

1. Management Considerations for Sites with High or Medium High Leaching or Runoff Potential or Proximity to Sensitive Areas	
<p>1.1 If site has a high leaching potential, are steps taken to minimize this risk? <i>Leaching potential depends on soil hydrologic group. To determine leaching potential of your field(s), see worksheet for determining soil characteristics (see link below).</i> If site does not have high leaching potential, skip to 1.2</p>	CQ Rating
<p>YES, Pesticides, fertilizers, and other inputs (e.g. manure, compost) are reviewed for leaching potential. AND Pesticides, fertilizers, and other inputs with high leaching potential are reduced or eliminated by 1) reducing rates of application (by using lower rate per acre, banding, spot treatment, etc.) OR alternative pesticides or fertilizers (biological, cultural, or chemical) with low leaching potential are used. AND Applications of ground-directed fertilizers and pesticides are delayed when heavy rains are expected. AND Nitrogen rates (total N and/or rate per application) are reduced by using split applications, allowing nutrient credits for organic matter or cover crops, or other means OR another method that is known to reduce the risk of leaching is used (e.g., black plastic mulch with fertilizer under plastic) is implemented. Please specify:</p>	5
<p>YES, Pesticides, fertilizers, and other inputs (e.g. manure, compost) are reviewed for leaching potential. AND any two of the following practices are done: Pesticides, fertilizers, and other inputs with high leaching potential are reduced or eliminated by 1) reducing rates of application (by using lower rate per acre, banding, spot treatment, etc.) OR alternative pesticides or fertilizers (biological, cultural, or chemical) with low leaching potential are used. AND Applications of ground-directed fertilizers and pesticides are delayed when heavy rains are expected. AND Nitrogen rates (total N and/or rate per application) are reduced by using split applications, allowing nutrient credits for organic matter or cover crops, or other means OR another method that is known to reduce the risk of leaching is used (e.g., black plastic mulch with fertilizer under plastic) is implemented. Please specify:</p>	3
<p>YES, Pesticides, fertilizers, and other inputs (e.g. manure, compost) are reviewed for leaching potential. AND one of the following practices is done: Pesticides, fertilizers, and other inputs with high leaching potential are reduced or</p>	1

<p>eliminated by 1) reducing rates of application (by using lower rate per acre, banding, spot treatment, etc.) OR alternative pesticides or fertilizers (biological, cultural, or chemical) with low leaching potential are used.</p> <p>AND Applications of ground-directed fertilizers and pesticides are delayed when heavy rains are expected.</p> <p>AND Nitrogen rates (total N and/or rate per application) are reduced by using split applications, allowing nutrient credits for organic matter or cover crops, or other means OR another method that is known to reduce the risk of leaching is used (e.g., black plastic mulch with fertilizer under plastic) is implemented. Please specify:</p>	
<p>NO, Herbicide, insecticide, fungicide, and fertilizers are selected and applied without consideration of leaching potential</p> <p>OR Pesticide and fertilizer rates and application timing are not adjusted to reduce leaching potential.</p> <p>OR No other steps are taken to reduce leaching.</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS: To access NRCS Web Soil Survey (WSS) go to: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm</p>	
<p>1.2 If site has a <u>high runoff or erosion potential</u>, is a plan in place to mitigate the runoff or erosion?</p> <p><i>Runoff potential depends on soil hydrologic group. To determine runoff and erosion potential of your field(s), see worksheet for determining soil characteristics (see link below). If site does not have high runoff or erosion potential, skip to 2.1</i></p>	CQ Rating
<p>YES, A conservation plan is in place that will addresses runoff and erosion with appropriate soil conservation structures. Pesticides, fertilizers, and other inputs (e.g., raw manure) are reviewed for runoff potential.</p> <p>AND Rates of any pesticides or fertilizers with high runoff potential are reduced to limit risk of leaching (e.g., lower rate per acre, banding, spot treatment, etc.) OR alternatives (biological, cultural, or chemical) with low runoff potential are used.</p> <p>AND Runoff from fields (with erosion and/or transport of soil or pollutants) is reduced through at least one of the following practices: contour farming, row direction, inter-row cover crops or mulches, reduced or conservation tillage practices, buffer strips, water diversion, grassed waterways, filter strips, sediment basins.</p> <p>AND Infiltration is increased through at least one of the following practices: sub-soiling, or deep vertical tillage to break compaction layers, avoidance of heavy machinery, avoiding use of machinery on saturated soils.</p> <p>AND Application of herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and fertilizers is delayed if rainfall is forecasted within the drying time of the application.</p> <p>AND Cover crops (annual or perennial) are grown during periods when crops are not present.</p>	5

YES, Four of the above practices are implemented	3
YES, Two of the above practices are implemented	1
NO, No plan for soil conservation practices that would reduce runoff and erosion are planned or implemented. AND Weather conditions and runoff are not considered prior to application of pesticides and fertilizers.	0
COMMENTS: To access NRCS Web Soil Survey (WSS) go to: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm	
2. Site and Soil Considerations	
2.1 Are complete soil nutrient analyses done before planting?	CQ Rating
YES, Soil analyses are done on all distinct portions of the site, the slope is sampled separately from the flat area and different soil types are sampled separately.	5
YES, More than one soil analysis is done, but the site is not thoroughly sampled.	3
YES, but Only one complete soil analysis is done although the site is not uniform.	1
NO, Only pH is tested: a complete soil analysis is not done. OR No soil analyses are done.	0
COMMENTS:	
2.2 Are soil samples sent for nematode analysis before planting?	CQ Rating
YES, Prior to planting, samples are collected according to laboratory instructions and sent for nematode analysis.	5
No, but Crops to be grown or prior experience does not suggest a nematode problem so samples are not taken	3
No, but I will look for nematode damage this year and will send in a sample if I suspect nematodes	1
NO, Nematode analysis is not done.	0
COMMENTS:	
2.3 For sites with low soil organic matter (<3%), is additional organic matter added?	CQ Rating
YES, Organic matter is supplied through at least 2 of the following methods: rotational cover crops, winter cover crops, compost, or manure, preferably composted OR Soil organic matter is 3% or greater.	5

YES, Cover crops are planted on a regular basis during the growing season in rotation with fruit and vegetable crops AND cover crops are planted in the fall and allowed to overwinter	3
YES, Cover crops are planted in the fall and allowed to overwinter	1
NO, Organic matter is not added, particularly on sandy sites.	0
COMMENTS:	
2.4 Is pH adjusted if necessary?	CQ Rating
YES, Soil test is performed at least every 2-3 years and lime is added according to recommendations. AND No more than 2-3 tons per acre is applied per year.	5
YES, Soil test is performed at least every 2-3 years and lime is added according to recommendations. AND More than 3 tons per acre is applied but in a split application	3
YES, Soil test is performed at least every 2-3 years and lime is added according to recommendations. AND More than 3 tons per acre is applied in one application.	1
NO, Soil tests are never taken and lime is added systematically or not at all.	0
COMMENTS:	
2.5 How is soil compaction addressed if evident?	CQ Rating
Soil compaction is directly evaluated AND Equipment is chosen or modified to minimize compaction (e.g. lightest equipment possible, wider or larger diameter tires, tire pressure is as low as possible). AND In compacted areas, sub-soiling is completed every other year in the row or in the tire tracks if perennial crops are already planted, or deep-rooting cover crops are planted to help restore soil structure. AND Equipment use is avoided when soils are saturated.	5
In compacted areas, sub-soiling is completed every two to three years. AND Equipment use is usually avoided when soils are saturated.	3
Compaction status is not known. AND Equipment is sometimes used when soil is saturated.	1
Compaction status is not known. AND Equipment is regularly used when soil is saturated.	0

COMMENTS:	
2.6 How is soil erosion addressed if evident?	CQ Rating
No soil erosion is evident. AND/OR Biodegradable organic mulch material or annual cover crop is used in row middles and maintained throughout the growing season. AND Where erosion is evident corrective measures are taken (e.g. grass waterway, diversions, filter strips, contour planting). AND Buffer/filter strips are established around all water bodies, wetlands, and outlet ends of concentrated flow areas.	5
An annual cover crop is established in row middles AND Where erosion is evident corrective measures are taken (e.g. grass waterway, diversions, filter strips, contour planting). OR Buffer/filter strips are established around any water bodies, wetlands, and outlet ends of concentrated flow areas.	3
An annual cover crop is established in row middles AND Where erosion is evident corrective measures are taken (e.g. grass waterway, diversions, filter strips, contour planting), but some erosion is still evident. AND No buffer/filter strips are established around any water bodies, wetlands, and outlet ends of concentrated flow areas.	1
No cover crop is established. AND/OR Erosion is evident and no corrective measures are taken.	0
COMMENTS:	
3. Nutrient Management	
3.1 Were pre-plant soil tests performed?	CQ Rating
YES, soil was sampled prior to planting by: Sampling separately according to soil type and/or planned crop, AND Using soil core to a 6-8" depth from at least 15 locations in each sample area, AND Sending soil sample(s) in promptly (w/in 24hrs) to recommended lab (see resource list) AND Requesting a full soil test* plus organic matter content AND Keeping test results from year to year for reference	5
YES, soil was sampled within 3 years prior to planting by: Sampling separately according to soil type and/or planned crop, AND Using soil core to a 6-8" depth from less than 15 locations in each sample area, AND	3

Requesting a full soil test* plus organic matter content	
YES, soil was sampled prior to planting by: Sampling an aggregate area regardless of soil type	1
NO soil was sampled within 3 years prior to planting.	0
COMMENTS: * includes pH, Buffer pH, Extractable Nutrients (P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, B), Extractable Heavy Metals (Pb, Cd, Ni, Cr), and Extractable Aluminum, Cation Exchange Capacity, Percent Base Saturation.	
3.2 Were soil amendments applied according to soil test results and recommendations?	CQ Rating
YES, soil amendments were applied according to soil test recommendations and: Amendments for soil pH adjustment were applied at least 6 months prior to planting and retested as needed AND Amendments for nutrient additions were made using slow release organic materials when possible OR split applications are made to minimize leaching or runoff before plant uptake takes place AND A nitrogen budget* was used to calculate N contributions from soil organic matter and other sources to determine N fertilizer needs AND Records were kept of what amendments were used (date, material and rate) on all farm fields and saved for future reference	5
YES, soil amendments were applied according to soil test recommendations and: Amendments for soil pH adjustment were applied at least 6 months prior to planting and pH and retested as needed AND When recommended, split applications are made to minimize leaching or runoff before plant uptake takes place AND Records were kept of what amendments were used (date, material and rate) on all farm fields and saved for future reference	3
YES, soil amendments were applied according to soil test recommendations. • fertilizer applications and other amendments were made when time allowed	1
NO, soil amendments were applied according to past practices and/or what was on hand.	0
COMMENTS: * http://www.nm.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/handbooks/iwm/NM_IWM_Field_Manual/Section09/9i-Developing_basic_Nitrogen_Budget.pdf	
3.3 Are soil tests performed on a regular basis?	CQ Rating
YES, soil tests are performed every 3 years to assess all of the following: • soil pH • soil Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) • macro nutrient levels in the soil • micro nutrient levels in the soil • organic matter content of the soil	5
YES, soil tests are performed every 5 years to assess all of the following: • soil pH • soil Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)	3

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • macro nutrient levels in the soil • micro nutrient levels in the soil • organic matter content of the soil 	
YES, soil tests are performed occasionally to assess:	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • macro/micro nutrient levels in the soil 	
NO, soil tests are not performed on a regular basis.	0
COMMENTS:	
3.4 Were Pre-Sidedress Nitrogen Test (PSNT)* or Sap nitrate tests** performed during the growing season on eligible crops to determine N fertilization needs?	CQ Rating
YES, PSNT is performed regularly (according to protocols) to determine N-sidedress needs for:	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all crops grown for which it is available (corn, cabbage, pumpkin, lettuce, pepper, strawberry) 	
OR	
NO because this practice isn't applicable to my crop (tree fruit, some small fruit).	
YES, PSNT and/or Sap nitrate test is performed regularly (according to protocols) to determine N-sidedress needs for:	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • just one crop even though other eligible crops could have been tested 	
NO,	1
but other estimation methods are used guide N-sidedress applications. Explain:	
NO,	0
no estimation tools or protocols are used to guide N-sidedress applications.	
COMMENTS:	
* http://www.umassvegetable.org/soil_crop_pest_mgt/soil_nutrient_mgt/pre_sidedress_nitrate_test.pdf http://www.spectrumanalytic.com/support/library/ff/Presidedress_Soil_Nitrate_Test_Corn.htm ** http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/cropsystems/components/5886_35-36.pdf http://www.gemplers.com/product/160351/Nitrate-Test-Kit-Plants	
3.5 Are leaf tissue tests performed on a regular basis in perennial crops?	CQ Rating
YES, leaf tissue tests were performed every year and:	5
Fertilization program is guided by leaf tissue test results/recommendations AND Test results, recommendations and application records are kept and used to inform decisions	
OR	
No, because only annual crops are grown.	
YES, leaf tissue tests were performed every year and:	3
Fertilization program is guided by leaf tissue test results/recommendations	
YES, leaf tissue tests were performed every 3-5 years and:	1
Fertilization program is guided by leaf tissue test results/recommendations	
NO, leaf tissue tests were not performed.	0
COMMENTS:	

3.6 Are Nitrogen applications made to avoid excessive foliage growth, which can increase disease and pest problems?	CQ Rating
YES, Nitrogen fertilizer is applied in a split application according to recommendations OR Nitrogen fertilization is provided from slow release sources such as aged compost using application rates calculated to avoid Nitrogen over-fertilization.	5
YES, Nitrogen fertilizer is applied in a split application according to recommendations	3
YES, Nitrogen fertilization is provided from slow release sources such as aged compost using application rates calculated to avoid Nitrogen over-fertilization.	1
NO, Nitrogen fertilization is applied in a quick release soluble form in a single application.	0
COMMENTS:	
4. Plant Culture and Irrigation Practices	
4.1 Is the planting and crop care system designed to optimize air circulation and drying conditions for foliage and crop so as to reduce disease incidence?	CQ Rating
YES, Between-plant and between-row spacing and orientation are always optimal for the crop, variety, and environmental conditions to encourage adequate air circulation. (e.g., 2 ft between fully-grown strawberry row canopies, wider spacing for summer broccoli, row orientation for wind flow) AND/OR Pruning is always implemented on crops to increase air circulation, reduce leaf wetness periods (e.g., blueberry bush when fully grown has open center; tree fruit is pruned annually or twice annually allowing for good access to light and air circulation throughout the canopy; tomatoes are pruned to below first flower cluster); OR varieties are selected for improved drying conditions (e.g., apple, cherry, or pear trees are on dwarfing rootstocks with small canopies) AND/OR Where appropriate, crop is always staked or trellis to keep them off the ground, increase air circulation and reduce proximity to disease inoculum (e.g., tomatoes, cane berries are trellised or staked).	5
YES, Between-plant and between-row spacing and orientation are usually optimal for the crop, variety, and environmental conditions to encourage adequate air circulation. (e.g., 2 ft between fully-grown strawberry row canopies, wider spacing for summer broccoli, row orientation for wind flow) AND/OR Pruning is usually implemented on crops to increase air circulation, reduce leaf wetness periods (e.g., blueberry bush when fully grown has open center; tree fruit is pruned annually or twice annually allowing for good access to light and air circulation throughout the canopy; tomatoes are pruned to below first flower cluster); OR varieties are selected for improved drying conditions (e.g., apple, cherry, or pear trees are on dwarfing rootstocks with small canopies) AND/OR Where appropriate, crop is usually staked or trellis to keep them off the ground, increase air circulation and reduce proximity to disease inoculum (e.g., tomatoes, cane berries are trellised or staked).	3

<p>YES, Between-plant and between-row spacing and orientation are sometimes optimal for the crop, variety, and environmental conditions to encourage adequate air circulation. (e.g., 2 ft between fully-grown strawberry row canopies, wider spacing for summer broccoli, row orientation for wind flow)</p> <p>AND/OR Pruning is sometimes implemented on crops to increase air circulation, reduce leaf wetness periods (e.g., strawberry canopy width when fully grown does not exceed 2 ft tree fruit is pruned annually or twice annually allowing for good access to light and air circulation throughout the canopy; tomatoes are pruned to below first flower cluster); OR varieties are selected for improved drying conditions (e.g., Apple, cherry, or pear trees are on dwarfing rootstocks with small canopies;)</p> <p>AND/OR Where appropriate, crop is sometimes staked or trellis to keep them off the ground, increase air circulation and reduce proximity to disease inoculum (e.g., tomatoes, cane berries are trellised or staked).</p>	1
<p>NO, Planting, pruning and canopy management practices are not used that optimize air circulation and drying conditions for foliage and crop so as to reduce disease incidence.</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS:</p>	
<p>4.2 Is a mulch layer maintained in bearing beds to suppress weeds and prevent splashing of water from rain or irrigation?</p>	<p>CQ Rating</p>
<p>YES, A weed-free biodegradable mulch layer is maintained within rows between/around plants.</p> <p>AND A weed-free biodegradable mulch layer or living mulch (e.g., sod) is maintained between rows</p>	5
<p>YES, A plastic mulch layer is maintained within rows between/around plants.</p> <p>AND A weed-free biodegradable mulch layer or living mulch (e.g., sod) is maintained between rows.</p>	3
<p>YES, A mulch layer is maintained within rows.</p> <p>BUT No mulch layer is maintained between rows.</p>	1
<p>NO, No mulch layer is maintained within or between rows.</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS:</p>	
<p>4.3 Is winter protection provided for crops that need it?</p>	<p>CQ Rating</p>
<p>YES, A weed-free biodegradable mulch layer (like straw) covers strawberry rows every year for winter protection.</p> <p>AND/OR White latex paint is applied every year to trunks of trees that are susceptible to cold injury</p> <p>AND/OR</p>	5

Graft unions on grapevines are hilled up every year during the winter and uncovered in spring AND/OR No winter protection is required for the crops grown	
YES, A weed-free biodegradable mulch layer (like straw) or a spun-bonded fabric covers strawberry rows in most years for winter protection. AND/OR White latex paint is applied in most years to trunks of trees that are susceptible to cold injury AND/OR Graft unions on grapevines are hilled up in most years during the winter and uncovered in spring	3
YES, A weed-free biodegradable mulch layer (like straw) or a spun-bonded fabric covers strawberry rows in some years for winter protection. AND/OR White latex paint is applied in some years to trunks of trees that are susceptible to cold injury AND/OR Graft unions on grapevines are hilled up in some years during the winter and uncovered in spring	1
NO, No winter protection practices are used at all.	0
COMMENTS:	
4.4 Is irrigation supplied to plant rows?	CQ Rating
YES, Drip irrigation is supplied to plant rows to deliver water when needed for plant growth and fruit development. AND Overhead irrigation is supplied to plant rows for frost protection where frost is a problem. AND A water use plan is used which minimizes disease development, optimizes water use efficiency, and minimizes erosion and run-off.	5
YES, Drip irrigation is supplied to plant rows to deliver water when needed for plant growth and fruit development. AND Overhead irrigation is supplied to plant rows for frost protection where frost is a problem.	3
YES, Drip irrigation is supplied to plant rows to deliver water when needed for plant growth and fruit development. OR Overhead irrigation is supplied to plant rows for frost protection where frost is a problem.	1
NO, No irrigation is supplied to plant rows.	0
COMMENTS:	

5. Pesticides Application and Records	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only pesticides registered for use in Massachusetts are used. • All pesticide label directions are followed • Re-entry and pre-harvest intervals are adhered to. 	
5.1 Does the pesticide applicator have and maintain a pesticide applicators license/certification?	CQ Rating
<p>YES, The farm's pesticide applicator has the appropriate pesticide applicators license/certification for the farm</p> <p>AND Is the only individual who mixes, loads and applies pesticides (restricted use or general use) on the farm</p> <p>AND maintains the necessary recertification credits annually to keep the license/certification current</p>	5
<p>YES, The farm's pesticide applicator has the appropriate pesticide applicators license/certification for the farm</p> <p>AND may occasionally supervise another individual (pesticide handler) who mixes, loads and applies pesticides (general use) on the farm</p> <p>AND maintains the necessary recertification credits annually to keep the license/certification current</p>	3
<p>NO, The farm's pesticide applicator does not have a pesticide applicators license/certification</p> <p>AND Only mixes, loads and applies general use pesticides on the farm</p>	1
<p>NO, The farm's pesticide applicator does not have a pesticide applicators license</p> <p>AND Isn't sure if one is required for applying pesticides as needed on the farm</p>	0
COMMENTS:	
5.2 Are the EPA Worker Protection Standards being followed? (Please note in order to be in compliance with the EPA Worker Protection Standard you must have a BMP rating of 3 or 5) (An easy to follow check list for these standards is located in Appendix A at the end of this document)	CQ Rating
<p>YES, All workers and pesticide handlers receive required WPS training</p> <p>AND All WPS requirements are implemented (e.g., signage, wash stations, etc.)</p> <p>AND All workers and pesticide handlers receive WPS training on annual basis</p> <p>OR Farm is exempt from most of the EPA Worker Protection Standard because only immediate family members work on the farm</p>	5
<p>YES, All workers and pesticide handlers receive required WPS training</p> <p>AND All WPS requirements are implemented (e.g., signage, wash stations, etc.)</p>	3

<p>YES, Most workers and pesticide handlers receive required WPS training AND Most WPS requirements are implemented (e.g., signage, wash stations, etc.)</p>	1
<p>Some workers receive required WPS training AND Some WPS requirements are implemented</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS:</p>	
<p>5.3 Are spray records are maintained and organized?</p>	
<p>YES, Records of pesticide applications are maintained, including date, field/block, target pest, crop stage, pesticide name and EPA number, wind speed, wind direction, temperature, formulation, rate and number of acres treated using a suitable record keeping software program (see comments) AND Backup copies of records of pesticide applications are kept in electronic form or as hard copies</p>	5
<p>YES, Records of pesticide applications are maintained, including date, field/block, target pest, pesticide name and EPA number, formulation, rate and number of acres treated using record keeping software OR Records of pesticide applications are maintained including date, field/block, target pest, pesticide name and EPA number, formulation, rate and number of acres treated using a hard copy format</p>	3
<p>YES, Records of pesticide applications are maintained, including date, field and block, target pest, pesticide name and EPA number, formulation, rate and number of acres treated in paper files but not well organized</p>	1
<p>NO, Records of pesticide applications are kept, but are incomplete and not well organized</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS: <i>Trac Software for fruit from Cornell http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/trac/</i></p>	
<p>5.4 Are pesticide sprayers maintained and calibrated regularly?</p>	
<p>YES, All pesticide sprayers are inspected for leaks before and during pesticide applications AND All pesticide sprayers are cleaned between applications of insecticides/fungicides and herbicides or dedicated sprayers are used for specific types of pesticides AND All pesticide sprayers are calibrated before the start of the season following an established protocol AND All pesticide sprayers are recalibrated at least once midway through the growing season</p>	5
<p>YES, All pesticide sprayers are inspected for leaks before and during pesticide applications AND All pesticide sprayers are cleaned between applications of insecticides/fungicides and</p>	3

herbicides or dedicated sprayers are used for specific types of pesticides AND All pesticide sprayers are calibrated before the start of the season following an established protocol	
YES, All pesticide sprayers are inspected for leaks before and during pesticide applications AND All pesticide sprayers are occasionally cleaned throughout the season AND All pesticide sprayers are calibrated before the start of the season	1
NO, Pesticide sprayers are not inspected or calibrated regularly	0
COMMENTS:	
5.5 Are pesticides stored properly?	CQ Rating
YES, All pesticides are stored in a secure and lockable location (i.e. separate building, room, or storage cabinet) AND The pesticide storage site has Pesticide Storage and diamond HazMat Signs AND Has a nonporous floor (cement, tile etc.) and pesticide containers are stored off the floor. AND Is at least 400 feet from a drinking water source and 200 feet from surface water AND Is well ventilated and temperature controlled (between 40-100F) AND All pesticide containers are checked for intact pesticide labels, for leaks and are marked with purchase date AND Insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides are stored separately based on their formulations, volatility, and flammability to avoid cross contamination AND Has pesticide product inventory list and MSDS placed outside of the storage area	5
YES, All pesticides are stored in a secure and lockable location (i.e. separate building, room, or storage cabinet) AND The pesticide storage site has Pesticide Storage and diamond HazMat Signs AND Has a nonporous floor (cement, tile etc.) and pesticide containers are stored off the floor. AND Is in an area away from where flooding is possible or in places where they might spill or leak into wells, drains, ground water, or surface water AND Is well ventilated and temperature controlled (between 40-100F) AND All pesticide containers are checked for intact pesticide labels and for leaks.	3
YES, Pesticides are stored in a secure and lockable location (i.e. separate building, room, or storage cabinet)	1

<p>AND The pesticide storage site has Pesticide Storage sign</p> <p>AND Has a nonporous floor (cement, tile etc.) and pesticide containers are stored off the floor.</p> <p>AND Is in an area away from where flooding is possible or in places where they might spill or leak into wells, drains, ground water, or surface water</p>	
<p>NO, Pesticides are not stored in a secure and lockable location (i.e. separate building, room, or storage cabinet)</p> <p>AND Unauthorized individuals can gain access to the pesticide containers</p>	0
COMMENTS:	
<p>5.6 Do pesticide applicators use and wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) appropriately?</p>	CQ Rating
<p>YES, All pesticide applicators wear at least the PPE required by the pesticide label</p> <p>AND All pesticide applicators who wear respirators have received initial training and received respirator fit test at least every 6 months</p> <p>AND Clean and inspect all PPE after use and store separately from pesticides</p> <p>AND Wear at least chemical resistant gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes when handling pesticides.</p> <p>AND Wear at least a chemical resistant apron and chemical resistant goggles when mixing and loading pesticides</p>	5
<p>YES, All pesticide applicators wear at least the PPE required by the pesticide label</p> <p>AND All pesticide applicators who wear respirators have received initial training and a fit test</p> <p>AND Clean and inspect all PPE after use and store separately from pesticides</p> <p>AND Wear at least chemical resistant gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes when handling pesticides.</p>	3
<p>YES, All pesticide applicators wear at least the PPE required by the pesticide label</p> <p>AND All pesticide applicators who wear respirators have received initial training and a fit test</p> <p>AND Clean and inspect all PPE after use and store separately from pesticides</p>	1
<p>NO, Pesticide applicators are unaware of and/or do not wear the PPE required by the pesticide label</p>	0
COMMENTS:	

5.7 Are the correct procedures followed during pesticide mixing and loading?	CQ Rating
<p>YES, All pesticide applicators confirm that they are following all label instructions AND Pesticides are premeasured using a scale or measuring cup AND Use a anti-backflow device when filling pesticide sprayers AND Triple rinse or pressure rinse all metal and plastic pesticide containers AND Have access to potable water, soap, towels, and eyewash for pesticide decontamination AND Mix and load on a containment pad</p>	5
<p>YES, All pesticide applicators confirm that they are following all label instructions AND Pesticides are premeasured using a scale or measuring cup AND Use a anti-backflow device when filling pesticide sprayers AND Triple rinse or pressure rinse all metal and plastic pesticide containers AND Have access to potable water, soap, and towels for pesticide decontamination</p>	3
<p>YES, Pesticide applicators confirm that they are following all label instructions AND Pesticides are premeasured using a scale or measuring cup AND Use a anti-backflow device (or air gap) when filling pesticide sprayers AND Triple rinse or pressure rinse all metal and plastic pesticide containers</p>	1
<p>NO, Pesticide applicators pour pesticides directly from container into sprayer without measuring. AND Do not know if filling equipment has an anti-backflow device</p>	0
COMMENTS:	
5.8 Are the correct procedures followed during pesticide application?	CQ Rating
<p>YES, Pesticide applicators confirm that they are following all label instructions AND Stop application if individuals are in the area AND Stop application if pesticide sprayer is malfunctioning (leaks, nozzles clogged, etc.) AND Stop application if honey bees and/or bumble bees are foraging in the treated area AND Use water or oil sensitive cards (or dye or foam) to determine if there is sufficient coverage and if drift has occurred</p>	5

<p>YES, Pesticide applicators confirm that they are following all label instructions AND Stop application if individuals are in the area AND Stop application if pesticide sprayer is malfunctioning (leaks, nozzles clogged, etc.) AND Stop application if honey bees and/or bumble bees are foraging in the treated area</p>	3
<p>YES, Pesticide applicators confirm that they are following all label instructions AND Stop application if individuals are in the area AND Stop application if pesticide sprayer is malfunctioning (leaks, nozzles clogged, etc.)</p>	1
<p>NO, Finish pesticide application regardless of presence of people in the area or problem with pesticide application equipment.</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS:</p>	
<p>5.9 Are the correct procedures practiced to avoid drift during pesticide applications?</p>	<p>CQ Rating</p>
<p>YES, Pesticide applicators confirm that they are following all label instructions AND Verify temperature to avoid pesticide volatilization and vapor drift AND Use a wind gauge to verify that no pesticide application is made when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour AND If wind speed is between 5 and 10 miles per hour use one of the following techniques to avoid drift off site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use drift reduction nozzles (i.e. air induction, venture nozzles) OR • Use drift control additives OR • Reduce spray pressure and increase droplet size OR • Use newer spray technologies that are designed to reduce drift <p>AND Use water or oil sensitive cards (or dye or foam) to determine if drift has occurred</p>	5
<p>YES, Pesticide applicators confirm that they are following all label instructions AND Verify temperature to avoid pesticide volatilization and vapor drift AND Use a wind gauge (or another technique) to verify that no pesticide application is made when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour AND If wind speed is between 5 and 10 miles per hour use one of the following techniques to avoid drift off site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use drift reduction nozzles (i.e. air induction, venture nozzles) OR • Use drift control additives OR • Reduce spray pressure and increase droplet size OR • Use other spray technologies that are designed to reduce drift 	3

<p>YES, Pesticide applicators confirm that they are following all label instructions AND Verify temperature to avoid pesticide volatilization and vapor drift AND Use a wind gauge (or another technique) to verify that no pesticide application is made when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour</p>	1
<p>NO, No specific practices are used to prevent pesticide drift</p>	0
COMMENTS:	
6. Pest Management Practices	
6.0 Is access to current pest information and recommendations maintained?	CQ Rating
<p>YES, All of the following are true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A resource library containing reliable pest identification and diagnostic information (see Appendix for suggested list) is accessible (in print or electronically) on the farm to assist in identifying the cause of a problem. • A current version of a <i>New England Management Guide</i> for Vegetables, Tree Fruit and/or Small Fruit is on hand. • A current relevant newsletter subscription is maintained to stay abreast of new or emerging pest problems (e.g., <i>Massachusetts Berry Notes</i>, <i>Vegetable Notes</i>, <i>Healthy Fruit</i>, etc). • A qualified crop consultant is employed or staff is trained to help identify pests <p>AND Pesticide labels are read and understood thoroughly.</p>	5
<p>YES, At least two of the above list items are true AND Pesticide labels are read and understood thoroughly.</p>	3
<p>YES, At least one of the above list items is true AND Pesticide labels are read and understood thoroughly.</p>	1
<p>NO, Pest Management decisions are based solely on historical approaches AND No up-to-date management materials are maintained.</p>	0
COMMENTS:	
Insect Pest Management	
6.1 Are pests monitored appropriately?	CQ Rating
<p>YES, Currently recommended approaches to assess pest presence and potential for damage are used for ALL pests (i.e., scouting, sticky traps, etc). AND Recommended economic threshold levels are used to determine when control</p>	5

measures are needed.	
<p>YES, Currently recommended approaches to assess pest presence and potential for damage are used for MOST (>50%) pests.</p> <p>AND Recommended economic threshold levels are used to determine when control measures are needed.</p> <p>AND Other pests are controlled on a calendar basis.</p>	3
<p>YES, Currently recommended approaches to assess pest presence and potential for damage are used for only a FEW (<50%) of the pests.</p> <p>AND Recommended economic threshold levels are used to determine when control measures are needed.</p> <p>AND Other pests are controlled on a calendar basis.</p>	1
<p>NO, No monitoring is done.</p> <p>AND Pest control is applied on a calendar basis.</p>	0
COMMENTS:	
6.2 Are appropriate methods employed to avoid or prevent pest populations from becoming established in your crops?	CQ Rating
<p>YES, Biology and life cycle are known for insect pests common to the crops grown</p> <p>AND <i>All of the appropriate practices below are employed:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation is practiced to break the pest cycle • Resistant varieties are selected • Crop residue of annual crops is destroyed and/or removed from the field to break pest cycles • Physical exclusion is employed (e.g., row covers, trench barriers) • Alternate hosts of key pests are eliminated from area surrounding crop 	5
<p>YES, Biology and life cycle are known for insect pests common to the crops grown</p> <p>AND <i>Most (>50%) of the appropriate practices below are employed:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation is practiced to break the pest cycle • Resistant varieties are selected • Crop residue of annual crops is destroyed and/or removed from the field to break pest cycles • Physical exclusion is employed (e.g., row covers, trench barriers) • Alternate hosts of key pests are eliminated from area surrounding crop 	3
<p>YES, Biology and life cycle are known for insect pests common to the crops grown</p> <p>AND <i>One of the practices below is employed:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation is practiced to break the pest cycle • Resistant varieties are selected • Crop residue of annual crops is destroyed and/or removed from the field to break pest cycles 	1

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical exclusion is employed (e.g., row covers, trench barriers) Alternate hosts of key pests are eliminated from area surrounding crop 	
<p>NO, No pest avoidance practices are employed AND Biology and life cycle are not known for insect pests common to the crop AND The same crop families are grown in the same locations for many consecutive years</p>	0
COMMENTS	
6.3 Are control measures selected appropriately?	CQ Rating
<p>YES, Control measures are selected according to current recommendations. Non-insecticidal control practices are used whenever possible. AND Matched by efficacy for the target insects and the severity of the problem. Choice of insecticides is based upon reduced human toxicity and reduced environmental impact AND Selected according to recommendations to alternate or rotate classes in order to lessen the risk of resistance development in pest populations (see IRAC listings) AND Selected to preserve beneficial organisms (e.g., soil microbial community and other beneficial organisms) whenever possible.</p>	5
<p>YES, Control measures are selected according to current recommendations. Non-insecticidal control practices are used whenever possible. AND Matched by efficacy for the target pest and the severity of the problem. Choice of insecticides is made in part on cost and availability. AND Selected according to recommendations to alternate or rotate classes in order to lessen the risk of resistance development in pest populations (see IRAC listings)</p>	3
<p>YES, Control measures are selected according to current recommendations. Non-insecticidal control measures are used in a few cases AND Matched by efficacy for the target pest and the severity of the problem. Choice of insecticides is made solely on cost and availability.</p>	1
<p>NO, control measures are selected according to recommendations made by chemical salesman. Only insecticidal control is used AND widest target range AND lowest cost</p>	0
COMMENTS	
Disease Management	CQ Rating
6.4 Are diseases monitored appropriately?	
<p>YES, Currently recommended approaches to assess disease pressure and potential for damage are used for ALL major diseases (i.e., assess inoculum potential, use weather forecasting models, etc) AND</p>	5

Recommended economic threshold levels are used to determine when to control measures are needed	
YES, Currently recommended approaches to assess disease pressure and potential for damage are used in MOST (>50%) cases AND recommended economic threshold levels are used to determine when to control measures are needed AND Other diseases are controlled on a calendar basis	3
YES, Currently recommended approaches to assess disease pressure and potential for damage are used for only a FEW (<50%) cases AND recommended economic threshold levels are used to determine when to control measures are needed AND Other diseases are controlled on a calendar basis	1
NO, no monitoring is done AND Disease control is applied on a calendar basis	0
COMMENTS:	
6.5 Are appropriate methods employed to avoid or prevent diseases from becoming established in your crops?	CQ Rating
YES, Biology and life cycle are known for diseases common to the crops grown AND <i>All of the appropriate practices below are employed:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation is practiced to break the disease cycle • Resistant varieties are selected • Crop residue of annual crops is destroyed and/or removed from the field to break disease cycles • Certified disease free plant material and/or seed is used • Alternate hosts of key diseases are eliminated from area surrounding crop 	5
YES, Biology and life cycle are known for diseases common to the crops grown AND <i>Most (>50%) of the appropriate practices below are employed:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation is practiced to break the disease cycle • Resistant varieties are selected • Crop residue of annual crops is destroyed and/or removed from the field to break disease cycles • Certified disease free plant material and/or seed is used • Alternate hosts of key diseases are eliminated from area surrounding crop 	3
YES, Biology and life cycle are known for diseases common to the crops grown AND <i>One of the practices below is employed:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation is practiced to break the disease cycle • Resistant varieties are selected • Crop residue of annual crops is destroyed and/or removed from the field to break disease cycles • Certified disease free plant material and/or seed is used • Alternate hosts of key diseases are eliminated from area surrounding crop 	1

<p>NO, No disease avoidance practices are employed AND Biology and life cycle are not known for diseases common to the crop AND The same crop families are grown in the same locations for many consecutive years</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS</p>	
<p>6.6 Are disease control measures selected appropriately?</p>	<p>CQ Rating</p>
<p>YES, Control measures are selected according to current recommendations. Non-fungicidal control practices are used whenever possible. AND Matched by efficacy for the target disease and the severity of the problem. Choice of fungicides is based upon reduced human toxicity and reduced environmental impact AND Selected according to recommendations to alternate or rotate classes in order to lessen the risk of resistance development in pathogen populations (see FRAC listings) AND Selected to preserve beneficial organisms (e.g., soil microbial community and other beneficial organisms) whenever possible.</p>	5
<p>YES, Control measures are selected according to current recommendations. Non-fungicidal control practices are used whenever possible. AND Matched by efficacy for the target disease and the severity of the problem. Choice of fungicides is made in part on cost and availability. AND Selected according to recommendations to alternate or rotate classes in order to lessen the risk of resistance development in pathogen populations (see FRAC listings)</p>	3
<p>YES, Control measures are selected according to current recommendations. Non-fungicidal control measures are used in a few cases AND Matched by efficacy for the target disease and the severity of the problem. Choice of fungicides is made solely on cost and availability.</p>	1
<p>NO, control measures are selected according to recommendations made by chemical salesman. Only fungicidal control is used AND widest target range AND lowest cost.</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS</p>	
<p>Weed Management 6.7 Are weeds identified correctly and monitored or scouted regularly?</p>	<p>CQ Rating</p>
<p>YES, Weed infestations are mapped and scouted on a regular basis. Grass alleys are</p>	5

<p>maintained between tree fruit rows and weed incidence and species within the tree row are monitored.</p> <p>AND Site-specific weed management plans are developed. Weed control in tree rows is performed with minimal herbicide application.</p> <p>AND Weed species are correctly identified to select proper management practices</p> <p>AND Fields are rotated to crops that are competitive against particular weed species. Cover crops are planted in fallow fields and removed before any emerged weed or the cover crop go to seed</p> <p>AND Weeds are prevented from going to seed in all areas of the farm. Areas immediately adjacent to fields or orchards are mowed to prevent seed production</p>	
<p>YES, AND any three of the following practices are done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed infestations are mapped and scouted on a regular basis. Grass alleys are maintained between tree fruit rows and weed incidence and species within the tree row are monitored. • Site-specific weed management plans are developed. Weed control in tree rows is performed with minimal herbicide application. • Weed species are correctly identified to select proper management practices • Fields are rotated to crops that are competitive against particular weed species. Cover crops are planted in fallow fields and removed before any emerged weed or the cover crop go to seed • Weeds are prevented from going to seed in all areas of the farm. Areas immediately adjacent to fields or orchards are mowed to prevent seed production 	3
<p>YES, Weed species are correctly identified to select proper management practices. Grass alleys are maintained between tree fruit rows</p> <p>AND Healthy, vigorous crops are maintained to control weed competition by proper crop management</p>	1
<p>NO, No weed identification and monitoring are performed. Regular herbicide application is used to control weeds or a weed-free tree row</p> <p>AND Weed control is applied on historical and calendar basis.</p>	0
COMMENTS:	
6.8 Are herbicide control measures integrated with mechanical control measures?	CQ Rating
<p>YES, Cultivation is an important means of weed control. Cultivation is performed immediately after weed germination and in the early stage of crop growth. Grass alleys are maintained between tree fruit rows.</p> <p>AND The stale seed technique is used for weed control. A recommended herbicide, light mechanical cultivation, or flaming the soil is employed to kill weeds without causing new weed seeds from being moved into the top, few inches of soil</p> <p>AND Mechanical weed disruption by tilling or flaming is combined with band or spot herbicide treatment. Weed control in tree rows is performed with minimal herbicide</p>	5

use. AND Plastic mulch, nursery fabric, or organic material mulches are applied as weed barriers	
YES, AND any three of the following practices are done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation is an important means of weed control. Cultivation is performed immediately after weed germination and in the early stage of crop growth. Grass alleys are maintained between tree fruit rows. • The stale seed technique is used for weed control. A recommended herbicide, light mechanical cultivation, or flaming the soil is employed to kill weeds without causing new weed seeds from being moved into the top, few inches of soil • Mechanical weed disruption by tilling or flaming is combined with band or spot herbicide treatment. Weed control in tree rows is performed with minimal herbicide use. • Plastic mulch, nursery fabric, or organic material mulches are applied as weed barriers 	3
YES, AND any two of the following practices are done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation is an important means of weed control. Cultivation is performed immediately after weed germination and in the early stage of crop growth. Grass alleys are maintained between tree fruit rows. • The stale seed technique is used for weed control. A recommended herbicide, light mechanical cultivation, or flaming the soil is employed to kill weeds without causing new weed seeds from being moved into the top, few inches of soil • Mechanical weed disruption by tilling or flaming is combined with band or spot herbicide treatment. Weed control in tree rows is performed with minimal herbicide use. • Plastic mulch, nursery fabric, or organic material mulches are applied as weed barriers 	1
NO, Fields are maintained with regular herbicide applications. The entire orchard floor is maintained with regular herbicide application.	0
COMMENTS:	
6.9. Are weed control measures selected appropriately?	CQ Rating
YES, Weed control measures and herbicide application are selected according to current recommendations. AND Herbicides are selected carefully by considering all properties like toxicity, weeds or weed families controlled, and their potential to impact water resources AND Labels are read carefully to determine proper rate selection, application timing, activation, and special precautions. Labels are checked for incorporation requirements AND Herbicides are selected according to recommendations to rotate or alternate active ingredient classes to lessen the risk of selection of herbicide resistance (HRAC listings) AND A sprayer is dedicated solely to herbicide application. Sprayer is calibrated regularly. Uniform application without skips, overlaps, or herbicide drift are ensured.	5

<p>YES, AND any three of the following practices are done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control measures and herbicide application are selected according to current recommendations. • Herbicides are selected carefully by considering all properties like toxicity, weeds or weed families controlled, and their potential to impact water resources • Labels are read carefully to determine proper rate selection, application timing, activation, and special precautions. Labels are checked for incorporation requirements • Herbicides are selected according to recommendations to rotate or alternate active ingredient classes to lessen the risk of selection of herbicide resistance (HRAC listings) • A sprayer is dedicated solely to herbicide application. Sprayer is calibrated regularly. Uniform application without skips, overlaps, or herbicide drift are ensured. 	3
<p>YES, Weed control measures and herbicide application are selected according to current recommendations</p> <p>AND Sprayer is calibrated at the beginning of the season. Uniform application without skips, overlaps, or herbicide drift are ensured.</p> <p>AND Labels are read and directions followed</p>	1
<p>NO, Herbicides are selected according recommendations made by chemical salesman, availability, and cost</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS:</p>	
<p>6.10. Is the environmental impact of herbicide applications considered when herbicide choices and applications are planned? (Most herbicides found in water are applied to the soil pre-emergence or are incorporated. Post emergence herbicides are considered)</p>	CQ Rating
<p>YES, Post emergence herbicides are considered as an alternative to soil-incorporated or preemergence herbicides in sensitive areas. Post emergence applications are made only when weed pressure is judged to exceed the economic threshold.</p> <p>AND Impact of seed production if weeds are left is considered, especially for weed species first occurring in a field or orchard, when selecting a control measures.</p> <p>AND Areas adjacent to fields are mowed regularly to prevent seed production.</p> <p>AND Herbicide storage, handling, and applications are not performed near surface water or wells. An appropriate setback distance is observed.</p> <p>AND Grass filter strips are installed between fields or orchards and water sources on sloping land.</p> <p>AND Post emergence herbicide applications are avoided immediately prior to rainfall or irrigation. Soil applied herbicides that require water activation are not applied just prior to expected heavy rainfall events. Herbicide applications are not made on excessively windy days to prevent spray drift.</p>	5

<p>YES, AND any four of the following practices are done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post emergence herbicides are considered as an alternative to soil-incorporated or preemergence herbicides in sensitive areas. Post emergence applications are made only when weed pressure is judged to exceed the economic threshold. • Impact of seed production if weeds are left is considered, especially for weed species first occurring in a field or orchard, when selecting a control measures. • Areas adjacent to fields are mowed regularly to prevent seed production. • Herbicide storage, handling, and applications are not performed near surface water or wells. An appropriate setback distance is observed. • Grass filter strips are installed between fields or orchards and water sources on sloping land. • Post emergence herbicide applications are avoided immediately prior to rainfall or irrigation. Soil applied herbicides that require water activation are not applied just prior to expected heavy rainfall events. Herbicide applications are not made on excessively windy days to prevent spray drift. 	<p>3</p>
<p>YES, AND any 2 of the following practices are done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post emergence herbicides are considered as an alternative to soil-incorporated or preemergence herbicides in sensitive areas. Post emergence applications are made only when weed pressure is judged to exceed the economic threshold. • Impact of seed production if weeds are left is considered, especially for weed species first occurring in a field or orchard, when selecting a control measures. • Areas adjacent to fields are mowed regularly to prevent seed production. • Herbicide storage, handling, and applications are not performed near surface water or wells. An appropriate setback distance is observed. • Grass filter strips are installed between fields or orchards and water sources on sloping land. • Post emergence herbicide applications are avoided immediately prior to rainfall or irrigation. Soil applied herbicides that require water activation are not applied just prior to expected heavy rainfall events. Herbicide applications are not made on excessively windy days to prevent spray drift. 	<p>1</p>
<p>NO, Herbicides applications are based on the calendar and according to historical usage. AND Herbicide choice is based on salesman recommendation, cost, or availability.</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>COMMENTS:</p>	

7. Good Agricultural Practices	
7.1 Are you GAP certified for the current year?	CQ Rating
YES, I am GAP certified for the current year (full credit for this section; skip to next section)	30
NO, I am not GAP certified for the current year (continue to 0.2)	0
COMMENTS:	
7.2 Worker Hygiene: Have you and/or your workers been trained in worker hygiene and have you implemented recommended worker hygiene practices?	CQ Rating
YES, I have attended a GAP training or taken an online GAP Course AND I have trained my workers in proper use of bathrooms and hand washing AND potable water, soap, and single use towels are available at all employee restrooms	5
YES, I have trained my workers in proper use of bathrooms and hand washing OR potable water, soap, and single use towels are available at all employee restrooms	3
YES, I have attended a GAP training or taken an online GAP course BUT have not trained my workers in proper use of bathrooms and hand washing AND employee bathrooms are not equipped with potable water, soap, or single use towels	1
NO, I have not attended a GAP training or taken an online GAP course. I have not trained my workers and employee bathrooms are not equipped with potable water, soap, or single use towels	0
COMMENTS:	
7.3 Water Quality: Have you and/or your workers been trained in water quality and have you implemented recommended water quality practices?	CQ Rating
YES, I have attended a GAP training or taken an online GAP Course AND I test all wells for total <i>E. coli</i> twice a year, all surface water sources three times a year, AND have a copy of my towns annual water report for municipal sources (if applicable) on file	5
YES, I test all my water sources for total <i>E. coli</i> levels at least once a year (for municipal sources, I have a copy of my towns annual water quality report on file) OR	3

only municipal water is used for irrigation, spraying, washing, cooling, and packing	
YES, I have attended a GAP training or taken an online GAP Course BUT I have not tested my water sources for total <i>E. coli</i>	1
NO, I do not test any of my water sources for total <i>E. coli</i>	0
COMMENTS:	
7.4 Livestock and Wildlife: Have you and/or your workers been trained in livestock and wildlife issues, and/or have you implemented recommended livestock and wildlife management practices?	CQ Rating
YES, I have attended a GAP training or taken an online GAP Course AND livestock (if applicable) are separated from produce production areas AND no runoff from livestock areas can move into produce production areas AND areas where crop damage from wildlife exists is noted and measures are taken (fencing, trapping, etc) to avoid future damage or these areas are not harvested	5
YES, Livestock (if applicable) are separated from produce production areas AND no runoff from livestock areas can move into produce production areas AND areas where damage from wildlife exists is noted and measures are taken (fencing, trapping, etc) to avoid future damage or these areas are not harvested	3
YES, Livestock (if applicable) are separated from produce production areas and no runoff from livestock areas can move into produce production areas	1
NO, No precautions are taken regarding livestock and wildlife	0
COMMENTS:	
7.5 Manure and Compost: Have you and/or your workers been trained in manure and compost handling, and/or have you implemented recommended manure and compost handling practices?	CQ Rating
No manure or manure-based compost is used in produce production areas	5
YES, Manure is not applied within 2 weeks of planting or within 120 days of harvest AND manure is not stored on the farm where runoff or dust can enter produce production areas	3

<p>YES, Manure is not applied within 2 weeks of planting AND manure is not stored on the farm where runoff or dust can enter produce production areas</p>	1
<p>NO, Manure is applied within 2 weeks of planting AND no precautions are made regarding manure storage on the farm</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS:</p>	
<p>7.6 Traceability Have you and/or your workers been trained in traceability, and/or have you implemented recommended traceability practices?</p>	CQ Rating
<p>YES, All produce for sale can be traced back to the field where it was produced AND all produce is sold at a farm stand, farmers market, CSA, or other direct to consumer outlet AND all boxes sold for wholesale (if applicable) have the farm name and a date stamp on the box or package</p>	5
<p>YES, All produce for sale can be traced back to the field where it was produced AND all produce is sold at a farm stand, farmers market, CSA, or other direct to consumer outlet AND all boxes sold for wholesale (if applicable) have the farm name on the box or package but no date stamp</p>	3
<p>NO, All produce is sold directly to consumers but field location is not recorded</p>	1
<p>NO, Produce is sold both directly to consumers and wholesale but field location is not recorded and packaging does not contain the farm name</p>	0
<p>COMMENTS:</p>	