Weighmaster Certificate Requirements

1) **Preprinted Consecutive Number (Here)**

2) WEIGHMASTER CERTIFICATE
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the following described commodity was weighed, measured, or counted by a weighmaster, whose signature is on this certificate, who is a recognized authority of accuracy, as prescribed by Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 12700) of Division 5 of the California Business and Professions Code, administered by the Division of Measurement Standards of the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

3) Weighmaster: Bob's Vineyard Management 3985 Highway 29 St. Helena, Ca 94574	**4) Weighed for:**
5) Weighing Location:	**6) Vehicle and/or trailer ID:**
7) Commodity: Wine Grapes	**8) Common tare code or container description:**
Varietal:	**9) Number of Containers:**
10) Deputy Weighmaster Signature:	**11) Date:**

12) Gross Lbs: **13)**	Tare Lbs:	Net Lbs:

13 ITEMS REQUIRED ON THE WEIGHMASTER CERTIFICATE

1) All certificates must have preprinted (not handwritten) consecutive numbers before weighing.

2) All certificates must have the legend in a conspicuous place on each certificate.

3) All certificates must have the printed name of the principal weighmaster exactly as it appears on the current CDFA weighmaster license.

4) All certificates must have the owner of the commodity or the entity that the weighing is being done for.

5) All certificates must have the weighing location by address or location and city.

6) All certificates must have the correct identification of the vehicle doing the delivery either by vehicle and trailer license numbers or by description and/or equipment number (such as a tractor).

7) All certificates must have the commodity and any other information listed in a way to distinguish it from other similar commodities. Examples: Commodities- wine grapes, wine, or juice. Varietal- Cabernet Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc, or Chardonnay.

8) All certificates must use a common tare code established by state regulations or tare description for boxes, bins, pallets, or other containers if the tare is not determined at the time of weighing.

9) All certificates must have the number of units that make up the tare. Examples: Number of bins, lugs, pallets.

10) All certificates must have the complete signature of the deputy weighmaster who determined each weight, measure, or count.

11) All certificates must have the date on which the weight, measure, or count occurred.

12) All certificates must have the gross, tare, and net weights when the gross and tare are used to determine the net weight.

13) All certificates must have the unit of measure, such as pounds, tons, or gallons to identify the quantity.