

**Labeling/Terms Committee Agenda
St. Petersburg, Florida
August 2, 2005**

CALL TO ORDER

ITEM #1 – ROLL CALL AND INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS:

Committee Members

Maryam Khosravifard, Chair; Ricky Schroeder, VC (Definitions); William Cox, VC (Labeling); Dr. David Terry; Teresa Crenshaw; Diana Keller; Rod Noel; Lynn Sheridan; Scott Boyd; Mike Norman.

Industry Liaison

Ron Alexander, David Anderson, Owen Anderson, Serge Brunner, Fred Carney, Esper Chandler, Kerry Cooner, Bill Easterwood, J. Harold Falls, Pam Guffain, Gregory Haberkost, William Hall, Dawn Kominski, Jack Peters, John Peterson, David Rose, Rudy Schneider, Sanford Simon, Jim Skillen, Dawn Walters, Ford West.

ITEM #2 – REVIEW OF THE MADISON MINUTES

ITEM #3 – TERMS TO BE RAISED TO OFFICIAL STATUS:

T-64 Humic Acid is any of the various organic acids obtained from humus.

T-65 Humate is a salt or ester of a humic acid.

T-66 Maleic-Itaconic Copolymer is a family of copolymers that may be used as an additive or coating to reduce fixation of phosphate fertilizer in soils and as a coating to provide dust control on granular phosphate fertilizers.

ITEM #4 – TERMS IN TENTATIVE STATUS:

T-67 Vermicompost- Vermicompost is earthworm castings that have undergone non-thermophilically biological oxidation and stabilization.

T-68 Earthworm Castings are excreta of earthworms produced in a controlled environment and consist primarily of the digested material passed by the worms.

T-69 Vermicompost Extract The water extract of vermicompost and may contain suspended material.

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Mn-17 Manganese Polysaccharide is an organic compound of manganese with polysaccharide long chain carbohydrates.

Zn-20 Zinc Polysaccharide is an organic compound of zinc with polysaccharide long chain carbohydrates.

Cu-19 Copper Polysaccharide is an organic compound of copper with polysaccharide long chain carbohydrates.

Fe- 22 Iron Polysaccharide is an organic compound of iron with polysaccharide long chain carbohydrates.

T-69 Enhanced Efficiency is a fertilizer product with characteristics that minimize the potential of nutrient losses to the environment, as compared to a “reference soluble” product.

T-70 Slow Release is a fertilizer product that release (convert to a plant-available form) their plant nutrients at a slower rate relative to a “reference soluble” product. Examples of slow release products are coated or occluded, which control the release of soluble nutrients through coating or occlusion of the soluble nutrient compounds, water insoluble, or slowly available water-soluble.

T-71 Stabilized products that have been amended with an additive that reduces the rate of transformation of fertilizer compounds, resulting in extended time of availability in the soil. Examples of stabilizing amendments are nitrification inhibitors, nitrogen stabilizers, or urease inhibitors.

ITEM #5 - NEW PROPOSED DEFINITIONS:

- 1. Keylate, Stoller Enterprise, Dr. Albert Oipay.**
- 2. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, CAN-17Dr. David Terry.**
- 3. Nitric Phosphate 33-33-0, Conagra, Dr. Robert Millaway.**

Nitric phosphate (nitrophosphate) is the double salt ammonium nitrate phosphate produced by digestion of phosphate ore in excess concentrated nitric acid, neutralization with ammonia and carbon dioxide and removal of precipitated calcium carbonate (see Appendix below). The liquor is heated to drive off water, and the nitrogen content is increased by adding ammonium nitrate prior to prilling (or granulation). The typical analysis of the dry product is 33% N (18.15% NH₄-nitrogen + 14.85% NO₃-nitrogen) and 3% P₂O₅.

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ITEM #6 – Old Business:

1. Speaker - Michael Norman, Washington Department of Agriculture

T-9.1 Beneficial Substances or Compounds- means any substance or compound other than primary, secondary, and micro plant nutrients that can be demonstrated by scientific research to be beneficial to plants. Includes monosilicic acid, calcium silicate, potassium silicate, sodium silicate.

(f) Beneficial substances or compounds guarantees shall appear following sources of nutrients under the heading "Also Contains Non-Plant Food Ingredients".

"Also Contains Non-Plant Food Ingredients"

Beneficial substance or compound %

2. Speaker- Frank Dean, Lidochem, Inc., Urea Phosphite

Urea Phosphite is a liquid product formed by processing a mixture of urea and phosphorous acid. Typically the product contains twenty percent (20%) urea nitrogen. The phosphorous atom is in the oxidation state of III and does not contain any significant amount of available phosphate.

3. Speaker- Mr. Dan Mullen, Recmix, Potassium Silicate, Speaker

Available Silicon (Si) is the soluble portion of the total silicon in a fertilizer that can be hydrolyzed to form monosilicic acid [Si (OH) ₄] by hydrolysis of SiO₂, SiO₃ or other soluble silicon compounds.

Calcium silicate is derived from naturally occurring minerals such as Wollastonite or industrial by-products from stainless steel making or electric furnace production of phosphorus, having the principal formula of CaSiO₃.

Potassium silicate is derived from a readily soluble solid or aqueous solution having the principal formula of K₂O x SiO₂, where x = 1 to 3 on a weight basis.

Sodium silicate is derived from a readily soluble solid or aqueous solution having the principal formula of Na₂O x SiO₂, where x = 1 to 3.5 on a weight basis.

Plant residues are the plant materials remaining after crop harvesting and/or processing that contain one or more elements essential to plant growth (other than carbon, hydrogen and oxygen). (Ref. T-13)

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4. Speaker-Emily Rosen-Brown, Certified Organic Trade Association, Labeling of Organic Fertilizers.

T- 63 Organic Input is a fertilizer or soil amendments whose ingredients comply with the requirements of the USDA National Organic Program (NOP) as specified in 7 CFR Part 205.

SUIP - 28 Products intended for use as Organic Input may make statements on the products label that affirm that product is in accord with the National Organics Program (NOP) (e.g. “Suitable for organic farming,” “acceptable for us in organic production,” “meets National Organic Program requirements of organic production”, “meets USDA standards for organic production”), provided they have been approved for organic crop production by a USDA-accredited certification agency or its contractor. and may use the logos issued by recognized agencies such as OMRI, USDA, certifying agencies, state programs, or other recognized organic input listing services. Such statements are exempt from requirements pertaining to organic labeling under the fertilizer law.

New SUIP - All products that are labeled with the terms “organic”, “natural organic”, or “organic base” that do not qualify as organic inputs (T-63) must bear the following disclaimer on the front panel, in letters no smaller than one/half of the size of the word “organic”: **Does not meet USDA standards for organic production.**

~~T-12 organic fertilizer: - A material containing carbon and one or more elements other than hydrogen and oxygen essential for plant growth. When applied to a product, to a compound, to a mixture of compounds or to a specific constituent used as an ingredient, “organic” means that the claim of the product, compound, mixture of compounds, or constituent to be organic has been allowed or allowed with restriction by the United States Department of Agriculture’s National Organic Program as specified in 7 CFR Part 205.~~

Comment: this is similar to the definition found in *Texas Agriculture Code, Chapter 63, 63.004, 65.1*

~~T- 13. Natural organic fertilizer- materials – materials derived from either plant, animal or mineral products containing one or more elements (other than carbon, hydrogen and oxygen) which are essential for plant growth.~~ These materials may be subjected to biological degradation processes under normal conditions of aging, rainfall, sun-curing, air drying, composting, rotting, enzymatic, or anaerobic/anaerobic bacterial action, or any combination of these. These materials shall not be mixed with synthetic materials or changed in any physical or chemical

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manner from their initial state except by manipulations such as drying, cooking, chopping, grinding, shredding, enzymatic hydrolysis, or pelleting. (Official, 1994)

Comment: This definition as modified works well as a description of natural materials permitted in organic production, and is consistent with USDA NOP definition of non-synthetic. It is also similar to the current Texas definition.

T-36 Natural Fertilizer – A substance composed only of natural materials ~~organic~~ and/or natural inorganic fertilizer materials and natural fillers. (Official 1993)

T-39. Organic Base Fertilizer ~~—A mixed fertilizer where more than half of the fertilizer materials is organic and where more than half of the sum of the guaranteed primary nutrient percentages is derived from organic materials. (Official 1995)~~

Comment: This definition should be removed. It is not possible for a fertilizer to be partly compliant with the NOP regulation. Claims for natural base fertilizer can still be made.

Adjourn