



Greenhouse System Verification Standards

(Rev: 7/31/14)

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

Bold Black print indicates a violation of state or federal regulation.

Bold Blue Italic print indicates a management practice consistent with Right-to-Farm (RTF)

Generally Accepted Agricultural Management Practices (GAAMPs).

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	REFERENCE OR GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
Greenhouse Site/Soil Evaluation					
1.00) Has there ever been a formal Right to Farm complaint against the farm?	There has never been a Right to Farm complaint or the concern was not verified or the concern was resolved		There was a formal Right to Farm complaint and the concern was not resolved.	Producer’s verbal indication of complaint history.	
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.	No significant erosion present at the greenhouse site.	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.	Satisfactory well casing and cap present.	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?	Anti-backflow device installed and 6-inch air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.	Either an anti-backflow device installed or 6-inch air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.	Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.	Anti-backflow device or air gap present or demonstrated.	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 2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Mixing and Loading, #4

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Water Well Condition (continued)					
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.	Unused well(s) properly sealed.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems
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.	Water tests for nitrates and coliform bacteria within the past three years.	
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.	Water tests within health advisory limits for public well.	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 by April 1.		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.	Records indicate compliance with water use reporting.	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 or expansion 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, a new water withdrawal exceeding 70 gpm has been established without the use of the WWAT.	Producer's verbal indication of compliance with regulation.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 327: Great Lakes Preservation

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WATER WELL CONDITION (CONTINUED)					
<p>2.20) Is a horizontal sock well (HSW) present at the greenhouse?</p>	<p>HSW outlets are clearly identified as not being suitable for human consumption.</p> <p>HSW is completely separated (no common piping) from any potable water supply system.</p> <p>HSW meets isolation distance requirements the entire horizontal length of the HSW.</p> <p>Both ends of the HSW are identified.</p>	<p>HSW outlets are clearly identified as not being suitable for human consumption.</p> <p>HSW is completely separated (no common piping) from any potable water supply system.</p> <p>HSW meets isolation distance requirements the entire horizontal length of the HSW except for chemigation/fertigation systems during active use season that have <i>backflow prevention device</i> and secondary containment.</p> <p>Both ends of the HSW are identified.</p>	<p>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 or MAEAP Standard for its entire horizontal length.</p>	<p>Low or medium risk criteria are present or demonstrated.</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><i>2014 RTF Irrigation Water Use GAAMPs, Section II: Generally Accepted Agricultural and Management Practices for Irrigation Water Use, Application Practices, #22</i></p>
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. Or, with secondary containment 50 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. Or, approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well protective site features.</p>		<p>For private wells: Less than 150 feet without secondary containment, or less than 50 feet with secondary containment.</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>Appropriate pesticide storage isolation distance for site characteristics.</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.)?	200 feet or greater	Less than 200 feet with appropriate security measures.	Less than 200 feet.	Appropriate pesticide storage isolation distance from surface water.	2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, On Farm Storage and Containment of Pesticides, #1, (a.)
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.	Adequate secondary containment for pesticide storage.	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, secure from unauthorized access. 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.	Adequate pesticide storage security.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) 2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, #2 Storage Facility
3.08) What signage is posted on the storage facility?	A highly visible, weatherproof sign indicates that pesticides are stored there. A “No Smoking” sign is also posted.	Pesticide storage sign is posted, but “No Smoking” is not posted.	The pesticide storage has no signs.	Pesticide storage signage present.	2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, #2 Storage Facility, (e.)

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Pesticide Storage and Handling (continued)					
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.	Spill kit with fire extinguisher present at pesticide storage.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 83: Pesticide Control <i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Application and Standards for Use, #1 Spill Kits</i>
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.	Records indicate EHS names have been shared with authorities or that EHS are not used at the greenhouse.	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.	Stored pesticides in satisfactory condition with labels attached.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide ACT (FIFRA) <i>2014 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.	Up-to-date emergency plan.	

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Pesticide Storage and Handling (continued)					
<p>3.17) Is there a written pesticide drift management plan for applications made at the farmstead?</p>	<p><i>A written drift management plan is utilized that minimizes off-target drift.</i></p>	<p>Pesticide applications follow labeled instructions for target pests, but no drift management plan is utilized.</p>	<p>Spraying operations are completed regardless of weather conditions or forecast, and regardless of the potential of off-target drift.</p>	<p>A written drift management plan.</p>	<p>Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use</p> <p><i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Application and Standards for Use, #2 Pesticide Drift</i></p>
<p>3.18) How far is the mixing and loading area from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?</p>	<p>For private wells: 150 feet or greater. Or, with secondary containment 50 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. 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 150 feet without secondary containment, or less than 50 feet with secondary containment.</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>Appropriate mixing and loading area isolation distance for site characteristics.</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)					
3.19) 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.	Appropriate mixing and loading area isolation distance from surface water.	
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.	Satisfactory explanation of mixing and loading procedures.	
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.	Anti-backflow device or air gap present or demonstrated.	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>2014 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.	Satisfactory explanation of spray tank filling procedures.	<i>2014 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.	Set of dedicated measuring devices for pesticides. Spray tank capacities labeled.	<i>2014 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.	Satisfactory explanation of procedures for excess spray mixtures.	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2014 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.	Satisfactory explanation of procedures for rinsing sprayer system.	MDARD Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Excess Spray Mixtures and Rinsates</i>

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Pesticide Storage and Handling (continued)					
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.	Rinsed jugs stockpiled for recycling or landfilling. No un-rinsed jugs at greenhouse.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 115: Solid Waste Management and NREPA Part 55: Air Pollution Control Rules <i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Disposal of Pesticide Containers</i>
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.	Evidence of pesticide applicator certification or WPS training.	Federal Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides <i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Worker and Handler Safety</i>

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Fertilizer Storage and Handling					
<p>5.01) How far is the fertilizer storage located from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?</p>	<p>For private wells: 150 feet or greater. Or, with secondary containment 50 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.</p>		<p>For private wells: less than 150 feet without secondary containment, or less than 50 feet with secondary containment.</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>Appropriate fertilizer storage isolation distance for site characteristics.</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>5.02) How far is the fertilizer storage located from surface water (drains, streams, ponds, catch basins on farmstead, etc.)?</p>	<p>200 feet or greater.</p>	<p>Less than 200 feet with appropriate security measures.</p>	<p>Less than 200 feet.</p>	<p>Appropriate fertilizer storage isolation distance from surface water.</p>	

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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.	Adequate fertilizer storage security.	<i>2014 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.	Evidence fertilizer storage is inspected at least annually.	<i>2014 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.	Up-to-date emergency plan.	
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.	Satisfactory liquid fertilizer secondary storage containers, if required.	Regulation No. 642: On Farm Fertilizer Bulk Storage

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Fertilizer Storage and Handling (continued)					
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.	Satisfactory dry fertilizer storage facilities.	<i>2014 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices: Fertilizer Storage Facilities, #2</i>
5.09) What is the condition of storage tanks, hoses, valves, injectors and fittings used for liquid fertilizer?	Tanks, hoses, fittings and valves are in good condition, well maintained and <i>compatible with the fertilizer being stored.</i>	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.	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.	Satisfactory condition of liquid fertilizer storage system.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act <i>2014 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices, Fertilizer Storage Facilities</i>
5.10) How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer 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> and tested at least annually.	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 an air gap maintained.	Anti-backflow device present. Records of at least annual testing.	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 MSU Extension Bulletin E-2349: Protect your Water Supply From Agricultural Chemical Backflow <i>2014 RTF Irrigation Water Use GAAMPs, Section II: Application Practices, #22</i>

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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. Or, with secondary containment 50 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.</p>		<p>For private wells: less than 150 feet without secondary containment, or less than 50 feet with secondary containment.</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>Appropriate mixing and loading area isolation distance for site characteristics.</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>	<p>Appropriate mixing and loading area isolation distance from surface water.</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>Fuel tanks used appropriately.</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.	Fuel storage equipment appropriate for use.	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.	No fuel leaks present.	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.	Impermeable surface present for fuel transfer.	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; or, 50 feet or greater for tanks greater than 1,100 gallon capacity with secondary containment.. 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>Appropriate fuel storage isolation distance from water well.</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>6.11) 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>Appropriate fuel storage isolation distance from surface water.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c</p>
<p>6.15) 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>	<p>Adequate portable fueling system.</p>	

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Petroleum Product Storage and Management					
Aboveground Tanks					
6.17) 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.	Appropriate tank elevation.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.18) 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.	No siphons or internal pressure discharge devices present. No manifolds present on tanks installed after 2003.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
Underground Tanks					
6.25) Has the underground fuel tank (installed before August 1, 2003 with a capacity of less than 1,100 gallons) been tested for leaks within the past three years?	No leaks detected.		No testing.	Appropriate report indicated no leaks present.	

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Underground Tanks (Continued)					
6.26) Does the underground storage tank (installed after August 1, 2003 with a capacity of less than 1,100 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.	Tank meets FLCL rules.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
Farm motor vehicle fuel storage tanks with greater than 1,100 gallons capacity.					
6.29) Is the tank registered and is valid proof of registration available?	The above-ground storage tank with capacity greater than 1,100 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 Management Section.	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

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Petroleum Product Storage and Management					
Farm motor vehicle fuel storage tanks with greater than 1,100 gallons capacity. (continued)					
6.30) 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.	Catch basin installed on fuel tank.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.31) 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.	Appropriate disconnect control present.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.32) 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.	Spill kit present.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
Aboveground storage tanks greater than 1,100 gallons capacity					
6.33) Does the tank have secondary containment?	Double walled tank or tank within diked area.		No secondary containment.	Appropriate secondary containment.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.36) Is there crash protection for the tank and piping?	Guard posts or appropriate barrier installed for crash protection.		No crash protection.	Crash protection present for fuel tank.	Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
Underground tank with capacity greater than 1,100 gallons					
6.39) Is the underground tank registered, and is valid proof of registration available?	The underground storage tank with capacity greater than 1,100 gallons is registered, and valid proof of registration is available.		The tank is not registered, and/or proof of registration is not available.		Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 19417

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UNDERGROUND TANK WITH CAPACITY GREATER THAN 1,100 GALLONS (CONTINUED)					
6.43) Are there any unused underground fuel storage tanks on the farm?	No, tanks have been removed from the ground and the site. Excavation site checked for evidence of contamination (site assessment). Any contamination present was properly handled.	Underground tanks have been removed or filled with inert solid material. A site assessment has not been completed.	In-ground tank has been left unused for 12 months. Tanks greater than 1,100 gallons have been removed or filled with inert material but a site assessment has not been completed.	Proper management of unused underground fuel storage tanks.	
Other Petroleum Product Storage					
6.44) 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.		
6.45) 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.	Evidence of proper oil recycling or disposal.	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 a municipal sewer (with municipality's approval).	Dumped on the greenhouse site.	Evidence of proper antifreeze recycling or disposal.	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.	Evidence of proper battery recycling.	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.	Evidence of proper recycling or disposal.	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.	Acceptable oil storage demonstrated.	

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WASTE MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)					
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.	Quantities of hazardous materials stored in secondary containment or floor drains plugged to prevent spills or major losses from entering the drain.	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.	Evidence of system for recycling or proper disposal of waste containers.	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.	Evidence of system for recycling or proper disposal of used greenhouse poly.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 115: Solid Waste Management
7.18) How are unwanted media and other organic wastes disposed?	Media and organic wastes are separated from containers and composted or land applied. Compost pile stored in a location protected from leaching and runoff.		Media and organic wastes stored in an unprotected site. Nutrients can leach into the groundwater or runoff into surface water.	Environmentally safe disposal demonstrated.	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 to a municipal system, or to another system approved by the local Health Department. Or No bathroom on the greenhouse site.		No septic system. Direct discharge of wastes to environment.	If there is a bathroom on the greenhouse site, it must be connected to a functioning septic system.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act

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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.	Applications consistent with MSU recommendations. When MSU recommendations are not available, other land-grant university or equivalent recommendations developed for the region may be used.	2014 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section III: Fertilization Practices for Land Application, Fertilizer Recommendations, #8
9.12) How are fertilizer solutions managed to prevent application to vacant crop areas?	Applications of fertilizer solutions are automated or applied manually so that vacant crop areas do not receive fertilizer solutions.	Fertilizer solutions applied to vacant crop areas, but fertilizer solutions are captured and do not discharge to the environment.	Fertilizer solutions applied to vacant crop areas. Fertilizer solutions discharge to groundwater or surface water. ⁴	Fertilizer solutions properly managed and do not discharge to the environment.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection
9.14) 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.	Applications consistent with MSU recommendations. When MSU recommendations are not available, other land-grant university or industry recommendations developed for the region may be used.	2014 RTF Nutrient GAAMPs, Section III: Fertilization Practices for Land Application, Phosphorus Management Practices, #11a
9.16) What fertilizer records are kept?	Maintain records of fertilizer purchases.		No fertilizer records maintained.	Fertilizer records on file (fertilizer types and quantities) or plan to maintain records in the future.	2014 RTF Nutrient GAAMPs, Section VI: Fertilization and Irrigation Practices for Container Grown Plants, Record Keeping, #20

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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.	Irrigation records on file, or plan to maintain records in the future.	<i>2014 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.	Evidence of a system that prevents direct discharge or leaching.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act

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Soil and Water Conservation Practices					
Pest Management Practices					
12.15) 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.	Pesticide labels are followed.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
12.16) 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.	RUP certification confirmed.	NREPA PA451(1994) Part31: Water Resources Protection Part 83: Pesticide Control <i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices</i>

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Pest Management Practices (continued)					
12.18) Is a spill kit immediately available to pesticide applicators in the greenhouse?	<i>A spill kit containing a shovel, absorbent material, PPE and a container is immediately available.</i>		No spill kit is available or no plan is in place to contain spills.	Adequate spill kit present.	MDARD Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Applications and Standards for Use</i>
12.19) 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.	Evidence that rinsate is properly managed.	<i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Excess Spray Mixtures and Rinsates</i>

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PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CONTINUED)					
<p>12.20) What pesticide application records are kept?</p>	<p><i>Accurate records maintained of all greenhouse crop applications of pesticides for at least three years.</i></p>	<p>Partial pesticide records kept. Complete pesticide application records will be kept in the future, for review at the time of reverification.</p>	<p>No records kept. Chemicals used are known by memory or invoices only.</p>	<p>Pesticide records for the past three years are on file (or plans to maintain records.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Application date -Application time -Pesticide brand/product name -Pesticide formulation -EPA registration number -Active ingredient(s) -Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) -Rate per acre or unit -Crop that received the application -Total amount of pesticide applied -Treated area size -Applicator's name -Applicators certification number -Application location -Application method -Target pest -Carrier volume 	<p><i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Record Keeping (See Table)</i></p> <p>USDA Federal Record Keeping Regulations Worker Protection Standards RECORDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)					
12.21) 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, or the MDEQ Pollution Emergency Alerting System: 1-800-292-4706.</i>		No contact to state or local authorities. Spill discharges directly to surface water.	Emergency plan on file or local emergency telephone numbers are available.	<i>2014 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
12.22) Are Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available on-site?	SDS are available and employees know their location.	Most SDS are available; not all employees know their location.	SDS are not available.	Evidence of system for making SDS available to employees.	
12.23) 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.	No evidence of pesticide application contrary to pesticide label instructions.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) <i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Equipment Use and Calibration</i>

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Pest Management Practices (continued)					
12.26) 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.	Evidence of system of calibrating pesticide application equipment at least once per year.	MDARD Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2014 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Equipment Use and Calibration</i>
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.	No evidence of significant runoff or erosion.	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).	No evidence of other activities, products, processes, equipment, services, by-products, and/or wastes at this greenhouse operation that pose contamination risks to groundwater or surface water.	