

What Goes On In The Market For Compost?

Commercial composters need to understand how state agriculture departments can affect how they do business — from tonnage fees to minimum (or maximum) product standards.

Ron Alexander

ANY BIOCYCLE READERS have already been introduced to AAPFCO by past articles which described the American Association of Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO) as a volunteer organization of state Department of Agriculture (DOA) officials. More

specifically, the organization represents the state Control Officials who regulate the distribution and sale of fertilizer, soil amendments and liming agents in each U.S. state, its territories, as well as Canada. The organization creates model laws and regulation in order

Regulation on the production and application of compost continues to require that generators stay in close contact with Plant Food Control Officials.

to assist interstate commerce and consumer protection, by requiring "truth in labeling," and promoting uniform regulation from state to state. It should be noted, however, that their model laws, regulations and Statements of Uniform Interpretation and Policy (SUIP) are created to provide guidance to states they are not forced upon them. Composters should understand that state DOAs (AAPFCO members) can greatly impact the way they do business — from requiring them to pay tonnage and other registration fees, to creating minimum product standards, to changing the way we label our products.

Over the past 10 years, working through the Market Development Committee of the U.S. Compost Council (USCC) and my own company, great headway has been made in certain compost related initiatives. With this said, the following is an update of AAPFCO committee activities, following the winter 2005-06 meeting.

Uniform Bills Committee

The Uniform Bills Committee met to discuss a variety of subjects, with the most relevant to composters being the "Rules and ReguOMPOST USERS FORUM lations for Bulk Compost." First, it should be noted that a tentative version of this document text has been published in the AAPFCO Publication 59 (which is available for purchase through AAPFCO — www.aapfco.org). The "Rules and Regulations for Bulk Compost" will be model regulation, under the Uniform State Fertilizer Bill, which will allow for the more accurate regulation of compost when nutrient claims are made. The "tentative" version of the "Rules and Regulations for Bulk Compost" is in the sidebar.

The goal of the Committee meeting was to make final modifications to the document so that it could be

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forwarded to the AAPFCO Board for review and approval (so that the updated version could be placed into "tentative status" again). Certain modifications to the document were required for clarity and overall improvement, while another was necessary in order to add the final list of Compost Claims to the document. After adding a definition for the term "feedstocks" to the document, the USCC was asked to de-

BioCycle Coverage Of AAPFCO Regulations

THE following articles, authored by Ron Alexander, provided background in understanding the latest update in the accompany article.

Making Claims With Your Compost Product - Legally!, May 2005,p. 63.

To Register Compost Or Not - That Is The Question, May 2004, p. 60.

Compost And The Fertilizer Regulation World, Dec. 2003, p. 60.

Setting Metals Standards For Fertilizers, May 1999, p. 66.

AAPFCO Draft Rules And

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(AAPFCO MY 2005)

DRAFT Rules and Regulations – Bulk Compost

These Rules and Regulations for Bulk Comp ost are approved by the AAPFCO under the Uniform State Fertilizer Bill and in conjunction with the Rules and Regulations for Fertilizer. States proposing to adopt these Rules and Regulations for Bulk Comp ost under their own state fertilizer law are encouraged to adopt AAPFCO's Rules and Regulations for Fertilizer, which also apply to compost, unless otherwise noted within these regulations.

Under the Uniform State Fertilizer Bill by the ____ of the State of ____ pursuant to due publication and notice of opportunity for a public hearing, the ____ has adopted the following regulations.

1. Definitions of Words and Terms

When used in these Rules and Regulations:

- a. "Annual Production" means the quantity of compost produced by a composting facility.
- b. "Batch" means a specified volume or quantity of compost. A batch may represent:
 - (1.) The volumetric capacity of a windrow or stockpile; or
 - (2.) A testing frequency of no less than:
 - (A) Once per quarter for a facility with an annual production of 1 6,250 tons of compost; or
 - (B) Once per two (2) months for a facility with an annual production of 6,251 17,500 tons of compost; or
 - (C) Once per month for a facility with an annual production of 17,501 tons of compost and above.
- "Bulk" means in non-packaged form.
- d. "Compost" means a biologically stable material derived from the composting process.
- e. "Composting" means the biological decomposition of organic matter. It is accomplished by mixing and piling in such a way to promote aerobic and/or anaerobic decay. The process inhibits pathogens, viable weed seeds, and odors.
- f. The term "Quantity Statement" means net weight or net volume.
- g. "Lot" means an identifiable quantity of compost that can be sampled officially up to and including a freight car load or 50 tons maximum, or that amount contained in a single vehicle, or that amount delivered under a single invoice.

2. Net Weight

The label of a bulk compost must include a statement of the net weight; however, if the quantity statement is provided on a volume basis:

- a. A weight conversion shall be provided elsewhere on the product label (e.g., 2 cubic yards
- A weigh scale ticket shall accompany delivery and be supplied to the purchaser at time of delivery.

3. Product Claims

velop a list of common compost feedstocks and related definitions. By completing the document at this meeting, and gaining Committee and Board approval, the document could be voted on by the AAPFCO member states at the August (2006) meeting in Oklahoma City (OK). This, in turn, if no additional changes to the document are made, will allow the document to go into official status in 2007. On Tuesday, February 21st the AAPFCO Board approved the document as "tentative." We will now wait for member approval in August.

Soil Amendment Subcommittee

It was decided over a year ago that a subcommittee should be formed to consider a rewrite of the current Uniform Soil Amendment Bill. The model bill is not considered strong enough or inclusive of many of the products now registered as soil amendments. Furthermore, it does not contain any draft rules and regulations (only the legislative language). It was decided that within a new model bill, soil amendments should be categorized by their intended benefits (intended use) to the soil: 1. Microbial (e.g., microbes); 2. Chemical (e.g., wetting

Regulations For Bulk Compost

nutrient claims are made. The "tentative" version of the *Rules and Regulations for Bulk Compost* is below, and also can be found at the AAPFCO website, www.aapfco.org.

Compost shall be exempt from (cite State's Soil Amendment Law), "the State Soil Amendment Law" provided that the compost is registered as a fertilizer and also provided that the label and labeling may bear a statement that the product is intended solely to be used for one or more of the following purposes:

- (a) Improves the soil structure;
- (b) Improves water holding capacity;
- (c) Modifies the bulk density of the soil;
- (d) Supplies organic matter;
- (e) Improves cation exchange capacity (CEC) of soils and growing media;
- (f) Improves drainage.

4. Expression of Guarantees

- (b) Each batch of bulk compost may be tested for nutrient content, and such test results may constitute a guarantee:
 - Except that Total Phosphate (P₂O₅) may be guaranteed in addition to Available Phosphate (P₂O₅) and Total Potash (K₂O) may be guaranteed in addition to Soluble Potash (K₂O);
 - (2.) And such test results shall accompany each batch of bulk compost.
- (c) Guarantees for Total Nitrogen (N), Available Phosphate (P₂O₅), Total Phosphate (P₂O₅), Soluble Potash (K₂O) and Total Potash (K₂O) may be guaranteed in fractional units of less than one percent, regardless if whether the compost is sold as a specialty or agricultural fertilizer.
- 5. Feedstock Ingredient Statement

The label must contain a list of feedstocks from which the compost was derived.

6. Sources of Nutrients

When shown on the label, the sources of nutrients shall be listed below the completed guaranteed analysis statement. The statement shall include any additional sources of nutrients that have been added to the compost.

agents, moisture gels); or 3. Physical (e.g., compost, peat) — and maybe, 4.

Other category.

Further, it was proposed that the definition of "soil amendments" be modified to include the "chemical, physical and biological improvement of the soil." The model Bill currently states that soil amendments are "products that provide (only) physical improvement to the soil." The USCC (represented by my firm) was asked to continue assisting in the process of rewriting the bill, and in developing some additional definitions for

use within it. This overall process is very good for the long-term regulation and marketing of compost. We will work to have the list of Compost Claims (now within the draft Uniform Fertilizer Bill Rules and Regulations language (see sidebar) added to the updated Uniform Soil Amendment Bill.

Environmental Affairs Subcommittee

The By-Products and Recycled Materials Subcommittee (within the Environmental Affairs Committee) once again met to discuss several issues, most of which were not relevant to composters. However, it was noted at the meeting that the full list of Compost Claims (developed by the USCC, through this Subcommittee) was provided to the AAPFCO Board to add to the "Rules and Regulations for Bulk Compost." Although this action has actually delayed the approval process of that document, it has allowed for a better overall document to be developed.

Although many state regulations for the distribution and sale of compost are firmly in place, composters must be aware that other government bodies are involved in this process, and that the issue is constantly "in play." Now, in the composting industry for over 22 years, many of us who have been around for a while are afraid that the industry has become complacent — thinking that all of the regulatory

One model proposal specifies that soil amendments should be categorized by their intended benefits to the soil — microbial, chemical or physical.

and related battles have been fought. This is untrue. The composting industry must understand that there are still situations occurring which can/will negatively impact the production and sale of compost, as well as our competitiveness as a waste management option. As our industry continues to grow, we must stay vigilant — staying involved and engaged, and supporting such efforts.

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COMPOST USERS FORUM