



Farmstead System Verification Standards

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.

(Revised date: 9/14/2011)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	REFERENCE OR GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
FARMSTEAD SOIL EVALUATION				
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.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resources Protection Act
DRINKING WATER WELL CONDITION				
2.05) What is the condition of the well casing and cap?	No holes or cracks. Cap tightly secured.		Holes or cracks visible. Cap loose or missing. Water can be heard running into well. Exposed well casing bent.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems
2.11) How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer or pesticide mixtures into the water supply prevented?	<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.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems MSU Extension Bulletin E-2349: Protect Your Water Supply From Agricultural Chemical Backflow <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Mixing and Loading, #4</i>
2.12) Is there an unused well located on the farmstead?	No unused well or abandoned well properly sealed.		Unused, unsealed well at farmstead.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems
2.13) How often is the drinking water tested for nitrates and bacteria?	Tested yearly.	Tested within the past 3 years.	No water testing done, or more than 3 years since last test.	

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DRINKING WATER WELL CONDITION (CONTINUED)				
2.14) What are the water test results?	No coliform bacteria or nitrates detected.	Water contamination detected. Public water well(s) test below health advisory limits.	Water contamination detected. Public water well(s) test above health advisory limits.	Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976
2.18) If the groundwater and surface water pumps have a combined capacity to pump more than 70 gallons per minute (100,000 gallons per day) for agricultural purposes, has water use been registered and reported to the State of Michigan?	Pump capacity is less than 70 gallons per minute (100,000 gallons per day); Or, Register and report annual water use to Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.		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.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 327 Great Lakes Preservation
3.01) How far is the pesticide storage located from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?	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: Less than 150 feet. For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): Less than 800 feet from the farm well.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems and/or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976 MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment (June, 2005)

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PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)				
3.02) How far is the 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.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, On Farm Storage and Containment of Pesticides, #1, (a.)</i>
3.05) 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. Drain in the floor that discharges to the environment.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
3.07) What level of security is provided for the 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.	Open access to pesticide storage could result in theft, vandalism, and injury to children, pets or wildlife.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide ACT (FIFRA) <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, #2 Storage Facility</i>
3.08) What signage is posted on the 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.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, #2 Storage Facility, (e.)</i>
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.	A spill kit is not available. A fire extinguisher is not available.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 83: Pesticide Control <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Application and Standards for Use, #1 Spill Kits</i>

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PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)				
3.13) Have Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) been reported 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).	EHS stored or used on farm have NOT been identified or reported.	Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
3.14) What is the condition of stored pesticide containers?	<i>Original containers clearly labeled or containers appropriate for pesticide storage that are properly 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. Some containers have no labels.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide ACT (FIFRA) <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: On Farm Storage and Containment of Pesticides, #2 Storage Facility, (f.)</i>
3.16) Is there 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) Is there a written pesticide drift management plan for applications made at the farmstead?	<i>A written drift management plan is utilized that minimizes off-target drift.</i>	Pesticide applications follow labeled instructions for target pests, but no drift management plan is utilized.	Spraying operations are completed regardless of weather conditions or forecast, and regardless of the potential of off-target drift.	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Application and Standards for Use, #2 Pesticide Drift</i>

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PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)				
3.18) How far is the mixing and loading area from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?	<p>For private wells: 150 feet or greater.</p> <p>For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): More than 800 feet or greater from the farm well.</p> <p>Or,</p> <p>Approved isolation distance deviation for the well.</p> <p>Or,</p> <p>Between 75 and 800 feet with approved storage and well, and protective site features.</p>		<p>For private wells: Less than 150 feet.</p> <p>For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): Less than 800 feet from the farm well.</p>	<p>Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems and/or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976</p> <p>MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment (June, 2005)</p>
3.19) How far is the mixing and loading area from surface water or catch basins?	200 feet or greater.	Less than 200 feet, with appropriate security measures.	Less than 200 feet, without appropriate security measures.	
3.20) How is the potential reduced for surface and groundwater contamination at the mix/load area(s)?	Mixing and loading pad with curb keeps spills contained. Sumps allow collection and transfer to storage.	Mixing and loading in the field without mix/load pad. Different location every time reduces risks to groundwater. Or, mixing and loading on concrete pad without curbs.	No mixing and loading pad. Permeable soil. Spills soak into ground. Same location every time.	
3.21) How is backflow or back siphoning of pesticide mixtures into the water supply prevented?	<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>	Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.	<p>Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems, and MSU Extension Bulletin E-2349: Protect Your Water Supply From Agricultural Chemical Backflow</p> <p><i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Mixing and Loading, #4</i></p>

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PESTICIDE STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)				
3.22) How are tank overflows prevented when filling the sprayer?	<i>Sprayer monitored when being filled.</i>		Sprayer seldom or never monitored when being filled.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Mixing and Loading, #5</i>
3.23) How are pesticides, additives and water quantities measured 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.	<i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Mixing and Loading, #3</i>
3.25) What is done with excess spray mixture?	<i>Spray mixture applied to labeled site at or below labeled rate of application.</i>		Spray mixture dumped at farmstead or in nearby field or pond.	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Excess Spray Mixtures and Rinsates</i>
3.26) How is the sprayer system rinsed?	<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. Rinse water dumped at farmstead or in nearby field or pond.	MDARD Pesticide Regulation 637: Pesticide Use <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Excess Spray Mixtures and Rinsates</i>
3.28) How are empty pesticide containers rinsed and disposed?	<i>Containers triple-rinsed or power-rinsed, punctured and returned to dealer, or disposed of in a licensed landfill. Bags are returned to dealer or taken to licensed landfill.</i>	Disposal of empty containers and bags on the farm property.	Disposal of partially filled containers. Burning of containers on the farm property.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 115: Solid Waste Management and NREPA Part 55: Air Pollution Control Rules <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Disposal of Pesticide Containers</i>

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PESTICIDE HANDLER AND WORKER SAFETY				
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.	Federal Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides <i>2011 RTF Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMPs, Section II: Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control Practices, Worker and Handler Safety</i>
FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING				
5.01) How far is the fertilizer storage located from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?	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: Less than 150 feet. For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): Less than 800 feet from the farm well.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems and/or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976 MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment (June, 2005)
5.02) How far is the fertilizer storage located from surface water (drains, streams, ponds, catch basins on farmstead, etc.)?	200 feet or greater.	Less than 200 feet with appropriate security measures.	Less than 200 feet.	

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FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)				
5.04) What level of security is provided for the fertilizer storage?	<i>Fertilizer storage areas, valves, and containers are secured when not in use. Fertilizer is not stored in the direct presence of fuel products or pesticides.</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. Fertilizer is stored in the direct presence of fuel products and/or pesticides.	<i>2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices, Security for Fertilizer Storage Areas, #1</i>
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.	<i>2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices: Fertilizer Storage Facilities, #4</i>
5.06) Is there a written emergency plan to deal with fertilizer spills, discharges and other farm emergencies?	Up-to-date plan developed and shared with authorities (if required), employees and family members.	More than one-year-old plan or an incomplete plan is available.	An emergency farm plan has not been developed.	
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.	<i>2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices: Fertilizer Storage Facilities, #2</i>
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.	<i>2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices: Fertilizer Storage Facilities, #3</i>
5.12) Is there secondary containment for liquid fertilizer stored on the farm?	All liquid fertilizer is stored with secondary containment.	Containers with greater than 2,500-gallon capacity or all containers located at a single site with a combined total capacity of greater than 7,500 gallons have secondary containment.	Containers with greater than 2,500-gallon capacity or all containers located at a single site with a combined total capacity of greater than 7,500 gallons do not have secondary containment.	MDARD Regulation 642, On Farm Fertilizer Bulk Storage

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FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)				
5.13) What is the condition of storage tanks, hoses, valves and fittings used for liquid fertilizer?	Tanks, hoses, fittings and valves are 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 previously used for underground petroleum storage are in good condition and in secondary containment.	Rusty, aged, worn, damaged or leaking storage tanks, hoses, fittings or valves directly discharging to surface waters , or use of underground petroleum tanks without secondary containment.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: On-Farm Fertilizer Storage and Containment Practices, Fertilizer Storage Facilities</i>
5.14) How are precipitation and clean-up leakage managed, if it occurs, in the on-farm liquid fertilizer secondary containment facility?	Leakage cleaned up immediately. Appropriate products are used to clean residual fertilizer off 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. Leakage with accumulated precipitation directly discharged in surface waters.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
5.15) How is leakage prevented when filling storage tanks, sprayers or mobile containers?	A permanent or temporary mix/load pad used during loading operations. Spills cleaned up immediately. Or, Fertilizer loaded in the field at different locations every time. Spills cleaned up immediately. Or, Dry couplers used to reduce spills and drips when loading liquid fertilizers. Spills cleaned up immediately.	Drips and leakage contained in buckets placed under couplers. Collected fertilizer reused. Spills cleaned up immediately.	No system in place to capture and prevent spills. Leakage from hose connections allowed to drain onto unprotected soils. Spills not cleaned up.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act

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FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)				
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 with minimum 750 gallon containment) or a closed containment system is used. Fertilizer loading and unloading operations are supervised at all times.		There is no operational pad or closed containment system for loading and unloading bulk fertilizer.	MDARD Regulation 642, On Farm Fertilizer Bulk Storage
5.17) How is backflow or back siphoning of fertilizer mixtures into the water supply prevented?	<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>	Neither an anti-backflow device nor air gap maintained.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems, and NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act MSU Extension Bulletin E-2349: Protect your Water Supply From Agricultural Chemical Backflow <i>2011 RTF Irrigation Water Use GAAMPs, Section II: Application Practices, #22</i>
5.20) How far is the mixing and loading area from the water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?	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: Less than 150 feet. For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): Less than 800 feet from the farm well.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems and/or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976 MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment (June, 2005)

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FERTILIZER STORAGE AND HANDLING (CONTINUED)				
5.21) 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	
5.22) When not in use, where are park 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. Or, Fertilizer and pesticides stored less than 150 feet from any well.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems
PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT				
ALL PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES				
6.01) Are fuel storage tanks designed for the way they are being used and compatible with the material stored?	Each tank designed for the way it is being used and compatible with the material stored.		Belowground tank being used for aboveground petroleum storage, aboveground tank being used for underground petroleum storage or tank does not meet specifications for usage.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.02) Are fuel storage piping, secondary containment and related equipment designed for the way they are being used and compatible with the material stored?	Fuel storage piping and equipment 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. Belowground piping on all underground tanks or aboveground tanks of greater than 1,100-gallon capacity not corrosion protected.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c

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PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)				
6.03) Are fuel tanks monitored for leaks and are leaks repaired?	Owner and operator ensure that releases do not occur.		Tank and piping not monitored and repaired on aboveground tanks equal to or less than 1,100 gallons capacity. Tank and piping not monitored and repaired on all tanks greater than 1,100 gallons capacity.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.04) What design feature does the fueling station have to prevent spills from entering the groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils?	Impermeable and compatible surface for fuel transfer such as concrete without cracks.		Permeable surface such as asphalt surface for gasoline.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.06) How far is the fuel storage from any water well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?	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. 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.		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. 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.	Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976 and Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 201 of 1941 MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment (June, 2005)

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FARM MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE TANKS WITH CAPACITY EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 1,100 GALLONS				
6.10) 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.		Tank 50 feet or less.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
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.	
ABOVEGROUND TANKS				
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.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
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.	Manifold(s) present on tanks installed prior to 2003.	Siphons or internal pressure discharge device(s) present on tanks installed after 2003.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
UNDERGROUND TANKS				
6.24) Has the underground fuel tank (installed before August 1, 2003 with a capacity of less than 1100 gallons) been tested for leaks within the past three years?	No leaks detected.		No testing.	

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UNDERGROUND TANKS (CONTINUED)				
6.24B) Does the underground storage tank (installed after August 1, 2003 with a capacity of less than 1100 gallons) meet Flammable Liquid Combustible Liquid (FLCL) rules?	Leak detection system in place. Tank has corrosion protection, spill bucket installed and overflow prevention in place (alarm or shutoff valve).		FLCL rules not met.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
FARM MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL STORAGE TANKS WITH GREATER THAN 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY				
6.27) Is the tank registered and is valid proof of registration displayed?	Tank is registered and proof is displayed.		Tank is not registered or proof is not displayed.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.28) Does tank fill pipe have spill protection?	Spill protection (catch basin) installed and maintained on tank fill pipe.		Tank fill pipe does not have spill protection.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.29) Is there an emergency control disconnect for electrically operated fuel systems?	Emergency control disconnect located 20 to 100 feet away from dispensing area.		No emergency control disconnect present.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.30) Are there absorbent materials, a container with lid and a non-metallic shovel to deal with a petroleum spill?	Spill kit present.		No spill kit.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS GREATER THAN 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY				
6.32) Does the tank have secondary containment?	Double walled tank or tank within diked area.		No secondary containment.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c
6.35) Is there crash protection for the tank and piping?	Guard posts or appropriate barrier installed for crash protection.		No crash protection.	Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.5c

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WASTE MANAGEMENT				
7.05) How is waste oil disposed?	Recycled.	Burned in approved waste oil heater or furnace.	Dumped on the farm.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 111: Hazardous Waste Management
7.06) How is used antifreeze disposed?	Recycled.	Disposed of in municipal sewer (with municipality's approval).	Dumped on the farm.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 111: Hazardous Waste Management
7.08) How are lead-acid batteries disposed?	Recycled.		Disposed of or stored on the farm.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 111: Hazardous Waste Management
7.09) 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.	Burned or disposed of or stored on the farm.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 111: Hazardous Waste Management
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.	
7.12) 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.	Floor drains are discharged to surface water, are vulnerable to spills, or drain hazardous materials to inappropriate systems.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
7.13) Is there a mercury manometer on the farm?	No mercury manometer.		Mercury manometer present.	
SEPTIC SYSTEM MANAGEMENT				
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.		Waste drains to manure or building pit. No septic system. Direct discharge of wastes to environment.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act and Grade A Milk Law, Public Act 266 of 2001

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	REFERENCE OR GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
GENERAL LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT				
9.01) Were the Michigan Right-to-Farm Site Selection and Odor Control GAAMPs used to site a new or expanding livestock production facility (after August 1, 2003)?	MDARD verification. MDARD verification is not required. Or not applicable.	Followed Siting GAAMP recommendations. Have not been verified by MDARD.	Did not follow Siting GAAMPs.	2011 RTF Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Production Facilities GAAMPs, Section III: Determining Acceptable Locations for Livestock Production Facilities
9.04) Is an emergency plan in place in the event 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.	
9.05) 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 7 days at 40 degrees F or a maximum of 30 days at 0 degrees F before proper disposal of the carcass.		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 7 days at 40 degrees F or more than 30 days at 0 degrees F before disposal of the carcass.	Completion of BODA supplement (FAS 112S) supports that the disposal of dead animal bodies is done in accordance with the Bodies of Dead Animals Act (BODA), as amended in 2007 Bodies of Dead Animals Act, Public Act 239 of 1982, as amended
9.06) How are animal healthcare needles and syringes disposed?	Sharps are put into a puncture-resistant container, labeled and taken to licensed landfill.		Disposal at landfill without protective containment, or disposed of on the farm.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 138: Medical Waste Regulatory Act
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.	No backflow prevention for livestock waterers.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems

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GENERAL LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)				
9.09) Do rain, snow (including plowed snow) roof water or surface water come into contact with manure, compost, feed/silage, livestock lots or travel lanes resulting in contaminated runoff?	No contact or contaminated runoff is collected or treated and does not discharge directly to surface water.		Areas are exposed to rain/snow or surface water, and runoff is not collected or treated. Runoff discharges directly to surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMP, Section II: Runoff Control and Wastewater Management: Outside Lots, #11</i>
LIVESTOCK MANURE STORAGE				
LIQUID MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS				
10.01) How far is the liquid manure storage from any wells (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?	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: Less than 150 feet. For public wells (dairy farms or farms with employees): Less than 800 feet from the farm well.	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems and/or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976 MDEQ Water Bureau Criteria for reducing the 800-foot minimum well isolation distance for major sources of contamination without secondary containment (June, 2005)
10.03) Are structures properly maintained?	Structure is properly maintained and in good condition. No damage to the liner or breaches evident. No visible signs of issues with push-off ramps, load-out areas, pumps, piping, etc.	Structure appears to be in good condition.	Lining material integrity broken. Evidence of overflow. Coarse-textured soils, no clay liner. Evidence of extensive cracking, leaning, etc. Structure needs repair.	NRCS 313, Waste Storage Facility

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LIQUID MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)				
10.04) What design standards are utilized for liquid storage structures?	<p><i>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).</i> For steel: Manual of Steel Construction, American Institute of Steel Construction. For concrete: Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete, ACI 318, American Concrete Institute. No evidence of overflow. For earthen storage, the permeability of the earthen liner is known and/or completion of FAS 112S shows performance equivalency.</p>	Storage was designed and built by professionals, but the as-built design standards are unknown.	Storage was designed and built without engineering standards.	<p>NRCS 313, Waste Storage Facility</p> <p>MSU Extension Bulletin FAS112S: Manure Storage Review Worksheets</p> <p><i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section IV: Construction Design and Management for Manure Storage and Treatment Facilities, #26</i></p> <p>Midwest Plan Service, 1998</p>
10.05) How is freeboard maintained and overflow prevented in storage structures?	<p>Minimum freeboard is known and observed. <i>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.</i> Freeboard markers are in place.</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.	<p>NRCS 313, Waste Storage Facility</p> <p><i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section IV: Construction Design and Management for Manure Storage and Treatment Facilities, #28</i></p>

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LIQUID MANURE STORAGE SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)				
10.05B) 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.	
SOLID-BEDDED MANURE SYSTEMS				
10.07) Where is manure temporarily stacked at the farmstead?	<i>Manure can be temporarily 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. Or Manure is stacked in the same location every year. Evidence that manure-contaminated runoff flows to surface water or to adjacent property.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section III: Odor Management, Farmstead Stockpiling, #15 (General Guidance)</i>
10.07A) At the farmstead, what management practices are used to reduce odors and pests from outside manure stockpiles?	<i>Stockpiled manure is at least 50 feet away from property lines or 150 feet away from non-farm homes and stockpiled manure is covered with a tarp, fleece blanket, straw, woodchips or other materials or additives to reduce odors and pests.</i>	<i>Stockpiled manure is at least 50 feet away from property lines or 150 feet away from non-farm homes or stockpiled manure is covered with a tarp, fleece blanket, straw, woodchips or other materials or additives to reduce odors and pests.</i>	Stockpiled manure is closer than 50 feet to property lines or 150 feet to non-farm homes and stockpiled manure is not covered. No additives are used to reduce odors and pests.	<i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section III: Odor Management, Farmstead Stockpiling, #15 (General Guidance)</i>
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 <i>less than 365. Stacked in different location each time.</i>	365 days or more. Stacked in same location each time.	<i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section III: Odor Management, Farmstead Stockpiling, #15 (General Guidance)</i>

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SOLID-BEDDED MANURE SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)				
10.09) At the farmstead, where is manure temporarily stacked in relation to surface water?	<i>Manure stockpiles are in a 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. Runoff discharges directly to surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section III: Odor Management, Field Stockpiling, #15 (General Guidance)</i>
10.10) How are solid manure storage structures designed and constructed?	Constructed with a floor of impermeable material (concrete, compacted 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 earthen floor or sidewalls. Runoff and leachate are uncontrolled and discharge directly to surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
10.11) How are 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.	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. Contaminated runoff discharges directly to surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
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.	Manure storage runoff discharges directly to surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: Runoff Control and Wastewater Management, #2</i>

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LIVESTOCK LOT MANAGEMENT				
11.01) How far is the livestock lot located from any well (Private wells include irrigation, livestock watering, cooling etc.)?	Fifty feet or more from residential wells (75 feet from the farm well for dairies or farms with employees).		Less than 50 feet from residential wells (less than 75 feet from the farm well for dairies or farms with employees).	Public Health Code, Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems and/or Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Act 399 of 1976
11.02) How far is the livestock lot from surface water?	Livestock lot is more than 300 feet from surface water and, <i>runoff control protects neighboring land areas and prevents direct discharge to surface waters or groundwater.</i>	Livestock lot is less than 300 feet from surface water and, <i>runoff control protects neighboring land areas and prevents direct discharge to surface waters or groundwater.</i>	Evidence that manure-contaminated runoff flows from lot to surface water or to adjacent property.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: Runoff Control and Wastewater Management, #2</i>
11.03) What efforts are made to divert unwanted drainage from upslope watersheds and roof water from becoming contaminated with manure?	<i>Provisions are made to collect, store, utilize and/or treat manure accumulations and contaminated runoff from outside open lots used for raising livestock.</i> Clean runoff is diverted away from the livestock lot.	Most roof water and upslope watershed drainage are diverted around livestock lot. Water that contacts manure is treated or contained and applied to cropland.	No clean water system in place. Most roof water and upslope watershed drainage runs through lot.	<i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: Runoff Control and Wastewater Management: Outside Lots, #11</i>
11.04) How is livestock lot runoff managed to protect surface water, groundwater and/or neighboring properties?	<i>All lot runoff is directed to a properly designed and maintained runoff storage basin, or runoff is directed to a designed settling basin and vegetated infiltration area where vegetation is annually harvested. No evidence of runoff to surface water, groundwater and/or neighboring properties, or ponding in low areas.</i>	<i>No evidence of runoff flow to surface water</i> or ponding in low areas. Vegetation or cropland that is annually harvested exists between lot and surface water.	Evidence of runoff discharging directly to surface water or intermittent waterway.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II, Runoff Control and Wastewater Management, #2 and Outside Lots, #11</i>

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LIVESTOCK LOT MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)				
11.05) How often is manure scraped and removed from livestock lots?	<i>Manure is scraped and removed periodically from livestock lot or other heavy use areas.</i>		Manure is seldom scraped and removed from lot and feeding and watering areas.	<i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: Runoff Control and Wastewater Management, #11 (General Guidance)</i>
11.06) What type of floor or base does the livestock lot have?	Properly maintained concrete or compacted asphalt.	Continuous-use, compacted dirt or compacted gravel. Minimal plant material growing.	Poorly compacted dirt or gravel layer as indicated by plant growth.	
SILAGE STORAGE				
12.04) Does untreated silage leachate or polluted runoff run to a low area and pond?	<i>Provisions are made to control and/or treat leachate to protect groundwater and surface water.</i>		Silage leachate ponding and/or runoff are evident.	<i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: Runoff Control and Wastewater Management, #4</i>
12.06) Are silage leachate and polluted runoff collected and/or treated?	<i>Provisions are made to control and/or treat leachate to protect groundwater and surface water from a direct discharge. (Includes capturing of leachate from drains.)</i> Designed system or management controls are in place.	Designed system in place but not maintained.	No system in place. Or, lack of appropriate management. Or, directly discharged to surface water or groundwater.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part. 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs: Section II: Runoff Control And Wastewater Management: #4</i>
BUNKER SILOS				
12.08) What type of floor does the silage storage have?	Concrete, compacted 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.	

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BUNKER SILOS (CONTINUED)				
12.12) 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.	
12.12C) 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 when more than 3,000 whole scrap tires are stored on the farm.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 169: Michigan Scrap Tire Regulation
UPRIGHT SILOS				
12.13) If there is a floor drain, is leachate collected, treated and/or stored?	All leachate is collected, treated, and/or stored and applied at agronomic rates.		Leachate is not collected and directly discharges to surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
MILKING CENTER WASTEWATER TREATMENT				
13.03) 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 gal/day are discharged onto ground surface. Discharged water does not intercept surface water.	More than 10,000 gal/day are discharged onto ground surface or intercept surface water without a permit.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
TOTAL COLLECTION METHOD. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED, SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION.				
13.04) Is all wastewater collected and stored?	Wastewater is stored, used or hauled daily.	Wastewater passes through a properly functioning filtration system.	Wastewater is directly discharged to a lake, drainage ditch, stream or field.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
13.04B) Is rejected milk collected and stored?	Rejected milk is stored, hauled out or fed.		Milk is discharged, put into septic system or put into treatment strip.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act

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MILKING SYSTEM SEPTIC SYSTEMS. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED, SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION.				
13.05) Is the septic system managed adequately to handle the volume of wastewater?	<i>The septic system is managed in a manner to prevent pollution to waters of the state.</i>		The septic system is not managed adequately and discharges directly to surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: Runoff Control And Wastewater Management, #3</i>
13.07) Is all milkhouse water treated by the septic system?	All milkhouse water is treated by the septic system.		Some water is not treated or is discharged to tile, inlet or drainage ditch.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act
APPLICATION OF WASTEWATER TO DESIGNED INFILTRATION SYSTEM. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT USED, SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION.				
13.10) 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.	<i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: Runoff Control And Wastewater Management, #3</i>
13.11) How is the designed infiltration system maintained?	<i>Vegetation maintained and harvested at least once per year.</i> Accumulated solids removed, if needed.	Occasional maintenance.	No maintenance.	<i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: Runoff Control And Wastewater Management, Infiltration Areas, #7</i>
DIRECT DISCHARGE TO SURFACE OR GROUNDWATER				
13.12) Is wastewater directly discharged to a lake, drainage ditch, stream or field?	<i>Milk parlor and milkhouse wastewater are managed in a manner to prevent discharge into waters of the state.</i>		Milking center wastewater is discharged directly to surface water.	NREPA PA 451 of 1994, Part 31: Water Resource Protection Act <i>2011 RTF Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, Section II: Runoff Control And Wastewater Management, #3</i>

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OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS IN THE FARMSTEAD SYSTEM				
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 additional risk(s) identified.	Plan to mitigate the identified contamination risk(s).	No plan to mitigate identified contamination risk(s).	