

Voting Topics

AAPFCO Summer Annual 2016

Recommendation to Tentative Status SA16

T-93 Soluble Silicon (Si) – is that portion of the silicon contained in non-liquid fertilizer materials and/or beneficial compounds that is soluble in a mixture of 0.094 Molar Sodium Carbonate and 0.20 Molar Ammonium Nitrate and **[can be determined by validated or approved method and is expressed as a % soluble silicon (SI)]** ~~*[by an is a measure of monosilicic acid by a validated or approved method. It is expressed as H_4SiO_4]*~~ (Tentative 2015, SA)(OP 69, page 80)

T-70 Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizer – Describes fertilizer products with characteristics that allow increased nutrient availability and reduce potential of nutrient losses to the environment e.g., gaseous losses, leaching or runoff when compared to an appropriate reference product.(Tentative 2015, SA) (OP 69, page 76)

T-71 Slow Release – ~~*[-Are fertilizer products 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 water soluble nutrient compounds, water insoluble, or slowly available water soluble.]*~~ **[Are solid or liquid fertilizer products that release (convert to a plant available form) their nutrients at a slower rate relative to a “reference soluble” product. This may be accomplished by biodegradation and/or by limited solubility and/or by hydrolysis or other recognized chemical or biochemical means. Some examples include solid fertilizers such as: methylene urea (MU), Magnesium Potassium Phosphate and bio-solids, and liquid fertilizer such as Triazone.]** (Tentative 2015, SA) (OP 69, page 79)

~~**[T-102 Controlled Release Fertilizers - are solid fertilizer products that release nutrients at a controlled rate relative to a “reference soluble” product. The controlled rate of nutrient release is achieved by modifying readily available nutrient forms with recognized physical mechanisms such as coatings, occlusions or other similar means. Some examples include Polymer coated N-P-K fertilizers, Polymer Coated Urea (PCU) and occluded fertilizers.]**~~

N-62 Feather Meal – Consisting of ground and processed bird feathers, a byproduct of poultry processing. **[Ground and dried poultry feathers.]** (Tentative 2015 WA, SA) (OP 69, page 83)

~~**[T-103 Aquaculture By-product - A solid material, primarily organic matter, produced by cultivating aquatic animals and plants. It can be beneficially recycled for its soil amending characteristics.]**~~ Motion to Tentative as a Term Slater, Second Hunt, Motion Carried

[T-104 N-(n-propyl) thiophosphoric triamide (NPPT) – Compound that is the normal propyl derivative of thiophosphoric triamides and is a urease inhibitor. CAS Number 916809-14-8]

[K-22 Potassium Sulphite – Is a potash salt (K_2SO_3) containing not less than 59% soluble K_2O soluble potash (K_2O) and 20% S sulfur (S). It is often sold as an aqueous solution containing twenty-three percent (23%) soluble potash (K_2O), and eight percent (8%) sulfur (S).]

[Ca-25 Calcium Gluconate – Is a calcium complex of gluconic acid, and is commonly expressed as Ca gluconate.]

[Mg-6 Magnesium Gluconate – is a magnesium complex of gluconic acid, and is commonly expressed as Mg gluconate.]

[Mn-20 Manganese Gluconate – is a manganese complex of gluconic acid, and is commonly expressed as Mn gluconate.]

[Fe-25 Iron Gluconate – is an iron complex of gluconic acid, and is commonly expressed as Fe gluconate.]

[Zinc Gluconate – is a zinc complex of gluconic acid, and is commonly expressed as Zn gluconate.]

[B-10 Boron Gluconate – is a boron complex of gluconic acid, and is commonly expressed as B gluconate.]

P – 27 Tripotassium Phosphate (tribasic potassium phosphate (K_3PO_4) (fertilizer quality) Editorial change of definition for Tri-potassium phosphate change the “di” in the definition to “tri” (OP 69, page 89)

Recommendation to Raise to Official

BSC-1 Calcium Silicate – Is derived from naturally occurring minerals such as Wollastonite or may be synthetically derived, having the principal formula of $CaSiO_3$, and is a source of Calcium and Soluble Silicon. (Tentative 2016, WA) (OP 69, page 100)

T-77 Low Phosphate Fertilizer – Means fertilizer products intended for new or established urban turf or lawns, with available phosphate levels equal to or above 0.5% P_2O_5 and an application rate not to exceed 0.25 lb P_2O_5 /1000 sq ft/application and 0.5 lb P_2O_5 /1000 sq ft/year. (Tentative 2016, WA) (OP 69, page 77)

Ca-24 Calcium Polysaccharide – a complex formed by the reaction of calcium with polysaccharide long chain carbohydrates. (Tentative 2016, WA)

FE-24 Iron EDDHSA – Is an iron(III) chelate of ethylenediamine di-(2-hydroxyl-5-sulfophenylacetic) acid and is commonly expressed as FeEDDHSA. (Tentative 2016, WA)

N-64 UAN/Calcium Solutions – Manufactured as liquid mixtures of UAN solution and water soluble calcium solutions containing calcium chloride or calcium nitrate. If sufficient water soluble calcium is added to produce a calcium to urea nitrogen ratio equal to or greater than 0.2, the resulting product can be considered an enhanced efficiency fertilizer since the soluble calcium mitigates ammonia volatilization loss when compared to UAN, the enhanced efficiency reference product standard. (Tentative 2016, WA)

BSC-7 Calcium Magnesium Silicates - are compounds derived from fused silicates, mined materials, or synthetically manufactured materials contained in fertilizer, fertilizer materials, fertilizer blends, and/or beneficial compounds and are sources of calcium and magnesium when extracted with a validated method that includes hydrochloric acid. They may also be a source of Soluble Silicon. Tentative 2016, WA)

Recommended to Delete

N-47 Soybean Meal – Is the product remaining after extracting most of the oil from whole soybeans. (Official 2005, Tentative 2016, WA) (OP 69, page 85)

N-65 Hydrolyzed Feather Meal - The product resulting from the heating by steam under pressure of undecomposed feathers from slaughtered poultry. (Tentative 2016, WA)

N-48 Cottonseed Meal – is the product remaining after extracting most of the oil from whole cottonseeds. (Official 2005, Tentative 2016, WA) (OP 69, page 83)

Recommendation Move to Official (OP 69, page 74)

1. GHS labeling SUIP 33 Globally Harmonized System Labeling: Products which must meet the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) requirements in accordance with the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standards, may include the information required by OSHA on the fertilizer label. Such statements and labeling are recognized as valid label text and will not be considered in violation of the State fertilizer laws. (Tentative 2015, SA)

Recommended Move to Tentative

Uniform State Fertilizer Bill (OP 69, page 37)

Section 4(A)(1)

(o) The term "labeling" means ~~all written, printed, or graphic matter, upon or accompanying any fertilizer, or advertisements, brochures, posters, television and radio announcements~~ **[any advertising, promotional or promotion of any fertilizer including but not limited to all written, printed, graphic or electronic communication]** used in promoting the sale of such fertilizer.

Uniform Agricultural Liming Materials Bill (OP 69, page 101)

Section 2(p)

[(p) Labeling means any advertising, promotional or promotion of any ag liming material including but not limited to all written, printed, graphic or electronic communication.]

Uniform Soil Amendment Bill (OP 69, page 106)

Section 3(i)

- (i) "Labeling" ~~means all written, printed or graphic matter, upon or accompanying any soil amendment, or advertisements, brochures, posters, or television or radio announcements~~ **[any advertising, promotional or promotion of any soil amendment including but not limited to all written, printed, graphic or electronic communication]** used in promoting the sale of such soil amendment.

Uniform Horticultural Growing Media Labeling Bill (OP 69, page 120)

Section 3(6)

- (6) "Labeling" means, in addition to the label, ~~any written, printed, or graphic matter accompanying any horticultural growing medium or any advertisements, brochures, posters, television, radio, or other announcements~~ **[any advertising, promotional or promotion of any horticultural growing medium including but not limited to all written, printed, graphic or electronic communication]** used in promoting the sale of a horticultural growing medium. Registration documents provided by manufacturers to the _____ shall not be part of product labeling. (Official 1998)

Environmental Affairs Committee:

Recommendation to Raise to Official.

Environmental Control Concerning the Application of Fertilizer (OP 69, page 129)

The Association of American Plant Food Control Officials is vitally interested in the protection of the environment. Research has established the beneficial effects of proper fertilizer application on crop growth, which lessens pollution of surface waters by protecting soils from erosion. Conversely, research has also shown that under certain management and climatic conditions, applications of fertilizer can result in movement of fertilizer nutrients to surface and/or ground water sources.

The Association supports that use of fertilizer when combined with best management practices such as the 4R's (right product, right time, right place, and right rate) can improve the quality of the environment by:

- (1) Increasing the quality of biomass produced per unit area of land surface, which aids in stabilizing and protecting the soil from erosion.
- (2) Increasing production of food and fiber per unit area, thereby eliminating the necessity for producing crops on land unsuited for cultivation.
- (3) Increasing accumulation of soil nutrients into biomass, thereby minimizing the loss of soluble nutrients to ground water.
- (4) Reducing the conversion of non-agricultural land placed into cultivation as a result of improved yields.

The Association strongly supports peer reviewed research to provide scientifically credible information vital to the continued use of plant nutrients without adversely affecting the environment. The use of this information by extension service agronomists, commercial agronomists and other advisors in an educational program or in making specific nutrient recommendations will be critical for ensuring an adequate source of food for the nation and world.

The Association recognizes and endorses the following activities:

- (1) Soil, plant, or other forms of testing needs to be scientifically correlated with the nutrient needs of specific crops. Outreach and education for consumers and laboratories is necessary to make testing convenient and understandable.
- (2) Protecting our land resources against erosion losses through employment of best management practices which include application of appropriate quantities of fertilizer.
- (3) Funding of long term research programs to quantify the effects of fertilizer on the environment under diverse combinations of soils, climate, crop, and management.
- (4) A continuing dialogue between fertilizer and environment experts that achieves a mutual understanding of environmental issues related to the use of crop inputs.
- (5) Balancing the need for environmental protection with the need to beneficially reuse materials that would otherwise be waste.
- (6) The development and implementation of uniform requirements.

The Association further encourages the thorough evaluation of all appropriate peer reviewed research data before additional regulations on fertilizer application are invoked. Inappropriate or unnecessary regulations of inputs could reduce the amount of biomass produced, increase erosion of crop land, increase cost of food and fiber to consumers, and cause deterioration of the competitive position of the American farmer in the world market.

Urban Landscape Policy

Fertilizer is essential for maintaining attractive and functional urban landscapes. However, if fertilizer is adulterated or is improperly or excessively applied, then fertilizer can adversely affect public health and the environment. Issues range from contaminants in vegetable gardens to nutrient runoff from turf. To prevent these problems, fertilizer use must involve the right product, the right rate, the right time, and the right place (4Rs).

Manufacturers, retailers, testing laboratories, professional landscapers, consumers, and lawmakers each play a role in preventing inappropriate fertilizer use in urban landscapes.

- (1) Fertilizer formulations need to be appropriate for their intended use.
- (2) Application instructions for the end user need to be clear and accurate.
- (3) Soil, plant tissue, or other forms of sampling and analysis to evaluate nutrient requirements needs to be convenient and understandable.
- (4) Users need to apply fertilizer appropriately.
- (5) Legal requirements limiting fertilizer application should be based on peer reviewed science, and written to be easily understood, implemented, and enforced.

Therefore, the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials supports:

- (1) Including environmental scientists, policy makers, fertilizer manufacturers, control officials and educators in discussions of nutrient issues, policy, and legal requirements;
- (2) Soil, plant tissue, and other forms of testing, and nutrient management planning to ensure that fertilizer applications are appropriate for the specific needs of the soil, climate, and plants;
- (3) Outreach and education to consumers, landscaping professionals, and laboratories to make soil, plant tissue, and other forms of testing convenient, understandable, and useful;

- (4) Discussions of public policy for nutrient management should be informed by the latest peer reviewed research regarding how nutrients, including fertilizers, in urban landscapes affect public health and the environment;
- (5) Continuing research to improve understanding of how nutrient management in urban landscapes affects the environment.
- (6) Balancing the need for environmental protection with the need to beneficially reuse materials that would otherwise be waste.
- (7) Outreach and education to consumers promoting best management practices in urban landscapes. (Tentative 2015, SA)