

- 48 *Second: Lance Kunneman*
 49 *Motion Passed to delete*
 50
- 51 **T-71 Slow Release Fertilizers** - fertilizers in a form that release, or convert to a plant-available form, plant
 52 nutrients at a slower rate relative to an appropriate reference soluble product.
 53 *Motion: Eddie Simmons: Move to official*
 54 *Second: Matt Pearson*
 55 *Motion Passed*
 56
- 57 **T-103 Controlled Release Fertilizers** - a Slow Release Fertilizer that is engineered to provide nutrients over time
 58 at a predictable rate under specified conditions.
 59 *Motion: Matt Pearson: Move to official*
 60 *Second: Eddie Simons*
 61 *Motion Passed*
 62
- 63
- 64 **N-62* Feather Meal** – A product from poultry processing, consisting of ground and processed (hydrolyzation,
 65 pressure, heat and/or other methods that aid in nutrient availability and provides pathogen reduction) bird
 66 feathers.
 67 *Motion: Matt Pearson: Move to official*
 68 *Second: Brian Bowers*
 69 *Motion passed*
 70
- 71 **Mn-20 Manganese (II) Gluconate** – is a manganese (II) ~~Chelate~~ complex of gluconic acid, and is commonly
 72 expressed as Mn gluconate.
 73 *Motion: Matt Pearson for Mn-20, Fe-25, Zn-22 move to official*
 74 *Second: Ben Jones*
 75
- 76 **Fe-25 Iron (II) Gluconate** – is an iron(II) ~~Chelate~~ complex of gluconic acid, and is commonly expressed as Fe
 77 gluconate.
 78
- 79 **Zn-22 Zinc (II) Gluconate** – is a zinc (II) ~~Chelate~~ complex of gluconic acid, and is commonly expressed as Zn
 80 gluconate.
 81
- 82 *Discussion:*
 83 *Sharon Webb: can we do these individually?*
 84 *Eric Johnson: there are states that do not recognize complex. The working group discussed the fate after it is applied, that is*
 85 *not how the products should be looked at.*
 86 *Bill Hall: looking at pg. 19 complexes should be guaranteed as water soluble. What's to stop someone from putting in a*
 87 *soluble source.*
 88 *Toby Primbs: there was not a full consensus from the working group. It did lean more towards calling them a complex*
 89 *James Bartos: if this did go back to a working group do you think the definition would remain the same?*
 90 *Eric: are we talking about as packaged of after application? Chelation is what helps stabilize these products*
 91 *Jimmy: some states will not accept chelates*
 92 *Nick Young: CA does not accept complexes for these terms*
 93 *Toby: the question is, is a full true chelation formed? There is an interaction, but it is not a full chelation.*
 94 *Sharon Webb: we could look at it from the group 2 they would be a complex if you look at the transition meatal it would be a*
 95 *chelation. Would like to amend the motion to change the word complex back to a chelate.*
 96 *Matt Pearson: I want to follow the working group recommendation, not accept the amendment.*
 97
 98 *Motion passed*

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N-66 - Ammoniated Calcium Nitrate – Consisting of a hydrated double salt of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate having the chemical formula $[5\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}]$, CAS# 15245-12-2]. Both the granulated or prilled product (15.5-0-0) provide water soluble nitrogen and calcium.

Motion: Joe Slater for both N-66 and N-67, Stay Tentative

Second: Nick Young

Nick Young: the working group is still in discussion partly because of California position on the terms. We would like to continue working on these terms.

Motion passed

N-67 - Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) – A nitrogenous fertilizer derived from ammonium nitrate which contains a minimum of 20% calcium material (e.g. calcite or dolomite) and a maximum of 27% nitrogen. The material can be substituted with calcium sulfate (gypsum). It is a source of water soluble nitrogen but not a source of water soluble calcium. It may be granular or prilled.

Stay Tentative

S-13# - Sulfur(S) - Free sulfur (S^0) in its elemental form. Sulfur particles that are less than 100μ can oxidize over time and are a source of slow release sulfur. If slow release sulfur is claimed, only the portion that is less than 100μ would be considered slow release.

Motion: James Bartos- remain tentative

Second: Steve Harly

Eddie Simons: I agree with James, but my big issue is there needs to be clarified. Yes its slower release but it is not clear

Bill Hall: I support the recommendation of tentative

Working Group: James Bartos, Eddie Simons, Bill Hall, Toby Primbs Greg Cunningham.

Look at a definition as well as labeling

Motion Passed

Ca-22 Calcium MEAEHP – is the chelate of any soluble calcium salt and Ethanol, 2-amino-2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylate.

Motion: James Bartos move to official Ca-22, Mg-3, Co-1, Cu-20, Fe-23, Mn-18, Zn-21

Second: Matt Pearson

Motion Passed

Mg-3 Magnesium MEAEHP – is the chelate of any soluble magnesium salt and Ethanol, 2-amino-2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylate.

Co-1 Cobalt MEAEHP – is the chelate of any soluble cobalt salt and Ethanol, 2-amino-2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylate.

Cu-20 Copper MEAEHP – is the chelate of any soluble copper salt and Ethanol, 2-amino-2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylate.

Fe-23 Iron MEAEHP – is the chelate of any soluble iron salt and Ethanol, 2-amino-2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylate.

- 149 **Mn-18 Manganese MEAEHP** – is the chelate of any soluble manganese salt and Ethanol, 2-amino-2-hydroxy-
 150 1,2,3-propanetricarboxylate.
 151
- 152 **Zn-21 Zinc MEAEHP**– is the chelate of any soluble zinc salt and Ethanol, 2-amino-2-hydroxy-1,2,3-
 153 propanetricarboxylate.
 154
- 155 **Cu-12 Copper Glucoheptonate** – is a copper (II) ~~chelate~~ complex of glucoheptinic acid and is commonly
 156 expressed as Cu Glucoheptonate.
 157 *Motion: Steve Harley remain tentative Cu-12, Fe-14, Mn-11, Zn-11,*
 158 *Second: Ben Jones*
 159
 160 *Motion passed*
 161
- 162 **Fe-14 Iron Glucoheptonate** – is an iron (III) ~~chelate~~ complex of glucoheptinic acid and is commonly expressed
 163 as Fe Glucoheptonate.
 164
- 165 **Mn-11 Manganese Glucoheptonate** – is a manganese (II) ~~chelate~~ complex of glucoheptinic acid and is
 166 commonly expressed as Mn Glucoheptonate.
 167
- 168 **Zn-11 Zinc Glucoheptonate** – is a zinc (II) ~~chelate~~ complex of glucoheptinic acid and is commonly expressed as
 169 Zn Glucoheptonate.
 170
- 171 **Mg-7 Magnesium Amino Acid Complex** – is ~~an organic~~ a complex of magnesium (II) with an amino acid
 172 product and is commonly expressed as the Mg amino acid salt, e.g., magnesium glycinate.
 173 *Membership vote to tentative*
 174 *Motion: Matt Pearson Mg-7, Ca-27, Cu-13, Fe-15, Mn-12, Zn- 15 to Official*
 175 *Second: Toby Primbs.*
 176 *Discussion:*
 177 *Michal Hojoiti only alkali amino acids are capital of making complexes.*
 178 *Sandy Simmons: this is going to affect how we label our products, some states will require us to label as a complex.*
 179 *If this is changed then we will not be able to have a nation label. Please keep that in mind.*
 180
 181 *Motion Passed*
 182
- 183 **Ca-27 Calcium Amino Acid Complex** – is ~~an organic~~ a complex of calcium (II) with an amino acid product and is
 184 commonly expressed as the Ca amino acid salt, e.g., calcium glycinate.
 185
- 186 **Cu-13 Copper Amino Acid Complex** – is ~~an organic~~ a complex of copper (II) with an amino acid product and is
 187 commonly expressed as the Cu amino acid salt, e.g., copper glycinate.
 188
- 189 **Fe-15 Iron Amino Acid Complex** – is ~~an organic~~ a complex of iron (II) with an amino acid product and is
 190 commonly expressed as the Fe amino acid salt, e.g., iron glycinate.
 191
- 192 **Mn-12 Manganese Amino Acid Complex** – is ~~an organic~~ a complex of manganese (II) with an amino acid
 193 product and is commonly expressed as the Mn amino acid salt, e.g., managanese glycinate.
 194
- 195 **Zn-15 Zinc Amino Acid Complex** – is ~~an organic~~ a complex of zinc (II) with an amino acid product and is
 196 commonly expressed as the Zn amino acid salt, e.g., zinc glycinate.
 197

1. Old Business

200 Soluble Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn – Bill Hall, (Idea submitted 12/17/2016, waiting on details)

201
202 Recommendation: Being discussed at the Methods Forum at the end of the Winter Annual Meeting.
203 More details will come during the 2018 Summer Annual Meeting.

204
205 **2. New Business –**

206
207 From the Uniform Bills Committee, recommends the following changes:

208
209 **BSC-4 ~~Soluble Available~~ Silicon (Si)** – Is the soluble portion of the total silicon in a fertilizer known as
210 monosilicic acid [Si(OH)₄].

211
212 *Motion: Toby Primbs- Recommended tentative with intent to delete*

213 *Second: Katie Laney*

214 *Discussion:*

215 *Sandy: would that in conflict with the motion about soluble silicon this morning?*

216 *James Bartos: if I understand correctly we are still recommending this a BSC, but this can be accomplished by having*
217 *it as a term*

218
219 *Motion Passed*

220
221

Inoculum Definitions submitted by Oregon Dept. of Ag. – Don Wolf. Submitted 3/3/2017.

222
223 **T-? Mycorrhizal fungal propagules**– are the vegetative reproductive structures of mycorrhizal fungi –
224 hyphae, spores, sclerotia and root fragments colonized by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. Only the
225 numbers of spores, sclerotia and colonized root fragments are allowed in product guarantees, as
226 hyphae are too short-lived for product distribution and storage.

227
228 **T-? Fungal spore** – a specialized fungal propagule, capable of developing into an adult without fusion
229 with another cell.

230
231 **T-? Mycorrhizal fungi** – are fungi that form symbiotic associations between the fungal mycelium and the
232 roots of vascular plants. Depending on the species involved, these associations may range from
233 mutually beneficial to parasitic. In one of the most common beneficial associations the fungi’s
234 network of mycelium enhances a plant’s access to soil nutrients and water, and in return, the plant
235 provides sugars and other food to the fungus. Mycorrhizal fungi are guaranteed by genus and
236 species or strain and an amount, designated as propagules or spores per gram (for dry products) or
237 milliliter (for liquid products).

238
239 **T-? Mycorrhiza (plural mycorrhizae)** – is a term used to describe the association between a mycorrhizal
240 fungi and a plant root (*mycorrhiza* means “fungus root”). There are multiple types of associations,
241 including ectomycorrhizae, arbuscular mycorrhizae, ericoid mycorrhizae, and others.

242
243 **T-? Ectomycorrhizal fungi** – are fungi whose mycelium form around plant roots, but generally do not
244 penetrate cells of the roots. Ectomycorrhizae primarily form relationships with woody species,
245 particularly conifers, oaks, willows, and eucalypts. Many ectomycorrhizae are specialists forming
246 symbiotic relationships with only a closely related group of plants (e.g. *Pinus*). Only about 2% of
247 plants form ectomycorrhizal associations.

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T-? Endomycorrhizal fungi – are one of the two most common groups of mycorrhizal fungi used as agricultural inoculants. The mycelium of endomycorrhizae colonize plant root cells, increasing the plant’s access to nutrients and water. Endomycorrhizae form associations with about 80% of terrestrial vascular plant families.

T-? Endomycorrhiza(e) - A mycorrhizal association with intracellular penetration of the host root cortical cells by the fungus as well as outward extension into the surrounding soil.

T-? Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) – [also - vesicular arbuscular mycorrhizae (VAM)] are members of the phylum Glomeromycota, one the largest groups of endomycorrhizal fungi. The mycelium of endomycorrhizae colonize plant roots, increasing the plant’s access to nutrients and water in return for access to carbohydrates and other plant-produced materials.

T-? Beneficial bacteria – are bacteria that promote plant growth, either directly, by colonizing roots and fixing nitrogen, or indirectly, by increasing the availability of nutrients, such as phosphorus, from the soil. Beneficial bacteria may aid with water uptake. Beneficial bacteria are guaranteed by genus and species or strain and an amount, designated as colony-forming units per gram (for dry products) or milliliter (for liquid products).

T-? Colony-forming unit (CFU) – is a unit used to quantify the viable cells of bacteria, or yeast in a sample. It is a measure of the number of individual colonies formed when the inoculum is plated using microbiological culture methods appropriate for that organism.

T-? Trichoderma – is a genus of fungi, present in all soils and ubiquitous in the environment. Strains of *Trichoderma* have been developed as biocontrol agents against fungal diseases of plants. As fungi, guarantees should be made for the number of propagules.

Working Group Recommendation: still working with intent to submit changes at 2018 Summer Annual Meeting.

DMP – Teresa Tubia, BASF (Submitted 4/4/2017, Application on AAPFCO Secure Site)

DMP (3,4-dimethylpyrazole) – is a nitrification inhibitor.

Motion: Matt Pearson- moved to table the term and discussion. To be looked at by lab services.

Second: Sharon Webb

Toby: Should AAPFCO be defining FIFRA regulated products?

George(BASF)- There are other terms defined by AAPFCO that are similar in nature. In addition other agencies are relying on AAPFCO to define these.

Bill Hall: is there a method for once the product is applies to a fertilizer?

James Bartos: I believe that lab methods should look over this before we move forward.

Eddie Simons: would like to see what term EPA approves before moving forward.

Motion Passed- the term was tabled to be reviewed by lab services.

Calcium Lignosulfonate - Andy Trinh, H.I.T. Manufacturing (Submitted 7/27/2017, Application on AAPFCO Website)

296 **Calcium Lignosulfonate** – is a ~~an~~ organic complex of calcium (II) salt of lignosulfonic acid.

297
298 *Fred: What's the purpose of this definition, is it to make a calcium claim?*

299 *Toby: should we delete an organic to be consistent?*

300 *Sanford: Why is that a complex and not a salt?*

301 *Greg Cunningham : the calcium cannot be claimed for NOP compliant.*

302 *Matt Pearson: what is the purpose?*

303 *Sandy Simons: Sounds like they want to claim calcium*

304
305 *Motion: Eddie Simons- to tentative*

306 *Second: Steve Harley*

307
308 *Motion passed*

309
310

Humic Acid – Change submitted by The Andersons, Chuck Anderson (Submitted 9/21/17, Application
311 on AAPFCO Website)

312
313 Proposed change:

314 **T-64 # - Humic Acids** - are the portions of the alkali extracted humic substances that are
315 insoluble in strongly acidic solution. They will precipitate from the alkali extract in acid
316 solutions of pH 2 or less. They can be used as either soil amendments, foliar applications, or
317 blended with liquid fertilizers. Their use can improve efficiency of nutrient use and minimize
318 the potential of nutrient losses to the environment through nitrification and/or urease
319 inhibition.

320
321 *Michael H: has this been reviewed by EPA since they are making urease inhibition claim*

322 *Eric: is this redundant*

323 *David Chinn: (Humic acid association) supports this change with some minor editorials.*

324 *Greg: this seems to walk the line of FIFRA regulated claim.*

325 *James Bartos: I'm comfortable with the first part the nitrification and urease inhibition is problematic.*

326 *Nick Young. If they remove the portion of nitrification and ureas inhibitor claim CA may be able to*
327 *acceptable*

328 *Brian B (Scotts) it seems to be limited to alkali extract portion. There are other processes.*

329 *David (PA): this is confusing from a registration stand point. We usually view humic acid as a soil*
330 *amendment.*

331 *James Bartos: if you are calling it a nitrification/ urease inhibitor it would fall into the*

332 *Lance K: you will have to prove that it increases efficiency in OK it is usually a very small amount per acre, I*
333 *would question its efficacy*

334
335 *Dies for lack of motion or action*

336
337
338

Humic Substances – Change submitted by Humic Products Trade Association, Russell Taylor, David
339 Chinn

340
341 **T-100 Humic Substances** – the major organic constituents of soil organic matter and the aquatic
342 environment, consisting of complex heterogeneous mixtures of carbon-based substances formed by
343 biochemical reactions during the decay and transformation of plant and microbial remains. They are

344 primarily composed of three main fractions, called humic acids, fulvic acids, and humin, which are
345 operationally defined by their solubility in dilute alkali and acid solutions. Sources ~~High concentrations~~
346 of humic substances are commercially harvested from terrestrial deposits ~~of which include, but are not~~
347 limited to, Leonardite, oxidized lignite, oxidized sub-bituminous coals, humalite, carbonaceous shales
348 (including humic shale), peat, and sapropel.

349
350 *David Chinn- the proposed change is one to simply make clear that this is a list of examples and not a complete list.*

351 *The definition does still state “are harvested from terrestrial deposits”*

352 *Ron Alexander: a broader definition may be need.*

353
354 *Motion: James Bartos- tentative status*

355 *Second: Sara Adams*

356
357 *Motion Passed*
358
359

360 Mineralized Bat Guano – Bob Davis (10/12/17, Secure site of AAPFCO)

361
362 **P - Mineralized Bat Guano** – is phosphate rock that formed as accumulations of bat excrement, altered
363 to variable extent through chemical reactions including dissolution/re-precipitation, hydration,
364 oxidation, and leaching. It contains less than 2% fluorine.

365
366 *Nick Young: CA is not in favor of this current definition, this is rock phosphate we recognize that there should be some*
367 *definition for these types of material, but it is no longer bat guano. It would allow rock phosphate to be called bat guano*
368 *which is problematic*

369 *Toby Primbs: it appears we are differentiating different rock phosphates*

370 *Bob Davis: the USGS already makes a distinction that biogenic deposits as bat guano. There are phosphate guanos that*
371 *are still allowed to be called guano.*

372 *Katie Laney: what are the other “rock guanos”*

373 *Toby Primbs: the challenge is that they are mined minerals going in the direction of bat guano is probably not in the best*
374 *interest perhaps we need to define the minerals*

375 *Bob Davis: These distinctions between rock phosphates have already been made.*

376 *Steve: are there other phosphate rocks that have less than 2% Florine?*

377 *James Bartos: the mineralization there is an important word. It seems like some states are not going to recognize this.*

378 *Eddie: it sounds like your describing hydroxyapatite. When I’m looking at the derivation statement it has to be a true*
379 *representation. You could make the connection with claim with the label that specifies that this is mined from bat caves.*

380 *Bob: we would like to have a distinction from standard rock phosphate.*

381 *Nick Young: if there is not bat DNA then a word following would likely not be enough.*

382 *Toby Primbs: we concur with CA*

383 *Steve: what if we defined hydroxyapatite and list the sources from which the material can come.*

384 *Motion: Glenn Murry- Table and assign to a working group*

385 *Second: Katie Laney*

386 *Motion Passed*
387

388 Working Group: Robert(AZ), Nick(CA), Toby(OR), Glenn(Canada), Eddie (WA), Greg Cunningham,
389 Sanford Siegal, Bob Davis, Tim Cartwright, Vicky Childs, Tony Bayt, Marcus Baxter

390
391
392 Maleic-Itaconic Copolymers – Gary Orr, Verdesian Life Sciences (12-19-17, AAPFCO website)
393

394 **Maleic-Itaconic Copolymer, Calcium Salt** – A substance composed of a partial calcium salt of
395 maleic-itaconic copolymer that can be applied to granular urea fertilizers or mixed with liquid
396 ammoniacal nitrogen/urea fertilizers.
397

398 ~~Proposed amendment:~~

399 ~~**Maleic-Itaconic Copolymer, Calcium Salt** – A substance composed of a partial calcium salt of~~
400 ~~maleic-itaconic copolymer that when applied to granular urea fertilizers or mixed with liquid~~
401 ~~ammoniacal nitrogen/urea fertilizers, may stabilize ammoniacal and urea nitrogen derived~~
402 ~~from the treated fertilizers applied to the soil.~~
403

404 *Eddie Simons: Propose a change to the definition. There has been enough data submitted to show that this*
405 *material does work under certain conditions.*

406 *Garry Orr: there is no other term that has that syntax. We do not support these amendments.*
407

408 *Motion: Ben Jones- move all three terms to official*

409 *Second: Steve Harley*
410

411 *Matt Pearson: What is the intent?*

412 *David: does phosphate fertilizer need to be clarified, is that a fertilize that has any amount in it or is there a*
413 *certain amount?*

414 *Garry Orr: to my knowledge the entire assey of phosphate fertilizer.*

415 *Steve: are you asking about something like bone meal?*

416 *David: primarily phosphate or any fertilizer that contains phosphate?*

417 *Glenn: why do we care, it primarily for ag but why do we care?*

418 *Bill Hall: is there a method?*

419 *Garry : yes to an AOAC standard*

420 *James Bartos: the method information has been presented, most state labs could not run the method, but it is a*
421 *validated method.*

422 *Eddie: friendly amendment to tentative not official*

423 *Ben: no, I would like it to remain as proposed*

424 *Matt: Can we do that?*

425 *Gary: I don't want to skip any steps if that inappropriate. I am content with it going tentative*

426 *Nick Young: if we vote no could we make a motion for tentative?*

427 *Steve: yes*
428

429 *Motion Failed*
430

431 *Motion Ben Jones- move all three original terms to tentative*

432 *Second: Steve Harley*
433

434 *Motion Passed*
435
436

437 **Maleic-Itaconic Copolymer, Sodium Salt** – A substance composed of a partial sodium salt of
438 maleic-itaconic copolymer that can be applied to granular phosphate fertilizers.
439

440 ~~Proposed amendment:~~

441 **Maleic-Itaconic Copolymer, Sodium Salt**—A substance composed of a partial sodium salt of
442 maleic-itaconic copolymer that when applied to granular phosphate fertilizers may reduce the
443 fixation of phosphorus derived from the treated fertilizers applied to the soil.
444

445 **Maleic-Itaconic Copolymer, Ammonium Salt** – A substance composed of a partial
446 ammonium salt of maleic-itaconic copolymer that can be mixed with liquid phosphate
447 fertilizers.
448

449 Proposed amendment:

450 ~~**Maleic-Itaconic Copolymer, Ammonium Salt**—A substance composed of a partial~~
451 ~~ammonium salt of maleic-itaconic copolymer that when applied to liquid phosphate fertilizers~~
452 ~~may reduce the fixation of phosphorus derived from the treated fertilizers applied to the soil.~~
453
454

455 Tripotassium trihydrogen phosphate ~~dehydrate~~ dihydrate – Julia Ezgilov, ICL (1/3/18, AAPFCO Secure
456 site)
457

458 **Tripotassium trihydrogen phosphate ~~dehydrate~~ dihydrate** – Inorganic water soluble
459 fertilizer; Double salt of Monopotassium Phosphate and Dipotassium Phosphate. It shall
460 contain forty-two (42%) to forty-five (45%) available phosphate and forty-two (42%) to forty-
461 five (45%) soluble potash.
462

463 *James: its misleading, it's a double salt.*

464 *Sanford: it just can't exist*

465 *Sharon: why does it appear on the EPA website?*

466 *It's being submitted under EPA for Caustic Substance Control Act*

467 *Eric: would it not be a diphosphate?*
468

469 *Motion: James Bartos- table*

470 *Second: Joe Slater*

471 *Motion passed: tabled for discussion and questions*
472

473 Salt Out Temperature – Michael Hojjatie, Tessengerlo Kerley (1/9/18, Discussion)
474

475 Not a formal request at this time, Discussion
476

477 **Salt Out Temperature (SOT)** – The temperature of a liquid fertilizer at which the salt content
478 of the liquid exceeds its solubility. At this temperature, a solid phase begins to form, resulting
479 in a mixture of solid particles and solution. The preferred test for Salt Out Temperature
480 (SOT) determination is by first forming crystals by cooling the solution, and then determining
481 the temperature at which all the crystals re-dissolve into solution.
482

483 *James: what happens when you blend products?*

484 *Michael: it's for all liquid products*

485 *Motion: James Bartos- table*

486 *Second: David Dressler*

487 *Motion Passed- will review in lab services.*
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Motion: Ben Jones- Resend the motion made on the Maleic-Itaconic Copolymers.
Second: Steve Harley

James: is there more information. What will happen after we vote.
Ben: I do have interest in a follow up motion

Motion Failed

Nitrogen Stabilizers needing EPA Clarification? – Chair will facilitate the discussion.
Topic for discussion. The Federal Code of Regulations when it comes to consideration of whether a substance(s) are or are not excluded from the definition of a Nitrogen Stabilizer (and therefore, are or are not regulated as such) four criteria need to be met:

The four criteria are found at the following link. ALL four criteria must be met. If the substance in question fails one criterion, it is not excluded:

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/nitrogen-stabilizer-products-must-be-registered-under-fifra#substances>

If we're interested in new product having EPA reviews then why are we not interested in the older products having EPA's review?

Eddie: not something what we need to do, perhaps we need to send these on to EPA as a heads up.

Matt: agree with Steve

Katie: Agree with Steve and Matt, we lose our credibility if we are not asking all products to submit the same type of documentation.

Matt: yes this should be our policy; yes we should look at old terms.

Motion: Katie Laney More information on products making nitrification inhibitors and urease inhibitors

Second: Matt Pearson

Joe Slater: amendment -Add PGR claims as well.

Motion Passed- to ask for EPA data for new products for both nitrification/ urease inhibitors and PGR's

Motion: Matt Pearson- look at those already defined as well as pending terms

Second: Katie Laney

Motion Passed- to also ask existing and pending terms to have EPA clarification when claiming nitrification/ urease inhibitors, or PGR Claims

Motion to tentative status: Eddie Simons Cu-15, Fe-17 Mn-14, Zn-17 remove “an organic” from those and replace with “a” (to be consistent with others)

Second: James Bartos

Motion Passed- edit Cu-15, Fe-17 Mn-14, Zn-17 remove “an organic” from those and replace with “a” (to be consistent with others)

Motion to adjourn: Joe Slater

537 Second: Eddie Simons
538 *Motion Passed*

539
540 **3. Next Steps - Assignments and Agenda Items for next meeting**
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542