



Greenhouse System Verification Standards

A boxed risk level indicates the level required for environmental assurance verification.

Bold print indicates a violation of state or federal regulation.

Bold Italic print indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

(Rev: 7/25/12)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	REFERENCE OR GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
Greenhouse Site/Soil Evaluation				
1.06) Is the greenhouse site subject to visible soil erosion?	Site does not erode.	Slight or occasional erosion with limited risk to surface water.	Significant erosion occurs annually.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act
Water Well Condition				
2.05) What is the condition of the well casing and cap?	No holes or cracks. Cap tightly secured.		Holes or cracks visible. Cap loose or missing. Water can be heard running into well. Exposed well casing bent.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978 Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems
2.11) How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer or pesticide mixtures into the water supply prevented?	<i>Anti-backflow device installed and 6-inch air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i>	Either an <i>anti-backflow device installed</i> or 6-inch <i>air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i>	Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems MSU Extension Bulletin E-2349: Protect Your Water Supply From Agricultural Chemical Backflow <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Mixing and Loading, #4</i>
2.12) Is there an unused well located on the greenhouse site?	No unused well or abandoned well is properly sealed.		Unused, unsealed well at greenhouse site.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems

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Water Well Condition (continued)				
2.13) How often is the drinking water tested for nitrates and bacteria?	Drinking water tested yearly.	Drinking water tested within the past 3 years.	No water testing done, or more than 3 years since last test.	
2.14) What are the water test results?	No coliform bacteria or nitrate detected.	Water contamination detected. Public water well(s) test below health advisory limits.	Water contamination detected. Public water well(s) test above health advisory limits.	Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976
2.18) If the groundwater and surface water pumps have a combined capacity to pump more than 70 gallons per minute (100,000 gallons per day) for agricultural purposes, has water use been registered and reported to the State of Michigan?	Pump capacity is less than 70 gallons per minute (100,000 gallons per day); Or, Register and report annual water use to Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.		Pump capacity is greater than 70 gallons per minute (100,000 gallons per day) and water use is not reported to the State of Michigan.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 327: Great Lakes Preservation
2.19) Have new or increased large quantity water withdrawals been registered (pumping capacity greater than 70 gpm or 100,000 gallons per day for systems established after July 9, 2009)?	The Water Withdrawal Assessment Tool (WWAT) was used to determine if a proposed withdrawal is likely to cause an Adverse Resource Impact, and to register the water withdrawal with MDEQ, prior to beginning the withdrawal. The WWAT and registration site is http://www.miwwat.org/		No.	
2.20) Is a horizontal sock well (HSW) present at the greenhouse?	HSW outlets are clearly identified as not being suitable for human consumption. HSW is completely separated (no common piping) from any potable water supply system. HSW meets isolation distance requirements the entire horizontal length of the HSW.		HSW is being used for human consumption, shares common piping with a potable water supply, does not have both ends clearly identified, or does not meet State of Michigan isolation distances for its entire horizontal length.	

	Both ends of the HSW are identified.			
Pesticide Storage and Handling				
<p>3.01) How far is the pesticide storage located from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?</p>	<p>For private wells: 150 feet or greater.</p> <p>For public wells (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): more than 800 feet from the farm well.</p> <p>Or, approved isolation distance deviation for the well.</p> <p>Or, between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well protective site features.</p>		<p>For private wells: Less than 150 feet.</p> <p>For public wells: (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): Less than 800 feet from the farm well.</p>	<p>Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems and/or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976</p> <p>MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment. (June, 2005)</p>

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Pesticide Storage and Handling (continued)				
3.02) How far is the pesticide storage located from surface water (drains, streams, ponds, catch basins on site, etc.)?	<i>200 feet or greater</i>	<i>Less than 200 feet with appropriate security measures.</i>	Less than 200 feet.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, On Farm Storage and Containment of Pesticides, #1, (a.)</i>
3.05) What design features does the pesticide storage have to contain spills and leaks?	Impermeable floor surface does not allow spills to soak into soil. Curb installed on floor to contain leaks and spills or individual package containment.	Impermeable floor surface without curb.	Permeable floor surface (wood, gravel or dirt floor) or impermeable floor with cracks. Spills could contaminate soil. Drain in the floor that directly discharges to surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act
3.07) What level of security is provided for the pesticide storage?	Fenced or locked area, <i>secure from unauthorized access.</i> Storage separate from all other activities.	Storage open to activities that could damage containers or spill chemicals.	Open access to pesticide storage could result in theft, vandalism, and injury to children, pets or wildlife.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, #2 Storage Facility</i>
3.08) What signage is posted on the storage facility?	<i>A highly visible, weatherproof sign indicates that pesticides are stored there. A “No Smoking” sign is also posted.</i>	Pesticide storage sign is posted, but “No Smoking” is not posted.	The pesticide storage has no signs.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, #2 Storage Facility, (e.)</i>
3.09) What kind of spill kit is available at the pesticide storage?	<i>A complete spill kit is immediately available. A fire extinguisher approved for chemical fires is easily accessible and useable.</i>	<i>Spill kit is immediately available,</i> but no fire extinguisher.	A spill kit is not available. A fire extinguisher is not available.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 83: Pesticide Control <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Application and Standards for Use, #1 Spill Kits</i>

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Pesticide Storage and Handling (continued)				
3.13) Have Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) been reported to authorities?	No EHS stored or used.	EHS stored or used on farm have been identified and reported to local and state authorities (if stored at or above threshold planning quantity).	EHS stored or used at the greenhouse have NOT been identified or reported.	Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
3.14) What is the condition of stored pesticide containers?	<i>Original containers clearly labeled or containers appropriate for pesticide storage that are properly labeled.</i> No holes, tears or weak seams.	Old containers with hard to read labels. Patched containers, metal containers showing signs of rusting.	Containers have holes or tears that allow chemical to leak. Some containers have no labels.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide ACT (FIFRA) <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: On Farm Storage and Containment of Pesticides, #2 Storage Facility, (f.)</i>
3.16) Is there a written emergency plan to deal with spills and other farm emergencies?	Up-to-date plan developed and shared with authorities (if required), employees and family members.	More than one-year-old plan or an incomplete plan is available.	An emergency plan has not been developed.	
3.17) Is there a written pesticide drift management plan for applications made at the farmstead?	<i>A written drift management plan is utilized that minimizes off-target drift.</i>	Pesticide applications follow labeled instructions for target pests, but no drift management plan is utilized.	Spraying operations are completed regardless of weather conditions or forecast, and regardless of the potential of off-target drift.	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Application and Standards for Use, #2 Pesticide Drift</i>

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Pesticide Storage and Handling (continued)				
3.18) How far is the mixing and loading area from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?	For private wells: 150 feet or greater. For public wells (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): More than 800 feet from the greenhouse well. Or, approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well and protective site features.		For private wells: Less than 150 feet. For public wells (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): Less than 800 feet from the greenhouse well.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems and or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976 MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment. (June, 2005)
3.19) How far is the mixing and loading area from surface water or catch basins?	200 feet or greater.	Less than 200 feet, with appropriate security measures.	Less than 200 feet, without appropriate security measures.	
3.20) How is the potential reduced for surface and groundwater contamination at the mix/load area(s)?	Mixing and loading pad with curb keeps spills contained. Sumps allow collection and transfer to storage.	Mixing and loading on concrete pad without curbs.	No mixing and loading pad. Permeable soil. Spills soak into ground. Same location every time.	
3.21) How is backflow or back siphoning of pesticide mixtures into the water supply prevented?	<i>Anti-backflow device installed and 6-inch air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i>	Either an <i>Anti-backflow device installed or 6-inch air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i>	Neither an appropriate anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems, and MSU Extension Bulletin E-2349: Protect Your Water Supply From Agricultural Chemical Backflow <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Mixing and Loading, #4</i>

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Pesticide Storage and Handling (continued)				
3.22) How are tank overflows prevented when filling the sprayer?	<i>Sprayer monitored when being filled.</i>		Sprayer seldom or never monitored when being filled.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Mixing and Loading, #5</i>
3.23) How are pesticides, additives and water quantities measured when loading the sprayer system?	<i>Measuring devices labeled and kept in pesticide storage area. Devices rinsed and rinse water put into spray tank. Tank capacities labeled.</i>		A variety of unlabeled measuring devices used. Devices may be used for other purposes. Tank capacities not identified.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Mixing and Loading, #3</i>
3.25) What is done with excess spray mixture?	<i>Spray mixture applied to labeled site at or below labeled rate of application.</i>		Spray mixture dumped in greenhouse or in nearby area or pond.	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Excess Spray Mixtures and Rinsates</i>
3.26) How is the sprayer system rinsed?	<i>Sprayer system rinsed on pad or in field. Rinse water applied to labeled site at or below labeled rate of application.</i>		Sprayer rinsed out at greenhouse. Rinse water dumped in greenhouse or in nearby area or pond.	MDARD Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Excess Spray Mixtures and Rinsates</i>
3.28) How are empty pesticide containers rinsed and disposed?	<i>Containers are triple-rinsed or power-rinsed, punctured and returned to dealer, or disposed of in a licensed land fill. Bags are returned to dealer or taken to licensed landfill. Properly rinsed containers can be disposed in a dumpster that is taken to a licensed landfill</i>	Disposal of empty containers and bags on the farm property.	Disposal of partially filled containers. Burning of containers on the greenhouse site.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 115: Solid Waste Management and NREPA Part 55: Air Pollution Control Rules <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Disposal of Pesticide Containers</i>

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Pesticide Handler and Worker Safety				
4.01) How are pesticide handlers/workers trained on pesticide use and handling?	<i>All handlers/workers are certified pesticide applicators or have had Worker Protection Standard (WPS) training.</i>		Handlers/workers are not certified pesticide applicators and have not had WPS training.	Federal Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Worker and Handler Safety</i>
Fertilizer Storage and Handling				
5.01) How far is the fertilizer storage located from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?	For private wells: 150 feet or greater. For public wells (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): More than 800 feet from the greenhouse well. Or, approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well and protective site features.		For private wells: less than 150 feet. For public wells: (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): Less than 800 feet from the farm well.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978 Part 127:Water Supply and Sewer Systems and or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976 MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment. (June, 2005)
5.02) How far is the fertilizer storage located from surface water (drains, streams, ponds, catch basins on farmstead, etc.)?	200 feet or greater.	Less than 200 feet with appropriate security measures.	Less than 200 feet.	

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Fertilizer Storage and Handling (continued)				
5.04) What level of security is provided for the fertilizer storage?	<i>Fertilizer storage areas, valves, and containers are secured when not in use. Fertilizer is not stored in the direct presence of fuel products or pesticides.</i>	Appropriate conditions are partially met.	Fertilizer storage facilities are not locked or secured by any means. Open access to theft, vandalism and children exists. Fertilizer is stored in the direct presence of fuel products and/or pesticides.	<i>2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices, Security for Fertilizer Storage Areas, #1</i>
5.05) How often is the fertilizer storage area inspected for safety concerns?	<i>At least annually.</i>		No regular inspections of the storage facility.	<i>2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices: Fertilizer Storage Facilities, #4</i>
5.06) Is there a written emergency plan to deal with fertilizer spills, discharges and other emergencies?	Up-to-date plan developed and shared with authorities (if required), employees and family members.	More than one-year-old plan or an incomplete plan is available.	An emergency plan has not been developed.	
5.07) Is there secondary containment for liquid fertilizer stored on the farm?	All liquid fertilizer is stored with secondary containment.	Containers with greater than 2,500-gallon capacity or all containers located at a single site with a combined total capacity of greater than 7,500 gallons have secondary containment.	Containers with greater than 2,500-gallon capacity or all containers located at a single site with a combined total capacity of greater than 7,500 gallons do not have secondary containment.	Regulation No. 642: On Farm Fertilizer Bulk Storage
5.08) What kind of structure is used for dry fertilizer storage?	<i>A structure or device capable of preventing contact with irrigation, precipitation and/or surface water.</i>		Storage allows fertilizer contact with precipitation and/or surface water.	<i>2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices: Fertilizer Storage Facilities, #2</i>

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Fertilizer Storage and Handling (continued)				
<p>5.09) What is the condition of storage tanks, hoses, valves, injectors and fittings used for liquid fertilizer?</p>	<p>Tanks, hoses, fittings and valves are in good condition, well maintained and <i>compatible with the fertilizer being stored.</i></p>	<p>Tanks, hoses, fittings and valves have some rust or signs of wear. Tanks previously used for underground petroleum storage and are in good condition and in secondary containment.</p>	<p>Rusty, aged, worn, damaged or leaking storage tanks, hoses, fittings or valves directly discharging to surface waters, or use of underground petroleum tanks without secondary containment.</p>	<p>NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act</p> <p><i>2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices, Fertilizer Storage Facilities</i></p>
<p>5.10) How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer mixtures into the water supply prevented?</p>	<p><i>Anti-backflow device installed</i> and 6 inch <i>air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank</i> and tested at least annually.</p>	<p>Either an <i>anti-backflow device installed</i> or 6-inch <i>air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i></p>	<p>Neither an anti-backflow device nor an air gap maintained.</p>	<p>Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems, and NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act</p> <p>MSU Extension Bulletin E-2349: Protect your Water Supply From Agricultural Chemical Backflow</p> <p><i>2011 RTF Irrigation Water Use GAAMPs, Section II: Application Practices, #22</i></p>

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Fertilizer Storage and Handling (continued)				
<p>5.12) How far is the mixing and loading area from the water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?</p>	<p>For private wells: 150 feet or greater.</p> <p>For public wells (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): more than 800 feet from the greenhouse well.</p> <p>Or, approved isolation distance deviation for the well.</p> <p>Or, between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well and protective site features.</p>		<p>For private wells: less than 150 feet.</p> <p>For public wells (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): less than 800 feet from the greenhouse well.</p>	<p>Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978 Part 127:Water Supply and Sewer Systems and or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976</p> <p>MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment. (June, 2005)</p>
<p>5.13) How far is the mixing and loading area from surface water?</p>	<p>200 feet or greater</p>	<p>Less than 200 feet with appropriate security measures</p>	<p>Less than 200 feet, without appropriate security measures.</p>	
Petroleum Product Storage and Management				
All petroleum storage facilities				
<p>6.01) Are fuel storage tanks designed for the way they are being used and compatible with the material stored?</p>	<p>Each tank designed for the way it is being used and compatible with the material stored.</p>		<p>Below-ground tank being used for above-ground petroleum storage, above-ground tank being used for underground petroleum storage or tank does not meet specifications for usage.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c</p>

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Petroleum Product Storage and Management				
All petroleum storage facilities (continued)				
6.02) Are fuel storage piping, secondary containment and related equipment designed for the way they're being used and compatible with the material stored?	Fuel storage piping and equipment designed for the way they are being used and compatible with the material stored		Fuel storage piping or equipment not designed for the way it is being used. Belowground piping on all underground tanks or aboveground tanks of greater than 1,100 gallon capacity not corrosion protected.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.03) Are fuel tanks monitored for leaks and are leaks repaired?	Owner and operator ensure that releases do not occur.		Tank and piping not monitored and repaired on above ground tanks equal to or less than 1,100 gallons capacity. Tank and piping not monitored and repaired on all tanks greater than 1,100 gallons capacity.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.04) What design feature does the fueling station have to prevent spills from entering the groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils?	Impermeable surface for fuel transfer such as concrete without cracks.		Permeable surface such as asphalt surface for gasoline.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c

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Petroleum Product Storage and Management				
All petroleum storage facilities (continued)				
<p>6.06) How far is the fuel storage from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?</p>	<p>For private wells: 50 feet or greater for most storage tanks. 300 feet or greater for tanks greater than 1,100 gallon capacity or without secondary containment.</p> <p>For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): 800 feet or greater from the farm well. Or, Approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well and protective site features.</p>		<p>For private wells: Less than 50 feet for most storage tanks. Less than 300 feet for tanks greater than 1,100 gallon capacity without secondary containment.</p> <p>For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): Less than 800 feet from the farm well without an approved deviation, protection features or secondary containment.</p>	<p>Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976 and Fire Prevention Code Public Act 201 of 1941</p> <p>MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment. (June, 2005)</p>
Farm motor vehicle storage tanks with capacity equip to or less than 1,100 gallons				
<p>6.10) How far is the tank from a storm drain, surface water or designated wetland?</p>	<p>Tank is more than 50 feet away or has some other engineering control present that would control or divert a spill from reaching a storm drain, surface water or designated wetland.</p>		<p>Tank 50 feet or less.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c</p>
<p>6.14) Are the portable fueling tank and transfer system adequate to reduce risk of environmental contamination?</p>	<p>UL-approved tank and adequate fueling system.</p>	<p>Adequate portable fueling system that reduces risks.</p>	<p>Inadequate portable fueling system that poses risk of environmental contamination.</p>	

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Petroleum Product Storage and Management				
Aboveground Tanks				
6.16) Is the tank elevated off the ground to protect from corrosion?	Tank stably mounted on solid timbers, solid cement blocks, manufactured cradles or equivalent to protect the tank bottom from corrosion due to contact with ground. The tank is elevated to allow for a visible inspection of all tank surfaces.		Tank is not stably elevated in order to allow adequate visible inspection of all tank surfaces.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.17) Are siphons, manifolds or internal pressure discharge devices present on tank(s)?	Siphons not present on tank(s). Multiple tanks not connected together (no manifold). No internal pressure discharge device present.	Manifold(s) present on tanks installed prior to 2003.	Siphons or internal pressure discharge device(s) present on tanks installed after 2003.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
Underground Tanks				
6.24) Has the underground fuel tank (installed before August 1, 2003 with a capacity of less than 1100 gallons) been tested for leaks within the past three years?	No leaks detected.		No testing.	
6.25) Does the underground storage tank (installed after August 1, 2003 with a capacity of less than 1100 gallons) meet Flammable Liquid Combustible Liquid (FLCL) rules?	Yes. Leak detection system in place, tank has corrosion protection, spill bucket installed and overflow prevention in place (alarm or shutoff valve).		FLCL rules not met.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
Farm motor vehicle fuel storage tanks with greater than 1,100 gallons capacity.				
6.28) Is the tank registered and is valid proof of registration available?	The above-ground storage tank with capacity greater than 1100 gallons is registered, and valid proof of registration is available.	The above-ground tank is not registered, or valid proof of registration is not available, but an inspection finds it meets all applicable boxed MAEAP requirements in the Petroleum Products Storage and	Tank is not registered and/or the tank does not bear a UL tag, and/or valid proof of registration is not available.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c

		Management Section.		
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Petroleum Product Storage and Management				
Farm motor vehicle fuel storage tanks with greater than 1,100 gallons capacity. (continued)				
6.29) Does the tank fill pipe have spill protection?	Spill protection (catch basin) installed and maintained on tank fill pipe.		Tank fill pipe does not have spill protection.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.30) Is there an emergency control disconnect for electrically operated fuel systems?	Emergency control disconnect located 20 to 100 feet away from dispensing area.		No emergency control disconnect present.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.31) Are there absorbent materials, a container with lid and a non-metallic shovel to deal with a petroleum spill?	Spill kit present.		No spill kit.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
Aboveground storage tanks greater than 1,100 gallons capacity				
6.32) Does the tank have secondary containment?	Double walled tank or tank within diked area.		No secondary containment.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.35) Is there crash protection for the tank and piping?	Guard posts or appropriate barrier installed for crash protection.		No crash protection.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.37) Is the underground tank registered, and is valid proof of registration available?	The underground storage tank with capacity greater than 1100 gallons is registered, and valid proof of registration is available.		The tank is not registered, and/or proof of registration is not available.	
Other Petroleum Product Storage				
6.42) Is the heating oil tank for a farm building being used as designed?	Tank is labeled and used as designed.	Tank is not labeled and used outdoors.	Tank is not being used as designed.	

6.43) Is a heating oil tank being used to store fuel?	Yes, but tank is labeled as a UL 142 tank and is being used as designed.		Tank is not labeled or is not being used as designed.	
Waste Management				
7.05) How is waste oil disposed?	Recycled.	Burned in approved waste oil heater or furnace.	Dumped on the greenhouse site.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 111: Hazardous Waste Management

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Waste Management (continued)				
7.06) How is antifreeze disposed?	Recycled.	Disposed of in municipal sewer (with municipality's approval).	Dumped on the greenhouse site.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 111: Hazardous Waste Management
7.08) How are lead-acid batteries disposed?	Recycled.		Disposed of or stored on the greenhouse site.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 111: Hazardous Waste Management
7.09) How are paints, solvents and/or cleaners disposed?	Used up, taken to household hazardous waste collection or recycled.	Liquid evaporated in open air, sludge taken to licensed landfill.	Burned or disposed of or stored on the greenhouse site.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 111: Hazardous Waste Management
7.11) Are used motor oil, new oil and hydraulic oil stored in acceptable containers and properly isolated from drinking water wells?	Oil in acceptable containers stored on impermeable floor or in secondary containment, and with reasonable isolation from any well.	Oil stored in acceptable containers, but with inadequate isolation from any well.	Oil stored in a leaking container. Evidence of oil soaking into the soil.	
7.12) Are floor drains present in buildings?	No floor drains, Or, all drains go to an appropriate system designed for the materials drained.	Floor drains are made inoperable except when used for appropriate materials, or materials are stored in secondary containment to prevent leaks from entering drain.	Floor drains are discharged to surface water, are vulnerable to spills, or drain hazardous materials to inappropriate systems.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
7.14) How are old or unusable plant containers and trays disposed?	Containers are recycled or reused.	Containers are disposed of in a licensed landfill or stored on site.	Waste containers are burned or disposed on site.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 115: Solid Waste Management
7.16) How is greenhouse poly disposed?	Recycled through a recycling company or offered to others for reuse.	Disposed of in a licensed landfill or stored on site.	Greenhouse poly burned on site.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 115: Solid Waste Management

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Waste Management (continued)				
7.18) How is unwanted growing media disposed?	Separated from all containers and composted or land applied.	Media stored in location protected from leaching and runoff.	Media stored in an unprotected site. Nutrients can leach into the groundwater or run off into surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act
Septic System Management				
8.01) Is the bathroom on the greenhouse site connected to a septic or municipal system to treat the waste?	Bathroom on the greenhouse site connected to septic tank and drainage field or municipal system. Or No bathroom on the greenhouse site.		No septic system. Direct discharge of wastes to environment.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act
Nutrient Management Practices				
9.11) How are fertilizer application rates determined?	Consistent with Michigan State University (MSU) recommendations. When MSU recommendations are not available, other land grant university or industry recommendations developed for the region may be used.	Occasionally exceed MSU or equivalent recommendations.	Often or always exceed MSU or equivalent recommendations.	2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section III: Fertilization Practices for Land Application, Fertilizer Recommendations, #8
9.13) How are phosphorus fertilization rates determined?	Based on soil tests or plant tissue analysis using Michigan State University recommended rates, other land-grant university standards or industry standards if land-grant university standards do not exist.	Crop is grown with phosphorus rates higher than recommended.	High-phosphorus fertilizers are used routinely.	2011 RTF Nutrient GAAMPs, Section III: Fertilization Practices for Land Application, Phosphorus Management Practices, #11a
9.15) What fertilizer records are kept?	Maintain records of fertilizer purchases.		No fertilizer records maintained.	

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Water Management Practices				
Record Keeping				
10.02) What irrigation management records are maintained?	<i>Maintain annual records of irrigation water used or irrigation scheduling.</i>		No irrigation records maintained.	<i>2011 RTF Irrigation Water Use GAAMPs, Section II: Generally Accepted Agricultural and Management Practices for Irrigation Water Use, Record Keeping, #7</i>
10.03) How is irrigation water managed to prevent a discharge to the environment?	Water is recycled or does not leave the greenhouse or facility.	Runoff water is controlled to minimize leaching and prevent a direct discharge.	Irrigation water from greenhouse goes directly into a ditch or storm sewer, or significant leaching occurs.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act
Soil and Water Conservation Practices				
Pest Management Practices				
12.11) How are surface and groundwater protected in and near greenhouses from pesticide contamination?	Pesticide labels with groundwater and surface water advisory statements are followed.		Labeled directions are not followed. Spray applied adjacent to or over top of surface water, tile drain inlet or well.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
12.12) Are the purchasers and applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP) certified applicators?	<i>The purchaser and applicator of RUP comply with the certification requirements.</i>		Non-certified and unsupervised applicators use RUP.	NREPA PA451(1994) Part31: Water Resources Protection Part 83: Pesticide Control <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices</i>

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Pest Management Practices (continued)				
12.14) Is a spill kit immediately available to pesticide applicators in the greenhouse?	<i>A spill kit</i> containing a shovel, absorbent material, PPE and a container <i>is immediately available</i> .		No spill kit is available or no plan is in place to contain spills.	MDARD Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Applications and Standards for Use</i>
12.15) How is pesticide rinsate disposal handled?	<i>Excess mixtures or rinsate is used on crop or labeled site at or below labeled rates.</i>		No plan is in place to deal with excess mixture or rinsate.	MDARD Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Excess Spray Mixtures and Rinsates</i>
12.16) What pesticide application records are kept?	<i>Accurate records maintained of all greenhouse crop applications of pesticides for at least three years.</i>	Partial pesticide records kept. Complete pesticide application records will be kept in the future, for review at the time of reverification.	No records kept. Chemicals used are known by memory or invoices only.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Record Keeping (See Table)</i> USDA Federal Record Keeping Regulations Worker Protection Standards RECORDS: - Date of application - Time of application - Pesticide brand/product name - Pesticide formulation - EPA registration number - Active ingredient(s) - Restricted-entry interval - Rate per acre or unit - Crop, commodity, stored product, or site that received the application - Total amount of pesticide applied - Size of area treated - Applicator's name - Applicator's certification number - Location of the application - Method of application - Target pest - Carrier volume per acre

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Pest Management Practices (continued)				
12.17) How are agriculture pollution emergencies handled?	Call 911, sheriff, fire or emergency services department for personal safety issues. <i>All uncontained spills or releases should be reported to the MDARD Agriculture Pollution Emergency Hotline: 1-800-405-0101</i> , or the MDEQ Pollution Emergency Alerting System: 1-800-292-4706.		No contact to state or local authorities. Spill discharges directly to surface water.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Agriculture Pollution Emergencies</i> NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
12.18) Are Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) available on-site?	MSDS are available and employees know their location.	Most MSDS are available; not all employees know their location.	MSDS are not available.	
12.19) Do pesticide applicators read and follow the pesticide label instructions?	<i>Everyone using pesticides follows label and labeling instructions.</i>		Label and labeling instructions are not always followed.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Equipment Use and Calibration</i>
12.22) How often is pesticide application equipment calibrated?	Application equipment is calibrated twice a year according to manufacturer's recommendations.	<i>Application equipment is calibrated every year</i> according to manufacturer's recommendations.	Application equipment is calibrated only if there is plant damage or the pesticide doesn't seem to be effective. Pesticide application equipment is not properly calibrated.	MDARD Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Equipment Use and Calibration</i>

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Outdoor Production Container Management Practices (if outdoor containers are not used , please skip.)				
13.01) What happens to runoff in production areas with containers?	Runoff is collected, filtered and reused.	Runoff does not pond and does not enter surface water.	Runoff is not collected and is allowed to enter surface water.	NREPA PA 451 (1994), Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act
Other Environmental Risks at the Greenhouse Operation				
14.01) Are there other activities, products, processes equipment, services, by-products and/or wastes at this greenhouse operation that pose contamination risks to groundwater or surface water?	No risk(s) identified.	Risk(s) identified and plan to mitigate the contamination risk(s).	No plan to mitigate contamination risk(s).	