



## 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 2019 Right to Farm (RTF) Generally Accepted Agricultural Management Practices (GAAMPs).

(Revised date: 11/4/19)

### Farmstead Site/Soil Evaluation

| RISK QUESTION   | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)   | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)                            | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)  | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION      | MEETS<br>CRITERIA |
|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------|
| <b>1.00)</b> Has there ever been a formal Right to Farm complaint against the farm? | There has never been a Right to Farm complaint, or the concern was not verified, or the concern was resolved. |  | There was a formal Right to Farm complaint and the concern was not resolved. | Producer's verbal indication of complaint history. | YES<br>NO<br>N/A  |
| <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> <sup>4</sup>                     | No significant erosion present at farmstead.       | YES<br>NO<br>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> <sup>1</sup> | Satisfactory well casing and cap present.   | YES<br>NO<br>N/A |
| <b>2.11)</b> How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer or pesticide mixtures into the water supply prevented? | <b>Anti-backflow device installed</b> , including a reduced pressure zone (RPZ) valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, and <b>air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank.</b> Air Gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater. | Either an <b>anti-backflow device installed</b> , including reduced pressure zone (RPZ) valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, or <b>air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank.</b> Air Gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater. | <b>Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.</b> <sup>1</sup>  | Anti-backflow device installed, including an RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, or air gap present or demonstrated. | YES<br>NO<br>N/A |

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## PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)   | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)  | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)  | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION   | MEETS<br>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<br><br>NO<br><br>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 is separate from all other activities.   | Storage is 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<br><br>NO<br><br>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<br><br>NO<br><br>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<br><br>NO<br><br>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<br><br>NO<br><br>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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |





## PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)   | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)   | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)  | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION  | MEETS<br>CRITERIA        |
|--|---|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| <b>3.25)</b> How is excess spray mixture or rinse water from the interior of the spray system disposed?  | <i>Spray mixture applied to labeled site at or below labeled rate of application</i> or appropriately stored for later use.   |   | <b>Spray mixture dumped at farmstead or in nearby field or surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>                 | Satisfactory explanation of procedures for excess spray mixtures.                    | YES<br>NO<br>N/A         |
| <b>3.26)</b> How is accumulated spray building wastewater or other comingled rinsates that cannot be directly applied to growing crops disposed? | Applied to a site where there is growing vegetation or where a crop will be planted following labeled setbacks at or below labeled rates. Application areas are rotated, and records of contents of material and application site are kept. Or taken to a hazardous waste landfill. |   | <b>Dumped at the farmstead, in the field, or discharged to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>                 | Records of application provided.   | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>3.28)</b> How are empty pesticide containers rinsed and disposed?   | <i>Containers triple-rinsed or power-rinsed, punctured</i> and returned to dealer, or disposed of in a licensed landfill. Bags are returned to dealer or taken to licensed landfill. Properly rinsed containers can be disposed in a dumpster that is taken to a licensed landfill. | <b>Disposal of empty containers and bags on the farm property.</b> <sup>9</sup> | <b>Disposal of partially filled containers. Burning of containers on the farm property.</b> <sup>5,9</sup> | Rinsed jugs stockpiled for recycling or landfilling. No un-rinsed jugs on farmstead. | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |

## PESTICIDE HANDLER AND WORKER SAFETY

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|--|--|--|--|---|------------------|
| <b>4.01)</b> How are pesticide handlers/workers trained on pesticide use and handling? | <i>All handlers/workers are certified pesticide applicators or have had Worker Protection Standard (WPS) training.</i> |  | <b>Handlers/workers are not certified pesticide applicators and have not had WPS training.</b> <sup>22</sup> | Pesticide applicator certification or WPS training. | YES<br>NO<br>N/A |
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# FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)                         | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)  | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION   | MEETS<br>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> |

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## FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)   | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)  | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION   | MEETS<br>CRITERIA                   |
|--|---|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| <p><b>5.19)</b> How is leakage prevented when filling storage tanks, sprayers or mobile containers?</p>  | <p>A permanent or temporary mix/load pad used during loading operations. Spills cleaned up immediately.<br/>Or,<br/>Fertilizer loaded in the field at different locations every time. Spills cleaned up immediately.<br/>Or,<br/>Dry couplers used to reduce spills and drips when loading liquid fertilizers. Spills cleaned up immediately.</p> | <p>Drips and leakage contained in buckets placed under couplers. Collected fertilizer reused.<br/>Spills cleaned up immediately.</p>   | <p>No system in place to capture and prevent spills.<br/><br/>Leakage from hose connections allowed to drain onto unprotected soils.<br/><br/><b>Spills not cleaned up.</b><sup>4</sup></p> | <p>Satisfactory explanation of tank filling procedures.</p>   | <p>YES<br/><br/>NO<br/><br/>N/A</p> |
| <p><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?</p> | <p>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.</p>  | <p>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.<br/>Fertilizer loading and unloading operations are supervised at all times.</p>  | <p><b>There is no operational pad or closed containment system for loading and unloading bulk fertilizer.</b><sup>19</sup></p>  | <p>When required, an operational pad or closed containment system is present per Regulation 642: On-Farm Fertilizer Bulk Storage.</p>                               | <p>YES<br/><br/>NO<br/><br/>N/A</p> |
| <p><b>5.21)</b> How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer mixtures into the water supply prevented?</p>  | <p><b>Anti-backflow device installed</b>, including a Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap, and a 6-inch <b>air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank</b>. Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.</p>           | <p>Either an <b>anti-backflow device installed</b>, including a RPZ valve, double check valve assembly, or chemigation valve with an internal air gap installed, or 6-inch <b>air gap maintained above the overflow level of the tank</b>. Air gap is twice the diameter of the fill pipe or 6 inches, whichever is greater.</p> | <p><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.</b><sup>1,4</sup></p>     | <p>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.</p> | <p>YES<br/><br/>NO<br/><br/>N/A</p> |

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## FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)                   | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)  | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION   | MEETS<br>CRITERIA        |
|--|--|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| <b>5.25)</b> On the farmstead, how far is the mixing and loading area from surface water?  | 200 feet or greater.   | Less than 200 feet, with appropriate security measures. | Less than 200 feet, without appropriate security measures  | Appropriate mixing and loading area isolation distance from surface water.                                | YES<br>NO<br>N/A         |
| <b>5.26)</b> When not in use, where are planting and spray supply vehicles (trailers and trucks) parked to protect water resources from accidental fertilizer and pesticide spills and mischievous activities? | Supply vehicle returned to a secure location when not in use. Fertilizer and pesticides (including treated seed) properly stored more than 150 feet down gradient from any well. |   | Fertilizer and pesticide (including treated seed) supply vehicle left in an unsecured location.<br>Or,<br>Fertilizer and pesticides <b>stored less than 150 feet from any well.</b> <sup>1</sup> | Map showing where vehicles should not be parked adjacent. No evidence vehicles left in unsecure location. | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |

## 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.

### ALL PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES

|   |   |  |   |   |                          |
|---|---|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| <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.</b> <sup>16</sup>                               | Fuel tanks used appropriately.              | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>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.</b> <sup>16</sup> | Fuel storage equipment appropriate for use. | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |

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# PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)  | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)  | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION   | MEETS<br>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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>6.17)</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<br>NO<br>N/A         |
| <b>ALL ABOVEGROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES</b>  |  |  |  |   |                          |
| <b>6.20)</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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>6.21)</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 equipped with a shut off valve for each tank, 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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |

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# PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION   | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD) | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION  | MEETS<br>CRITERIA    |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| <b>ALL ABOVEGROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS &gt;1,100 GALLON CAPACITY (CONTINUED)</b>  |  |                                       |   |  |                      |
| <b>6.33)</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<br>NO<br>N/A     |
| <b>6.36)</b> Is there crash protection for the tank and piping?   | Guard posts or appropriate barrier installed for crash protection.   |                                       | <b>No crash protection.</b> <sup>16</sup>   | Crash protection present for fuel tank.        | YES<br>NO<br>N/A     |
| <b>UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS</b>  |  |                                       |   |  |                      |
| <b>6.39)</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<br><br>NO<br>N/A |
| <b>6.40)</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<br><br>NO<br>N/A |
| <b>6.43)</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<br>NO<br>N/A     |

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# PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD) | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION          | MEETS<br>CRITERIA |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| <b>OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE (CONTINUED)</b>                               |  |                                       |   |  |                   |
| <b>6.51)</b> How far is the fuel tank for the emergency generator from any well? | For private and public wells:<br><br>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. |                                       | The emergency generator does not run the well and does not meet standard well isolation distance:<br><br>For private wells:<br><b>Less than 50 feet for most fuel tanks.<sup>1</sup></b><br><br>For public wells:<br><b>Less than 800 feet from the well without an approved deviation, protection features or secondary containment.<sup>3</sup></b><br><br><b>Less than 75 feet with fuel in secondary containment.<sup>1,3</sup></b> | Acceptable fuel storage isolation distance from water. | YES               |
|  | If the emergency generator is not used to run the well, standard well isolation distance criteria applies.   |                                       |   |  | 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<br>NO<br>N/A |
| <b>7.06)</b> How is wash water, that contains solvent-based degreasers, disposed from an on-farm truck washing operation? (Several trucks washed on a routine basis.) | Discharged onto the ground and the landowner has a valid groundwater discharge permit.   |  | <b>Discharges more than 1,000 gallons of wash water per month per acre.<sup>4</sup></b>   | Valid groundwater discharge permit and/or up-to-date discharge logs. | YES              |
|   | OR<br>Discharged into a municipality sewer system with the approval of the municipality. |  | <b>Landowner does not have a groundwater discharge permit.<sup>4</sup></b>  |  | NO               |
|   |  |  | <b>Discharge is within 100 feet of property line.<sup>4</sup></b><br><br><b>Discharge causes runoff or waste deposition on adjacent properties.<sup>4</sup></b><br><br><b>Landowner does not keep a log of discharge locations. Wash water is discharged into surface waters.<sup>4</sup></b> |  | N/A              |

## WASTE MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION   | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)   | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION                        | MEETS<br>CRITERIA |
|---|--|---|---|--|-------------------|
| <b>7.07)</b> How is wash water, that does <u>NOT</u> contain degreasers and solvents, disposed from an on-farm truck washing operation? (Several trucks washed on a routine basis.) | Discharged onto the ground and the landowner has a valid groundwater discharge permit (GW1520000).<br>OR<br>Discharged into a municipality sewer system with the approval of the municipality.<br>OR<br>Wash water is only removing non-polluting substances from the exterior of the vehicle and does not include the undercarriage, no additives are used, and the washing process does not add significant pollutants to the water. | Discharges less than 2,000 gallons per day of only wash water with additives onto the ground (“additives” do NOT include solvents and/or degreasers).   | <b>Discharges more than 2,000 gallons per day of wash water with additives onto the ground.<sup>4</sup></b>   | Valid groundwater discharge permit and/or up to date discharge logs. | YES               |
|   |  | Additives (soaps and detergents) are used for intended purpose and in accordance with manufacturer’s directions.  | <b>Landowner does not have a valid groundwater discharge permit.<sup>4</sup></b>  |  | NO                |
|   |  | Washing is limited to exterior of the vehicle and does not include the undercarriage.<br><br>Wash water does not contain polluting or hazardous substances.<br><br>Discharge does not runoff, causing ponding or flooding to adjacent properties.<br><br>Landowner maintains a log detailing the discharge volume of wash water with additives and retains the log for 3 years. | <b>Wash water contains polluting or hazardous substances.<sup>4</sup></b><br><br><b>Discharge runoff causes ponding or flooding to adjacent properties.<sup>4</sup></b><br><br><b>Landowner does not maintain a log detailing the discharge volume of wash water with additives for the past three years.<sup>4</sup></b> |  | N/A               |
| <b>7.08)</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<br>NO<br>N/A  |
| <b>7.10)</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<br>NO<br>N/A  |
| <b>7.11)</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<br>NO<br>N/A  |

## WASTE MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION   | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)  | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)  | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE<br>FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION  | MEETS<br>CRITERIA |
|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------|
| <b>7.13)</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 <b>discharges to surface water.</b> <sup>4</sup>  | Acceptable oil storage demonstrated.   | YES<br>NO<br>N/A  |
| <b>7.14)</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<br>NO<br>N/A  |
| <b>7.15)</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<br>NO<br>N/A  |
| <b>7.16)</b> Is there a mercury manometer on the farm?  | No mercury manometer.  |  | Mercury manometer present.   | No mercury manometer gauges on the farm.   | YES<br>NO<br>N/A  |

## SEPTIC SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

|  |   |  |   |  |                  |
|--|---|--|---|--|------------------|
| <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. No septic system. Direct discharge of wastes to environment.</b> <sup>17</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<br>NO<br>N/A |
|--|---|--|---|--|------------------|

**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)</b> Who pumps out the septic tank? | Licensed septage hauler. |  | <b>Farmer/self or unlicensed contractor.</b> <sup>10</sup> | Satisfactory explanation of tank pumping procedures. | YES<br>NO<br>N/A |
|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|

## GENERAL LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)   | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)  | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE<br>FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION                  | MEETS<br>CRITERIA               |
|--|---|--|---|--|---------------------------------|
| <p><b>9.01)</b> If the farm has 50 Animal Units (AU) 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 January 1, 2017?*</p>                              | <p>Farm has built new or expanded since January 1, 2017 and has Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) <b>Site Selection GAAMPs</b> verification. MDARD verification is required for sites housing 50 AU or greater in Category 1 and Category 2 locations.</p>   |  | <p>The farm has built new or expanded since January 1, 2017, and does not meet all of the <b>Site Selection GAAMPs</b>, or the determination has not been made.</p> | <p>Consistent with Site Selection and Odor Control GAAMPs.</p> | <p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p> |
| <p><b>9.02)</b> If the farm has 50 Animal Units (AU) or more, was the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMPs 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 and prior to December 31, 2016?*</p> | <p>Farm has Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (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.</p> <p>The farm has built new or expanded between 2000 and 2016 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 submitted the Siting checklist to MDARD for an informal review and MDARD determined the site meets all of the <b>Site Selection GAAMPs</b>.</p> | <p>The farm has built new or expanded between 2000 and 2016 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 the producer determined the site meets all of the <b>Site Selection GAAMPs</b>.</p> | <p>The farm has built new or expanded since 2000 and does not meet all of the <b>Site Selection GAAMPs</b>, or the determination has not been made</p>              | <p>Consistent with Site Selection and Odor Control GAAMPs</p>  | <p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>N/A</p> |

\* 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.

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## GENERAL LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION   | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)   | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)  | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION  | MEETS<br>CRITERIA        |
|---|---|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| <b>9.03)</b> 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 <i>Michigan Right to Farm Site Selection GAAMPs</i> .  | 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 <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> 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<br><br>NO<br><br>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. |   |  |   |  |                          |
| <b>9.06)</b> Is there an emergency plan in place in the event of a manure spill?  | Up-to-date written plan available and understood by all farm employees.<br><i>All uncontained spills or releases should be reported to the MDARD Agriculture Pollution Emergency Hotline: 1-800-405-0101, or to the EGLE Pollution Emergency Alerting System: 1-800-292-4706.</i>         | Incomplete or out-of-date action plan available.   | No emergency action plan that deals with manure spills.   | Up-to-date emergency farm plan.  | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>9.07)</b> How are animal mortalities handled?  | Animals are buried, incinerated (requires permit), land filled, placed in a compost pile or picked up by a rendering service within 24 hours of death or stored for a maximum of seven days at 40 degrees F or a maximum of 30 days at 0 degrees F before proper disposal of the carcass. |  | <b>Animals are not buried, incinerated, land filled, placed in a compost pile or picked up by a rendering service within 24 hours of death. Or, stored for more than seven days at 40 degrees F or more than 30 days at 0 degrees F before disposal of the carcass.</b> <sup>15</sup> | Disposal of dead animal bodies is done according to the Bodies of Dead Animals Act (BODA), as amended in 2008. Up-to-date forms on file for verification. (See FAS 112S)<br><br>Forms for recording mortality disposal including burial record forms and compost record forms are available on the MAEAP website at: <a href="https://maeap.org/resource-library/?resource-type=livestock-system-resource">https://maeap.org/resource-library/?resource-type=livestock-system-resource</a> . | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |







## LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION   | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)   | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)   | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION   | MEETS<br>CRITERIA        |
|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| <b>LIQUID MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)</b>  |   |   |   |   |                          |
| <b>10.04)</b> What design standards are utilized for liquid storage structures?                             | As-built documentation is available. <b>Construction design for manure storage and treatment facilities meets standards and specifications in accordance with MI NRCS-FOTG, Concrete Manure Storages Handbook (MWPS-36), Circular Concrete Manure Tanks publication TR-9 (Midwest Plan Service, 1998).</b> For steel: Manual of Steel Construction, American Institute of Steel Construction. For concrete: Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete, ACI 318, American Concrete Institute. For earthen storage, the permeability of the earthen liner is known and the earthen storage meets NRCS standard 313: Waste Storage Facility. No evidence of overflow. | Storage was designed and built by professionals, but the as-built design standards are unknown. The storage structure meets the requirements as outlined in Extension Bulletin FAS112S. | Storage was designed and built without engineering standards.                                   | Appropriate manure storage design and installation demonstrated. Completed MAEAP manure storage review sheets or as-built engineering standards available. (See FAS 112S) | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>10.05)</b> How is freeboard maintained and overflow prevented in storage structures?                     | Minimum freeboard is known and observed. <b>A minimum freeboard of 12 inches (6 inches for fabricated structures) plus the additional storage volume necessary to contain the precipitation and runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event.</b> Freeboard markers are in place.   | No evidence of manure overflowing storage.<br><br>Safe freeboard level is known but not visibly marked.<br><br>Freeboard not always maintained.   | Evidence that manure overflowed the storage structure. Freeboard level is unknown and unmarked. | Appropriate manure storage management demonstrated. Safe freeboard level indicated on storage. Runoff is calculated.  | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>10.06)</b> Is clean water (i.e. roof and surface runoff) diverted away from the manure storage facility? | Clean water is diverted away from the manure storage.   | Clean water is not diverted, but storage is designed to accommodate the additional water while still maintaining the freeboard.   | Potential exists for overflow of manure storage.  | Appropriate manure storage management demonstrated. Clean water diverted from manure storage.   | YES<br>NO<br>N/A         |

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## LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)   | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)   | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE<br>FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION  | MEETS<br>CRITERIA        |
|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| <b>SOLID-BEDDED MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS</b>   |   |   |   |  |                          |
| <b>10.07)</b> At the farmstead, where is manure <u>temporarily</u> 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</b> <sup>4</sup> or to adjacent property. | Appropriate temporary manure stacking demonstrated at the farmstead for surface water and groundwater protection.                        | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>10.08)</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:<br><b>Less than 75 feet.</b> <sup>1</sup><br><br>For private wells:<br><b>Less than 50 feet.</b> <sup>1</sup>   | Appropriate well isolation distance for the type of well (public or private) or approved health department deviation for well isolation. | YES<br>NO<br>N/A         |
| <b>10.09)</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 <u>and</u> 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 <u>or</u> 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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |

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## LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION  | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)   | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)   | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE<br>FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION  | MEETS<br>CRITERIA        |
|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| <b>SOLID-BEDDED MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)</b>   |   |   |   |  |                          |
| <b>10.10)</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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>10.11)</b> How far away is the well from temporary 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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>10.12)</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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>10.13)</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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |

Comments:

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## LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION   | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)   | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION           | MEETS<br>CRITERIA        |
|---|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| <b>SOLID-BEDDED MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)</b>  |  |   |   |   |                          |
| <b>10.14)</b> 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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |

## LIVESTOCK LOT MANAGEMENT

|  |  |   |  |  |                          |
|--|--|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| <b>11.01)</b> 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</b> <sup>1</sup> (less than 75 feet from public wells including the farm well for dairies or farms with employees). <sup>4</sup> | Appropriate livestock isolation distance from water well(s). | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>11.02)</b> 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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <b>11.03)</b> 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<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |

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## SILAGE STORAGE (CONTINUED)

| RISK QUESTION   | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)  | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR<br>MAEAP VERIFICATION                   | MEETS<br>CRITERIA        |
|---|--|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| <b>12.06)</b> Are silage leachate and polluted runoff collected and/or treated?                                       | <i>Provisions are made to control</i> contaminated runoff <i>and/or treat leachate to protect groundwater and surface water</i> from a direct discharge. (Includes capturing of leachate from drains.)<br>Designed system or management controls are in place. | Designed system in place but not maintained.   | No system in place.<br>OR,<br>Lack of appropriate management.<br>OR,<br><b>Directly discharged to surface water<sup>4</sup></b> or groundwater. | Appropriate silage leachate management.                         | YES<br><br>NO<br><br>N/A |
| <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<br>NO<br>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<br>NO<br>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.<sup>17</sup></b>                                       | An up-to-date emergency action plan.                            | YES<br>NO<br>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.<sup>4</sup></b>  | Appropriate silage leachate management demonstrated.            | YES<br>NO<br>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.<sup>4</sup></b>  | Any leachate managed properly.                                  | YES<br>NO<br>N/A         |

# MILKING CENTER WASTEWATER TREATMENT

| RISK QUESTION   | LOW RISK – 3<br>(RECOMMENDED)  | MEDIUM RISK – 2<br>(POTENTIAL HAZARD)   | HIGH RISK - 1<br>(SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)   | RECORDS OR EVIDENCE<br>FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION  | MEETS<br>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<br>NO<br>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<br>NO<br>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<br>NO<br>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<br>NO<br>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 <sup>4</sup> 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<br>NO<br>N/A  |
| <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<br>NO<br>N/A  |

