

Vermont Phosphorus Innovation Challenge Proposal:

Deploying Regional Minerals and BioCarbon for Nutrient Management in Mitigating Excess Phosphorus and Nitrogen Pollution from Agriculture and Forestry in Vermont Watersheds

Principal Investigator:

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Introduction and Project Overview.

This project is envisioned as a viable commercial response to the environmental mitigation problem of excess nutrient loads reaching Vermont waterways from agricultural and forest land. Project focus is on the manufacture and deployment of local mineral and forestry resources with the proven potential to capture and manage solution reactive phosphorus (SRP) on land. Through a co-ordinated effort deploying regional mining and aggregates companies, agricultural mineral production sales and distribution operators, forestry and forestry resources, this proposal engages pre-qualified businesses with a scientific team of experts to validate the materials and methods for Best Management Practice (BMP).

Opportunities for Rapid Deployment in a Commercial Setting.

The opportunities outlined below are based on the rational development of market based materials and methods to solve a regional environmental problem, but with the potential exportation of materials, methods and knowhow to points beyond Vermont to address similar problems elsewhere. The business is focused around the development of geologic resources and biomass derived carbon for the commercial production of mineral based soil amendments, and as nutrient management tools for mitigation of Solution Reactive Phosphorus (SRP) and Denitrification, with potential in engineered settings such as manure management systems, surface water run-off catchments and leachate sorbent applications. SRP is a target pollutant in water quality initiatives in many watersheds, including the Champlain Valley where the material naturally occurs and where human activities including modern agricultural practices have been identified as primary contributors. At present the State of Vermont has identified a \$50MM / annum expenditure for the next 20 years associated with mitigating SRP within the waters of the State, primarily in drainages entering Lake Champlain.

A Two Phase Approach: Rapid Deployment. Commercial Viability with Flexible Adaptability.

This project is shaping up to be a 2 phase endeavor based on the stated objectives outlined in the Vermont Phosphorus Innovation Challenge. The first phase will fund the manufacture, application and scientific study and documentation of mineral and mineralized bio-carbon soil amendments to

be deployed in the field for in-situ management of SRP, including broadcast field applications, animal bedding admixtures and in-situ filtration media for the purpose of controlling solution reactive phosphorus (SRP) as well as nitrogen loss in a nutrient management setting. The second phase will work towards validating an effluent treatment application in a manure management system deploying engineered "modules" capable of mineralizing SRP in final stage processing of pre-existing manure management systems which have been installed on-farm to consolidate and digest bio-solids. Within the context of the VT Phosphorus Innovation Challenge, Phase 1 will be a fully funded proof of concept utilizing regional minerals and bio-carbon to mitigate phosphorus leachate on land, and Phase 2 is proposed at funding levels suitable for pilot scale, with the objective of rapidly scaling up for deployment on large scale farm or manure management facilities within VT and elsewhere as market opportunities or State support materializes.

Background:

Rock Dust Local has identified and tested at least two economic supplies of a natural geologic material in Vermont with strong SRP capture characteristics occurring in several species of shale. These economic supplies are currently being mined for hard rock construction aggregates in two locations within the Champlain Valley in Vermont, in the towns of Shoreham and Swanton. These unique geologic materials were generally identified in 1961 within Charles W. Welby's Bedrock Geology of The Central Champlain Valley of Vermont as contained within the deep geologic horizons of the Ordovician era deposits of shale known as the Iberville and Stonepoint formations. (See illustration excerpt from the book at the end of this proposal). Extensive and ongoing testing of these materials have been performed by Rock Dust Local and its affiliated laboratories, chemists and soil scientists as well as third party investigators over several years. Commercially known as "St. George Black" (SGB) in the Shoreham deposit and currently referred to as Swanton Black (SWB) in the Swanton deposit, these materials have been qualified as United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program (USDA/NOP) compliant soil amendments and are being proposed here for controlling solution reactive phosphorus (SRP) at concentrations typically found in agricultural field settings. Further testing has been initiated over the past 6 months on both the Shoreham and Swanton materials to validate the potential of the material to absorb and manage SRP for nutrient management settings in conformance to the objectives of the Federal Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Code 590 regulatory framework. These investigations have been primarily aimed at determining the mode of action (MOA) within the natural mineral complex in order to replicate and augment this action for commercial applications. Bench top experiments have shown that the local shales when properly handled have the potential to capture approximately 50 lbs. of SRP per ton of natural rock when in pulverized form, with up to 3X this capacity with the addition of selected mineral admixtures. The natural stone is currently fully permitted for extraction and processing in the State of Vermont and is compliant for use in commercial conventional or certified organic agricultural production under the Federal USDA/NOP rule 205.203(d)(2). As a result, this material represents a ready and existing technology for land applied mitigation of SRP at the most cost effective price to the government agencies or private end user, and on a per pound basis represents perhaps the most cost effective tool for mitigating SRP on land of any existing technology known for this purpose. We believe these materials and methods will be validated for inclusion as Best Management Practice (BMP) for inclusion within the Vermont State Required Agricultural Practices (RAP) mandate as well as for consideration for inclusion in the Federal NRCS code 590 Nutrient Management protocols. At a loose bulk price FOB per ton, suitable gradations for land application in pulverized form are being offered at a price range of \$50./ ton for the St. George Black labeled product and \$200./ short ton (2000 lbs.) in standard FIBC bulk sack. With a calculated SRP capture field potential of (43.5 lbs.) per ton, under the bench top results of (50 lbs.), the FOB price

potential of SRP capture is .17 cents per lb. for unlabeled product in loose bulk (SWB), \$1.15/ lb. in labeled product in loose bulk (SGB), or \$4.60/ lb. in labeled product (SGB Rock Dust, Phos-Cap™) in FIBC bulk sacks.

The Immediate Objective of Manufacturing Commercial Products for SRP Management

Existing mineral controls for SRP exist in the marketplace for engineered management of stormwater and wastewater treatment applications but remain prohibitively expensive for large scale deployment in Vermont or elsewhere, and are unproven as a nutrient management tool in agricultural settings. See Imbrium Systems, www.imbriumsystems.com.

Our own work in developing local mineral resources for on-land use as manufactured products with SRP capture potential are favorable. We have tested over 25 natural mineral materials and fortuitously found the regional Vermont shale as the most favorable for economic use of any tested thus far. Based on the scientific underpinnings and product development to date there are significant benefits of utilizing the natural mineral resource alone, or to enhance for dramatically increased SRP potential with the admixture of selected minerals, for land applications in nutrient management settings through formulating. Manufacturing powdered product “as is”, formulating with mineral admixtures or bio-carbon, or manufacturing of pelleted product can be accomplished at a fully operational and existing processing facility at the Shelburne Limestone Corp (SLC) works in Swanton for distribution over the road or via rail or at the Wilcox Quarry in Shoreham for distribution over the road. A “Phase 2” potential is being proposed to utilize formulated materials produced with regional materials for mineralizing and filtering SRP and N for a capture and removal method as a modular add-on to existing manure management technologies or facilities. Distribution networks and supply relationships are already in place to rapidly deploy the materials into field applications for on-farm or forestry use through the well established farm supply and crop services businesses located throughout the State of Vermont. Additionally, Shelburne Limestone Corporation maintains a fleet of rail cars suitable for moving finished pelleted products anywhere served by rail, originating at their own loading facility in Swanton VT or delivering admixtures into VT for value added manufacturing from points beyond. Rock Dust Local, LLC and Shelburne Limestone Corp. have agreed to commit their own financial and in-kind material resources for the purpose of matching funds forthcoming from the State of Vermont through the Phosphorus Innovation Challenge proof of concept phase.

Commercial Applications; Broadcasted, Formulated, Livestock Bedding Admixtures, Feed Additives, Manure Management, Surface Water Catchments, Ground Water Filtration

Our in-house investigations and third party studies have demonstrated the proposed materials hold great promise for field applications aimed at nutrient management in broadcast applications, formulated products, as livestock bedding admixtures, livestock feed additives, for manure management systems, as surface water catchments, for subsurface end of drain tile filtration and for potential applications in ground water filtration. The SGB has outperformed any material tested to date for filtration applications targeting SRP in agricultural runoff. UVM Dept. of Plant and Soil Sciences has conducted a series of comparative tests with other mineral media and found the SGB outperformed or performed favorably in comparison to other tested minerals, including those conventionally associated with SRP capture including natural gypsum, carbonates and wastewater treatment residuals. Our own chemists have done extensive testing to determine the mode of action (MOA) and have designed weathering tests to determine the longevity of the material in engineered and land applications at simulated scale.

Deliverability: Products are Commercially Viable and Available Immediately.

Rock Dust Local introduced the first line of commercial products in 2017 utilizing the St. George Black undivided and in blend with bio-carbon and biologics for field use with a phosphorus management benefit under the St. George Black “Phos-Cap” label. See Rockdustlocal.com/carbon-smart and Rockdustlocal.com/catalogs. See attached product sheets. The material can be deployed in barns, lagoon settings or field applications to manage phosphorus and nitrogen, targeting pollutants in clean water initiatives in any watershed where natural soil amendments are permitted. These materials are United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program (USDA/NOP) compliant and provide valuable mineral nutrients for biologic growing practices for both commercial conventional or certified organic operators, including a suite of mineral nutrients in useful capacities; Calcium, Magnesium, Iron, Silica, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulfur, Sodium, Vanadium, Zinc, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Molybdenum and Boron. The SRP management component is being marketed as a “value added” feature, which has allowed access to existing agro-mineral markets. Our short term plan is to manufacture into a granule for handling efficiencies and marketability at large, an activity proposed here within the Phosphorus Innovation Challenge and in a partnership between Rock Dust Local, LLC and Shelburne Limestone Corporation, both Vermont companies. A business relationship has already been established between Rock Dust Local LLC and Wilcox Construction of Shoreham VT for manufacturing and distributing the St. George Black (SGB) in pulverized powder and powdered mineralized bio-carbon blends. Both resources and capacities will be included in the VT Phosphorus Innovation Challenge as proposed. Scientific validation and commercial development is being provided by a team of qualified individuals and businesses including Tadeusz S. Wysocki Jr. of the South Meadow Farm and Research Center in Wales MA, Stephen J. Herbert, Prof. of Agronomy and member Agricultural Innovation Working Group, Shelburne Limestone Corporation of Essex VT, Rock Dust Local LLC of Bridport VT, Wilcox Construction of Shoreham VT, and Nutrient Control Systems of Chambersburg PA.

Utilizing Existing Aggregates Technologies to Produce Commercial Mineral Fertilizers and Products for Environmental Mitigation

Rock Dust Local is recognized nationally as a pioneer in the use of local mineral and bio-carbon resources for use as mineral fertilizers, soil amendments and additives. Rock Dust Local identified several useful materials within the State of Vermont for this purpose and has been marketing them since 2010. Wilcox Construction of Shoreham (SGB) quarry has been in operation since 1992 using conventional dry crushing and screening methods to produce pulverized graded materials for construction and road building. Rock Dust Local evaluated this local resource in 2012 and has been deploying the fine screenings as suitable for use as agricultural minerals in field applications, utilizing undersize material (1/8”-0). Within SRP capture end uses larger gradations can be deployed for ditch works, bio-swales, catchments etc. Mill fines, undersized natural screening gradations and dusts from both the Swanton and Shoreham Quarries are suitable for use “as is” on land. Manufactured granules or pellets, using conventional binders, either as an “undivided” mineral or in formulation with other minerals or nutrients in a nutrient management setting can be produced at SLC’s existing processing facility located at its Swanton quarry. We do not see any impediments to processing the SWB or the SGB for clean aggregate, chip, pulverized fines and dusts using conventional crushing screening and conveyance equipment, if properly managed. There exists an economic potential use for every production gradation from 3/4” down to highly micronized fraction for nutrient management on land and filtration in manure management systems from both the SLC Swanton and the SGB Shoreham deposits.

Geographic Locations of the Natural Mineral Deposits in Economic Supply are Favorable for Rapid Commercialization and Deployment

The Swanton Black (SWB) appears to be the northern geologic equivalent to the St. George Black (SGB) in Shoreham, with some differences noted in geologic horizon and over all geochemical makeup based on the analysis performed and on site evaluations of both quarries cross referenced with the historical overview of the bedrock geology of the Champlain Valley as provided by Welby. The geographic location in Swanton provides an obvious potential for utilizing the Swanton Black for mitigating SRP within the northern watersheds of the Champlain Valley entering Lake Champlain through St. Albans Bay or isolated bodies of water such as Lake Carmi in Franklin County. Proximity to processing, scale house, rail loading facilities and over the road transport directly from the Swanton works recommends Shelburne Limestone Corporation as a focal point of an economic development initiative aimed at rapidly commercializing the material for use on land. The St. George Black (SGB) is situated in the central watersheds of the Champlain Valley including the Otter Creek, is a fully permitted and operational mining and aggregates facility. Both quarry locations recommend themselves to full scale economic initiatives aimed at developing these natural resources for improving water quality by mitigating Phosphorus run-off throughout the Champlain Valley and beyond.

Rock Dust Local LLC, Shelburne Limestone Corporation, Wilcox Construction: Filling the Immediate Needs of the State of Vermont Phosphorus Innovation Challenge

Thomas Vanacore started a first generation agricultural minerals company 25 years ago focusing on the alkaline silicates. Rock Dust Local (RDL) is in the vanguard of the trend toward mineral based fertilizers within the agricultural mineral marketplace. The business has evolved to include bio-carbon and other natural fertilizer materials for biologic management practices. RDL has pioneered the formulating of these materials by combining the best attributes of each raw material into functioning and rational blends for distribution regionally and nationally. Shelburne Limestone Corporation (SLC) is a multi generational company. Trampas Demers, President, and his father Dennis Demers (recently retired) have extraordinary knowledge and experience in quarrying and processing as well as transport logistics, are pre-qualified to commercialize the potential of the naturally occurring bedrock found within their quarry in Swanton. Wilcox Construction, managed by George Wilcox of Shoreham, established the aggregates quarry in Shoreham over 25 years ago and manages it as a supplier of quality construction aggregates. These outfits represent the core commercial underpinnings and deep geologic reserves for a natural geologic material uniquely qualified for a nutrient management approach to controlling SRP in situ.

Bio-carbon as a Best Management Practice Material (BMP) for Nutrient Management.

The use of Bio-carbon in the form of biomass derived charcoal, a.k.a. Biochar, has been validated by numerous scientific studies over the course of decades. Vermont forestry, having ready and sustainable stocks of woody biomass feedstocks, provides a potential economic opportunity not only as a commercial outlet for low grade timber but as a natural resource to be deployed for the mitigation of phosphorus and nitrogen pollution entering the waterways. This proposal envisions the deployment of biochar in combination with minerals derived from regional sourcing as a first step in the development of local bio-carbon production capacities with the added potential advantages of bio-fuels production in the form of syngas, liquid fuels, and co-generation of heat and electricity for a sustainable carbon negative outcome. Rock Dust Local has begun stockpiling horticultural grade charcoal screenings (a.k.a. biochar) in the Wilcox quarry for the production of remineralized carbon targeting a nutrient management end use.

Historical Background in the Use of Biocarbon: A Regional and Global Perspective.

In 2008 The Pioneer Valley Biochar Initiative (PVBI) was formed to utilize biochar (a.k.a. horticultural charcoal) as a carbon negative soil amendment once used by the ancient Amazonian Native Peoples. This fertile soil that Soembroek, Lehmann, Steiner, et. al. studied extensively was known as “Terra Preta” (Black earth), and “Terra Mulata” (Brown earth), which were discovered as archeological sites of deep, carbon rich fertile soils located within degraded rain-forest native soil types. Mineral additions within the black earth deposits were found to include pottery shards, which through scientific analysis suggested these mineral and ceramic additions were originally large porous pottery jars originally used for collecting household wastes (charcoal, bones, compost, manure, etc). The original “Terra Preta” and “Terra Mulata” were found to be extremely stable, mineral rich, high carbon garden growing media which survived in tact for centuries.

In 2009, members of the Pioneer Valley Biochar Initiative, one of the oldest Biochar associations in the United States, and its founding member Ted Wysocki, who is part of the team of scientists engaged in this project, conducted tests to determine Biochars’ ability to capture nitrogen and manage other nutrients such as phosphorus. Findings suggested that bio-carbon can absorb nitrogen rapidly, including the volatiles, and then release it slowly in plant available form. This same capacity to exchange ions and anions in growing media combined with its ability to absorb, filter and retain water proved to be a big benefit in upgrading poor sandy or degraded soil.

Beginning in the 1980’s Dr. Makoto Ogawa in Japan showed that charcoal and the resident AM fungi were crucial to creating fertile soil. Eventually Dr. Ogawa was able to process the waste heat from a local coal fired electric generation station to make horticultural charcoal. This charcoal was then applied to 200,000 hectares of degraded and eroded farm land in New Zealand in a large scale trial with positive benefits documented for overall agricultural productivity. Additionally, an added economic benefit flowed back to the power generator in the form of applied carbon sequestration credits as GHG CO₂ offsets against the coal fired emissions resulting from the carbon capture potential for biochar deployed on land as defined in the Kyoto Climate protocol. (For every ton of fixed carbon contained in horticultural grade charcoal land applied at least 3.5 tons of CO₂ is captured on land. This metric is exponentially increased as soil carbon content and photosynthesis of growing plants increases within the impacted eco-system.) Biochar was later utilized to mitigate radioactive contamination of land and water in and around the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Use of bio-carbon for water filtration, for mitigating nutrient loss, for animal feed additives, for human consumption as a pharmaceutical, for cosmetics and cleaning products, for industrial sorbents, for primary and secondary building materials, for nanotech applications in military and industrial end use are well documented and represent a potential boon for the Vermont economy as bio-carbon production and use is developed within the State.

Inside views on the application of a nutrient management approach to mitigating solution reactive phosphorus; A working perspective shaping SRP mitigation BMPs:

If the chemical analysis of the Earth's crust show between 1,300 ppm and 1,800+ ppm Total Phosphorus (P₂O₅), and most mineral loads in fertile soils are essentially weathered rock dusts, then the soil has plenty of P₂O₅, and if the plant uses only the soluble fraction (aka SRP's), then... we need to decide how to achieve an economically sustainable balance.

- Based on communications between Thos. Vanacore CEO of Rock Dust Local LLC and Tadeusz Wysocki Jr., South Meadows Farm and Research Center

CONCLUSION: Based on laboratory results evaluating the Swanton Black (SWB) and St. George Black (SGB) FOR NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT IN FIELD APPLICATIONS, these natural materials can manage SRP without causing phosphorus deficiencies in growing plants. Documented in-house discussion regarding the Mode of Action (MOA), Excerpt:

“Calcium, Magnesium and Aluminum will take down Phosphate at high concentrations of Phosphate and at elevated pH. The range of testing has been useful for surface applications of the SGB and SWB as they will initially react with high concentrations of free phosphate. We can claim that adding the SGB or SWB as a surface application will trap soluble (Leachable) Phosphate and hold it in the soil, later releasing it to the plant’s roots through root zone processes. The Iron reactions are much more durable. For low level field treatments at (20) ppm SRP the numbers remain at (1) acre/ ton for a (50) pound SRP capture using the straight SGB or three (3) acres /ton of SGB “high test” spiked with mineral admixtures. Predicated on 25% runoff from the fields, this level of treatment (1 ton/acre) in the natural form would manage/ capture **ALL** of one year’s Phosphate leachate in a plant available form through mineralization. Adding bio-carbon in the form of horticultural grade charcoal (a.k.a. biochar) adds carbon building capacity, water filtration and nutrient management through cation and anion exchange capacity, adding nitrogen control by absorbing N₂O and ammonia off-gassing, through conversion and regulation of nutrient loads from solution to mineral and back to solution in the root zone, houses beneficial microbes and forms nucleation sites for the formation of stable humus, the foundation of carbon rich soil health.”

Phase One and Phase Two of the Phosphorus Innovation Challenge. This Proposal:

Phase 1:

Work with State Agency of Agriculture and Agency of Natural Resources to identify SRP (and N) “Hot Spots” in the planning phase where mitigation activities utilizing the minerals can be deployed in the field, barnyard or manure management areas.

Manufacture and deploy the St. George Black (SGB) and Swanton Black (SWB) as agricultural minerals for use on land with a nutrient management objective. Utilize the existing resources of Rock Dust Local LLC, Shelburne Limestone Corp., and Wilcox Construction to manufacture finished products including pulverized powders, chip, aggregates, pelletized and blended formulations to commercial standards and specifications. Use the allocated funds from the Phosphorus Innovation Challenge to manufacture product, offset transport and application and monitor the results of the materials in the field starting in 2019.

Design and execute scientific studies for these site-specific field applications, monitor the effect of field applications within existing nutrient management settings on-farm or in other land application usages suggested by the State Agencies in partnership with our team. Prepare formal reports of the findings and outcomes for the participating State Agencies.

Install subsurface end of drain filtration modules utilizing the SGB and SWB and modified formulations for the purposes of quantifying the benefits of this application in managing SRP outflows from subsurface drains.

Phase 2: Create a pilot scale “add-on” module for commercially available manure management systems currently in use such as those manufactured by Nutrient Control Systems of

Chambersburg, PA and seen in operation at Green Dream Farm dairy in Enosburg Falls, VT. Test the module in laboratory and field settings using effluent produced by bio-digestion systems for the purposes of mineralizing SRP from the liquid effluent with the resulting capture media representing recoverable SRP (mineralized) to be used elsewhere on farms or sold as commercial products within existing soil amendment or fertilizer markets.

BUDGETARY ALLOWANCES:

Phase 1: Total \$80,000. of which \$40,000. is State contribution.

Phase 2: Total \$20,000. of which \$10,000. is requested as a State contribution.

Total Valuation of Project as Presented: \$100,000. as cash, in-kind or other.

Total Funds Requested of the State: 50% of total, or \$50,000. as cash grants.

Duration of project: 18 months, with potential extension. Initial deployment Spring of 2019, monitoring continuing through fall of 2020 or as long as funds allow.

PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

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Thomas Vanacore, CEO

Shelburne Limestone Corp.
Essex Junction , VT 05453
Trampas Demers, President

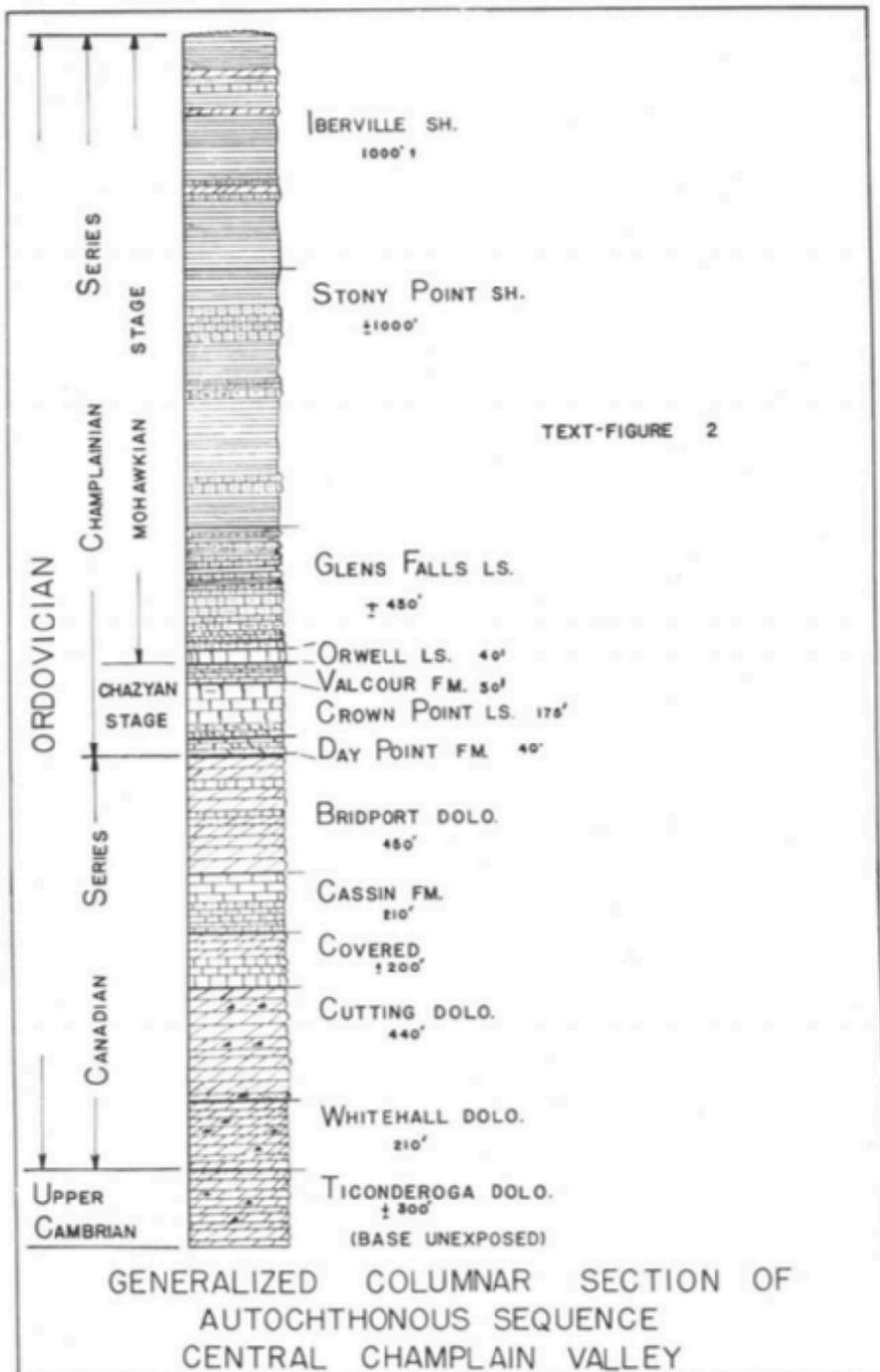
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Stephen J. Herbert

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Lantz Sourbier

INDEX of the FOLLOWING PAGES by Number. ADDENDUM to the Proposal begins on Page 3 of the following page submittals.

- 1) Excerpt of Welby's Bedrock Geology of the Central Champlain Valley in Vermont**
- 2) St. George Black™ Rock Dust Product Sheet**
- 3) Phos-Cap™ Product Sheet**
- 4) Shelburne Limestone Corporation Overview and Corporate History**
- 5) Stephen J. Herbert Resume (Excerpt)**
- 6) Tadeusz Wysocki Resume (Excerpt)**
- 7) Thomas Vanacore Resume (Excerpt)**



Text-fig. 2. Generalized columnar section of autochthonous sequence.



SAINT GEORGE BLACK ROCK DUST

A sedimentary clay mineralogy of high nutritive content including Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Silicon, Calcium, Magnesium, Iron, Sulphur, and significant traces including Vanadium, Zinc, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Molybdenum and Boron. Includes nearly 5% Total Carbon, 1% Organic Carbon and .1% Total Nitrogen

A "grits-to-dust" gradation (1/8"-0) suitable for remineralization and phosphorus management in direct to ground applications; soils, tillage, potting mixes and composting. This rock dust is dampened to reduce dusting hazard and improve handling.

Suggested application rates when broadcast directly to ground: 1-25 lbs./100 sq. ft. (400 lbs.-5 Tons/acre). Benefits are correlated to application rates. St. George Black is an alkaline material which will tend to buffer acidic soils as the material weathers. For Phosphorus management use as directed in the field or use as an admixture to animal bedding at 10% by volume. For maximum benefit in nutrient management applications use the RICHmix "Phos-Cap" formulations.

Typical Geochemical Analysis: SiO₂ 44.76%, Fe₂O₃ 4.63%, CaO 15.61%, MgO 2.47%, Na₂O .96%, P₂O₅ 0.15%, Sulphur 1.16%, V 112 ppm, Zn 63 ppm, Co 19ppm, Cr 52 ppm, Cu 32 ppm, Mo 2ppm, B 72 ppm

Natural Earth Product. USDA/NOP Compliant for certified organic production.

HAZARD WARNINGS / CAUTION

AVOID BREATHING OR INGESTING ROCK DUSTS AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation or choking. Gross ingestion may cause intestinal distress. Avoid inhalation of dust. Use adequate ventilation when working in confined areas or wear suitable respiratory protection equipment.

Warranty Disclaimer

This product conforms to the product description and is reasonably suited for the purposes as stated. In no event shall the manufacturer or the seller be held liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The exclusive remedy of the buyer or user for all claims shall be the return of the purchase price of the product, at the sole discretion of the seller.

Manufactured by Rock Dust Local, LLC Bridport Vermont. www.rockdustlocal.com Tel: 802-758-2220
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PHOS-CAP™

REMINERALIZED BIOCARBON

LIVESTOCK BEDDING AND GROUND APPLICATIONS TARGETING PHOSPHORUS MANAGEMENT

Use as an admixture to livestock bedding at 5-10% by volume in stalls, free stalls, and cages, direct to ground in paddocks, feed lots or other areas of confinement where excess phosphorus or nitrogen are of concern. Can be used as a soil amendment or as an admixture to compost and manure management systems.

COURSE/ LARGE LIVESTOCK

Safe and Effective. All Natural. Conforms to USDA National Organic Program Standards

HAZARD WARNINGS / CAUTION.

AVOID BREATHING OR INGESTING ROCK DUSTS AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation or choking. Gross ingestion may cause intestinal distress. Avoid inhalation of dust. Use adequate ventilation when working in confined areas or wear suitable respiratory protection equipment.

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SHELBURNE LIMESTONE CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 359
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PHONE: 802-878-2656 • FAX: 802-878-0993

Shelburne Limestone Corporation

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Vermont on September 9th, 1964

The corporation is owned by third generation Vermonter Trampas Demers of Shelburne, Vermont.

Shelburne Limestone's 54 Vermont employees operate three quarry operations throughout the state. The primary business objective is producing high calcium animal feed and fertilizer supplements in Shelburne and Swanton, Vermont operations. The corporation also operates the Middlebury marble quarry for Omya.

Shelburne Limestone has a long history dating back to late 60's producing land-applied material for the agricultural industry. The corporation has been involved with Vermont, New York and Quebec farms for generations. Along with the farm products produced, SLC produces spec products for the asphalt and concrete industries, pelletized lime for the turf market and general aggregates for the building industries.

The main offices are located at the company's maintenance facility in Colchester, which also houses one of three trucks to train loading facilities within the company. Colchester is also home to the fabrication department, which builds and maintains the rock crushing plants and manages the company's roll stock.

Shelburne Limestone has a long history of being a leader and innovator in the mineral processing industry. SLC enjoys a great reputation both in the communities the quarries reside in along with government departments both State and Federal.

Thank you for considering SLC.

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Swanton Limestone Division (70)
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Resume

Tadeusz (Ted) S. Wysocki Jr.
50 Stafford Holland Rd., Wales, MA 01081-0402
T – 413-245-33493 C – 508-344-1646

Professional Overview:

Materials and Process Engineer with over 50 years of “hands on” experience in project management from concept through to commercialization, in chemical, and material processing, paper, plastics production and recycling, composites (including proto-typing); Effective interaction with all levels of production and management personnel.

Strengths: Broad experience in evaluating manufacturing processes, creative problem solving of technical challenges. Work experience includes wastewater treatment, horticultural and environmental mitigation including shoreline stabilization, use of bio-carbon and minerals in horticultural applications.

Current Projects:

Operating South Meadows Farm and Research Center: Focus on Mineral and Bio-carbon interactions for nutrient management. Conducting Horticultural, Forestry and wetland studies in highly erodible upland soils, upgrading, remediating and adapting soils to changing climate conditions.

Working with Chemists Without Borders: Blue Green Algae Problem in the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Basin.

New England Small Farm Institute (NESFI): Continued long term evaluation of increasing the soil carbon which can significantly reduce GHG emissions through sustainable agricultural practices.

As a Project Engineer / Technical Consultant, Employers:

General Electric, W.R. Grace, DuPont Advanced Composites, Albany International, Emmerson & Cummings, for thermoset and thermoplastic composite fabrication, and repair.
C.H. Dexter (now Ahlstrom) specialty papers and nonwovens, made from synthetic and natural fibers. Ensign-Bickford Explosives Co.- Explosives and Pyrotechnic Technician.

Godbout, Quebec: Shoreline stabilization and rebuilding projects, ongoing.

Pioneer Valley Biochar Initiative (PVBI)

2008 – 2015

Production, evaluation, and field studies of Biochar as a beneficial carbon negative agricultural soil amendment; Evaluation of *trichoderma harzianum*, and *bacillus subtilis* as a bio-control agent for the American Chestnut Blight; possible use for other agricultural blights.

New England Small Farm Institute (NESFI) Belchertown, MA – Associate Investigator for Northeast Sun Grant Initiative 2009: “A Carbon Negative Project involving Bio-char”

Associate Primary Investigator - UMASS-Amherst/ DOE # DE-FG02-07ER86324 “Production of Home Heating Oils and upgraded Bio-oils by Aqueous Phase Catalytic Processing of Bio-oils Produced from Fast Pyrolysis of Woody Biomass”; Sept. 2007

STEPHEN J. HERBERT – RESUME

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Education:

Dip.Sci.Tchg. Avondale College, N.S.W., Australia 1972
B.Agr.Sc. University of Canterbury, New Zealand 1974
Ph.D.(Agron.) University of Canterbury, New Zealand 1977
Post Doc. Texas Tech University, USA 1978

Employment and Experience:

1968-72 44 weeks on-farm training requirement for the B.Agr.Sc. degree.
1973 Agricultural Science Teacher, Carmel College, Perth, Western Australia.
1975-77 Research Assoc. Agronomy; Instructor in Agronomy and Statistics, Univ. of Canterbury, N.Z.
1978-79 Post-doc. Dept. of Plant & Soil Sci., Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, Tx.
1979-84 Assistant Professor/Extension Agronomist, Univ. of Massachusetts.
1984-90 Associate Professor/Extension Agronomist, Univ. of Massachusetts.
1990- Professor/Extension Agronomist, Univ. of Massachusetts.
2009-2013 Associate Dean, Agricultural Research and Outreach
2009-2013 Director, Center for Agriculture (including UMass Farms)
2009-2013 Director, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station
2011-2013 Director, UMass Extension

Honors, Awards and Service:

Farmers Award Central Mass. Dairy Producers Assoc. 1988.
Extension-Industry Award in Agronomy NE Branch Am. Soc. Agron. 1987.
President NE Branch Am. Soc. Agron. (1992-93)
Board of Directors NE Branch Am. Soc. Agron. (1998-01)
Board of Directors, Am. Soc. Agron. (1998-01)
A201 Organization Policy and Bylaws Com., Am. Soc. Agron. (1997-99)
Outstanding Service/Outreach Award, College of Natural Resources (2003)
Outstanding Research Award, College of Natural Resources (2008)
Coordinator Massachusetts Extension Crops Dairy Livestock Team (-2009)
Coordinator University of Massachusetts Agronomy Research Farm (-2009)
Editor, Massachusetts Crop, Dairy, Livestock News (-2009)
Editor, Massachusetts Agronomy Research Report (-2009)
N.E. Regional Sustainable Agriculture State Representative (-2009)
Northeast Extension Directors Service Award, (2013)

Teaching: (2004-2017)

Courses: SSA 350 Crop Science; SSA 370 Tropical Agriculture ; SSA 520 Crop Physiology; SSA 491/691
Climate, Energy, Biochar, Agriculture; SSA 791A Seminar Methods; Graduate Students – Committee
chair 4 Ph.D. and 7 M.S. candidates; and served on 6 other committees. More than 150 teaching
talks/presentations made (2004-2017).

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BACKGROUND:

Pioneering agro-mineral resource identification and procurement for the purpose of soil remineralization and nutrient dense agricultural management for organic and beyond organic farming since 1989. Establishing Rock Dust Local LLC, the first company in the United States dedicated to local and regional sourcing geologic materials for remineralization, enhanced weathering, agriculture and forestry.

Over 30 years as owner and operator of a specialized masonry construction contracting company with expertise in traditional stone crafting, restoration, new structural stone installation and advanced cement based materials, research and development.

Explicit understanding of engineering, logistics, rigging, fabrication and execution of complicated and unique projects under tight specifications and demanding work environments.

AREAS of EXPERTISE:

Agro-mineral resources, logistics and planning.

Formulating mineral products for agricultural and forestry applications, mitigation, carbon capture and carbon sequestration technologies, water purification and water quality.

Construction, stone milling, technical architectural and ornamental carving, masonry, concrete, green building technology, renewable energy and Advanced Cement Based Materials (ACBM).

MILESTONE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Design Award for “Disaster Ready” construction for a full scale engineered density concrete residence prototype, 2000.
- Established the first agro-mineral resource company in the United States with an online presence dedicated to local and regional sources of the broad elemental spectrum rock dusts suitable for Remineralization and Enhanced Weathering, specialty minerals and crop synergists for biological farm management practices, Rock Dust Local, LLC, Rockdustlocal.com. 2010.
- Published the most extensive database of economic supplies of regional geologic resources suitable for agronomic applications. Rockdustlocal.com/regional-rock. 2012
- Rockdustlocal.com has been ranked #1 globally by Google search engines for “rock dust relevancy”.

U.S.A. MARKET “FIRSTS”:

- The first engineered basalt product for remineralization: BrixBlend Basalt, 2010
- The first remineralized inoculated biochar formulation: RICHMix, 2012.
- The first basalt mineral-humate formulation: BrixBlend-Humate, 2012.
- The first mineralized biocarbon as an effective selective sorbent for Phosphate: PHOS-Cap, 2017