



## Farmstead System Verification Checklist

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

Bold print indicates a violation of state or federal regulation.

*Bold italic print* indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

(Rev.3-10-10)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>1) FARMSTEAD SOIL EVALUATION</b>					
1.06) Is the farmstead site subject to visible soil erosion?	Site does not erode.	Slight or occasional erosion with limited risk to surface water.	Significant erosion occurs annually.		
<b>2) DRINKING WATER WELL CONDITION</b>					
2.05) What is the condition of the well casing and cap?	No holes or cracks. Cap tightly secured		Holes or cracks visible. Cap loose or missing. Water can be heard running into well. Exposed well casing bent.		
2.11) How do you prevent backflow of pesticide mixtures into your water supply?	<i>Anti-backflow device installed</i> and 6-inch <i>air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i>		<b>Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.</b>		
2.12) Is there an unused well located on the farmstead?	No unused well or abandoned well properly sealed.		<b>Unused, unsealed well at farmstead.</b>		
2.13) How often do you test your drinking water for nitrates and bacteria?	Tested yearly.	Tested within the past 3 years.	No water testing done, or more than 3 years since last test.		
<b>COMMENTS:</b>					

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

Bold print indicates a violation of state or federal regulation.

*Bold italic print* indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>2) DRINKING WATER WELL CONDITION (CONT.)</b>					
2.14) What are the water test results?	No coliform bacteria or nitrate detected.	Water contamination detected. Public water well(s) test below health advisory limits.	Water contamination detected. <b>Public water well(s) test above health advisory limits.</b>		
2.18) If your groundwater and surface water pumps have a combined capacity to pump more than 70 gallons per minute (100,000 gallons per day) for agricultural purposes, have you registered and reported water use to the state of Michigan?	Pump capacity is less than 70 gallons per minute (100,000 gallons per day); Or, Register and report annual water use to Michigan Department of Agriculture.		<b>Pump capacity is greater than 70 gallons per minute (100,000 gallons per day) and water use is not reported to the state of Michigan.</b>		
<b>3) PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING</b>					
3.01) How far is your pesticide storage located from a water well?	For private wells: 150 feet or greater. Or, For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): More than 800 feet or greater from the farm well. Or, Approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well, and protective site features.		For private wells: <b>Less than 150 feet.</b>  For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): <b>Less than 800 feet from the farm well.</b>		
<b>COMMENTS:</b>					

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

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

***Bold italic print*** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>3) PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONT.)</b>					
3.02) How far is your pesticide storage located from surface water (drains, streams, ponds, catch basins on farmstead, etc.)?	<i>200 feet or greater.</i>	<i>Less than 200 feet with appropriate security measures.</i>	Less than 200 feet.		
3.05) What design features does your 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>		
3.07) What level of security is provided for your pesticide storage?	Fenced or locked area, <i>secure from unauthorized access.</i> 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>		
3.08) What signage is posted on your storage facility?	<i>A highly visible, weatherproof sign indicates that pesticides are stored there. A "No Smoking" sign is also posted.</i>	Pesticide storage sign is posted but "No Smoking" is not posted.	The pesticide storage has no signs.		
3.09) What kind of spill kit is available at the pesticide storage?	<i>A complete spill kit is immediately available. A fire extinguisher approved for chemical fires is easily accessible and useable.</i>	<i>Spill kit is immediately available</i> , but no fire extinguisher.	<b>A spill kit is not available.</b> A fire extinguisher is not available.		
3.13) Have you reported extremely hazardous substances (EHS) to authorities?	No EHS stored or used. Anhydrous ammonia (EHS) 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>		

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

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

**Bold italic print** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>3) PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONT.)</b>					
3.14) What is the condition of stored pesticide containers?	<i>Original containers clearly labeled.</i> 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>		
3.16) Do you have a written emergency plan to deal with spills 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.		
3.17) Do you have a written pesticide drift management plan?	<i>A written drift management plan available and utilized to minimize off-target drift.</i>		<b>No drift management plan available.</b>		
3.18) How far is your mixing and loading area from the water well?	For private wells: 150 feet or greater.  For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): More than 800 feet or greater from the farm well. Or, Approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well, and protective site features.		For private wells: <b>Less than 150 feet.</b>  For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): <b>Less than 800 feet from the farm well.</b>		
<b>COMMENTS:</b>					

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

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

**Bold italic print** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	Low Risk – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>3) PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONT.)</b>					
3.19) How far is your mixing and loading area from surface water or catch basins?	More than 200 feet.	Less than 200 feet, with appropriate security measures.	Less than 200 feet, without appropriate security measures.		
3.20) How do you reduce the potential 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.		
3.21) How do you prevent backflow or backsiphoning of pesticide mixtures into your water supply?	<i>Anti-backflow device installed and 6-inch air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i>	Either an <i>anti-backflow device installed</i> or 6-inch <i>air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i>	<b>Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.</b>		Anti-backflow device or air gap present or demonstrated.
3.22) How do you prevent tank overflows when filling the sprayer?	<i>Sprayer monitored when being filled.</i>		Sprayer seldom or never monitored when being filled.		
3.23) How do you measure pesticides, additives and water quantities when loading your sprayer system?	<i>Measuring devices labeled and 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.		
3.25) What do you do with excess spray mixture?	<i>Spray mixture applied to labeled site at or below labeled rate of application.</i>		<b>Spray mixture dumped at farmstead or in nearby field or pond.</b>		
3.26) How do you rinse your sprayer system?	<i>Sprayer system rinsed on pad or in field. Rinse water applied to labeled site at or below labeled rate of application.</i>		Sprayer rinsed out at farmstead. <b>Rinse water dumped at farmstead or in nearby field or pond.</b>		

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>3) PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONT.)</b>					
3.28) How do you rinse and dispose of empty pesticide containers?	<i>Containers triple-rinsed or power-rinsed, punctured and returned to dealer. Bags are returned to dealer or taken to licensed landfill.</i>		Disposal of partially filled containers. Burning of containers on the farm property.		
<b>4) PESTICIDE HANDLER AND WORKER SAFETY</b>					
4.01) 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>		Handlers/workers are not certified pesticide applicators and have not had WPS training.		
<b>5) FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING</b>					
5.01) How far is your fertilizer storage located from a water well?	For private wells: 150 feet or greater.  For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): More than 800 feet or greater from the farm well. Or, Approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well, and protective site features.*		For private wells: <b>Less than 150 feet.</b>  For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): <b>Less than 800 feet from the farm well.</b>		
5.02) How far is your fertilizer storage located from surface water (drains, streams, ponds, catch basins on farmstead, etc.)?	<i>200 feet or greater.</i>	<i>Less than 200 feet with appropriate security measures.</i>	Less than 200 feet.		

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

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

**Bold italic print** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>5) FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONT.)</b>					
5.04) What level of security is provided for your fertilizer storage?	<i>Fertilizer storage area, 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 security.
5.05) How often is the fertilizer storage area inspected for safety concerns?	<i>At least annually.</i>		No regular inspections of the storage facility.		
5.06) Do you have 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.		
5.09) 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.		
5.10) 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.		
5.12) Do you have secondary containment for liquid fertilizer you store on your farm?	All liquid fertilizer is stored with secondary containment.	Containers with greater than 2,500-gallon capacity or all containers located at a single site with a combined total capacity of greater than 7,500 gallons have secondary containment.	<b>Containers with greater than 2,500-gallon capacity or all containers located at a single site with a combined total capacity of greater than 7,500 gallons do not have secondary containment.</b>		

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

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

**Bold italic print** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>5) FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONT.)</b>					
5.13) What is the condition of storage tanks, hoses, valves and fittings used for liquid fertilizer?	<i>Tanks, hoses, fittings and valves are</i> in good condition, well maintained and <i>compatible with the fertilizer being stored.</i>	Tanks, hoses, fittings and valves have some rust or signs of wear. Tanks were previously used for underground petroleum storage and are in fair condition.	Rusty, aged, worn, damaged or <b>leaking storage tanks</b> , hoses, fittings or valves.		
5.14) How do you manage precipitation and clean up leakage, if it occurs, in your on-farm liquid fertilizer secondary containment facility?	Leakage cleaned up immediately. Appropriate products are used to clean residual fertilizer off of the surface of the secondary containment structure. Contained precipitation/fertilizer mixture spread on field at or below agronomic rate.	Spilled fertilizer recovered, but secondary containment surface not cleaned up after a spill or leakage.	Contained leakage not recovered.  <b>Leakage discharged with accumulated precipitation.</b>		
5.15) How do you prevent leakage 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.</b>		
5.16) If on-farm fertilizer bulk storage capacities require secondary containment under Regulation 642, is an operational pad or a closed containment system used?	An operational pad (concrete or portable pad) or a closed containment system is used. 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.</b>		

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>5) FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONT.)</b>					
5.17) How do you prevent backflow or backsiphoning of fertilizer mixtures into your water supply?	<i>Anti-backflow device installed</i> and 6-inch <i>air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i>	Either an <i>anti-backflow device installed</i> or 6-inch <i>air gap maintained above level of liquid in sprayer tank.</i>	Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.		Anti-backflow device or air gap present or demonstrated.
5.20 How far is your mixing and loading area from the water well?	For private wells: 150 feet or greater.  For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): More than 800 feet or greater from the farm well. Or, Approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well, and protective site features.		For private wells: <b>Less than 150 feet.</b>  For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): <b>Less than 800 feet from the farm well.</b>		
5.21) How far is your mixing and loading area from surface water?	More than 200 feet.	Less than 200 feet, with appropriate security measures.	Less than 200 feet, without appropriate security measures		
5.22) When not in use, where do you park planting and spray supply vehicles (trailers and trucks) 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. Or, Fertilizer and pesticides <b>stored less than 150 feet from any well.</b>		

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

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

***Bold italic print*** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>6) PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT</b>					
<b>ALL PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES</b>					
6.01) Are fuel storage tanks designed for the way they're 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>Belowground tank being used for aboveground petroleum storage, aboveground tank being used for underground petroleum storage or tank does not meet specifications for usage.</b>		
6.02) Are fuel storage piping, secondary containment and related equipment designed for the way they're 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>Belowground piping on all underground tanks or aboveground tanks of greater than 1,100 gallon capacity not corrosion protected.</b>		
6.03) Do you monitor for and repair any leaks?	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.</b>		
6.04) What design feature does your fueling station have to prevent spills from entering the groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils?	Impermeable and compatible surface for fuel transfer such as concrete without cracks.		<b>Permeable surface such as asphalt surface for gasoline.</b>		

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

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

***Bold italic print*** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
6.06) How far is your fuel storage from a water well?	<p>For private wells: 50 feet or greater for most storage tanks. 300 feet or greater for tanks greater than 1,100 gallon capacity or without secondary containment.</p> <p>For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): 800 feet or greater from the farm well. Or, Approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well and protective site features.</p>		<p><b>For private wells: Less than 50 feet for most storage tanks. Less than 300 feet for tanks greater than 1,100 gallon capacity without secondary containment.</b></p> <p><b>For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): Less than 800 feet from the farm well without an approved deviation, protection features or secondary containment.</b></p>		
<b>FARM MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE TANKS WITH CAPACITY EQUIP TO OR LESS THAN 1,100 GALLONS</b>					
6.10) How far is your 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>		
6.14) 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.		
<b>COMMENTS:</b>					

RISK QUESTION	Low Risk – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	High Risk - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>ABOVEGROUND TANKS</b>					
6.16) Is the tank elevated off the ground to protect from corrosion?	Tanks supported on steel or wood supports with adequate strength and stability, or elevated at least 6 inches on solid timbers or cement blocks.		Tank not elevated at least 6 inches.		
6.17) 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.	Yes, manifold(s) present on tanks installed prior to 2003.	<b>Yes, siphons or internal pressure discharge device(s) present on tanks installed after 2003.</b>		
<b>UNDERGROUND TANKS</b>					
6.24) Has your fuel tank been tested for leaks within the past three years?	Yes. No leaks detected.		No.		
<b>FARM MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL STORAGE TANKS WITH GREATER THAN 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY</b>					
6.27) Is your tank registered and do you display proof of valid registration?	Yes.		No.		
6.28) Do you have spill protection on tank fill pipe?	Spill protection (catch basin) installed and maintained on tank fill pipe.		<b>Tank fill pipe does not have spill protection.</b>		
6.29) Do you have an emergency control disconnect for electronically operated fuel systems?	Emergency control disconnect located 20 to 100 feet away from dispensing area.		<b>No emergency control disconnect present.</b>		
<b>COMMENTS:</b>					

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

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

**Bold italic print** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>FARM MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL STORAGE TANKS WITH GREATER THAN 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY (CONT.)</b>					
6.30) Do you have absorbent materials, a container with lid and a non-metallic shovel to deal with a petroleum spill?	Spill kit present.		No spill kit.		
6.31) Has your fuel tank been tested for leaks within the past three years?	Yes. No leaks detected.		No.		
<b>ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS GREATER THAN 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY</b>					
6.32) Does your tank have secondary containment?	Yes, double walled tank or tank within diked area.		No.		
6.35) Do you have crash protection for your tank and piping?	Yes. Guard posts or appropriate barrier installed for crash protection.		No.		Irrigation records on file, or plans to maintain records.
<b>7) WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>					
7.05) How do you dispose of waste oil?	Recycled.	Burned in approved waste oil heater or furnace.	Dumped on the farm.		
7.06) How do you dispose of used antifreeze?	Recycled.	Disposed of in municipal sewer (with municipality's approval).	Dumped on the farm.		
7.08) How do you dispose of lead- acid batteries?	Recycled.		Disposed of or stored on the farm.		
7.09) How do you dispose of paints, solvents, cleaners?	Used up, taken to household hazardous waste collection or recycled.	Liquid evaporated in open air, sludge taken to licensed landfill.	Burned or disposed of or stored on the farm.		
7.11) 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.	Oil stored in acceptable containers, but with inadequate isolation from any well.	Oil stored in leaking containers. Evidence of oil soaking into the soil.		

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>7) WASTE MANAGEMENT (CONT.)</b>					
7.12) Are floor drains present in farm buildings?	No, 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, are vulnerable to spills, or drain hazardous materials to inappropriate systems.</b>		
7.13) Do you have a mercury manometer on the farm?	No.		Yes.		
<b>8) SEPTIC SYSTEM MANAGEMENT</b>					
8.01) Is the bathroom in the farm building connected to a septic system to treat the waste?	Bathroom in farm building connected to septic tank and drainage field. Or No bathroom in farm building.		<b>Waste drains to manure or building pit. No septic system. Direct discharge of wastes to environment.</b>		
<b>9) GENERAL LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT</b>					
9.01) Did you follow the Michigan Right-to-Farm site selection and odor control guidelines to site a new or expanding livestock production facility (after August 1, 2003)?	<b>Yes, with MDA verification. Yes, and MDA verification is not required.</b> Or Not applicable.	Yes, followed siting GAAMP recommendations. Have not been verified by MDA.	No.		
9.04) Do you have an emergency action plan in the case of a manure spill?	Up-to-date written plan available and understood by all farm employees.	Incomplete or out-of-date action plan available.	No emergency action plan that deals with manure spills.		

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

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

**Bold italic print** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>9) GENERAL LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT (CONT.)</b>					
9.05) How are bodies of dead animals handled?	Animals are buried, incinerated (requires permit), landfilled, placed in a compost pile, or picked up by a rendering service within 24 hours of death, or stored for a max. of 7 days at 40° F or a max. of 30 days at 0° F before proper disposal of the carcass. Bodies of Dead Animals supplemental assessment has been completed (available from technician)		<b>Animals are not buried, incinerated, landfilled, placed in a compost pile or picked up by a rendering service after 24 hours of death. Or, Stored for more than 7 days at 40° F or more than 30 days at 0° F before disposal of the carcass.</b>		
9.06) How do you dispose of animal health care needles and syringes?	Sharps are put into a puncture-resistant container, labeled and taken to licensed landfill.		<b>Disposal at landfill without protective containment, or disposed of on the farm.</b>		
9.08) Do livestock waterers have backflow prevention to protect the well from contamination?	All waterers have backflow prevention built into the waterers or in the water line to the waterers, or an air gap.	Most waterers have backflow prevention.	<b>No backflow prevention for livestock waterers.</b>		
9.09) Where do you store snow that has contact with manure, silage or other feed?	Away from sensitive areas, where snow melt does not intercept surface water.		<b>In sensitive are or where snow melt reaches surface water.</b>		Proper storage of snow, or no sensitive areas located at the farmstead system.
<b>COMMENTS:</b>					

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

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

***Bold italic print*** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>10) LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE</b>					
<b>LIQUID MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS</b>					
10.01) How far is your manure storage from any wells?	For private wells: 150 feet or greater. For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): -More than 800 feet or greater from the farm well. Or, -Approved isolation distance deviation for the well. Or, -Between 200 and 800 feet with approved storage and well, and protective site features.		For private wells: <b>Less than 150 feet.</b>  For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): <b>Less than 800 feet from the farm well.</b>		
10.02) Is your manure storage located near any surface water?	System designed to NRCS or private engineering specifications and properly maintained. More than 300 feet from surface water.	System designed to NRCS or private engineering specifications and properly maintained. Less than 300 feet from surface water.	Storage constructed with no formal design standards or specifications. Facility not properly maintained. Evidence of previous discharge of manure or high potential for discharge. Less than 300 feet from surface water.		
10.03) Are areas adjacent to earthen manure storage ponds properly maintained?	Banks are mowed and inspected regularly for potential problems. No brush, trees or burrows present.	Banks are not mowed regularly. Woody plant material present.	Lack of maintenance around storage site. Numerous areas in need of repair. Burrows present.		
<b>COMMENTS:</b>					

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

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

***Bold italic print*** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>10) LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE (CONT.)</b>					
10.04) What design standards were utilized for manure storage structures?	<p><b><i>Construction design for manure storage and treatment facilities meet specs. and guidelines found in MI NRCS-FOTG, Concrete Manure Storages Handbook (MWPS-36), Circular Concrete Manure Tanks pub. TR-9 (Midwest Plan Service, 1998.)</i></b></p> <p>For Steel: Manual of Steel Constr., Amer. Institute of Steel Construction. For concrete: Bldg Code Req. for Reinforced Concrete, ACI 318, Amer. Concrete Institute. No evidence of overflow. For earthen storage, the permeability of the earthen liner is known.</p>	Storage was designed and built by professionals, but the as-built design standards are unknown.	Storage was designed and built without engineering standards or <b>is a natural depression area.</b>		
10.05) How are freeboard maintained and overflow prevented in storage structures?	<p>Minimum freeboard is known and observed. <b><i>A minimum freeboard of 12 inches (6 inch fabricated structures) plus the additional storage volume necessary to contain the precipitation and runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour event.</i></b></p> <p>Freeboard markers are in place. No evidence that manure has been over the calculated freeboard level.</p>	<p>No evidence of manure overflowing storage.</p> <p>Safe freeboard level is known but not visibly marked.</p> <p>Freeboard not always maintained.</p>	Evidence that manure overflowed the storage structure. Freeboard level is unknown and unmarked.		

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

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

***Bold italic print*** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>SOIL-BEDDED MANURE SYSTEMS</b>					
10.06) How do you temporarily stack manure at the farmstead?	Manure stacked in different locations where <i>runoff control protects neighboring land areas and prevents direct discharge to surface waters or groundwater.</i>		<b>Manure is stacked in the same location every year. Evidence that manure-contaminated runoff flows to surface water or to adjacent property.</b>		
10.07) Where do you temporarily stack manure at the farmstead?	<i>Manure stacked on impermeable pad with sides.</i> Runoff does not reach surface water or pond in low areas.	<i>Manure stacked on the ground with appropriate management such as rotating locations, complete periodic removal of manure, records documenting timing of removal and location used and seeding of previous location.</i>	Stacked on coarse-textured soil, or earthen livestock yard receiving limited hoof traffic without appropriate management to reduce runoff and leaching.		Appropriate temporary manure stacking management demonstrated. Records document management of manure stacked on the ground.
10.07A) 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 management demonstrated.
10.08) How long is manure temporarily stacked at the farmstead?	Less than 90 days. Stacked in different locations each time.	More than 90 days but less than 365. Stacked in different location each time.	365 days or more. Stacked in same location each time.		
10.09) How do you temporarily stack manure in relation to surface water?	<i>Manure stockpiles are in location that does not allow for runoff to flow onto neighboring property or into surface waters.</i>		Manure stockpiles located within 50 feet of surface water. No means of runoff or leachate control. Slope is toward surface water.		Appropriate temporary manure stacking management demonstrated.

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

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

**Bold italic print** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>SOIL-BEDDED MANURE SYSTEMS (CONT.)</b>					
10.10) How are your solid manure storage structures designed and constructed?	Constructed with a floor of impermeable material (concrete, asphalt) and with walls that prevent leachate from entering surrounding soils. Roof or cover prevents rainfall from entering storage.	Constructed with floor of fine- or medium-textured soils. Leachate will have direct contact with earthen floor or side walls. 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 the earthen floor or sidewalls. Runoff and leachate are uncontrolled. Structure floor is less than 2 feet above groundwater level.		
10.11) How are your buildings 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. Floor is more than 2 feet above groundwater level.	Medium- to fine-textured soils, limited bedding provided, some rainfall or runoff enters manure area. Waterers in the building. Floor is more than 2 feet above groundwater level.	Building has an earthen floor on coarse-textured soil and is subject to runoff from the roof or adjacent land areas.		
10.12) 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 adversely affecting surface and/or groundwater quality.</b>		
<b>11) LIVESTOCK LOT MANAGEMENT</b>					
11.01) How far is the livestock lot located from any well?	Fifty feet or more from residential wells (75 feet from the farm well for dairies or farms with employees).		<b>Less than 50 feet from residential wells (less than 75 feet from the farm well for dairies or farms with employees).</b>		
11.02) How far is the livestock lot located from surface water?	More than 300 feet from surface water or vegetative buffers are in place. And, <i>Runoff control protects neighboring land areas and prevents direct discharge to surface waters or groundwater.</i>	Livestock yard is 75 to 300 feet from surface water, or vegetative buffers are in place. And, <i>Runoff control protects neighboring land areas and prevents direct discharge to surface waters or groundwater.</i>	<b>Evidence that manure-contaminated runoff water flows from yard to surface water or to adjacent property.</b>		

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>11) LIVESTOCK LOT MANAGEMENT (CONT.)</b>					
11.03) What efforts are made to divert roof water and upslope watershed drainage 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 is 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.		
11.04) How is livestock yard runoff managed to protect surface and groundwater?	<i>All yard runoff directed to a properly designed and maintained runoff storage basin, or runoff directed to a designed settling basin and vegetated infiltration area where vegetation is annually harvested. No evidence of run-off to surface water</i> or ponding in low areas.	<i>No evidence of runoff flow to surface water</i> or ponding in low areas. Dense vegetation or cropland that is annually harvested exists between yard and surface water.	<b>Evidence of runoff flow to surface water or intermittent waterway.</b>		
11.05) How often is manure scraped and removed from livestock yards?	<i>Manure is scraped and removed periodically from livestock yard.</i> Manure is scraped and removed from vicinity of feeding and watering areas when accumulation forms a volume that may be hauled.		<b>Manure is seldom scraped and removed from yard and feeding and watering areas.</b>		
11.06) What is the floor or base of the livestock yard?	Properly maintained concrete or compacted asphalt.	Continuous-use, compacted dirt yard. Minimal plant material growing.	Inadequate compaction layer. Plant growth visible.		
<b>12) SILAGE STORAGE</b>					
12.06) Are silage leachate and polluted runoff collected and/or treated?	<i>Provisions made to control and/or treat leachate from stored silage to protect groundwater and surface waters</i> from a direct discharge. Designed system or management controls in place.	Designed system in place but not maintained.	No system in place. Or lack of appropriate management. Or <b>discharge to surface or groundwater.</b>		

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
12.07) At what moisture content do you typically harvest and store silage?	<i>Generally below 67 percent.</i>	Between 67 and 80 percent.	Over 85 percent.		
<b>BUNKER SILOS</b>					
12.08) What type of floor does the silage storage have?	Concrete, asphalt, or lined surface. No cracks or cracks repaired.	Earthen floor with fine-textured soils.	Earthen floor has permeable soils or concrete, asphalt or lined surface with many cracks.		
12.12) Do you have an emergency action plan for times when leachate production exceeds current management controls?	Up-to-date written plan available and understood by all farm employees.	Incomplete or out-of-date action plan available.	No emergency action plan that deals with excess leachate.		
12.12 C) 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.	No emergency farm plan.		Emergency farm plan is up-to-date and understood by employees.
<b>UPRIGHT SILOS</b>					
12.13) If there is a floor drain, is leachate collected, treated and/or stored, and applied at agronomic rates?	Yes		No		
<b>13) MILKING CENTER WASTEWATER TREATMENT</b>					
13.03) Is the cooling water from plate coolers collected?	100% of plate cooler water is reused for livestock watering or other livestock-related use. Or, permitted for discharge.	Less than 10,000 gal/day are discharged onto ground surface. Discharged water does not intercept surface water.	<b>More than 10,000 gal/day are discharged onto ground surface or intercept surface water without a permit.</b>		

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>TOTAL COLLECTION METHOD. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED</b>					
13.04) Is all wastewater collected, stored and applied at agronomic rates?	All wastewater is directed to a designed storage area and waste applied to fields at agronomic rates.	Most wastewater is collected or treated.	Wastewater is not collected or treated.		
<b>MILKING SYSTEM SEPTIC SYSTEMS. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED, SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION.</b>					
13.05) Is the septic system designed to handle the volume of wastewater?	Yes.		No.		
13.07) Is all milkhouse water treated by the septic system?	Yes.		<b>Some water is not treated or is discharged to tile, inlet or drainage ditch.</b>		
<b>APPLICATION OF WASTEWATER TO DESIGNED INFILTRATION SYSTEM. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED, SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION.</b>					
13.10) Is the system designed to handle the capacity of wastewater generated?	Yes. Infiltration area effectively treats the quantity of wastewater generated. <b><i>Treatment area is managed to prevent pollution to waters of the state.</i></b>	Infiltration area shows minor erosion, wastewater ponding or burned vegetation.	No. Infiltration area has excessive erosion, wastewater ponding or burned vegetation.		
13.11) How is the designed infiltration system maintained?	<b><i>Vegetation maintained and harvested at least once per year.</i></b> Accumulated solids removed, if needed.	Occasional maintenance.	No maintenance.		
<b>RAPID SURFACE INFILTRATION SYSTEM. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED</b>					
13.15) Is wastewater allowed to rapidly infiltrate into the soil?	No.		Yes, highly permeable soil.		

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

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

***Bold italic print*** indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
<b>DIRECT DISCHARGE TO SURFACE OR GROUNDWATER</b>					
13.16) Is wastewater directly discharged to a lake, drainage ditch, stream or field?	No. <i>Milk parlor and milkhouse wastewater is managed in a manner to prevent discharge into surface water.</i>		Yes.		
<b>14) OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AT FARMSTEAD SYSTEM</b>					
14.01) 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.	Yes, plan to mitigate the contamination risk.	Yes, but no plan to mitigate contamination risk.		
<b>COMMENTS:</b>					