**Creating a Water System Diagram/Map**

Use drawings, maps, or other means, to identify the below features specific to your water system in a manner so as to enable location. If you already have Land Use maps, you might choose to use them here and review that you have identified everything necessary.

**1. Basic Features:**

* Water source(s), give identification codes to sources for use in record keeping
* Permanent fixtures and the flow of the water system (including holding systems, wells, gates, reservoirs, valves, returns or any water captured for re-use, and other above ground features that make up a complete irrigation system
* Arrows that show water flow

**2. Add Potential Hazards:** Add potential contaminant sources. Include neighboring land that could impact your farm. Address survival and reproduction of pathogens by looking for puddles, food sources, and habitat.

* Any potential contamination risks that may exist for these sources, physical, chemical, and biological
* Water runoff from fields, irrigation, equipment cleaning, or packing shed water into, near, or up-water of water sources
* Areas of puddling that could contaminate water sources
* Arrows that show surface water flow and wind direction

**3. Contamination Pathways** Draw in “pathways” on your maps—linking potential contaminant sources with your water system. This will help make it clear to you where systems are needed to minimize the chance that a contaminant will get into your water system.

* Include pathways via wind or water, or on vehicles, animals, tools, or people.

**4. Add Co-Management Systems to your map**

Identify natural features that may capture or filter pathogens between sources of contamination and production areas and water sources. Detailed information on applying co-management is in the land use section.

* Buffers
* Wetlands
* Grass strips and grass field edges
* Hedgerows and windbreaks
* Vegetated diversions
* Riparian buffers
* Forest land