Appendix 1: Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners

Substances Description, Compositional Requirements	Conditions for Use
i. Plant and Animal Origin	
Animal manure (including dried), slurry, urine, compost	The use of factory farm manure is only permitted if it undergoes full decomposition (e.g. composting/fermentation) and needs recognition from the competent authority and/or certification body. However, the use of pig and poultry (raised in battery cages) manure shall be subjected to country's regulation.
Guano	Needs to be recognized by the competent authority
Blood meal, meat meal, bone, bone meal	Subject to country's regulations.
Hoof and horn meal, feather meal, fish and fish products, wool, fur, hair, dairy products	
Biodegradable processing by-products, plant or animal origin, e.g. by-products of food, feed, oilseed, brewery, distillery, sugar press mud/mud press or textile processing	By-products should not come from GM sources (Not treated with synthetic additives).
By-products from oil palm, coconut and coca (including empty fruit bunch, coir, husks, -palm oil mill effluent (pome), cocoa peat and empty cocoa pods	
Crop and vegetable residues, mulch, green manure, straw, azolla.	
Wood, bark, sawdust, wood shavings, wood ash, wood charcoal, wood/bamboo vinegar.	Should not be treated by synthetic chemical

Substances Description, Compositional Requirements	Conditions for Use
Calcium lignosulfonate	Recognized by the competent authority
Seaweed and seaweed products and by-products, algae	
Peat	Excluding synthetic additives; permitted for seed, potting module composts. Not permitted as a soil conditioner.
Plant preparations and extracts	Should not come from GM crops
Compost made from ingredients listed in this appendix, spent mushroom waste, humus from worms and insects and vermiculture substrate.	
Urban sorted fermented or composts (city compost) from separated sources which are monitored for contamination	Recognized by the competent authority.
Naturally occurring biological organisms e.g. worms	

Substances Description, Compositional Requirements	Conditions for Use
ii. Mineral Origin	
Basic slag	Recognized by the competent authority
Calcareous and magnesium amendments	Recognized by the competent authority
Limestone, marl, maerl, chalk, sugar beet lime	Recognized by the competent authority
Calcium chloride solution	Only from natural sources/origin
Chloride of Lime	Only from natural sources/origin
Gypsum (calcium sulphate)	Only from natural sources/origin
Magnesium rock, kieserite and Epsom salt (magnesium sulfate)	Only from natural sources/origin

Substances Description, Compositional Requirements	Conditions for Use
Rock potash, mined potassium salts (e.g. kainite, sylvinite)	Less than 60% chlorine
Sulphate of potash (e.g. patenkali)	Obtained by physical procedures but not enriched by chemical processes to increase its solution
Sulfur	Allowed if from natural source
Natural phosphates e.g. Rock Phosphate	Cadmium should not exceed 90mg/kg P_2O_5
Pulverized rock, stone meal	
Clay (e.g. bentonite, perlite, vermiculite, zeolite)	
Sodium chloride	Only mined salt
Trace elements (e.g. boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc)	Need recognized by the competent authority
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
Aluminum calcium phosphate	Cadmium should not exceed 90mg/kg P_2O_5

Substances Description, Compositional Requirements	Conditions for Use
iii. Microbiological	
Biodegradable processing by-products of microbial origin, e.g. by-products of brewery or distillery processing	
Microbiological preparations based on naturally occurring organisms	
iv. others	
Biodynamic preparations	