



## Greenhouse System Verification Checklist

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

**Bold black print** indicates a violation of state or federal regulation.

**Bold italic blue print** indicates a management practice consistent with a specific 2017 Right to Farm (RTF)

Generally Accepted Agricultural Management Practices (GAAMPs).

(Revised date: 9/26/17)

### GREENHOUSE SITE/SOIL EVALUATION

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>1.00)</b> 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.	YES NO N/A
<b>1.06)</b> Is the greenhouse site subject to visible soil erosion?	Site does not erode.	Slight or occasional erosion with limited risk to surface water.	<b>Significant erosion occurs annually.</b> <sup>4</sup>	No significant erosion present at the greenhouse site.	YES NO N/A

### WATER WELL CONDITION

<b>2.05)</b> What is the condition of the well casing and cap?	No holes or cracks. Cap tightly secured.		<b>Holes or cracks visible. Cap loose or missing. Water can be heard running into well. Exposed well casing bent.</b>	Satisfactory well casing and cap present.	YES NO N/A
<b>2.11)</b> How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer or pesticide mixtures into the water supply prevented?	<b>Anti-backflow device installed</b> , including a Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, and 6-inch <b>air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank</b> . Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.	Either an <b>anti-backflow device installed</b> , including an RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, or 6-inch <b>air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank</b> . Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.	<b>Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.</b> <sup>1,3</sup>	Anti-backflow device installed, including an RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, or air gap present or demonstrated.	YES NO N/A

Comments:


## WATER WELL CONDITION (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>2.12)</b> Is there an unused well located on the greenhouse site?	No unused well or abandoned well is properly sealed.	-Unused well temporarily abandoned properly: Meets minimum isolation distances. -Is disconnected from any water distribution piping. -Has the top of the casing securely capped.	<b>Unused, unsealed well at greenhouse site.</b> <sup>1</sup>	Unused well(s) properly sealed.	YES NO N/A
<b>2.13)</b> 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 3 years.	YES NO N/A
<b>2.14)</b> 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. <b>Public water well(s) test above health advisory limits.</b> <sup>3</sup>	Water tests within health advisory limits for public well.	YES NO N/A
<b>2.18)</b> 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.		<b>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.</b> <sup>14</sup>	Records indicate compliance with water use reporting.	YES NO N/A
<b>2.19)</b> Have new or increased large quantity water withdrawals been registered (pumping capacity greater than 70 gallons per minute [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 <a href="http://www.deq.state.mi.us/wwat">www.deq.state.mi.us/wwat</a> .		<b>No, a new water withdrawal exceeding 70 gpm has been established without the use of the WWAT.</b> <sup>14</sup>	Producer's verbal indication of compliance with regulation.	YES NO N/A

Comments:


## WATER WELL CONDITION (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<p><b>2.20)</b> Is a horizontal sock well (HSW) present at the greenhouse?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-HSW outlets are clearly identified as not being suitable for human consumption.</li> <li>-HSW is completely separated (no common piping) from any potable water supply system.</li> <li>-HSW meets isolation distance requirements the entire horizontal length of the HSW.</li> <li>-Both ends of the HSW are identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-HSW outlets are clearly identified as not being suitable for human consumption.</li> <li>-HSW is completely separated (no common piping) from any potable water supply system.</li> <li>-HSW meets isolation distance requirements the entire horizontal length of the HSW except for chemigation/fertigation systems during active use season that have Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ), double check valve assembly or chemigation valve with an internal air gap installed and secondary containment.</li> <li>-Both ends of the HSW are identified.</li> </ul>	<p><b>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.</b><sup>1,3</sup></p>	<p>Low- or medium-risk criteria are present or demonstrated.</p>	<p>YES</p>  <p>NO</p>  <p>N/A</p>

## PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING

<p><b>3.01)</b> 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: <b>Less than 150 feet without secondary containment, or less than 50 feet with secondary containment.</b><sup>1</sup></p> <p>For public wells: (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): <b>Less than 800 feet from the farm well.</b><sup>3</sup></p>	<p>Appropriate pesticide storage isolation distance for site characteristics.</p>	<p>YES</p>  <p>NO</p>  <p>N/A</p>
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Comments:

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## PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>3.27)</b> How is accumulated spray building wastewater, or other comingled rinsates that cannot be directly applied to growing crops, disposed?	Applied to a site where there is growing vegetation or where a crop will be planted following labeled setbacks at or below labeled rates. Application areas are rotated and records of contents of material and application site are kept. Or taken to a hazardous waste landfill.		<b>Dumped in the farmstead, in the field or a direct discharge to surface water.<sup>4</sup></b>	Records of application provided.	YES NO N/A
<b>3.28)</b> How are empty pesticide containers rinsed and disposed?	<b>Containers are triple-rinsed or power-rinsed, punctured</b> and returned to dealer, or disposed of in a licensed landfill. 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.	<b>Disposal of empty containers and bags on the farm property.<sup>6,8</sup></b>	<b>Disposal of partially filled containers. Burning of containers on the greenhouse <sup>6,8</sup> site.</b>	Rinsed jugs stockpiled for recycling or landfilling. No unrinsed jugs at greenhouse.	YES NO N/A

## PESTICIDE HANDLER AND WORKER SAFETY

<b>4.01)</b> How are pesticide handlers/workers trained on pesticide use and handling?	<b>All handlers/workers are certified pesticide applicators or have had Worker Protection Standard (WPS) training.</b>		<b>Handlers/workers are not certified pesticide applicators and have not had WPS training.<sup>23</sup></b>	Evidence of pesticide applicator certification or WPS training.	YES NO N/A
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## FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING

<b>5.01)</b> How far is the fertilizer storage located from any water well? (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling, etc.)  Type IIb and Type III (Public wells include wells that service the milkhouse, bathrooms, drinking fountains, etc. on dairy farms or farms with employees)  Use Table 1 in FAS107 for well type identification.*	For private wells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 feet or greater.</li> </ul> Or, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With secondary containment 50 feet or greater.</li> </ul> For Type IIb or Type III public wells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 800 feet or greater from the farm well.</li> </ul> OR, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved isolation distance deviation for the well.</li> </ul> OR, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well, and protective site features.*</li> </ul> For Type IIa public wells, refer to FAS 112S.		For private wells: <b>less than 150 feet without secondary containment, or less than 50 feet with secondary containment.<sup>1</sup></b>  For public wells: (greenhouse with employees or that is open to the public): <b>Less than 800 feet from the greenhouse<sup>3</sup> well.</b>	Appropriate fertilizer storage isolation distance for site characteristics.	YES NO N/A
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## FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>5.09)</b> 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.	<b>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.</b> <sup>20</sup>	Satisfactory liquid fertilizer secondary storage containers, if required.	YES NO N/A
<b>5.10)</b> 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.	YES NO N/A
<b>5.11)</b> What is the condition of storage tanks, hoses, valves, injectors and fittings used for liquid fertilizer?	<i>Tanks, hoses, fittings and valves are in good condition, well maintained and 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 <b>directly discharging to surface waters</b> , <sup>4</sup> or use of underground petroleum tanks without secondary containment.	Satisfactory condition of liquid fertilizer storage system.	YES NO N/A
<b>5.12)</b> How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer mixtures into the water supply prevented?	<i>Anti-backflow device installed</i> , including a Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, and a 6-inch <i>air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank</i> . Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.	Either an <i>anti-backflow device installed</i> , including an RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap installed, or 6-inch <i>air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank</i> . Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.	<b>Neither an anti-backflow device, including an RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, nor air gap maintained.</b> <sup>1,4</sup>	Anti-backflow device, including an RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, or air gap present or demonstrated.	YES NO N/A
<b>5.13)</b> What is done with excess fertilizer solutions at the end of the greenhouse season?	Fertilizer solutions applied to crop at or below agronomic rate. Or, Excess fertilizer concentrates returned to dealer.	Excess fertilizer stored until next year.	Excess fertilizer solutions applied to crop without agronomic considerations. <b>Fertilizer solution dumped on the greenhouse site or in nearby field or pond.</b> <sup>4,6</sup>		YES NO N/A

Comments:

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## FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<p><b>5.14)</b> How far is the mixing and loading area from the water well? (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling, etc.)</p> <p>Type IIb and Type III (Public wells include wells that service the milkhouse, bathrooms, drinking fountains, etc. on dairy farms or farms with employees).</p> <p>Use Table 1 in FAS107 for well type identification.</p>	<p>For private wells:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 feet or greater.</li> </ul> <p>OR,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With secondary containment 50 feet or greater.</li> </ul> <p>For Type IIb or Type III public wells:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 800 feet or greater from the farm well,</li> </ul> <p>OR,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved isolation distance deviation for the well,</li> </ul> <p>OR,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well, and protective site features.*</li> </ul> <p>For Type IIa public wells, refer to FAS 112S.</p>		<p>For private wells: <b>Less than 150 feet without secondary containment, or less than 50 feet with secondary containment.</b><sup>1</sup></p> <p>For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): <b>Less than 800 feet from the farm well.</b><sup>3</sup></p>	<p>Appropriate mixing and loading area isolation distance for site characteristics.</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p><b>5.15)</b> How far is the mixing and loading area from surface water?</p>	<p><b><i>200 feet or greater.</i></b></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>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p><b>5.16)</b> When not in use, where are planting and spray supply vehicles (trailers and trucks) parked to protect water resources from accidental fertilizer and pesticide spills and mischievous activities?</p>	<p>Supply vehicle returned to a secure location when not in use. Fertilizer and pesticides (including treated seed) properly stored more than 150 feet down gradient from any well.</p>		<p>Fertilizer and pesticide (including treated seed) supply vehicle left in an unsecured location.</p> <p>Or,</p> <p>Fertilizer and pesticides <b>stored less than 150 feet away from any well.</b><sup>1</sup></p>	<p>Map showing where vehicles should not be parked adjacent. No evidence vehicles left in unsecure location.</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>

Comments:






# PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>ALL PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES (CONTINUED)</b>					
<b>6.11)</b> How far is the tank from a storm drain, surface water or designated wetland?	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.		<b>Tank 50 feet or less.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Appropriate fuel storage isolation distance from surface water.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.15)</b> Are the portable fueling tank and transfer system adequate to reduce risk of environmental contamination?	UL-approved tank and adequate fueling system.	Adequate portable fueling system that reduces risks.	Inadequate portable fueling system that poses risk of environmental contamination.	Adequate portable fueling system.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.18)</b> 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.		<b>Tank is not stably elevated in order to allow adequate visible inspection of all tank surfaces.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Appropriate tank elevation.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.19)</b> 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. After 2003, tanks that are located within diked containment, equipped with a spill bucket and audible overfill alarm may have top-only manifolds.	<b>Siphons or internal pressure discharge device(s) present on tanks installed after 2003.</b> <sup>17</sup>	No siphons or internal pressure discharge devices present. No manifolds present on tanks installed after 2003 unless additional protection factors are present.	YES NO N/A

Comments:


# PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>FARM MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL STORAGE TANKS</b>					
<b>6.26)</b> Is the tank registered and is valid proof of registration displayed?	The aboveground storage tank with capacity greater than 1,100 gallons is registered, and valid proof of registration is available.	The total volume of fuel storage on site is less than 10,000 gallons. <b>The tank is not registered, or valid proof of registration is not available,</b> <sup>17</sup> but an inspection finds it meets all applicable boxed MAEAP requirements in the Petroleum Product Storage and Management section.	<b>The tank is not registered and/or the tank does not bear a UL tag, and/or valid proof of registration is not available.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Aboveground storage tank is registered or there are minimal environmental risks.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.27)</b> Does tank fill pipe have spill protection?	Spill protection (catch basin) installed and maintained on tank fill pipe.		<b>Tank fill pipe does not have spill protection.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Catch basin installed on fuel tank.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.28)</b> Is there an emergency control disconnect for electrically operated fuel systems?	Emergency control disconnect located 20 to 100 feet away from dispensing area.		<b>No emergency control disconnect present.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Appropriate disconnect control present.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.29)</b> Are there absorbent materials, a container with lid and a non-metallic shovel to deal with a petroleum spill?	Spill kit present.		<b>No spill kit.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Spill kit present.	YES NO N/A
<b>ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS</b>					
<b>6.30)</b> Does the tank have secondary containment?	Double-walled tank or tank within diked area.		<b>No secondary containment.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Appropriate secondary containment.	YES NO N/A

Comments:




# PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS (CONTINUED)</b>					
<b>6.33)</b> Is there crash protection for the tank and piping?	Guard posts or appropriate barrier installed for crash protection.		<b>No crash protection.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Crash protection present for fuel tank.	YES NO N/A
<b>UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS</b>					
<b>6.36)</b> 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 3 years?	No leaks detected.		No testing.	Appropriate report indicates no leaks present.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.37)</b> 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?	Leak detection system in place. Tank has corrosion protection, spill bucket installed and overflow prevention in place (alarm or shutoff valve).		<b>FLCL rules not met.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Tank meets FLCL rules.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.40)</b> 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 proof of registration is present.		<b>The tank is not registered, and/or proof of registration is not present.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Underground storage tank is registered.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.44)</b> 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.	<b>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.</b> <sup>17</sup>	Proper management of an unused underground fuel storage tank(s).	YES NO N/A

Comments:

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# PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE</b>					
<b>6.45)</b> 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.	Heating oil storage tank is appropriate.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.46)</b> Is a heating oil tank being used to store diesel fuel?	Yes, but tank is labeled as a UL 80 tank and is being used as designed.		Tank is not labeled or is not being used as designed.	Diesel fuel storage tank is appropriate.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.48)</b> How far is the fuel tank for the emergency generator from any well?	For private and public wells:  Close proximity to the well if the emergency generator provides power to the well in the event of a power outage, and the fuel is in secondary containment.  If the emergency generator is not used to run the well, standard well isolation distance criteria applies.		The emergency generator does not run the well and does not meet standard well isolation distance:  For private wells: <b>Less than 50 feet for most fuel tanks.</b> <sup>1</sup>  For public wells: <b>Less than 800 feet from the well without an approved deviation, protection features or secondary containment.</b> <sup>3</sup>  <b>Less than 75 feet with fuel in secondary containment.</b> <sup>1,3</sup>	Acceptable fuel storage isolation distance from water.	YES  NO  N/A
<b>7.05)</b> How is waste oil disposed?	Recycled.	Burned in approved waste oil heater or furnace.	<b>Dumped on the greenhouse site.</b>	Evidence of proper oil recycling or disposal.	YES NO N/A
<b>7.06)</b> How is antifreeze disposed?	Recycled.	Disposed of in a municipal sewer (with municipality's approval).	<b>Dumped on the greenhouse site.</b>	Evidence of proper antifreeze recycling or disposal.	YES NO N/A
<b>7.08)</b> How are lead-acid batteries disposed?	Recycled.		<b>Disposed of or stored on the greenhouse site.</b>	Evidence of proper battery recycling.	YES NO N/

Comments:

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## WASTE MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>7.09)</b> 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.	<b>Burned or disposed of or stored on the greenhouse site.</b> <sup>8</sup>	Evidence of proper recycling or disposal.	YES NO N/A
<b>7.11)</b> 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 and does not discharge to surface water.	Oil stored in acceptable containers, but with inadequate isolation from any well and does not discharge to surface water.	Oil stored in a leaking container. Evidence of oil soaking into the soil <b>and/or discharges to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Acceptable oil storage demonstrated.	YES NO N/A
<b>7.12)</b> Are there any storage tanks being used to store motor oil, new oil, hydraulic oil, or any other petroleum product underground?	There are no storage tanks in use underground.	Yes. The tanks meet all the applicable underground storage tank standards found in the Petroleum Product Storage and Management section of the Farm*A*Syst (FAS107)	<b>Yes. But the tank does not meet the standards found in the Petroleum Product Storage and Management section of FAS 107.</b> <sup>17</sup>		YES NO N/A
<b>7.13)</b> 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.	<b>Floor drains are discharged to surface water,<sup>4</sup> are vulnerable to spills, or drain hazardous materials to inappropriate systems.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Quantities of hazardous materials stored in secondary containment or floor drains plugged to prevent spills or major losses from entering the drain.	YES NO N/A
<b>7.14)</b> Is there a mercury manometer on the farm?	No mercury manometer.		Mercury manometer present.	No mercury manometer gauges on the farm.	YES NO N/A
<b>7.16)</b> 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.	<b>Waste containers are burned or disposed on site.</b>	Evidence of system for recycling or proper disposal of waste containers.	YES NO N/A

Comments:


## WASTE MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>7.18)</b> 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.	<b>Greenhouse poly burned on site.</b> <sup>9</sup>	Evidence of system for recycling or proper disposal of used greenhouse poly.	YES NO N/A
<b>7.20)</b> 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. <b>Nutrients can leach into the groundwater or runoff into surface water.</b> <sup>9</sup>	Environmentally safe disposal demonstrated.	YES NO N/A

## SEPTIC SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

**NOTE: COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF THIS SECTION ONLY IF THE GREENHOUSE HAS A SEPTIC SYSTEM**

<b>8.01)</b> 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.		<b>No septic system. Direct discharge of wastes to environment.</b> <sup>4</sup>	If there is a bathroom on the greenhouse site, it must be connected to a functioning septic system.	YES NO N/A
<b>8.06)</b> Who pumps out the septic tank?	Licensed septage hauler.		<b>Farmer/self or unlicensed contractor.</b> <sup>10</sup>	Satisfactory explanation of tank pumping procedures.	YES NO N/A
<b>9.11)</b> How are fertilizer application rates determined?	<b>Consistent with Michigan State University (MSU) recommendations.</b> 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.	YES NO N/A

Comments:












