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.

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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 2006-06 meeting.

Uniform Bills Committee

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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 develop 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 (c)ote 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

(a) Guarantees shall be stated on a wet basis (“as is”). However, for compost stored in environmental conditions that may result in a variable moisture content in the compost, guarantees may be determined and guaranteed at a specific moisture level, provided that the moisture value shall be stated on the label. Provided that the moisture level to be in excess of the stated value, the nutrient guarantees shall be adjusted accordingly.

(b) Each batch of bulk compost may be tested for nutrient content, and such test results may constitute a guarantee:
   (1.) 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 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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