredient listed below. PCO may require additional information if needed to verify compliance with applicable regulations and policies. Relevant definitions are included on page 2.

The USDA National Organic Program (NOP) regulations allow for the use of non-organic ingredients that are produced and handled without the use of excluded methods, in accordance with 7 CFR 205.105(e)-(g).

Product or Ingredient: _____

Supplier/Manufacturer Name: _____

1. The product listed above is produced and handled without the use of excluded methods, genetic engineering, or genetically manipulated organisms or ingredients, as described on page 2. This product is not derived from products or ingredients that contain genetically modified organisms (GMO) and has not been produced with GMO processing aids. *Microbial substrate, feedstocks, or culture media consumed or removed are not required to be produced without excluded methods.* ☐ True ☐ False
2. *For yeast products:* This yeast is not grown on petrochemical substrate or sulfite waste liquor. ☐ True ☐ False ☐ N/A
3. *For citric acid products:* This citric acid is produced by microbial fermentation of a carbohydrate substance. ☐ True ☐ False ☐ N/A
4. *For enzymes:* This enzyme is derived from edible, nontoxic plants, nonpathogenic fungi, or nonpathogenic bacteria. The organism or microorganisms used to produce the enzyme were produced and handled without the use of genetic modification. ☐ True ☐ False ☐ N/A
5. *For metal proteinates*: The protein was not sourced from slaughter by-products. ☐ True ☐ False ☐ N/A

To be signed by the manufacturer or supplier. Signer must be a qualified technical person.

Pursuant to applicable regulations, I, on behalf of the supplier or manufacturer, hereby attest that the information provided in this form is accurate and truthful to the best of my knowledge.

Signature:		Date:
Printed Name:	Title:	
Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:
Phone:	Email:	

Excluded methods are defined at 7 CFR 205.2 as a variety of methods used to genetically modify organisms or influence their growth and development by means that are not possible under natural conditions or processes and are not considered compatible with organic production. Such methods include cell fusion, microencapsulation and macroencapsulation, and recombinant DNA technology (including gene deletion, gene doubling, introducing a foreign gene, and changing the

positions of genes when achieved by recombinant DNA technology). Such methods do not include the use of traditional breeding, conjugation, fermentation, hybridization, in vitro fertilization, or tissue culture. Prohibited excluded methods include but are not limited to:

Method and synonyms	***Types***
Targeted genetic modification (TagMo) syn. Synthetic gene technologies syn. Genome engineering syn. Gene editing syn. Gene targeting	Sequence-specific nucleases (SSNs) Meganucleases Zinc finger nuclease (ZFN) Mutagenesis via Oligonucleotides CRISPR-Cas system (Clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats) and associated protein genes TALENs (Transcription activator-like effector nucleases) Oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis (ODM) Rapid Trait Development System
Gene Silencing	RNA-dependent DNA methylation (RdDM) Silencing via RNAi pathway RNAi pesticides
Accelerated plant breeding techniques	Reverse Breeding Genome Elimination FasTrack Fast flowering
Synthetic biology	Creating new DNA sequences Synthetic chromosomes Engineered biological functions and systems
Cloned animals and offspring	Somatic nuclear transfer
Plastic transformation	
Cisgenesis	The gene modification of a recipient plant with a natural gene from a crossable-sexually compatible-plant. The introduced gene includes its introns and is flanked by its native promoter and terminator in the normal-sense orientation.
Intragenesis	The full or partial coding of DNA sequences of genes originating from the sexually compatible gene pool of the recipient plant and arranged in sense or antisense orientation. In addition, the promoter, spacer, and terminator may originate from a sexually compatible gene pool of the recipient plant.
Agro-infiltration	
Transposons – Developed via use of in vitro nucleic acid techniques	
Induced mutagenesis	Developed through in vitro nucleic acid techniques