



Greenhouse Checklist (Cropping and Farmstead Systems)

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 2019 Right to Farm (RTF)

Generally Accepted Agricultural Management Practices (GAAMPs).

(Revised date: 11/4/19)

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
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.	YES NO N/A
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. ⁴	No significant erosion present at the greenhouse site.	YES NO N/A

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. ¹	Satisfactory well casing and cap present.	YES NO N/A
2.11) How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer or pesticide mixtures into the water supply prevented?	Anti-backflow device installed , including a Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, and 6-inch air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank . Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.	Either an anti-backflow device installed , including an RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, or 6-inch air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank . Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.	Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained. ^{1,3}	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
2.12) 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.	Unused, unsealed well at greenhouse site. ¹	Unused well(s) properly sealed.	YES NO N/A
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 3 years.	YES NO N/A
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. ³	Water tests within health advisory limits for public well.	YES NO N/A
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. ¹⁴	Records indicate compliance with water use reporting.	YES NO N/A
2.19) 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 EGLE, prior to beginning the withdrawal. The WWAT and registration site is www.deq.state.mi.us/wwat .		No, a new water withdrawal exceeding 70 gpm has been established without the use of the WWAT. ¹⁴	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>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. -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. -Both ends of the HSW are identified.</p>	<p>-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 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. -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.^{1,3}</p>	<p>Low- or medium-risk criteria are present or demonstrated.</p>	<p>YES NO N/A</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>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 for well type identification.*</p>	<p>For private wells:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150 feet or greater. Or, with secondary containment, 50 feet or greater. <p>For Type IIb or Type III public wells:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 800 feet or greater from the farm well, <p>OR,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved isolation distance deviation for the well, <p>OR,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well, and protective site features.* <p>For Type IIa public wells, refer to FAS 112S.*</p>	<p>For private wells: Less than 150 feet without secondary containment, or less than 50 feet with secondary containment.¹</p> <p>For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): Less than 800 feet from the farm well.³</p>	<p>Appropriate pesticide storage isolation distance for site characteristics.</p>	<p>YES NO N/A</p>
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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
5.09) 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. ²⁰	Satisfactory liquid fertilizer secondary storage containers, if required.	YES NO N/A
5.10) What kind of structure is used for dry fertilizer storage?	A structure or device capable of preventing contact with irrigation, precipitation and/or surface water.		Storage allows fertilizer contact with precipitation and/or surface water.	Satisfactory dry fertilizer storage facilities.	YES NO N/A
5.11) 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 compatible with the fertilizer being stored.	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 , ⁴ or use of underground petroleum tanks without secondary containment.	Satisfactory condition of liquid fertilizer storage system.	YES NO N/A
5.12) How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer mixtures into the water supply prevented?	Anti-backflow device installed , including a Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, and a 6-inch air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank. Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.	Either an anti-backflow device installed , including an RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap installed, or 6-inch air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank. Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.	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. ^{1,4}	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
5.13) 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. Fertilizer solution dumped on the greenhouse site or in nearby field or pond. ^{4,6}		YES NO N/A

Comments:

PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT

THIS SECTION IS DESIGNED TO HELP MEET ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS RELATED TO PETROLEUM STORAGE; IT IS NOT INTENDED TO REPRESENT ALL OF THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STORAGE AND HANDLING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ON THE FARM.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
ALL PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES					
6.01) Are fuel storage tanks designed for the way they are being used and compatible with the material stored?	Each tank designed for the way it is being used and compatible with the material stored.		Belowground tank being used for aboveground petroleum storage, aboveground tank being used for underground petroleum storage or tank does not meet specifications for usage. ¹⁷	Fuel tanks used appropriately.	YES NO N/A
6.02) Are fuel storage piping, secondary containment and related equipment designed for the way they are 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. ¹⁷	Fuel storage equipment appropriate for use.	YES NO N/A
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 aboveground tanks equal to or less than 1,100-gallon capacity. Tank and piping not monitored and repaired on all tanks greater than 1,100-gallon capacity. ¹⁷	No fuel leaks present.	YES NO N/A
6.04) What design feature does the fueling station have to prevent spills from entering the groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils?	Impermeable and compatible surface for fuel transfer, such as concrete without cracks.	Compatible surface for fuel transfer such as asphalt for diesel fuel, sealed asphalt for gasoline, steel or other compatible liner material.	Incompatible surface such as unsealed asphalt surface for gasoline.	Impermeable or compatible surface present for fuel transfer.	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
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>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"> • 50 feet or greater for tanks less than 1,100-gallon capacity with no secondary containment, <p>OR,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 feet or greater for tanks greater than 1,100-gallon capacity or more with secondary containment. <p>For Type III or Type IIb public wells:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 800 feet from the farm well, <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved isolation distance deviation for the well, <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No less than 75 feet for a Type IIB or III well if secondary containment, and site and well protective features are present.* <p>For Type IIa public wells, refer to FAS 112S.</p>		<p>For private wells: Less than 50 feet for most storage tanks.¹</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.³</p>	<p>Appropriate fuel storage isolation distance from water well.</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>
<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>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>6.17) 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>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>

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
ALL PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES (CONTINUED)					
6.20) 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. ¹⁷	Appropriate tank elevation.	YES NO N/A
6.21) 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.	Siphons or internal pressure discharge device(s) present on tanks installed after 2003. ¹⁷	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
ALL ABOVEGROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS >1,100 GALLON CAPACITY					
6.28) 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.	For aboveground storage tanks with a capacity greater than 1,100 gallons, but less than or equal to 3,000 gallons, the 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 Product Storage and Management section.	The tank is not registered and/or the tank does not bear a UL tag, and/or valid proof of registration is not available. ¹⁷	Aboveground storage tank is registered or there are minimal environmental risks.	YES NO N/A
6.29) Does 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. ¹⁷	Catch basin installed on fuel tank.	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
ALL ABOVEGROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS >1,100 GALLON CAPACITY					
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. ¹⁷	Appropriate disconnect control present.	YES NO N/A
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.	Spill kit present.	YES NO N/A
6.32) Does the tank have an audible alarm?	Yes, audible alarm is present.				YES NO N/A
6.33) Does the tank have secondary containment?	Double-walled tank or tank within diked area.		No secondary containment. ¹⁷	Appropriate secondary containment.	YES NO N/A
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.	YES NO N/A
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS					
6.39) 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
6.40) 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).		FLCL rules not met. ¹⁷	Tank meets FLCL rules.	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
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (CONTINUED)					
6.43) 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.		The tank is not registered, and/or proof of registration is not present. ¹⁷	Underground storage tank is registered.	YES NO N/A
6.47) 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. ¹⁷	Proper management of an unused underground fuel storage tank(s).	YES NO N/A
OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE					
6.48) 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
6.49) 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
6.51) 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: Less than 50 feet for most fuel tanks. ¹ For public wells: Less than 800 feet from the well without an approved deviation, protection features or secondary containment. ³ Less than 75 feet with fuel in secondary containment. ^{1,3}	Acceptable fuel storage isolation distance from water.	YES NO N/A

SEPTIC SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
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. ⁴	If there is a bathroom on the greenhouse site, it must be connected to a functioning septic system.	YES NO N/A
NOTE: COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF THIS SECTION ONLY IF THE GREENHOUSE HAS A SEPTIC SYSTEM					
8.06) Who pumps out the septic tank?	Licensed septage hauler.		Farmer/self or unlicensed contractor. ¹⁰	Satisfactory explanation of tank pumping procedures.	YES NO N/A
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.	YES NO N/A
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.	YES NO N/A
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.	YES NO N/A

Comments:

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PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (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
12.18) Is a spill kit immediately available to pesticide applicators in the greenhouse?	<i>A spill kit</i> containing a shovel, absorbent material, personal protective equipment (PPE) and a container <i>is immediately available.</i>		No spill kit is available ⁶ or no plan is in place to contain spills.	Adequate spill kit present.	YES NO N/A
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.	YES NO N/A
12.20) What pesticide application records are kept?	<i>Accurate records maintained of all greenhouse crop applications of pesticides for at least 3 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.	Pesticide records for the past 3 years are on file (or plans to maintain records.) -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 -Applicator's certification number -Application location -Application method -Target pest -Carrier volume	YES NO N/A
12.21) How are agriculture pollution emergencies handled?	<i>Call 911, sheriff, fire or emergency services department for personal safety issues. All uncontained spills or releases should be reported to the MDARD Agriculture Pollution Emergency Hotline: 1-800-405-0101, or the EGLE Pollution Emergency Alerting System: 1-800-292-4706.</i>		No contact to state or local authorities. Spill discharges directly to surface water. ^{4,22}	Emergency plan on file or local emergency telephone numbers are available.	YES NO N/A

Comments:

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PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (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
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.	YES NO N/A
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. ²¹	No evidence of pesticide application contrary to pesticide label instructions.	YES NO N/A
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. ⁶	Evidence of system of calibrating pesticide application equipment at least once per year.	YES NO N/A

OUTDOOR PRODUCTION CONTAINER MANAGEMENT

(IF YOU DO NOT HAVE OUTDOOR CONTAINERS, 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.	YES NO N/A
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OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AT THE GREENHOUSE OPERATION

14.02) 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 additional risk(s) identified.	Plan to mitigate the contamination risk(s).	No plan to mitigate contamination risk(s).	No other environmental risks found at the greenhouse operation.	YES NO N/A
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Comments:
