



## Farmstead 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 2016 Right-to-Farm (RTF) Generally Accepted Agricultural Management Practices (GAAMPs).

(Revised date: 7/31/14)

Right to Farm					
RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE OF MAEAP VERIFICATION	MEETS CRITERIA
<b>RIGHT TO FARM</b>					
<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 compliant history.	YES NO N/A
Farm Site/Soil Evaluation					
<b>1.06)</b> Is the farmstead 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>	No significant erosion present at farmstead.	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><i>Anti-backflow device installed and air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank.</i></b> Air Gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6-inches, whichever is greater.	Either an <b><i>anti-backflow device installed</i></b> or <b><i>air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank.</i></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>	Anti-backflow device or air gap present or demonstrated.	YES NO N/A

Comments:








## 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>3.05)</b> What design features does the pesticide storage have to contain spills and leaks?	Impermeable floor surface does not allow spills to soak into soil. Curb installed on floor to contain leaks and spills or individual package containment.	Impermeable floor surface without curb.	Permeable floor surface (wood, gravel or dirt floor) or impermeable floor with cracks. Spills could contaminate soil. <b>Drain in the floor that discharges to the environment.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Adequate secondary containment for pesticide storage.	YES NO N/A
<b>3.07)</b> What level of security is provided for the pesticide storage?	Fenced or locked area, <b>secure from unauthorized access.</b> Storage separate from all other activities.	Storage open to activities that could damage containers or spill chemicals.	<b>Open access to pesticide storage could result in theft, vandalism, and injury to children, pets or wildlife.</b> <sup>20</sup>	Adequate pesticide storage security.	YES NO N/A
<b>3.08)</b> What signage is posted on the storage facility?	<b>A highly visible, weatherproof sign indicates that pesticides are stored there. A “No Smoking” sign is also posted.</b>	Pesticide storage sign is posted, but “No Smoking” is not posted.	The pesticide storage has no signs.	Pesticide storage signage present.	YES NO N/A
<b>3.09)</b> What kind of spill kit is available at the pesticide storage?	<b>A complete spill kit is immediately available. A fire extinguisher approved for chemical fires is easily accessible and useable.</b>	<b>Spill kit is immediately available,</b> but no fire extinguisher.	<b>A spill kit is not available.</b> <sup>18</sup> A fire extinguisher is not available.	Spill kit with fire extinguisher present at pesticide storage.	YES NO N/A
<b>3.13)</b> Have Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) been reported to authorities?	No EHS stored or used. Anhydrous ammonia is not used on the farm.	EHS stored or used on farm have been identified and reported to local and state authorities (if stored at or above threshold planning quantity).	<b>EHS stored or used on farm have NOT been identified or reported.</b> <sup>21</sup>	Records that indicate EHS have been shared with authorities or that EHS are not used on the farm.	YES NO N/A
<b>3.14)</b> What is the condition of stored pesticide containers?	<b>Original containers clearly labeled or containers appropriate for pesticide storage that are properly labeled.</b> No holes, tears or weak seams.	Old containers with hard to read labels. Patched containers, metal containers showing signs of rusting.	Containers have holes or tears that allow chemical to leak. <b>Some containers have no labels.</b> <sup>20</sup>	Stored pesticides in satisfactory condition with labels attached.	YES NO N/A



## 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>3.19)</b> How far is the mixing and loading area from surface water or catch basins?	<i>200 feet or greater.</i>	Less than 200 feet, with appropriate security measures.	Less than 200 feet, without appropriate security measures.	Appropriate mixing and loading area isolation distance from surface water.	YES NO N/A
<b>3.20)</b> How is the potential reduced for surface and groundwater contamination at the mix/load area(s)?	Mixing and loading pad with curb keeps spills contained. Sumps allow collection and transfer to storage.	Mixing and loading in the field without mix/load pad. Different location every time reduces risks to groundwater. Or, mixing and loading on concrete pad without curbs.	No mixing and loading pad. Permeable soil. Spills soak into ground. Same location every time.	Satisfactory explanation of mixing and loading procedures. No evidence of burned vegetation.	YES NO N/A
<b>3.21)</b> How is backflow, or back siphoning, of pesticide 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, or six 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 a RPZ valve, double check valve assembly or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, or six 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</b> , including a RPZ valve, double check valve assembly or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, <b>nor air gap maintained.</b> <sup>1</sup>	Anti-backflow device installed, including a 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>3.22)</b> How are tank overflows prevented when filling the sprayer?	<i>Sprayer monitored when being filled.</i>		Sprayer seldom or never monitored when being filled.	Satisfactory explanation of spray tank filling procedures.	YES NO N/A
<b>3.23)</b> How are pesticides, additives and water quantities measured when loading the sprayer system?	<i>Measuring devices</i> labeled and <i>kept in pesticide storage area. Devices rinsed and rinse water put into spray tank</i> . Tank capacities labeled.		A variety of unlabeled measuring devices used. Devices may be used for other purposes. Tank capacities not identified.	Set of dedicated measuring devices for pesticides. Spray tank capacities labeled.	YES NO N/A

Comments:

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# FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING

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>5.01)</b> How far is the fertilizer 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 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 fertilizer storage isolation distance for site characteristics.</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p><b>5.02)</b> How far is the fertilizer storage located from surface water? (drains, steams, ponds, catch basins on farmstead, etc.)</p>	<p><b>200 feet or greater.</b></p>	<p>Less than 200 feet with appropriate security measures.</p>	<p>Less than 200 feet.</p>	<p>Appropriate fertilizer storage isolation distance from surface water. Note: bulk liquid fertilizer storages installed after August 13, 2008, having a capacity greater than 2,500 gallons, or having combined capacity of all takes greater than 7,500 gallons, must be located 200 feet or more from surface water.</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>

Comments:


## 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>5.04)</b> What level of security is provided for the fertilizer storage?	<i>Fertilizer storage areas, valves, and containers are secured when not in use.</i>	Appropriate conditions are partially met.	Fertilizer storage facilities are not locked or secured by any means. Open access to theft, vandalism and children exists.	Adequate fertilizer storage facility.	YES NO N/A
<b>5.05)</b> Is fertilizer stored in the direct presence of fuel products?	No. Fertilizer is not stored in the direct presence of fuel products.		Yes. Fertilizers and fuel products are stored together – posing an increased potential for explosions and significant disposal problems.		YES NO N/A
<b>5.07)</b> How often is the fertilizer storage area inspected for safety concerns?	<i>At least annually.</i>		No regular inspections of the storage facility.	Evidence fertilizer storage is inspected at least annually.	YES NO N/A
<b>5.08)</b> Is there a written emergency plan to deal with fertilizer spills, discharges and other farm emergencies?	Up-to-date plan developed and shared with authorities (if required), employees and family members.	More than one-year-old plan or an incomplete plan is available.	An emergency farm plan has not been developed.	Up-to-date emergency plan.	YES NO N/A
<b>5.11)</b> What kind of structure is used for dry fertilizer storage?	<i>A structure or device capable of preventing contact with 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>5.12)</b> What kind of container is used for liquid fertilizer storage?	<i>Stored in containers approved for, and compatible with, the fertilizer being stored.</i>		Liquid fertilizer stored in containers not approved for/or compatible with the fertilizer being stored. Or fertilizer stored in underground tanks.	Satisfactory liquid fertilizer primary storage containers.	YES NO N/A

Comments:




## 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>5.19)</b> How is leakage prevented when filling storage tanks, sprayers or mobile containers?	A permanent or temporary mix/load pad used during loading operations. Spills cleaned up immediately. Or, Fertilizer loaded in the field at different locations every time. Spills cleaned up immediately. Or, Dry couplers used to reduce spills and drips when loading liquid fertilizers. Spills cleaned up immediately.	Drips and leakage contained in buckets placed under couplers. Collected fertilizer reused. Spills cleaned up immediately.	No system in place to capture and prevent spills.  Leakage from hose connections allowed to drain onto unprotected soils.  <b>Spills not cleaned up.<sup>4</sup></b>	Satisfactory explanation of tank filling procedures.	YES  NO  N/A
<b>5.20)</b> If on-farm bulk liquid fertilizer storage requires secondary containment under Regulation 642, is it an operational pad or a closed containment system used?	An operational pad with 750 gal capacity measuring 10' by 20' minimum is in place. Fertilizer loading and unloading operations are supervised at all times.	No operational pad present; closed containment system (dry couplers, hoses under manufacturer warranty, anti-overflow devices, and 150 gal container under point of transfer) are in place. Fertilizer loading and unloading operations are supervised at all times.	<b>There is no operational pad or closed containment system for loading and unloading bulk fertilizer.<sup>19</sup></b>	When required, an operational pad or closed containment system is present per Regulation 642: On-Farm Fertilizer Bulk Storage.	YES  NO  N/A
<b>5.21)</b> How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer mixtures into the water supply prevented?	<b><i>Anti-backflow device installed</i></b> , including a Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, and a six inch <b><i>air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank</i></b> . Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or six inches, whichever is greater.	Either an <b><i>anti-backflow device installed</i></b> , including a RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap installed, or six inch <b><i>air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank</i></b> . Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or six - inches, whichever is greater.	<b>Neither an anti-backflow device, including a RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, nor air gap maintained.<sup>1, 4</sup></b>	Anti-backflow device, including a 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:




# 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
<b>ALL PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES</b>					
<b>6.01)</b> 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.		<b>Below-ground tank being used for above-ground petroleum storage, above-ground tank being used for under-ground petroleum storage or tank does not meet specifications for usage.<sup>16</sup></b>	Fuel tanks used appropriately.	YES  NO  N/A
<b>6.02)</b> 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 are 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. <b>Below-ground piping on all under-ground tanks or above-ground tanks of greater than 1,100-gallon capacity not corrosion protected.<sup>1</sup></b>	Fuel storage equipment appropriate for use.	YES  NO  N/A
<b>6.03)</b> 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 gallons capacity. <b>Tank and piping not monitored and repaired on all tanks greater than 1,100 gallons capacity.<sup>16</sup></b>	No fuel leaks present.	YES  NO  N/A
<b>6.04)</b> What design feature does the fueling station have to prevent spills from entering the groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils?	Impermeable surface for fuel transfer such as concrete without cracks.	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 surface or incompatible 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
<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>16</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	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>16</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>16</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 WITH GREATER THAN 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY</b>					
<b>6.26)</b> Is the tank registered and is valid proof of registration displayed?	The above-ground 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>16</sup> but an inspection finds it meets all applicable boxed MAEAP requirements in the Petroleum Products 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>16</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>16</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>16</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>16</sup>	Spill kit present.	YES NO N/A
<b>6.30)</b> Does the tank have secondary containment?	Double walled tank or tank within diked area.		<b>No secondary containment.</b> <sup>16</sup>	Appropriate secondary containment.	YES NO N/A
<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>	Crash protection present for fuel tank.	YES NO N/A

<sup>16</sup>

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>UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS WITH GREATER THAN 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY</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 three 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>16</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>16</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>16</sup>	Proper management of an unused underground fuel storage tank(s).	YES NO N/A
<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

## 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 (CONTINUED)</b>					
<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 and well does not meet standard well isolation distance:  For private wells: <b>Less than 50 feet for most fuel tanks.<sup>1</sup></b>  For public wells: <b>Less than 800 feet from the well without an approved deviation, protection features or secondary containment.<sup>3</sup></b>  <b>Less than 75 feet with fuel in secondary containment.<sup>1,3</sup></b>	Acceptable fuel storage isolation distance from water.	YES   NO   N/A

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

<b>7.05)</b> How is waste oil disposed?	Recycled.	Burned in waste oil heater or furnace.	<b>Dumped on the farm.<sup>8</sup></b>	Evidence of proper oil recycling or disposal.	YES NO N/A
<b>7.06)</b> How is used antifreeze disposed?	Recycled.	Disposed of in municipal sewer (with municipality's approval).	<b>Dumped on the farm.<sup>8</sup></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 farm.<sup>8</sup></b>	Evidence of proper battery recycling.	YES NO N/A
<b>7.09)</b> How are paints, solvents, and 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 farm.<sup>8</sup></b>	Evidence of proper recycling or disposal.	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>7.11)</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 leaking containers. Evidence of oil soaking into the soil and/or does not <b>discharge 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>16</sup>		YES NO N/A
<b>7.13)</b> Are floor drains present in farm 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</b> , <sup>4</sup> are vulnerable to spills, or <b>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

## SEPTIC SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

**NOTE: WHEN THERE IS A SEPTIC SYSTEM FOR THE BATHROOM IN THE FARM BUILDING, COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF THIS SECTION FOR BOTH THE FARM BUILDING AND HOUSE SEPTIC SYSTEMS. IF NOT, COMPLETE IT FOR THE HOUSE SEPTIC SYSTEM.**

<b>8.01)</b> Is the farm bathroom connected to a septic system to treat the waste?	Farm bathroom is connected to a septic tank and drainage field, or to another system approved by the Local Health Department.		<b>Sewage added to manure or building pit.</b> <sup>17</sup> <b>No septic system. Direct discharge of wastes to environment.</b> <sup>4</sup>	If there is a farm bathroom, it must be connected to a functioning septic system. Human waste must not be added to livestock manure storage.	YES NO N/A
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## SEPTIC SYSTEM 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>NOTE: WHEN THERE IS A SEPTIC SYSTEM FOR THE BATHROOM IN THE FARM BUILDING, COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF THIS SECTION FOR BOTH THE FARM BUILDING AND HOUSE SEPTIC SYSTEMS. IF NOT, COMPLETE IT FOR THE HOUSE SEPTIC SYSTEM.</b>					
8.06) Who pumps out the septic tank?	Licensed septage hauler.		Farmer/self or unlicensed contractor. <sup>10</sup>	Satisfactory explanation of tank pumping procedures.	YES NO N/A

## GENERAL LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

9.01) If the farm has 50 Animal Units or more, was the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMP for Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) used to site new or expanding livestock production facilities constructed after June 1, 2000?*	Farm has expanded since 2000 and has MDARD <b>Site Selection GAAMPs</b> verification. MDARD verification is required for sites housing 500 AU or greater in a Category 1 location or 250 AU or greater in a Category 2 location.	Since 2000 the farm expanded to house between 50 and 499 AU in a Category 1 location or between 50 and 249 AU in a Category 2 location and the producer used the Siting Checklist and determined the site meets all of the <b>Site Selection GAAMP Standards</b> .	The farm has expanded since 2000 and does not meet all of the <b>Site Selection GAAMPs</b> , or the determination has not been made.	Consistent with Site Selection and Odor Control GAAMPs.	YES  NO  N/A
9.02) If the farm has less than 50 Animal Units, was the Michigan Right to Farm Site Selection GAAMP used to determine the site category for facilities constructed after June 1, 2000?*	The farm proactively achieved verification under the Michigan Right to Farm <b>Site Selection GAAMPs</b> .	Land use zoning allows for agriculture or the location has been determined to be a Category 1, 2, or 3 site and is not required to complete the <b>Site Selection GAAMPs</b> verification process.	The farm has been determined to be a Category 4 location and is not eligible for MAEAP Livestock or Farmstead verification.	Zoning map or zoning use description provided or category determination provided by MDARD. (See FAS 112S)	YES  NO  N/A

\* These questions do not apply to farms where siting is not applicable, such as farms located in municipalities with populations greater than 100,000 where a zoning ordinance has been enacted to allow for agriculture. In addition, siting does not apply to research and educational institutions, or other locations as determined by MDARD.



## GENERAL LIVESTOCK 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
<p><b>9.10)</b> Do rain, snow (including plowed snow) roof water or surface water come into contact with manure, compost, feed/silage, livestock lots or travel lanes resulting in contaminated runoff?</p>	<p>There is no clean water contact with the listed areas, or <b>contaminated runoff</b> is <b>collected or treated</b> and does not discharge directly to surface water.</p>		<p>Areas are exposed to rain/snow or surface water, and runoff is not collected or treated. <b>Runoff discharges directly to surface water.</b><sup>4</sup></p>	<p>Visual inspection of the farmstead. Flow patterns are most apparent during or shortly after a rainfall event and/or thaw.</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>

## LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE

<p><b>10.01)</b> How far is the manure storage from any well?</p> <p>(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 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.</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 well isolation distance for site characteristics.</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p>
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Comments:








## LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE (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>SOLID-BEDDED MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS</b>					
<b>10.06)</b> At the farmstead, where is manure temporarily stored?	<i>Manure is temporarily stacked on an impermeable pad with sides.</i> Runoff does not flow onto neighboring property or into surface waters.	<i>Manure is temporarily stacked on the ground with appropriate management to minimize leaching and prevent runoff flow onto neighboring property or into surface waters – such as rotating locations, complete periodic removal of manure, seeding of previous location and records documenting location used.</i>	Manure is temporarily stacked on the ground without appropriate management to minimize leaching and prevent all runoff such as rotating locations, complete periodic removal of manure, seeding of previous location and records documenting location used. For example: manure is stacked in the same location every year, piles are located within 50 feet of surface water, and/or there is evidence that <b>manure-contaminated runoff flows to surface water<sup>4</sup></b> or to adjacent property.	Appropriate temporary manure stacking demonstrated at the farmstead for surface water and groundwater protection.	YES  NO  N/A
<b>10.07)</b> How far are the buildings with bedded packs from a well?	Isolation distance is maximized to the extent possible but is not less than 75 feet for public wells and 50 feet for private wells.		For public wells: <b>Less than 75 feet.<sup>3</sup></b>  For private wells: <b>Less than 50 feet.<sup>1</sup></b>	Appropriate well isolation distance for the type of well (public or private) or approved health department deviation for well isolation.	YES NO N/A
<b>10.08)</b> At the farmstead, what management practices are used to reduce odors and pests from outside manure stockpiles?	<i>Stockpiled manure is at least 50 feet away from property lines or 150 feet away from non-farm homes and stockpiled manure is covered with a tarp, fleece blanket, straw, woodchips or other materials or additives to reduce odors and pests.</i>	<i>Stockpiled manure is at least 50 feet away from property lines or 150 feet away from non-farm homes or stockpiled manure is covered with a tarp, fleece blanket, straw, woodchips or other materials or additives to reduce odors and pests.</i>	Stockpiled manure is closer than 50 feet to property lines or 150 feet to non-farm homes and stockpiled manure is not covered. No additives are used to reduce odors and pests.	Appropriate temporary manure stacking demonstrated at the farmstead.	YES NO N/A

Comments:

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## LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE (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>SOLID-BEDDED MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)</b>					
<b>10.09)</b> At the farmstead, what management practices are used to reduce odors and pests from outside temporary stacks or solid manure storage structures.	Less than 90 days. Stacked in different locations each time.	More than 90 days, but <i>less than 365. Stacked in different location each time.</i>	365 days or more. Stacked in same location each time.	Manure not stacked for more than 365 days.	YES NO N/A
<b>10.10)</b> How far away is the well from <u>temporary</u> manure stockpiling or transfer areas?	Isolation distance is maximized to the extent possible but is not less than 75 feet for public wells and 50 feet for private wells.		<b>Isolation distance is less than 75 feet for public wells and 50 feet for private wells.</b> <sup>1,3</sup>	Appropriate well isolation distance for the type of well (public or private) or approved health department deviation for well isolation.	YES NO N/A
<b>10.11)</b> At the farmstead, how are solid manure storage structures designed and constructed?	Constructed with a floor of concrete, or equivalent material, and with walls that prevent leachate from entering surrounding soils. Roof or cover prevents rainfall from entering storage.	Constructed with floor of compacted asphalt or fine- or medium-textured soils. Leachate will have direct contact with earthen floor or side walls. The permeability of the earthen floor is known and the earthen floor meets NRCS Standard 313. Leachate and rainfall/snowmelt runoff discharged into a designed system.	Earthen floor constructed with coarse-textured soils. Rainfall and leachate will have direct contact with earthen floor or sidewalls. Runoff and leachate are uncontrolled and <b>discharge directly to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate manure storage design and management for leachate/runoff.	YES NO N/A
<b>10.12)</b> How are animal facilities with bedded manure packs designed and constructed?	Constructed with a floor of impermeable material or fine-textured soil. Adequate bedding is provided to maintain solid nature of manure. No rainfall or runoff enters the manure area. No waterers in the building.	Medium- to fine-textured soils, limited bedding provided, some rainfall or runoff enters manure area. Waterers in the building.	Building has an earthen floor on coarse-textured soil. <b>Contaminated runoff discharges directly to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate manure storage design and management for leachate/runoff.	YES NO N/A

Comments:

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## LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE (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>SOLID-BEDDED MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)</b>					
10.13) Is runoff from manure storage area(s) directly discharging to surface or groundwater?	<i>Provisions made to control and/or treat runoff from stored manure.</i> A designed and maintained vegetative infiltration area or runoff storage basin effectively handles storage runoff.	Inadequate runoff control. Signs of manure runoff past perimeter of vegetated area or exceeding storage basin capacity.	<b>Manure storage runoff discharges directly to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate runoff control from manure storage area(s).	YES NO N/A

## LIVESTOCK LOT MANAGEMENT

11.01) How far is the livestock lot located from any well? (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)	50 feet or more from private wells (75 feet from public wells including the farm well for dairies or farms with employees).		<b>Less than 50 feet from private wells<sup>1</sup> (less than 75 feet from public wells including the farm well for dairies or farms with employees).</b> <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate livestock isolation distance from water well(s).	YES NO N/A
11.02) How far is the livestock lot from surface water?	Livestock lot is more than 300 feet from surface water and, <i>runoff control protects neighboring land areas and prevents direct discharge to surface waters or groundwater.</i>	Livestock lot is less than 300 feet from surface water and, <i>runoff control protects neighboring land areas and prevents direct discharge to surface waters or groundwater.</i>	<b>Evidence that manure-contaminated runoff flows from lot to surface water or to adjacent property.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate livestock isolation distance from surface water.	YES NO N/A
11.03) What efforts are made to divert unwanted drainage from upslope watersheds and roof water from becoming contaminated with manure?	<i>Provisions are made to collect, store, utilize and/or treat manure accumulations and contaminated runoff from outside open lots used for raising livestock.</i> Clean runoff is diverted away from the livestock lot.	Most roof water and upslope watershed drainage are diverted around livestock lot. Water that contacts manure is treated or contained and applied to cropland.	No clean water system in place. Most roof water and upslope watershed drainage runs through lot.	Appropriate clean water management for livestock lot(s).	YES NO N/A

Comments:


## LIVESTOCK LOT 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>11.04)</b> How is livestock lot runoff managed to protect surface water, groundwater and/or neighboring properties?	All lot runoff is directed to a properly designed and maintained runoff storage basin, or runoff is directed to a designed settling basin and vegetated infiltration area where vegetation is annually harvested. <b>No evidence of runoff to surface water, groundwater and/or neighboring properties</b> , or ponding in low areas.	<b>No evidence of runoff flow to surface water</b> or ponding in low areas. Vegetation or cropland that is annually harvested exists between lot and surface water.	Evidence of runoff <b>discharging directly to surface water<sup>4</sup></b> or intermittent waterway.	Appropriate runoff control for livestock lot(s).	YES  NO  N/A
<b>11.05)</b> How often is manure scraped and removed from livestock lots?	<b>Manure is scraped and removed periodically from livestock lot</b> or other heavy use areas.		Manure is seldom scraped and removed from lot and feeding and watering areas.	Appropriate manure management in livestock lot(s).	YES NO N/A
<b>11.06)</b> What type of floor or base does the livestock lot have?	Properly maintained concrete or compacted asphalt.	Continuous-use, compacted dirt or compacted gravel. Minimal plant material growing.	Poorly compacted dirt or gravel layer as indicated by plant growth.	Appropriate floor or base in live lot(s).	YES NO N/A

## SILAGE STORAGE

<b>12.04)</b> Does untreated silage leachate or polluted runoff run to a low area and pond?	<b>Provisions are made to control and/or treat leachate to protect groundwater and surface water.</b>		Silage leachate ponding and/or runoff are evident.	No evidence of leachate runoff and/or ponding.	YES NO N/A
<b>12.06)</b> Are silage leachate and polluted runoff collected and/or treated?	<b>Provisions are made to control contaminated runoff and/or treat leachate to protect groundwater and surface water</b> from a direct discharge. (Includes capturing of leachate from drains.) Designed system or management controls are in place.	Designed system in place but not maintained.	No system in place. OR, Lack of appropriate management. OR, <b>Directly discharged to surface water<sup>4</sup></b> or groundwater.	Appropriate silage leachate management.	YES NO N/A

## SILAGE STORAGE (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>BUNKER SILOS</b>					
<b>12.08)</b> What type of floor does the silage storage have?	Concrete or compacted asphalt No cracking (cracks that a finger can fit into or spider webs) or cracks are repaired.	Earthen floor with fine-textured soils (clay, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam and silty clay).	Earthen floor has permeable soils or concrete, asphalt or lined surface with many cracks.	A maintained impervious surface or fine-textured earthen floor.	YES NO N/A
<b>12.12)</b> Does an emergency plan exist for times when leachate production exceeds current management controls?	An up-to-date written plan is available and understood by all farm employees.	Emergency action plan is incomplete or out-of-date.	No emergency action plan that covers excess leachate.	An up-to-date emergency action plan.	YES NO N/A
<b>12.15)</b> In the case of a tire fire, does the farm have an up-to-date emergency farm plan?	The farm has an up-to-date emergency farm plan that is understood by employees.	More than one-year-old plan or an incomplete plan is available.	<b>No emergency farm plan when more than 3,000 whole scrap tires are stored on the farm.</b> <sup>17</sup>	An up-to-date emergency action plan.	YES NO N/A
<b>UPRIGHT SILOS</b>					
<b>12.16)</b> If there is a floor drain, is leachate collected, treated and/or stored and applied at agronomic rates?	All leachate is collected, treated, and/or stored and applied at agronomic rates.		Leachate is not collected and <b>directly discharges to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate silage leachate management demonstrated.	YES NO N/A
<b>SILAGE BAGS</b>					
<b>12.22)</b> Is there a mechanism for collecting or treating accumulated leachate?	Yes, leachate is collected and does not pond or reach surface water.		No, <b>Leachate runs from bags to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Any leachate managed properly.	YES NO N/A

Comments:


# MILKING CENTER WASTEWATER TREATMENT

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>13.03)</b> How is plate cooler water handled?	100% of plate cooler water is reused for livestock watering or other livestock-related use or, permitted for discharge.	Less than 10,000 gallons per day are discharged onto ground surface. Discharged water does not intercept surface water.	<b>More than 10,000 gallons per day are discharged onto ground surface or intercept surface water without a permit.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate cooling water management demonstrated.	YES NO N/A
<b>TOTAL COLLECTION METHOD. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED, SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION.</b>					
<b>13.04)</b> Is all wastewater collected and stored?	Wastewater is stored, used or hauled daily.	Wastewater passes through a properly functioning filtration system.	<b>Wastewater is directly discharged to a lake, drainage ditch, stream or field.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate collection of wastewater demonstrated. Records of application.	YES NO N/A
<b>13.05)</b> Is rejected milk collected and stored?	Rejected milk is stored, hauled out or fed.		<b>Milk is discharged;</b> put into septic system or put into treatment strip.	Appropriate rejected milk management demonstrated.	YES NO N/A
<b>MILKING CENTER SEPTIC SYSTEMS. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED, SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION.</b>					
<b>13.06)</b> Is the septic system managed adequately to handle the volume of wastewater?	The septic system <i>is managed in a manner to prevent pollution to waters of the state.</i>		The septic system is not managed adequately and <b>discharges directly to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Reject milk properly managed. System operating effectively, without evidence of a discharge.	YES NO N/A
<b>13.08)</b> Is all milkhouse wastewater treated by the septic system?	All milkhouse wastewater is treated by the septic system.		Some wastewater is not treated or is <b>discharged to tile, inlet or drainage ditch.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Collection and treatment of all wastewater demonstrated.	YES NO N/A
<b>13.09)</b> What are the parlor cleanup practices?	Milk, milky rinse water, manure, and feed waste are land applied or otherwise appropriately utilized, and are never discharged to septic or other infiltration type treatment systems.	Some milk, milky rinse water, manure, or feed waste is discharged to septic or other infiltration-type treatment systems. Systems are monitored and managed for proper operation.	Significant milk, milky rinse water, manure, or feed waste is discharged to septic or other infiltration-type treatment systems. Wastewater is <b>discharged directly to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate milking center cleanup practices demonstrated.	YES NO N/A

Comments:


## MILKING CENTER WASTEWATER TREATMENT (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>APPLICATION OF WASTEWATER VEGETATED INFILTRATION SYSTEM. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED, SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION.</b>					
<b>13.11)</b> Does the system handle the capacity of milking center wastewater generated?	Infiltration area effectively treats the quantity of wastewater generated. <i>Treatment area is managed to prevent pollution to waters of the state.</i>	Infiltration area shows minor erosion, wastewater ponding or burned vegetation.	Infiltration area has excessive erosion, wastewater ponding or burned vegetation.	Properly operating system confirmed by visual inspection of vegetated infiltration system. Refer to <i>Guideline for Milking Center Wastewater</i> (Wright and Graves, 1998) and <i>Milking Center Wastewater Guidelines</i> (Holmes and Struss, 2009) for more information.	YES NO N/A
<b>13.12)</b> How is the designed infiltration system maintained?	<i>Vegetation maintained and harvested at least once per year.</i> Accumulated solids removed, if needed.	Occasional maintenance.	No maintenance.	Vegetation maintained and harvested. Records of maintenance.	YES NO N/A
<b>DIRECT DISCHARGE TO SURFACE OR GROUNDWATER</b>					
<b>13.13)</b> Is wastewater directly discharged to a lake, drainage ditch, stream or field?	<i>Milk parlor and milkhouse wastewater are managed in a manner to prevent discharge into waters of the state.</i>		Milking center wastewater is <b>discharged directly to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>	No discharge present. It is acceptable to discharge milk parlor and milkhouse wastewater into constructed wetlands designed and intended to process those wastes. (NRCS practice standard 656 “Constructed Wetland.”)	YES NO N/A
<b>OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS IN THE FARMSTEAD SYSTEM</b>					
<b>14.01)</b> Are there other activities, products, processes/equipment, services, by-products, and/or waste at this farmstead that pose contamination risks to groundwater or surface water?	No additional risk(s) identified.	Plan to mitigate the identified contamination risk(s).	No plan to mitigate identified contamination risk(s).	No other environmental risks found at farmstead.	YES NO N/A