DPF-202: Assessment of RCS Farm Dairy Water Status

Instructions for using this checklist

- This checklist must be completed by the farm dairy operator or nominated representative.
- The completed checklist must be signed, dated and held by the farm dairy operator and a copy made available to the contracted farm dairy assessor and recognised verifier.
- Please complete parts 1, 2 and all other relevant sections.
- The farm dairy assessor will review this checklist and assess the farm dairy water supply as required. The farm dairy operator remains responsible for ensuring all testing requirements are met, and water sources used meet clause 4.5 of the Animal Products Notice: Raw Milk for Sale to Consumers.

Name of farm dairy operator:							
Farm Dairy Address:							
Part 2: Farm Dairy Water Sources (Complete in all cases)							
Indicate (\checkmark) all water sources used in farm dairy (excluding water used for yard w	•			er).			
If you use more than one water source, complete each of the relevant parts If you use more than three water sources, or more than one reticulation sy:	-			rhacklist(s) as nacassary			
n you use more than timee water sources, or more than one reduction sy.		ater Sou		oncomotion as necessary.			
	1 1	2	3				
Rural/town supply	<u> </u>	_		On to Book 0			
(Supply under the control of local government authority)				Go to Part 3			
Deep groundwater				Go to Part 4			
(i.e. bore casing >10m depth)				GO TO F art 4			
,				Go to Part 5			
	-	🗀	-				
Surface water (e.g., spring, well, bore < 10m depth or not cased, river, lake, reservoir, roof)				Go to Part 5			
eart 3: Rural / Town Supply (Complete for community water	er supp	ly sour	ces on	/y)			
*****				**			
All community water supplies have a Ministry of Health grading which provides an a by that supply. The grading has two letters, e.g. 'Cd'. The first letter (upper case)							
second letter (lower case) grades the water quality as it arrives at your gate. Gradin							
'e') show that the water supply may be unsatisfactory. At time, some community information can be obtained from your local council or the Drinking-water Regi							
http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/environmental-health/drinking-water/drinking-	water-leg	islation		or to a randord at renorming tresente address			
November 1991							
Name the water supply and the grading e.g. 'Cd', or 'ungraded': Source 1: Name			Grad	ina			
Source 2: Name	Grading						

If the grading of any of these water supplies contains 'E', 'e' or 'ungraded' then you must assess the water supply as surface water (Go to Part 5),

unless you are advised the source is deep ground water (Go to Part 4).

Source 3: Name

Grading

Part 4: Deep Groundwater (Complete for deep groundwater sources, or where Part 3 doesn't fully apply)

	o groundwater from depths of ter ous hazard identification process			red to be	e isolated	d from the	influence o	of land-ba	sed act	ivities. As s	uch, a less		
Case	e depth (meters):	Source 1:	Sour	ce 2:			Sour	ce 3:					
If the	If the depth of casing of any bore is less than 10 metres it must be assessed as surface water (Go to Part 5)												
					Source 1			Source 2			Source 3		
	,				No	,	Yes No)	Yes	1	No		
(a) Is the bore-head securely sealed?						1		ı					
(b) Is the bore-head protected from animal access and effluent?						[] [ı					
(c) I	ls the bore area safe from pondir	ng and flooding?				[I					
	If the answer to question (a), (b) or (c) is No for any of your water supplies, then you must either assess that water supply as surface water (Go to Part 5).												
Part 5: Surface Water (Complete for surface water sources, or where Part 3 and Part 4 doesn't fully apply) A wide range of land and water based activities can result in contamination of surface and shallow ground waters. Special care is therefore required to ensure													
that water taken from such sources is of suitable quality for use in farm dairies. Describe each water source: (e.g. spring, well, bore cased <10m, stream, river, dam, reservoir, lake, roof etc.): Source 1: Source 2:													
											_		
Soui	rce 3:										_		
				ı	Sour	rce 1	Source 2		ĺ	Source 3			
(a)	Are any of the following haz dairy water supply?	ard sources within 45 m	etres of the far	m ,	Yes	No	Yes	N	lo	Yes	No		
	Offal pit/soak hole								-				
	Septic tank/long-drop toilet]				
	Animal effluent to pasture]				
	Silage stack without containme	ent of leachate or run-off]				
	Land disposal, industrial waste	e or refuse applied to land s	surface or buried	t]				
	Fuel tanks, chemical preparation]				
	Animal yards, housing or feed	pads not connected to an							-				
	approved effluent system Sumps, effluent ponds and oth	er effluent storage areas							_				
<u> </u>	1 ,								-				

(b) Do any of the following hazards, either inside or outside your farm, pose a threat to the quality of your farm dairy water supply?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Runoff/flooding									
Animal access									
Industrial or urban storm water									
Industrial waste, wastewater or leachate									
Effluent discharges									
Spray drift									
If the answer to any of the questions in (a), or (b) is 'Yes' for any of your water supplies, this water cannot be used as farm dairy water, meaning that it cannot be used for for cleaning hands, teats, milking equipment or RCS containers.									
Part 6: Reticulation System (Complete in all cases)									
The farm's water reticulation systems (pumps, tanks, pipes, valves etc) can result in contamination of the water supply if they are incorrectly designed or installed, poorly maintained or damaged.									
						No —			
(a) Is there a veterinary dispensing system linked to the reticulation system for you	. 🗆	J							
(b) If the answer to (a) is yes, do you have systems in place for ensuring that chemicals (other than those used for water treatment) do not get into the farm dairy water supply? (e.g. backflow prevention)(c) Are the water holding tanks covered, the walls and roof watertight and the tank(s) protected from contamination by rain,									
snow-melt, pests and spray drift? (d) Where drains or overflow pipes from the tank empty into sewers or storm-water.		_							
maximum water level in the sewer/storm-water drains so that suck-back can									
(e) Are reticulation pipes protected from damage by machinery or stock?									
(f) Does water in the farm dairy remain clean and clear for the duration of the da	□	_	_						
If the answer to any of the questions (b) to (g) is No then your water reticulation system is not suitable for the supply and storage of water used for cleaning hands, teats, milking equipment or RCS containers.									
Part 7: Water Quality Assessment (To be completed in consultation with your contracted Farm Dairy Assessor)									
A water sample must be taken at the point of use and tested for clarity (turbidity) and <i>E. coli</i> . Your farm dairy assessor may be able to assist with aseptic sampling, testing for clarity, and dispatching samples for <i>E. coli</i> (with water handled in the same manner as milk samples).									
Summary of water status and action arising from assessment :				Yes		No			
(a) Does the water meet the turbidity/clarity requirements (not exceeding 5 NTU)									
(b) Does the water meet the E. coli requirements (not detected in 100 ml)									
(c) Does the water supply comply with each of the relevant Parts 3-6 of this check									
If the answer to either (a), (b) or (c) is 'No' then this water cannot be used as farm dairy water, meaning that it cannot be used for cleaning hands, teats, milking equipment or RCS containers.									
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Part 8: Declaration Farm Dairy Operator Declaration I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this form is true and correct. Signed: (RCS farm dairy operator) Date: RCS Farm Dairy Assessor Reviewed by (RCS Farm Dairy Assessor's name): Signed Date: