# Rules of
# Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development

## Division 250—University of Missouri

### Chapter 10—Administration of Missouri Agricultural Liming Materials Act

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Chapter 10—Administration of Missouri Agricultural Liming Materials Act

Title 6—DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
Division 250—University of Missouri
Chapter 10—Administration of Missouri Agricultural Liming Materials Act

6 CSR 250-10.010 Adoption of Basic Sampling Procedures

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials Inspector’s Manual, Third Edition, 1977, as a rule for required procedures by which representative samples of agricultural liming materials may be obtained.

Editor’s Note: The secretary of state has determined that publication of this rule in its entirety would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. The entire text of the rule has been filed with the secretary of state and is summarized here by the agency adopting it. The entire text of the rule may be found at the headquarters of the agency and is available to any interested person at a cost established by state law.

(1) The Association of American Plant Food Control Officials Inspector’s Manual has been developed on a national basis as a training guide for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities delegated to fertilizer inspectors. Procedures for obtaining representative samples of bulk fertilizer are described in this manual as a guide to the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities delegated to fertilizer inspectors. Procedures described are also appropriate and thereby adopted for the obtaining of representative samples of agricultural liming materials. The current edition of the Inspector’s Manual is the Third Edition, 1977. As new editions are published they will replace the older editions in this rule and this rule will be amended accordingly. Other sources such as Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) Official Methods of Analysis, ASTM Manuals and other accredited sources will also be used as references.


6 CSR 250-10.020 Agricultural Liming Materials Standards

PURPOSE: The purpose of this rule is to set forth standards and guidelines as are necessary to provide for the efficient enforcement of the provisions of the Missouri Agricultural Liming Materials Act.

Editor’s Note: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of this rule in its entirety would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. The entire text of the rule has been filed with the secretary of state and is summarized here by the agency adopting it. The entire text of the rule may be found at the headquarters of the agency and is available to any interested person at a cost established by state law.

(1) Agricultural liming materials and agricultural liming materials mixtures, as defined in paragraphs (1)–(4) of section 266.505, RSMo (1986), by virtue of their physical and chemical characteristics, in part, must be treated separately under the Missouri Agricultural Liming Materials Law. Each delivery shall be guaranteed as to the effective neutralizing material and the effective magnesium, as derived by 6 CSR 250-10.020(3)–(5).

(2) All dry agricultural liming materials offered for sale shall have a minimum calcium carbonate equivalent of sixty-five percent (65%) and shall meet the minimum specifications for fineness as set forth in section 266.505(1), RSMo (1986). A permit to sell, and certification of effective neutralizing material and certification of effective magnesium, may be withdrawn for materials which fail to meet minimum specifications of this section.

(3) The pounds of effective neutralizing material (ENM) in one (1) ton of agricultural liming material shall be based on the calcium carbonate equivalent (CCE) of the agricultural liming materials as delivered for sale and the fineness factor calculated from the percent of materials passing a United States standard sieve size number eight (8) and remaining on a United States standard sieve size number forty (40), the percent of materials passing a United States standard sieve size number forty (40) and remaining on a United States standard sieve size number sixty (60) and the percent of materials passing a United States standards sieve sixty (60). The final result of calculations shall be rounded to the nearest whole number, which will be the pounds of effective neutralizing material per ton.

(4) The pounds of effective magnesium (E.Mg.) in one (1) ton of agricultural liming material which meets the specifications of 6 CSR 250-10.020(2) shall be based on the magnesium content of the agricultural liming materials delivered for sale and the fineness factor as determined in 6 CSR 250-10.020(3). Calculations to allow for variations in magnesium content and fineness shall be made using the following formula:

\[ E.Mg. = \frac{\% M.g. \times \text{Fineness Factor} \times 2000}{100 \times 100} \]

The final result of calculations shall be rounded to the nearest whole number, which will be the pounds of effective magnesium per ton.

(5) The pounds per ton of ENM and the pounds per ton of E.Mg. for agricultural liming materials mixtures shall be based on the calcium carbonate equivalent and the magnesium content of the agricultural liming material mixture as delivered for sale and on the fineness factor of the dry agricultural liming material used in the mixture as determined in 6 CSR 250-10.020(3) and (4).

(6) All samples of agricultural liming materials taken for analyses shall be taken in accordance with the following methods and procedures:

(A) Production or Transfer Belt Sampling. With a stream sample, follow the basic procedures outlined in 6 CSR 250-10.010(1) but extend the time between passes to at least thirty (30) seconds. This procedure may be used at any point where agricultural lime is being produced or transferred by belt. The opening of the stream sample may be closed to about three quarter inch (3/4") if the opening is the same width over its entire length to avoid excessively large samples;
Then cut a smooth face at a sufficient angle
(2) full spades should then be removed.
uncaked material can be removed. One (1) or
shooter until a full spade depth of loose,
Clear away crusted material with the sharp-
shaped quadrants. Only one (1) quadrant
be taken with the “D” tube device. If probing
by means of the “D” tube is not possible, fol-
In all probe sampling, distribute sampling
locations uniformly on the surface of the
areas to be represented;
(C) Truck Sampling. Trucks may be sam-
plicated with the stream sample during loading
or with the “D” tube after loading following
precisely the instructions for sampling bulk
fertilizer in 6 CSR 250-10.010(1). Generally,
should be sampled only to represent a load
ready for delivery to a known final pur-
chaser and trucks merely hauling material to
a stockpile should not normally be sampled
since truck samples may not be used in deter-
moving either the production point or stock-
pile certification;
(D) Crusted and Temporarily Inactive
Stockpile Sampling (Which Cannot be
probed).
1. Several tons (or several truckloads if
possible) should be pulled down from the
working face of the load-out area. The “D”
tube should then be used to draw ten (10)
cores representatively distributed over the
loosened material. Each subsequent official
sample must be from newly pulled down
materials.
2. If it is not possible or feasible to pull
down materials, a straight narrow bladed
spade (sharpshooter) should be used.
A. Stockpiles of over one thousand
(1000) tons. The stockpile should be oriented
with regard to compass direction so that it
may be divided into four (4) identifiable pie-
shaped quadrants. Only one (1) quadrant
should be sampled at a time, sampling the
side that will be used for loading-out first, if
possible, with sampling points located over
entire area approximately as indicated.

3. Only one (1) sample may be taken
from a stockpile on any single day. If a stock-
pile remains inactive for several weeks, all
quadrants might be sampled in this manner,
however, probe sampling should be used in
the area of activity at any time a stockpile is
being used or rebuilt; and
(E) Sampling Fluid Lime Suspensions.
1. Fluid lime suspensions should be sam-
piled, whenever possible, immediately after
mixing as the product is being loaded from
the mixing vat to the delivery vehicle. The
sample should be caught from the delivery
line at the delivery vehicle after at least one
hundred (100) gallons have been loaded and
while a substantial quantity remains to be
loaded. Use a wide mouth polyethylene sam-
pling bottle of at least one (1) pint capacity. It
may be necessary to reduce product flow
momentarily during sampling.
2. If this sampling procedure is not pos-
sible, fluid lime may be sampled from the
mixing vat, delivery vehicle or storage after thor-
ough agitation, with a heavily weighted fluid
fertilizer sampling bottle following proce-
dures for sampling fluid fertilizer suspensions
described in the Associations of American
Plant Food Control Officials Inspector’s
Manual cited in 6 CSR 250-10.010.

AUTHORITY: section 256.545, RSMo 1986.
This rule was previously filed as 2 CSR 15-
2.020. Original rule filed Oct. 13, 1976, effective
15, 1982, effective March 14, 1983. Amended:
Filed Aug. 15, 1985, effective Jan. 1,
1986.

6 CSR 250-10.040 Annual Permit Fee
PURPOSE: This rule establishes an annual
fee for the permit to sell agricultural liming
materials in the state.
(1) The director will cause to be mailed each
year on or about the fifteenth of April a
renewal application form to all distributors or
producers currently selling agricultural lim-
ing materials in the state to renew their per-
mits required by section 266.515, RSMo for
the coming year. The completed application
shall be returned to the director by June 1,
accompanied by a permit fee of one hundred
U.S. dollars ($100). New applications shall
also be accompanied by a permit fee of one
hundred U.S. dollars ($100). Permit fees col-
lected will be used to defray administrative
costs of distributor/producer registration,
with any permit fees collected in excess of
administrative costs to be used to support
related research proposals.

AUTHORITY: sections 266.500–266.550,
RSMo 1994 and Supp. 1997.* Original rule

*Original authority: Please see the Missouri Revised

6 CSR 250-10.050 Collection Fee for Delin-
quent Filing of Certification of Sales
PURPOSE: This rule establishes a collection
fee on distributors or producers who do not
file a certificate of sales form within thirty
days after each six-month period.
(1) If the certificate of sales form described in
section 266.520, RSMo is not filed and the
payment of inspection fees is not made within thirty (30) days after the end of the specified filing period, a collection fee amounting to ten percent (10%) of the amount due or fifty U.S. dollars ($50), whichever is greater, shall be assessed against the distributor or producer and added to the amount due.


*Original authority: Please see the Missouri Revised Statutes 1994 and Supplement 1998.