

## Soils

	Below Good Practice		Good Practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Erosion</b>	Visible erosion exists on-farm and there is no management plan to address it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A erosion management plan is documented and practices to minimise erosion on-farm are implemented where relevant.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Soil structure</b>	Pugging, compaction or other soil structure problems exist on-farm and there are no management plans to address them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Practices to minimise soil structure problems, such as using sacrifice paddocks for feeding out, managing stock movement in winter and reduced tillage on cropping land are implemented where relevant.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Salinity/ Sodicty</b>	Unsure if farm soils are saline or sodic, or if farm water is saline.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The causes of soil salinity and sodicity are understood and a management plan is documented if relevant.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Salinity/sodicty management plans are consistent with regional natural resource management plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Salinity or sodicty problems exists on-farm and there is no monitoring or management plans to address it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Practices to address salinity and sodicty problems such as appropriate drainage, irrigation rates, planting of salt-tolerant perennial pastures or trees are implemented where relevant.	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is ongoing data collection and recording of salinity and sodicty using soil test results, water quality results and observation. Salinity and sodicty are recorded using soil test results and visual observation. Water salinity is tested and recorded annually.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Acidity</b>	Unsure if acidity is a problem. If acidity exists unsure if it is surface or subsurface acidity, or both; or soil acidity is affecting production and there are no management plans in place to address it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil pH levels are tested and recorded for each Farm Management Zone every two to three years and pH trends are monitored for change. A management plan is documented to address soil acidity issues if relevant.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Fertilisers

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative practice	
<b>Soil testing</b>	No soil sampling is undertaken or soil samples are taken in an ad hoc manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil samples are taken from three or four representative areas of the farm using correct sampling procedures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Separate soil samples are taken from all Farm Management Zones or paddocks using correct sampling procedures.	<input type="checkbox"/>
					Soil sampling transects are mapped using GPS for future soil testing.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	An unaccredited soil testing laboratory is used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A soil testing laboratory that is National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA)-accredited or Australian Soil and Plant Analysis Council (ASPAC)-certified is used for the analysis required.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Soil tests are not used to inform fertiliser decisions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fertiliser decisions are based on soil sampling every three years, soil fertility trends and soil nutrient targets.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plant sampling is used to fine-tune fertiliser requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Nutrient budget</b>	A nutrient budget is not used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A nutrient budget is calculated over the whole farm and used to determine fertiliser requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nutrient budgets are calculated for different Farm Management Zones and used to determine fertiliser requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Fertiliser decision making</b>	There is no documented farm nutrient management plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A farm nutrient management Fert\$mart plan is documented and used to guide fertiliser applications.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The farm nutrient management Fert\$mart plan is reviewed every one to two years.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Soil constraints and other limiting factors are not considered when determining fertiliser requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil constraints and other limiting factors are considered when determining fertiliser requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Fertilisers cont.

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative practice	
<b>Nutrient application rates and spreading</b>	The same rate of fertiliser is used on all paddocks without considering nutrient requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fertiliser rates/types are used for different areas of the farm based on nutrient requirements and soil test results.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Variable rate fertiliser application is explored.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrient application rates are not determined by a trained farmer or advisor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nutrient application rates are determined by a farmer or advisor who is trained in how to interpret soil test results and calculate nutrient application rates according to the 4Rs principles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Farmer or advisor determining nutrient application rates are Fertcare accredited.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Fertiliser spreader is not calibrated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fertiliser spreader calibrated correctly and checked regularly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	An Accuspread-accredited spreader is used.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Effluent is not considered as a fertiliser.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Effluent is used as a fertiliser with rates determined by soil nutrient requirements and soil test results.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Effluent composition is tested and is used as a fertiliser with rates determined by soil nutrient requirements, soil test results, effluent nutrient value and the financial value to the farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Avoiding nutrient losses</b>	Proximity to waterways or drainage lines is not considered.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A buffer distance is maintained between areas where fertiliser/effluent is applied and waterways or drainage lines.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	No consideration is given to the risk of nutrient loss through runoff and leaching, or areas of nutrient build-up (e.g. stock camps) when making fertiliser decisions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Farm areas with a high risk of nutrient loss (e.g. wet spots, steep areas) or high nutrient build-up areas (e.g. stock camps) are identified and nutrient application is managed accordingly.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Fertiliser is applied without consideration of the risk of nutrient loss due to seasonal or climatic conditions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fertiliser is applied at times when the risk of run-off/leaching is low. The risk may be determined by considering soil moisture, weather forecasts and irrigation schedules.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Effluent Management

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Overall effluent system management</b>	Effluent leaves the property or enters groundwater, surface water or roadsides.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Effluent is retained on the property and managed to eliminate pollution to groundwater and surface water.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Effluent is managed to reuse all forms of effluent strategically as a source of fertiliser for production gains.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Odour or activities associated with effluent management impacts on communities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Odour emissions are monitored and managed accordingly.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	No maintenance schedule is in place to maintain pumps, ponds or irrigation equipment. Breakdowns occur regularly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The effluent system equipment is serviced on a regular basis as per the manufacturer's specifications or by qualified professionals. Equipment is properly calibrated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Back up equipment is available for emergencies (i.e. hiring services available).	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Manure stockpiles are allowed to accumulate with no management plan for reuse or consideration for locality. Potential for effluent runoff from property likely.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manure stockpiles are spread using typical book values to determine application rates prior to reuse on pasture/crops. Stockpiles are stored in an appropriate location away from sensitive areas with appropriate bunding to contain runoff.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manure stockpiles are sampled and actual nutrient analyses are used to determine application rates prior to reuse on pasture/crops. Stockpiles are stored appropriately with bunding and strategically applied to pasture/crops.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sump/trap system</b>	The sump/trap is poorly designed and regularly overflows	<input type="checkbox"/>	The sump/trap has been designed correctly and has sufficient capacity to retain effluent to prevent overflows e.g. in case of a breakdown.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Sump/traps are reviewed and redesigned in line with other farm changes.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Effluent pond systems</b>	Pond(s) have been incorrectly designed and cannot contain effluent over the wetter months.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pond(s) have been correctly designed and integrated into the farm layout, avoiding the need to distribute effluent during wetter months.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Effluent Management cont.

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
			Pond(s) designs are periodically reviewed and adjusted accordingly to accommodate farm changes.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Pond(s) are poorly located and do not take into account appropriate buffer distances from sensitive areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pond(s) are located using a whole farm plan and maintain appropriate buffer distances.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pond(s) are also located to maximise nutrient distribution.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Efficient pond systems cont.</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Clay or synthetic liners are checked regularly for damage. Repairs are implemented promptly.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Pond(s) are not emptied when required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pond(s) are managed and used regularly during the season to utilise nutrients to improve production. Pond(s) are emptied prior to winter and desludged periodically.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Ponds are monitored and agitated regularly to remove accumulating nutrients and salts.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Ponds regularly retain sufficient storage capacity and desludging is carried out routinely by specialist contractor.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Feedpads</b>	No effluent system is in place to control effluent runoff from the feedpad	<input type="checkbox"/>	An effluent system is in place that is designed to maximise effectiveness.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Feedpad is poorly sited and is in close proximity to sensitive areas (waterways, neighbours, property boundary) or on sandy soils.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feedpad is sited to maximise production and minimise off-site impacts (including infiltration of waterways, odour and noise).	<input type="checkbox"/>	The feedpad is concreted and does not allow infiltration of nutrients to the soil.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Feedpad has inadequate drainage, causing boggy and slippery surfaces.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feedpad incorporates a drainage system to divert and capture run-off for reuse on-farm or an appropriate vegetated buffer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feedpad has reinforced concrete aprons to assist in regular maintenance and enhanced drainage.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No routine for dry scraping manure and wasted feed from the pad and/or stockpiled manure located in close proximity to sensitive areas (neighbours or waterways).	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manure and feed is regularly scraped from the pad and stored in a contained area away from sensitive areas to allow drying and reuse.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A composting area is developed to regularly handle and utilise manure and feed waste.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Stock traffic areas</b>	Stock regularly cross through streams, through underpasses or along roadways with no consideration for effluent management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	High stock traffic areas are regularly monitored for effluent and manure and there are strategies in place to contain and reuse them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Temporary or permanent infrastructure is in place to collect, contain and strategically redistribute effluent & manure to improve pasture/crop production.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Effluent Management cont.

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Application systems</b>	No effluent application system is in place and/or effluent is directed to a designated sacrifice paddock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	An effluent application system is in place, enabling effluent to be distributed over a suitable farm area to utilise the nutrient and water value	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple effluent application systems are in place with the potential to extend the area of application.	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Appropriate buffer distances are maintained between sprinklers and sensitive areas such as neighbouring residences and waterways.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Irrigation

### Generic Irrigation

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Application rates</b>	Water application rates are unplanned.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water application rates are calculated and applied according to soil type, agronomy needs and climate information.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Irrigation interval</b>	Timing of irrigation is ad hoc or on set rotation, resulting in sub-optimal pasture production and poor water use efficiency.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Timing of irrigation is based on plant requirements determined through measurement i.e. replacement of measured plant water usage or soil moisture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irrigation scheduling is based on estimated plant water use from measured rainfall and evaporation records.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Automation</b>	No automation used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Automation is used to allow night watering.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The irrigation system is fully automated.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>System design</b>	Do not know the amount of water applied by the system for individual irrigation events.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aware of original application specifications or system when installed and confident it can meet peak crop water requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water use per ha measured and recorded at each irrigation and compared with expected application rates. Distribution is uniformly checked annually using catch cans >80%.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Monitoring</b>	Application of water is not measured across the farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water application is measured and recorded for the farm each season.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water application is measured and recorded for individual sections of the farm at each irrigation and records kept.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Groundwater resource management</b>	Groundwater is not considered in the management of the farm's resources or groundwater is used but the quality of the shandy is never checked.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Groundwater is used if available and incorporated in the farm's water budget in line with relevant groundwater licence regulations and guidelines for groundwater use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Both groundwater and irrigation shandy quality are measured and records kept for each irrigation event.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Salinity hazard awareness</b>	Not aware of watertable levels on farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shallow observation bores installed on critical low-lying areas on the property and measured at appropriate intervals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A network of observation bores over the property are installed and used to monitor watertable levels at appropriate intervals and records are kept.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not aware of watertable salinity on farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water salinity is measured at appropriate intervals and records are kept.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

# Irrigation

## Flood Irrigation

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Cut off</b>	Irrigation water is cut off once water has reached the end of the bay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water is cut off at fixed points determined by experience, which may be: -each watering or a fixed interval -fixed amount for each bay or set of bays.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water cut-off points are determined by individual bay conditions (i.e. soil moisture, wind, pasture density) at each irrigation event.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Farm run-off</b>	Irrigation run-off regularly leaves the property, resulting in financial losses and potentially contributing to nutrient loads in rivers and streams.	<input type="checkbox"/>	No irrigation run-off leaves the property.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Re-use storage</b>	There is no (or limited) re-use storage in place.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sufficient re-use storage is available to meet local legislative requirements. Re-use storage is emptied when full.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sufficient re-use storage is available for 0.1ML/ha of all irrigable area.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Re-use pump</b>	There is no permanent pump on re-use system.	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is a permanent pump and motor on re-use system.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The permanent pump and motor on the re-use system are automated.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Re-use area</b>	Re-use water is used on less than 10% of the irrigable area, potentially resulting in salt and or nutrient problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Re-use water is used on more than 50% of the irrigable area.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Re-use water is spread over the full irrigable area.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Waterlogging &amp; bay drainage</b>	Waterlogging occurs from long watering times (greater than eight hours) and water is still lying on bays 24 hours after water is cut off on more than half of the farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watering times are between two to four hours and minimal waterlogging occurs in bays 24 hours after irrigation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is no waterlogging on irrigated bays and water is not lying on bays 12 hours after irrigation water is cut off.	<input type="checkbox"/>
					Duration of irrigation system follows design guidelines related to soil type and bay characteristics to avoid water logging.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Lasering</b>	None or limited attempts have been made to improve irrigation bay drainage through lasering.	<input type="checkbox"/>	More than half of the irrigable farm area has been laser graded, particularly those areas with poor drainage. All irrigable farm area sown with perennial species has been laser graded.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Fencing &amp; maintenance of channels and drains</b>	None or limited fencing on channels and drains to keep stock out and limited effort to keep channels and drains free of weeds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Main channels and drains fenced and regular weed control	<input type="checkbox"/>	All channels and drains are fenced and permanently kept free of weeds.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Spray Irrigation

<b>Maintenance</b>	Irrigation equipment not maintained or is repaired only when a breakdown occurs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irrigation equipment is serviced regularly, as per manufacturer's recommendations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Servicing of irrigation equipment includes checks for efficiency of pumps and distribution uniformity.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	System pressure checks not performed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular system pressure checks are performed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pressure is checked each irrigation event.	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Greehouse Gas Emissions

	Below standard practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Herd fertility and management</b>	Production efficiency is not considered when selecting animals for breeding and/ or production.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Production efficiency is closely monitored and less productive animals are culled.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heifers are reared to meet their growth targets for highest reproductive performance.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Diet management</b>	Pasture is not managed to maximise digestibility and optimise quality.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pasture, hay, silage and fodder crops are managed to improve quality and digestibility.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Products known to decrease methane emissions and increase productivity (such as oils) are included in the diet when pasture quality is low.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Diets are not supplemented to maximise milk production.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diets are routinely monitored and supplemented to ensure nutritional requirements are met.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diets are designed to ensure nutritional requirements are met and protein and energy intakes are balanced.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Fertiliser management</b>	Nitrogen fertiliser is applied without consideration of plant requirements and environmental conditions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nitrogen is applied when the pasture/crop is actively growing and can use the nitrogen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nitrogenous fertiliser sources with the ability to reduce nitrogen losses to the environment (e.g. reduce nitrous oxide through leaching or ammonia through volatilisation) are selected to minimise nitrogen losses, and are applied at the right rate, right time and in the right place (4 R's).	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Irrigation management</b>	Irrigation scheduling is not based on monitored soil moisture or plant water requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irrigation scheduling is based on estimated plant water use, e.g. rainfall and evaporation records.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irrigation scheduling based on plant water use and accurate soil moisture monitoring, e.g. use of gypsum blocks.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Effluent management</b>	Effluent is spread where convenient.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Effluent is used tactically to replace fertiliser.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Effluent retention time in anaerobic lagoons/tanks is minimised and application is timed to avoid wet conditions and maximise plant nutrient uptake.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Shade, shelter and carbon sequestration</b>	No consideration is given to the use of vegetation as shelter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter belts to provide shade, shelter and nutrient capture are incorporated into farm layout.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tree plantings on farm are designed to meet multiple benefits, including sequestration, shelter, shade and nutrient capture.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Biodiversity

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Whole farm planning</b>	No documented whole farm plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A whole farm plan is documented and includes detail on how the condition of native vegetation and biodiversity will be improved, e.g. through grazing management or pest control.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The whole farm plan is developed in conjunction with advice from appropriate NRM agencies and includes links to neighbouring farm's biodiversity plans and the relevant catchment management authority's biodiversity goals.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Riparian and wetland areas</b>	Riparian and wetland areas are grazed by stock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stock are kept out of riparian or wetland areas with permanent fences and stock are provided with alternative water points.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Remnant vegetation</b>	Remnant vegetation is grazed by stock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stock are kept out of significant remnant vegetation on property with permanent fences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fencing is beyond the Eucalyptus drip line to protect the roots and maximise regeneration.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Logs or woody debris are left on the ground as habitat for small mammals, reptiles etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Revegetation</b>	No revegetation has occurred on farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Revegetation with appropriate native species has occurred or is planned, as advised by the local Catchment Management Authority or other authorities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fencing is designed to incorporate or connect small remnants. Connection with neighbour's remnants is developed where possible.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Buffers are established around individual paddock trees to allow for stock shelter, but to eliminating stock rubbing points or ring barking.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Threatened species</b>	Do not know what local threatened species exist on farm or in the surrounding area and do not know how to identify them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local threatened species are identified. Any existing specific habitats of these species are identified on farm and protected e.g. with fencing, pest control.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Specific habitat requirements of threatened species on-farm are developed and managed in conjunction with appropriate expert advice and authorities.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Energy and water

### Energy

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Sources of energy</b>	No knowledge of potential sources of renewable energy for the dairy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Investigation and consideration of renewable energy options is undertaken.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part of the dairy's electricity is supplied via renewable energy or Green energy	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Energy use</b>	No review of energy bills is undertaken.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy bills are reviewed and the average usage of electricity in terms of kWh/L of milk produced is understood. Total daily energy demand for the dairy – peak and off-peak is known.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	No performance monitoring system in place.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irregular monitoring of equipment performance and electricity consumption is undertaken.	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are systems in place to routinely monitor electricity consumption of major equipment and to monitor equipment performance.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Equipment servicing is done when there are breakdowns or equipment failures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is ad hoc servicing and maintenance of equipment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preventative maintenance is done regularly on all equipment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No consideration of an equipment's energy consumption when purchasing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy efficiency is considered when making new purchases of equipment and all new equipment satisfies MEPS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	All equipment is energy efficient or inefficient equipment has been identified and a plan to replace it with energy efficient alternatives is in place.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Energy capture</b>	No practices are undertaken to capture energy and re-use it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Simple energy capture practices are implemented for example pre-heating water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy capture practices are implemented for all opportunities, e.g. solar boosting of hot water and heat reclaim.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Energy efficient design</b>	Design of the dairy does not maximise thermal efficiency or ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dairy is constructed to maximise thermal efficiency such as through natural (non mechanical) ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insulation and heat resistance features are included in dairy shed design	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Dairy is located and orientated to take advantage of landforms such as hills, silos for shade & windbreaks.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

# Energy and water

## Water

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Yard wash down</b>	Excessive water is used to remove effluent from dairy and feedpad facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overall water requirements have been calculated and practices to reduce water use are implemented where practical.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recycling of plate cooler and effluent water is used for yard cleaning.	<input type="checkbox"/>
					Daily water use is monitored to identify unexpected variations.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Shed design</b>	Water efficiency of shed design and technology is unknown and/or not considered.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water efficient designs and technology are incorporated into the new dairy or when upgrading the existing one.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inefficient systems/ equipment have been identified and a plan for replacement has been implemented.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Water quality</b>	Water quality is not considered when selecting water sources for particular uses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water quality is used for the most quality demanding application.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water quality is monitored to avoid high salinity levels affecting ponds or pasture applications.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Water re-use</b>	No water is re-used or recycled.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Practices are in place that use water for more than one application (e.g. milking machine final rinse water is use for the first rinse at the next wash).	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	No maintenance of water reticulation system.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leaks and wear and tear are promptly repaired.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Pest and weeds

### Weeds

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Weed control</b>	There is no work plan to control weeds on-farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A work plan to control weeds on farm is documented incorporating integrated weed management principles.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Existing or new weed infestations are regularly monitored.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Weed control is adhoc, and ineffective using inappropriate practices.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Weed control methods effectively manage identified weeds and are carried out using appropriate methods (refer to Chemicals section).	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinated weed control is undertaken with neighbours and other local stakeholders such as catchment management authorities.	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Pests

<b>Pest control</b>	There is no work plan to control declared pest animals on-farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A work plan to control pests on-farm is documented incorporating integrated pest management principles.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Pest control is ad hoc, and ineffective or uses inappropriate practices to control target population.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pest control methods are chosen to effectively manage pest populations and to ensure that only targeted pests are destroyed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinated control of pest animals is undertaken with neighbours and other local stakeholders such as catchment management authorities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Existing or new pest infestations are regularly monitored.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Pest control is carried out without the appropriate chemical and culling permits, including destroying native animals without a permit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The appropriate chemical and culling permits are investigated and obtained before pest control is carried out.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative options to managing native pest animals are sought.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Chemicals

	Below good practice		Good practice	
<b>Chemical selection</b>	Chemical selection is not based on sound agronomic knowledge and alternative weed and pest management options are not considered.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preventative measures, integrated pest management principles and alternative lower risk chemicals are considered when selecting chemical products.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Unregistered agricultural and veterinary chemicals are stored or used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	All agricultural and veterinary chemicals being stored or used on farms are registered by the APVMA (i.e. have an APVMA approval number specified on the label).	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitivity of application areas is not considered in chemical selection	<input type="checkbox"/>	The environmental sensitivity of the area of application is considered when selecting chemicals (e.g. only use pesticides recommended for application near waterways)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Training and safety</b>	Chemical users and their supervisors do not have current chemical user certification and/or licence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemical users and their supervisors hold a current Farm Chemical Users Certificate.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	An additional licence (i.e. Agricultural Chemicals Users Permit - ACUP) is held if high-risk chemicals (i.e. Schedule 7 poisons) are used on the farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No records of chemical user training are kept.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Records of chemical use training are documented in the farm's food safety plan (QA program).	<input type="checkbox"/>
	There are no emergency standard operating procedures (SOPs) to deal with chemical and/or fuel accidents, spills or emergencies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Written procedures for responding to chemical and/or fuel emergencies are displayed for employees and employees are training in implementation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental pollution is not reported.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Events with the potential to cause environmental pollution are reported to the relevant authority.	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Chemicals

	Below good practice	Good practice		
<b>Application and use</b>	Chemical users do not follow label directions or vet instructions when using chemicals .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Label directions and veterinary instruction are adhered to at all times including instructions on preparing the chemical for use, dose/application rate and intended target.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Products past their expiry date are stored and/or used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Batch expiry dates are checked prior to product use and expired products disposed of through a regulated chemical clearance program such as Chemclear.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The location of chemical mixing and equipment clean-up is not considered.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemicals are mixed in a light, well-ventilated area with an impervious floor and clean up activities are undertaken in an area that minimises risks to the surrounding environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Chemicals are applied regardless of weather conditions or including risk to sensitive non-target areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemicals are applied in appropriate weather conditions to minimise risk of spray drift.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Spray contractors do not have the necessary licences	<input type="checkbox"/>	Only spray contractors licensed to operate by the state authority are used.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Chemical application equipment is not designed for the purpose.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Appropriate equipment is selected for chemical application.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Chemical application equipment is not appropriately cleaned, stored and/or maintained.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemical application equipment is cleaned after each use, routinely maintained and calibrated before use.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Excess mixed chemicals and rinse water are released from tank without consideration.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any excess chemical solutions are sprayed onto untreated areas where the WHP can be observed and risks to crops, livestock and the environment can be managed. Rinse water is sprayed along the margins of sprayed paddock or other low-risk areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Containers are not rinsed according to the label instructions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Containers are rinsed according to label instructions. The rinse solution from empty drums is added to the spray tank as the solution is being prepared.	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Chemicals

	Below good practice	Good practice
<b>Application and use cont.</b>	Chemical containers are stored indefinitely or disposed of in a farm dump. <input type="checkbox"/>	Chemical containers are recycled via the DrumMuster program or disposed of at a council waste transfer station or disposed of according to the label directions. <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Storage and management</b>	Chemicals and/or fuels are not transported in compliance with the product label or MSDS. <input type="checkbox"/>	Chemicals and/or fuels are transported in accordance with product label transport information. <input type="checkbox"/>
	Chemicals and/or fuels are stored with animal feeds, fertilisers, seeds or in close proximity to the milk vat. <input type="checkbox"/>	Chemicals are stored in a dry, well-ventilated and well-lit, lockable storage cage under cover or in accordance with other specific requirements on the product label or MSDS. <input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fuels are stored in containers suitable for flammable or combustible liquids, are leak-proof with well-maintained pumps and sound supporting structure. <input type="checkbox"/>
	Chemical and fuel storage areas cannot contain spills or run off water. Chemicals and/or fuels are stored with animal feeds, fertilisers, seeds or in close proximity to the milk vat. <input type="checkbox"/>	Flooring on chemical and fuel storage areas is impervious and has adequate bunding to contain spills. <input type="checkbox"/>
	MSDS are not available for hazardous chemicals stored and used on the farm. <input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency response contacts and MSDS are available for all chemicals stored and used on the farm. <input type="checkbox"/>
	Inadequate or no records of chemicals stored and used are made or kept. <input type="checkbox"/>	Appropriate records of chemical use are made within 48 hours of application and kept for two years. <input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A written register of all hazardous chemicals stored on the farm is kept. <input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Farm Wastes

	Below good practice		Good practice		Innovative Practice	
<b>Silage wrap and stack/pit covers</b>	Silage wrap and stack/pit covers are buried, burnt or left in the paddocks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Silage wrap disposed of in public landfills. Silage stack/pit covers are reused on-farm and then disposed of in public landfills.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Silage wrap and stack pit covers collected for recycling, where available.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>General rubbish</b>	Rubbish not contained in a bin or disposed of by burying or burning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	All rubbish contained in a bin and disposed of in public landfill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rubbish reused on-farm when practical and collected and sorted for recycling were available.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Waste milk</b>	Waste milk is disposed of without consideration of whether it will enter waterways or other sensitive areas, or leave the farm. Undiluted waste milk is applied to land.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waste milk is contained on farm and does not enter waterways or other sensitive areas through being applied to land at the rate of 1:10 milk-to-water or being fed to animals where there are suitable storage and feeding facilities, or disposed of in an effluent pond (no more than two days milking).	<input type="checkbox"/>	Contingency plans for waste milk disposal are developed and reviewed regularly.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Dead stock</b>	Carcasses are buried anywhere on property without meeting local relevant legislation or left to rot.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcasses are disposed of according to relevant legislation or advice from relevant authorities, or removed by stock disposal/knackery (if available).	<input type="checkbox"/>	The cause of death for all stock is determined.	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Burning of stock is only done when they are not suitable for knackery pick up, where it is impractical to bury bodies or burning is mandatory due to certain exotic and notifiable diseases.	<input type="checkbox"/>		



**Dairy  
Australia**

Your Levy at Work

## Farm Wastes

<b>Odour and noise</b>	Failure to address justified complaints from the community, neighbours or employees about odour and noise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Complaints from the community, neighbours or employees about odour and noise are investigated and addressed and steps taken to ensure there is no justifiable cause for complaint in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	No complaints from the community, neighbours or employees are received.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Complaints log is not kept (and you have received complaints).	<input type="checkbox"/>	Complaint details recorded in a log (e.g. farm diary), along with climatic conditions (wind direction, temperature, etc). All justified complaints are investigated and problem is fixed (when possible).	<input type="checkbox"/>		