New Zealand Food Safety

Haumaru Kai Aotearoa

The DPC's have been withdrawn. For more information on these changes:

Approved criteria, codes of practice, and guidance for dairy

DPC2: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for Farm Dairies

Pursuant to clause 9 of the Animal Products (Dairy Processing Specifications) Notice 2006, I, Carol Barnao, Director (Standards) issue the "DPC 2: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for Farm Dairies" for the purpose[s] of—

(1) setting out additional requirements applicable to dairy processing at farm dairies including premises and equipment design, filtration and cooling, water quality and raw milk acceptance; and

(2) setting out requirements in relation to milking animal health.

The criteria in this document are to be used by recognised agencies and persons when evaluating or verifying a risk management programme covering dairy processing activities at farm dairies unless alternative criteria have been recognised as valid and appropriate by the Director-General, and approved in writing.

Signed at Wellington this 31st day of October 2008

(Signed)

Carol Barnao
Director (Standards)
New Zealand Food Safety Authority
(Acting under delegated authority)

Contents

Notice

Part 1
Preliminary Provisions

1 Scope and Application

(1) This document sets out additional criteria for the processing of raw milk in farm dairies that, in the view of the Director-General, are valid and appropriate requirements against which to assess a risk management programme for farm dairies.

(2) These criteria are applicable to:
- (a) Farm Dairy Operators and other dairy processors;
- (b) Dairy risk management programme operators (RMP Operators);
- (c) Recognised agencies and persons who evaluate and verify dairy risk management programmes.

(3) These criteria are to be read in conjunction with all other requirements and criteria applicable under the Animal Products Act 1999. Other related criteria can be found on the NZFSA website at www.nzfsa.govt.nz/dairy.

(4) This approved criteria applies from 1 October 2008.

2 Outcome

(1) This document sets out the approved criteria for milk harvesting and storage activities at farm dairies against which a risk management programme, risk management programme operator, farm dairy operator or other dairy processor is to be assessed and judged to meet the requirements of the Animal Products Act 1999 applicable to dairy processors.

(2) The criteria in this document are to be used by recognised agencies and persons when evaluating or verifying a risk management programme covering dairy processing activities unless alternative criteria have been recognised as valid and appropriate, and approved as set out under clause 3.

(3) Appendix One Figure 3: Operating under a risk management programme provides an overview of the process for developing, registering and operating under a risk management programme.

3 Approval of Alternative Criteria

Alternatives to the approved criteria in this document may be recognised as valid and appropriate by the Director-General and approved in writing. Any approved alternative must be kept with the programme and made available during evaluation or verification of the programme.

4 Interpretations

Unless the context otherwise requires, the interpretations used by this document are detailed in the NZFSA document "Glossary of Terms for Dairy" provided on the NZFSA website at http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/dairy.

5 Export Requirements and Official Assurances

Processors, RMP operators and exporters of dairy material and dairy product intended for export must identify and ensure compliance with all relevant export requirements in accordance with Part 5 of the Animal Products Act 1999. The relevant export requirements can be obtained from the NZFSA website http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz.

6 Chemical Contaminants Compliance Monitoring and Surveillance

(1) All farm dairies producing milk for the manufacture of dairy products must participate in the National Chemical Contaminants Programme which:
- (a) monitors the effectiveness of measures to control chemical hazards in dairy products sold in or exported from New Zealand; and
- (b) investigates and controls the movement of potentially contaminated dairy material and/or product.

(2) This programme provides the information that is used as the basis for official assurances and statements given by NZFSA.

(3) Every farm dairy's risk management programme operator must ensure that NZFSA has the details of all farm dairies covered by their programme.

(4) NZFSA as operator of the National Chemical Contaminants Programme selects farm dairies for sampling in order to:
- (a) obtain unbiased statistically based information on the presence of chemical hazards in milk and the effectiveness of control in New Zealand;
- (b) investigate and collect information on potential chemical hazards; and
- (c) investigate and provide information to control the movement of potentially contaminated dairy material or products.

(5) Risk management programme operators must manage all violations in accordance with the requirements under clause 7: Operator non-compliance and non-conforming dairy material.

7 Operator Non-compliance and Non-conforming Dairy Material

(1) Milk that is not processed in accordance with a registered risk management programme is non-conforming and any purchaser or risk management programme operator receiving non-conforming milk must be advised of the non-compliance in a timely manner.

(2) Non-conforming milk must be managed in accordance with the Animal Products (Dairy Processing Specifications) Notice 2006 clause 5: Non-conforming dairy material and dairy product and DPC1: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for General Dairy Processing, clause 14: Management of non-conforming dairy material or dairy product unless withheld from supply as provided for within this approved criteria.

(3) Appropriate corrective actions must be undertaken to ensure future compliance.

Part 2
Farm Dairies

8 Premises, Facilities, Equipment and Operation

(1) A risk management programme covering the processing operations of farm dairies must include:

Location, Design and Construction

(2) Provision for locating farm dairies so as to minimise the risk of flooding, objectionable smells, smoke, dust, and other contaminants.

(3) Provision for locating, designing, and constructing milking areas so that:
- (a) walls and floors are easily cleaned;
- (b) drainage is effective;
- (c) lighting is adequate for proper milking; and
- (d) working space is sufficient to minimise the risk of contamination of milk during milking.

(4) Provision for designing, constructing and maintaining milking plant so as to ensure that:
- (a) materials and substances coming into contact with milk do not contaminate the milk, cause it to deteriorate or otherwise cause it to be unfit for its intended purpose; and
- (b) it can be easily and properly cleaned.

(5) Identification of the acceptable or prohibited materials of construction and standards that milking plant, materials and substances coming into contact with milk have to meet.

(6) Provision for ensuring that milk receiving areas:
- (a) protect milk against manure, dust and other contamination, objectionable smells, and animals, e.g. birds, rodents, and insects;
- (b) are easy to wash and clean; and
- (c) have proper and adequate facilities for filtering and cooling milk in accordance with clause 9: Milk Filtering and Cooling.

(7) Provision for ensuring that farm dairies have enough water:
- (a) to clean milk contact surfaces in accordance with subclause (9) using water that satisfies the criteria under Farm Dairy Water Quality;
- (b) to clean the farm dairy; and
- (c) where necessary, to cool milk.

Maintenance, Housekeeping and Hygiene

(8) Procedures that ensure that:
- (a) rubbish and wastes are disposed of appropriately;
- (b) facilities and equipment are maintained in a good state of hygiene and repair;
- (c) building integrity is maintained;
- (d) regular assessments are made and deficiencies documented; and
- (e) appropriate corrective action is taken in the event of non-compliance.

Cleaning

(9) Procedures to ensure that milking plant in farm dairies is:
- (a) cleaned in a manner that minimises the risk that milk may deteriorate or be contaminated;
- (b) cleaned only with NZFSA-approved detergents and sanitisers; and
- (c) cleaned in a manner that minimises the risk that the detergents and sanitisers used may contaminate milk.

Usage

(10) Provision for ensuring that:
- (a) milking areas are not used for any purpose other than milking, breeding, veterinary treatment, and animal husbandry; and
- (b) milking plant in farm dairies is used solely for the handling of milk.

Udders and Teats

(11) Procedures for milking only animals with clean udders and teats.

Colostrum and Specialty Milks

(12) Procedures for colostrum and other specialty milks to ensure:
- (a) segregation so they are not mixed with or collected as white milk;
- (b) it is clearly identified in order to maintain integrity of dairy material through harvesting and storage; and
- (c) withholding from supply for human consumption except when there is a written supply agreement for supply of the colostrum or other specialty milks.

9 Milk Filtering and Cooling

Filtering

(1) Farm dairies must have milk filtering facilities adequate to enable milk to be filtered.

(2) Directly after milking, raw milk must be filtered through a filter of suitable size to ensure that the milk meets acceptable standards for sediment and foreign matter.

Cooling

(3) After filtering, milk must be:
- (a) immediately passed through a primary cooling system;
- (b) cooled to 7° C or below within 3 hours of the completion of milking; and
- (c) kept at or below 7° C until it is collected, or until the next milking.

(4) The only exception to (b) and (c) is when milk is used immediately, on site, for manufacturing purposes in which case the milk must undergo heat treatment equivalent to pasteurisation within 3 hours from the completion of milking.

(5) Farm dairy operators must have milk cooling facilities adequate to enable milk to be cooled to 7° C or below within 3 hours of the completion of milking.

(6) In satisfying the requirement in subclause 9(5) farm dairy operators must not delay the milking of some of the herd in order to delay the completion of milking.

(7) Where milk is collected less than three hours after the completion of milking, appropriate procedures are undertaken to verify that the temperature requirements of this Approved Criteria are met.

Part 3
Milking Animal Health

10 Sick and Diseased Animals

(1) Farm dairy operators must only supply raw milk from healthy animals.

(2) The farm dairy operator is to obtain veterinary supervision or advice when problems with milking animal health are suspected.

(3) Animals which are sick or diseased are treated to ensure resolution of the condition and to alleviate unnecessary pain and distress.

(4) All treatments used are to have evidence of efficacy and safety for the condition being treated.

(5) For any veterinary medicine used, milk is withheld for the specified product withholding time. If treatment fails to cure the clinical signs of infection, the animal is identified and if necessary kept isolated from the milking herd, and veterinary advice is sought.

(6) Animals showing clinical signs of, or diagnosed with, infectious diseases communicable to humans through milk must be identified, isolated from the herd, their milk withheld until the clinical signs have been resolved and records kept in accordance with clause 14.

(7) Infectious diseases communicable to humans include:
- (a) tuberculosis;
- (b) listeriosis;
- (c) brucellosis;
- (d) salmonellosis;
- (e) yersiniosis; and
- (f) leptospirosis.

(8) For the purpose of subclause 10(7) diagnosed means the confirmed diagnosis of a veterinarian.

(9) Milking animals shown to be Tb standard test positive are considered to be diagnosed immediately the animal is confirmed to be a Tb reactor or when directed to slaughter by a veterinarian.

(10) The milking animal diagnosed under subclause 10(9) must be segregated and not milked.

(11) In addition to the requirements of subclause 10(7), animals suffering from the following conditions are identified and isolated from the herd and their milk is withheld until the clinical signs have resolved:
- (a) severe diarrhoea with depression and dehydration;
- (b) severe weight loss and emaciation of non-nutritional origin;
- (c) severe injury and/or abscess of any body part;
- (d) non-metabolic nervous diseases;
- (e) fever, including those associated with retained foetal membranes and parturition difficulty;
- (f) severe infection of the genital tract with discharge, resulting in udder contamination; and
- (g) clinical signs of a systemic illness or disease.

(12) If the animal's mammary gland is inflamed or injured, the affected quarter(s) are to be identified and the milk from them withheld until healed and/or resolution of clinical signs.

(13) Dairy cows suffering from enzootic bovine leukosis should be culled and go directly to slaughter.

(14) Dairy goats suffering from caprine arthritis encephalitis must be culled.

(15) Milk containing toxic substances or milk-tainting substances must be withheld.

11 Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines

(1) The risk management programme must ensure farm dairy operators minimise the risk of the contamination of milk by agricultural compounds, toxic substances or other chemical compounds by:
- (a) preventing the storage in farm dairies of agricultural compounds and similar substances other than veterinary medicines; and
- (b) controlling the use of agricultural compounds and similar substances in or near farm dairies.

(2) The risk management programme must ensure farm dairy operators exclude from sale milk that may be contaminated with veterinary medicines, extraneous

substances, toxic substances, or agricultural compounds, capable of rendering raw milk unfit for the intended purpose or that exceed any applicable allowable limit.

(3) Where milking animals are treated with veterinary medicines:
- (a) the use must be appropriate, and recognised for the condition being treated in milking animals;
- (b) the farm dairy operator must accurately follow the instructions on the label, or those provided by a veterinarian; and
- (c) the farm dairy operator must use the medicine appropriately, to avoid violative residues.

(4) The milk from animals which have been treated with veterinary medicines must be withheld for the time specified by the supplier of the remedy or the veterinarian.

(5) When mastitic animals are treated with veterinary medicines, milk must be withheld from all quarters for the specified withholding time.

12 Veterinary Inspections

Farms supplying milk intended for human consumption must undergo routine veterinary visits to ensure that they are managing animal health and producing raw milk that is fit for its intended purpose.

13 Management of Withheld Milk

(1) Milk that is subject to a withholding time must be harvested and stored in such a way that there is no risk of mixing it with, or cross-contaminating, milk intended for human consumption.

(2) The withheld milk under clause 10(6), 10(11) or 10(12):
- (a) is not to be used for human consumption;
- (b) is not fed to calves or other animals intended for slaughter for human consumption within 28 days following feeding; and
- (c) may only be fed to animals when in compliance with the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2001.

(3) Milk withheld under clause 10(5), 11(4) or 11(5) is not to be used for human consumption. The withheld milk may be fed to calves or other animals intended for slaughter for human consumption, provided that the following are observed:
- (a) the withholding times specified for the remedy in meat; and
- (b) schedule 4 of the New Zealand (Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines) Regulations 2001.

(4) Raw milk withheld from supply and managed in accordance with the provisions of this clause is not required to be disposed of as non-conforming dairy material under the requirements of clause 7: Operator non-compliance and non-conforming dairy material.

14 Animal Health and Treatment Records

(1) The farm dairy operator must keep records, using a unique animal identifier, which show:
- (a) the date that sick/diseased animals were identified and, where necessary, isolated from the herd;
- (b) the type of disease;
- (c) details of any treatment given to provide sufficient information for traceback purposes;
- (d) the date the milk was withheld;
- (e) the date the animal was returned to the milking herd; and
- (f) the name of the veterinarian consulted, if one was consulted.

(2) The records must be kept for 4 years, or longer if necessary, for traceback purposes.

15 Calving Records

Records are not required to be kept for animals' date of parturition (calving) except where the animal is milked for the supply of colostrum for human consumption. The risk management programme must demonstrate the segregation of colostrum and other specialty milks from white milk, and as such may require this information to be recorded.

Part 4
Farm Dairy Water Quality

16 Water Quality Criteria

(1) Water that may come into contact with raw milk intended for the manufacture of dairy products, during milking or as a result of cleaning the milking plant, is suitable if it meets the following criteria:
- (a) E. coli – absent in 100ml; and either
- (b) Turbidity – maximum 5 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit); or
- (c) Clarity.

(2) A clarity measurement may be made in place of turbidity in 16(1)(b) provided the method used to measure clarity is correlated to the results obtained using the APHA reference method for turbidity, as specified in the Drinking-Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (DWSNZ 2005), or later version. The records of this correlation must be kept and made available for inspection.

(3) Alternative instruments may be used to measure turbidity and/or clarity on the condition that the instruments are calibrated against the reference method at least once every six months, in accordance with the DWSNZ 2005, or later version, and the test technique must be checked and calibrated against a primary standard at least annually, in accordance with the DWSNZ 2005, or later version.

17 Water Supply Assessment

(1) The checklist provided in form DPF-201: Assessment of Farm Dairy Water Status is used to identify hazards associated with the farm dairy water source(s) and the farm's water reticulation system. It also summarises the assessment of the farm's water quality and is available on the NZFSA website: http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/dairy/publications/forms

Initial Assessment

(2) The farm dairy operator must complete the checklist to assess all of the water sources and reticulation used to supply water to the farm dairy that may come into contact with milk or will be used to clean or rinse the milking plant. This must be done by the farm dairy operator or a representative nominated by the farm dairy operator. If the latter occurs, the farm dairy owner remains accountable.

(3) The completed checklist must be signed and dated by the farm dairy operator and made available to the farm dairy assessor.

(4) The farm dairy assessor must confirm this checklist on-farm, and assess E. coli levels and either turbidity or clarity on-farm within three months of the farm dairy operator completing the checklist.

(5) Where the water is sourced from a community water scheme, the risk management programme operator may elect to use the results of that community water scheme's test results instead of testing the water of the farm dairy.

(6) Where farms source water from a community water supply, the reticulation system must be assessed to determine the risk of contamination to the water supply. The

checklist must be completed accordingly and appropriate action must be taken depending on the outcomes of the assessment.

(7) The flow diagram, Appendix One Figure 1: Flow diagram for farm dairy water quality summarises the actions required as part of the farm dairy water assessment process.

(8) No further action is required, where:
- (a) no hazards to the water supply or reticulation system are identified;
- (b) the water meets the standard for the turbidity or clarity; and
- (c) the test for E. coli, undertaken within the last three years, shows an absence of E. coli.

Annual Assessment

(9) An annual farm dairy assessment is to be carried out to:
- (a) Identify any changes to the farm dairy water supply or reticulation. If there is a change, the checklist must be reassessed as outlined in subclause 17(11);
- (b) Confirm that the checklist is current and valid;
- (c) Assess the water supply for turbidity or clarity (except in cases where water is currently managed as non-compliant in accordance with an approved Water Management Plan). Where water fails the turbidity or clarity test, E. coli is also assessed; and
- (d) Assess compliance with any Water Management Plan currently in place.

Triennial (Three Yearly) Assessment

(10) Every three years E. coli levels are to be reassessed and, if the water supply requires re-assessment as outlined under subclause 17(11), the checklist is completed.

Water Reassessment

(11) The water supply is reassessed as stated in subclause 17(9)(a) within three months of any of the following occurring:
- (a) a new source of water being used (i.e. the source changes or a new source is added); or
- (b) any changes to the environment on or around the farm that may affect the water quality; or
- (c) a change in ownership where the new owner contests any part of existing requirements placed on the water supply concerned.

18 Water Testing and Sampling

(1) Water is sampled and tested:
- (a) as outlined in clause 17(4) and 17(9) above;
- (b) at the request of the farm dairy assessor or risk management programme operator; and
- (c) when requested for risk management programme verification.

(2) Water sampling for E. coli and either turbidity or clarity is undertaken:
- (a) at the point of use, immediately prior to use in the farm dairy;
- (b) while the water supply is in use;
- (c) using the sampling requirements specified in the farm dairy risk management programme; and
- (d) by the person specified in the farm dairy risk management programme.

Water Testing

(3) For E. coli testing, water samples are tested by a laboratory accredited, by an accreditation body, to ISO Guide 25 “General Requirements for the Technical Competence of Testing Laboratories”/ISO Standard 17025 “General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories” to test potable water.

(4) The test method used must be an approved reference method. An alternative NZFSA-approved dairy test method may be used to test E. coli.

(5) Where turbidity is tested:
- (a) The water samples are tested using the APHA reference method for turbidity specified in the DWSNZ 2005, or latest version;
- (b) The instrument used to test turbidity must be calibrated in accordance with the requirements of the DWSNZ 2005, or latest version;
- (c) For clarity testing, water samples are calibrated to the turbidity test as determined in clause 16(2); and
- (d) The turbidity or clarity testing is carried out by the farm dairy assessor or the person specified in the farm dairy risk management programme who confirms the checklist against the water supply, on-farm. Alternatively, water sampled as above may be tested by an accredited laboratory.

19 Non-complying Water

Water is non-complying where it does not meet the criteria in clause 16. In such cases, a Water Management Plan shall be followed until appropriate corrective action has been taken, and confirmed by the farm dairy assessor as being effective.

20 Water Management Plan

(1) Where the water supply fails to meet one or more of the criteria in clause 16 and clause 17, or where any hazards identified may impact on the water quality, the farm dairy operator must comply with an approved Water Management Plan until appropriate corrective action has been taken and confirmed by the farm dairy assessor as being effective.

(2) Where water fails to meet the water quality criteria specified in clause 16 and clause 17, the Water Management Plan must, as a minimum, include the following requirements:
- (a) Targeted milk monitoring:
  - (i) per consignment screening test for Freezing Point Depression; and
  - (ii) a minimum two milk coliform screening tests per month. Should any milk coliform result be 500 cfu/ml or greater the farm’s milk supply is to be subject to per consignment screening until 3 consecutive results below 500 cfu/ml are obtained.
- (b) On-farm procedures:
  - (i) non-complying water must not be used for any activity where it may come into direct contact with milk;
  - (ii) non-complying water must not be used to flush milk into the bulk milk tank;
  - (iii) where non-complying water is used to rinse or wash the plant and/or bulk milk tank there must be a final sanitiser rinse and complete drainage of the plant and/or bulk milk tank before the next milking; and
  - (iv) the water must be of sufficient quality to ensure that no residue remains in the plant following the sanitiser rinse.
- (c) Traceback:
  - (i) Where in any calendar month a farm supply incurs three or more milk coliform results of 500 cfu/ml or greater and/or four Freezing Point Depression screening test results at or above the freezing point action limit for the milk, then a traceback must be undertaken. Should the water supply be shown to be the cause then:

(A) corrective action must be taken; and
(B) the farm dairy assessor must determine the timeframe for such action;

(ii) Where it is determined that the requirements of the Water Management Plan are not being followed corrective action is required immediately; and

(iii) In all cases, the Water Management Plan must be agreed to by the Farm Dairy Assessor, or the farm dairy risk management programme operator where that is another person.

(d) The freezing point depression action limit is:
(i) –0.512ºC for cow's milk;
(ii) –0.519ºC for goats milk; and
(iii) for other species the freezing point depression action limit must be determined by the risk management programme operator if it is intended to allow farm dairy operators to operate under an operator approved Water Management Plan.

21 Farm Dairy Water Records

(1) The farm dairy operator or the farm dairy risk management programme operator must keep the completed checklist(s) and any water test results, along with sampling date, time and place of sampling.

(2) All records must be legible and made available to:
(a) the farm dairy assessor who confirms the validity of the checklist on-farm;
(b) the recognised dairy risk management programme verifier during the assessment of the risk management programme; and
(c) when requested by the recognised dairy risk management programme verifier or NZFSA.

(3) All records relating to the farm dairy water must be kept for at least three years. Where the ownership of the farm dairy changes, the new owner must obtain a copy of the records or manage all water supplies as new and start from clause 17(2) Initial Assessment.

Part 5
Raw Milk Acceptance

22 Raw Milk Acceptance

This part outlines the process for accepting raw milk intended for further processing into dairy products. See Appendix One Figure 2: Raw Milk Acceptance for a flowchart of this process.

23 Minimum Criteria for Raw Milk

Raw milk must be fit for its intended purpose and meet the following minimum criteria:

(a) Animal Health

Raw milk used for the manufacture of dairy products must be produced by healthy milking animals.

(b) Microbiological contaminants

Raw milk used for the manufacture of dairy products for consumption must not contain microbiological contaminants at a level that may result in the dairy product not being safe or otherwise fit for its intended purpose following manufacture in accordance with a registered risk management programme.

(c) Chemical contaminants

As a minimum, risk management programmes must manage inhibitory substance residues (refer to Table A1) and other residues or chemical contaminants of significance identified under Hazard Analysis and Identification or the HACCP Plan

(refer to DPC1: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for General Dairy Processing, clause 13: Dairy HACCP Plans).

(d) Raw milk used for the manufacture of dairy products intended for human consumption for sale in New Zealand or Australia must not contain:
  (i) residues of agricultural compounds and veterinary medicines exceeding the limits specified in the New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Compounds) Food Standards 2005, http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz; or
  (ii) incidental constituents/contaminants (other than agricultural compounds and veterinary medicines) in excess of the limits specified in the New Zealand (Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code) Food Standards 2002, http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz .

(e) Raw milk used for the manufacture of dairy products for export, except to Australia, must not contain residues of pesticides, veterinary medicines or extraneous contaminants exceeding the maximum residue limits specified by FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission as follows:
  (i) Codex Alimentarius (2006) List of Codex Pesticide residues in Food: Extraneous Maximum Residue Limits. http://apps.fao.org/CodexSystem/pestdes/pest_q-e.htm. Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Italy.
  (ii) Codex Alimentarius (2005) List of Codex Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drug Residues in Food. http://apps.fao.org/CodexSystem/vetdrugs/vetd_q-e.htm. Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme Codex Alimentarius Commission, Italy.

(f) Wholesomeness

Raw milk used for the manufacture of dairy products for consumption must not contain:

  (i) anything that is, decomposed, dirty, rotten, spoiled or diseased;
  (ii) any objectionable taint or smell that cannot be reduced to an acceptable level by processing or other means so that the product is fit for its intended purpose; and
  (iii) any harmful foreign matter.

24 Farm Dairy Operators' Notification of Suspect Milk

(1) Farm dairy operators must advise the risk management programme operator immediately they identify that milk they have produced:
  (a) may not be fit for its intended purpose; or
  (b) has not been processed in accordance with these criteria or the registered risk management programme.

(2) The supply agreement must describe how the advice in clause 24(1) is to be provided.

25 Refusal to Collect Milk

(1) At collection the raw milk temperature and condition must be assessed.

(2) Where raw milk is suspected not to be fit for its intended purpose, the milk collector must refuse to accept and transport that milk and notify the risk management programme operator.

26 Determination of the Suitability and Fitness of Suspect Milk

(1) On receipt of notification of suspect milk, the risk management programme operator must:
  (a) determine the location of the suspect milk and, where it is in the on-farm silo or still isolated as an individual supplier’s milk, stop the collection or consolidation of that milk.; and

(b) ensure the milk is appropriately sampled and tested to determine if it is fit for its intended purpose (refer to minimum criteria in clause 23). Where the milk concerned is demonstrated to be fit for its intended purpose, it may be collected and used for the manufacture of dairy products.

(2) Where the milk has been consolidated with other suppliers' milk, the risk management programme operator must ensure that the affected milk is managed as non-conforming dairy material in accordance with the requirements under clause 7: Operator non-compliance and non-conforming dairy material.

27 Disposal of Milk in the Farm Bulk Milk Tank not fit for its Intended Purpose

(1) Where the milk fails to meet the minimum criteria, the risk management programme operator notifies the farm dairy operator that the milk:
(a) is not fit for its intended purpose; and
(b) will not be collected for processing.

(2) The risk management programme operator is responsible for ensuring the appropriate disposition of the affected milk. This disposition may be undertaken either:
(a) as though the affected milk were withheld milk under clause 13. The risk management programme operator reports the details of all such dispositions in the regular performance report in accordance with the DPC1: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for General Dairy Processing, clause 7: Reporting Requirements, or
(b) isolating and managing the affected milk as non-conforming dairy material in accordance with the requirements under clause 7: Operator non-compliance and non-conforming dairy material.

(3) Farm dairy operators are responsible for ensuring that provision is made so that non-conforming milk can be withdrawn and disposed of in accordance with local authority requirements.

(4) To prevent the spread of infectious disease, NZFSA, a veterinarian or animal health expert may require the affected milk to be collected and processed in a manner suitable to destroy the infectious agent. In this situation, the affected milk and resulting produce are isolated, managed and disposed of in accordance with the requirements under clause 7: Operator non-compliance and non-conforming dairy material.

28 Sampling and Testing

(1) Raw milk must be sampled and tested using a sampling programme that ensures conformance with these criteria.

(2) Representative samples of the raw milk are to be taken in accordance with the sampling programme and the samples are to remain representative. The portion of the sample that is tested must also be representative of the milk collected.

(3) The samples are taken, stored and prepared in accordance with guidance on sampling techniques from IDF Standard 50C: 1995 "Milk and Milk Products: Guidance on Sampling" or other NZFSA-approved sampling methods.

(4) Samples are to be labelled with the unique identity of the supplier and kept under secure conditions.

(5) All milk testing is to be undertaken in a NZFSA recognised dairy laboratory recognised in the appropriate category for the required test (refer to the Animal Products (Dairy Recognised Agency and Recognised Persons Specifications) Notice 2005. All milk testing for the purposes of determining whether it is fit for its intended purpose is to be undertaken using a NZFSA-approved test method for the attribute. A list of NZFSA-approved test methods can be obtained from the NZFSA website (www.nzfsa.govt.nz).

(6) The minimum acceptable level of sampling and testing is specified in Table A1.

29 Non-compliance with Action Limits

(1) Where the raw milk exceeds the action limits identified in Table A1, the risk management programme operator(s) must establish that the raw milk used for the manufacture of dairy products complies with the minimum criteria (refer to clause 23).

(2) Compliance may be established by:
- (a) sampling of milk up to the point of use for manufacture and testing for compliance with the minimum criteria; or
- (b) planned and effective management of milk.

(3) Where the milk complies with the minimum criteria in clause 23 but exceeds the action limits in Table A1, the risk management programme operator must ensure appropriate corrective actions are taken. Appropriate actions may include:
- (a) provision of information and advice to the raw milk supplier;
- (b) penalising the raw milk supplier as agreed in the supply contract;
- (c) repeat sampling and testing of future milk consignments until the raw milk consistently meets the action limit; and/or
- (d) investigation of the cause of the failure, e.g. using other tests, or inspecting the farm dairy.

(4) The supply contract may contain provisions that, where a supplier persistently provides milk in non-compliance with an action limit, the risk management programme operator may initiate further actions including refusal to accept supply after an appropriate notice period.

30 Non-compliance with Minimum Criteria for Raw Milk

(1) Where milk is known or suspected to not comply with the raw milk minimum criteria in clause 23, the milk and any dairy material or product that has been manufactured from that milk is managed in accordance with the requirements under clause 7: Non-compliance and non-conforming dairy material. Information that milk may not comply may come from a number of sources including but not limited to:
- (a) knowledge of environmental contamination;
- (b) advice received from a veterinarian or other animal health expert that a milking animal(s) has an infectious disease communicable to humans;
- (c) farm dairy assessor;
- (d) milk collector
- (e) sampling and testing of the raw milk;
- (f) supplier notification; and/or
- (g) chemical contaminants compliance monitoring and surveillance.

(2) The Director-General may permit milk that is known or suspected not to be fit for its intended purpose to be processed into finished produce provided that:
- (a) the affected milk is managed in a manner that prevents further contamination of personnel, milk, produce, and product; and
- (b) all finished dairy material or product that contains or may contain part of the affected milk is managed in accordance with the requirements under clause 7: Operator non-compliance and non-conforming dairy material.

Part 6
Records and Reporting

31 Records

(1) Relevant records must be kept in accordance with this Approved Criteria and the DPC1: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for General Dairy Processing, clause 7: Reporting Requirements.

(2) Sufficient records must be maintained to identify and trace:
- (a) dairy products containing or made from milk from each farm dairy; and/or
- (b) the farm dairy supplying the milk used to manufacture a dairy product.

(3) The records identified in clause 30(1)and 30(2) include:
- (a) the name (if any), supplier number or unique identification for the farm dairy supply, and location of every farm dairy that supplies milk for the purpose of manufacturing dairy products;
- (b) the name and location or address of the farm dairy operator;
- (c) the name and location or address of the farm dairy owner, if the operator is not the owner;
- (d) the amounts of milk received on each day from each farm dairy;
- (e) the temperature of milk at the time of collection;
- (f) the tests undertaken and the results;
- (g) when test results have failed the action limits, the corrective action taken; and
- (h) when test results have failed the criteria in clause 23, records of trace back reports, corrective actions, and follow-up monitoring.

32 Reporting Results to Farm Dairy Operators

The risk management programme operator must ensure the farm dairy operator is advised of milk collection temperatures and the results of sampling and testing.

33 Reporting to the Recognised Agency

(1) Raw milk acceptance must be reported to the recognised agency for verification as required by DPC1: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for General Dairy Processing, clause 7: Reporting Requirements.

(2) The farm dairy operator must advise the risk management programme operator of any non-compliance or non-conforming dairy material.

(3) The farm dairies risk management programme operator must advise their recognised agency of any non-compliance or non-conforming dairy material, in accordance with the requirements under clause 7: Operator non-compliance and non-conforming dairy material.

Part 7
Assessment of Farm Dairies

34 Farm Dairy Assessment

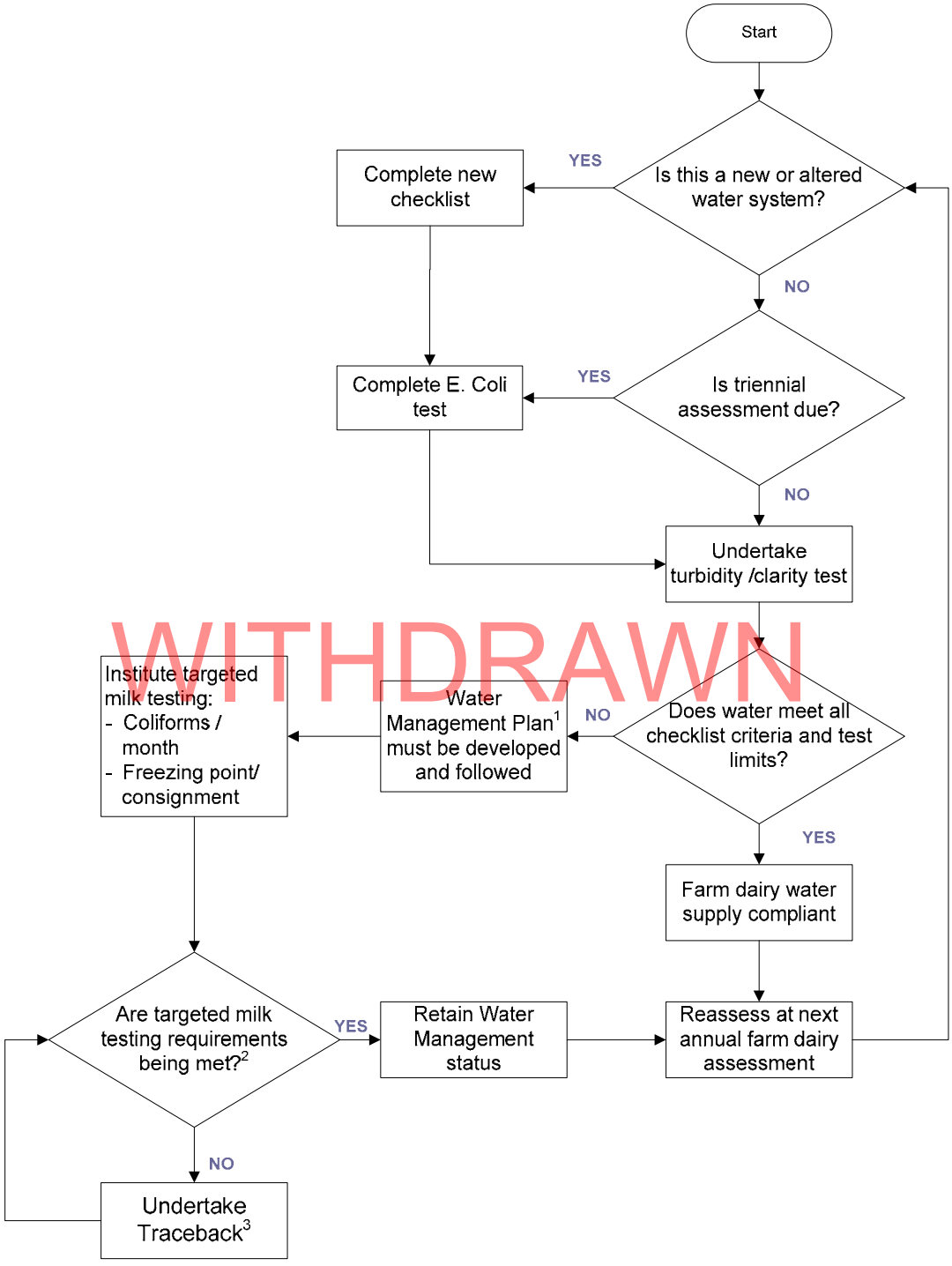
(1) The risk management programme must provide details for the following:
- (a) The system for the assessment of farm dairies to ensure production of safe milk in compliance with regulatory requirements.
- (b) The farm dairy assessment system for ensuring each farm dairy covered by the risk management programme must be assessed at least annually by a farm dairy assessor who meets the following minimum requirements: either-
  - (i) relevant industry experience, e.g. in a laboratory, as an operator of a farm dairy or as a supervisor of dairy manufacturing operations;
  - (ii) successfully completed a NZQA-registered course in food or dairy hygiene;
  - (iii) successfully completed an NZQA-registered course in auditing;
  - (iv) demonstrates understanding of milking machine function and cleaning;
  - (v) be conversant with the relevant legislation, NZFSA dairy specifications and Approved Criteria, and Codes of Practice; and
  - (vi) have knowledge of the risk management programme and the farm dairy assessment system; or

(vii) for farm dairy assessors in the role at the date of issue, experience, qualifications and training equivalent to that outlined in sub-clause (34)(1)(b)(i)-(vi).

(c) The farm dairy assessment system procedures for:
- (i) selecting, training and on-going management of assessors;
- (ii) recording who performs each assessment;
- (iii) conducting assessments;
- (iv) recording and reporting of assessment findings;
- (v) follow-up of assessment findings; and
- (vi) ensuring that appropriate corrective action is taken in the event of non-compliance.

Appendix One

Figure 1: Flow Diagram for Farm Dairy Water Quality



Notes:

1 In cases of a failed result for E. coli, turbidity or clarity, the Water Management Plan must, as a minimum, include the following:

Targeted milk monitoring via per consignment Excess Water screen and minimum 2 milk coliform tests per month; and on-farm procedures to ensure;

- Non-compliant water is not used for any activity where it may directly or indirectly come into contact with milk.

- Non-compliant water is not used to flush milk into the bulk milk tank.

- Where non-compliant water is used to rinse or wash the plant and/or bulk milk tank there is a final sanitiser rinse and draining of the plant and/or bulk milking, and there is no visible residue remaining in the plant.

2 In any calendar month less than 3 milk coliform results of 500/ml or greater and less than 3 Excess Water results.

3 Where it is determined that the requirements of the Water Management Plan are not being followed then immediate corrective action will be required.

Figure 2: Raw Milk Acceptance

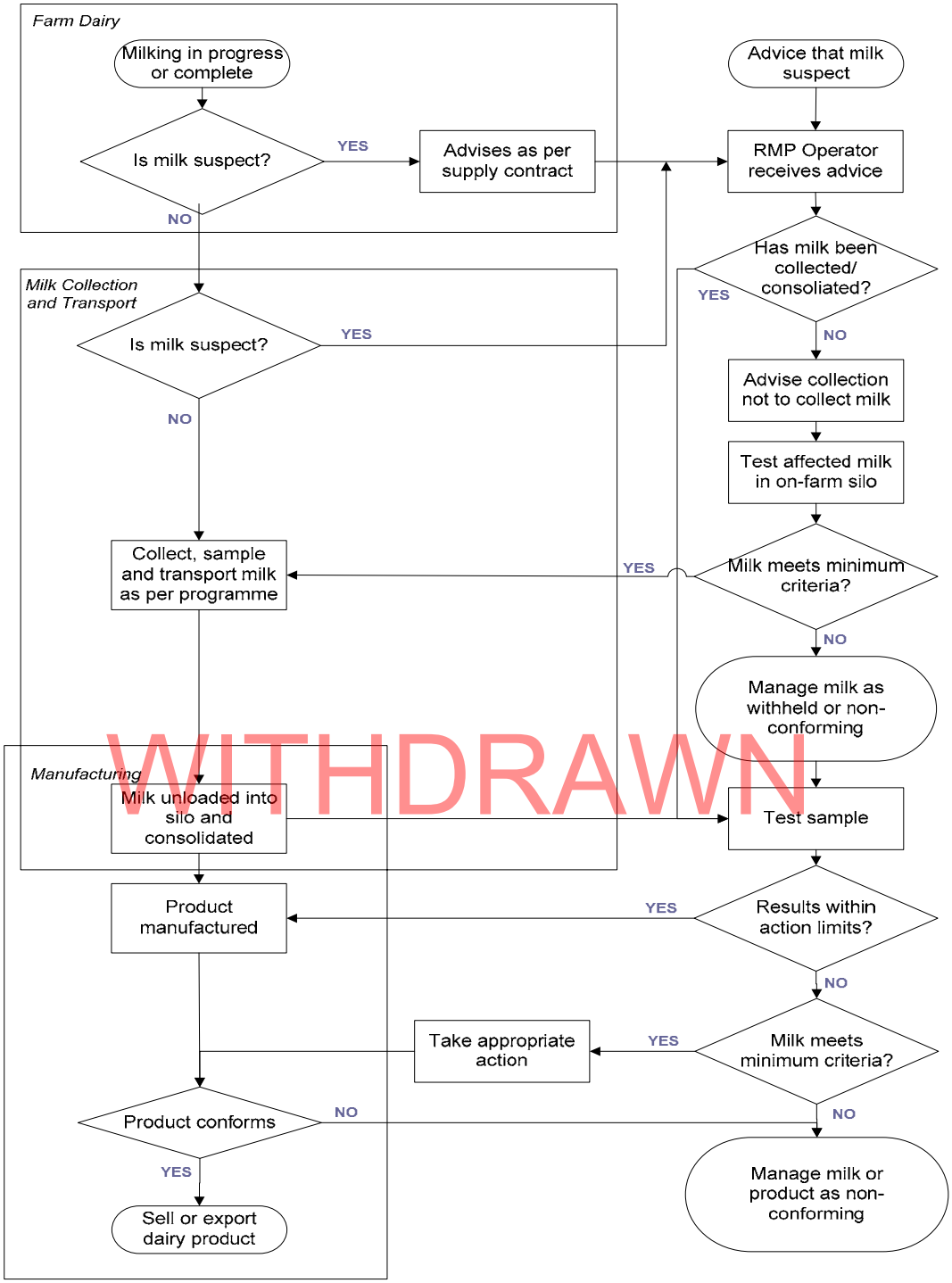
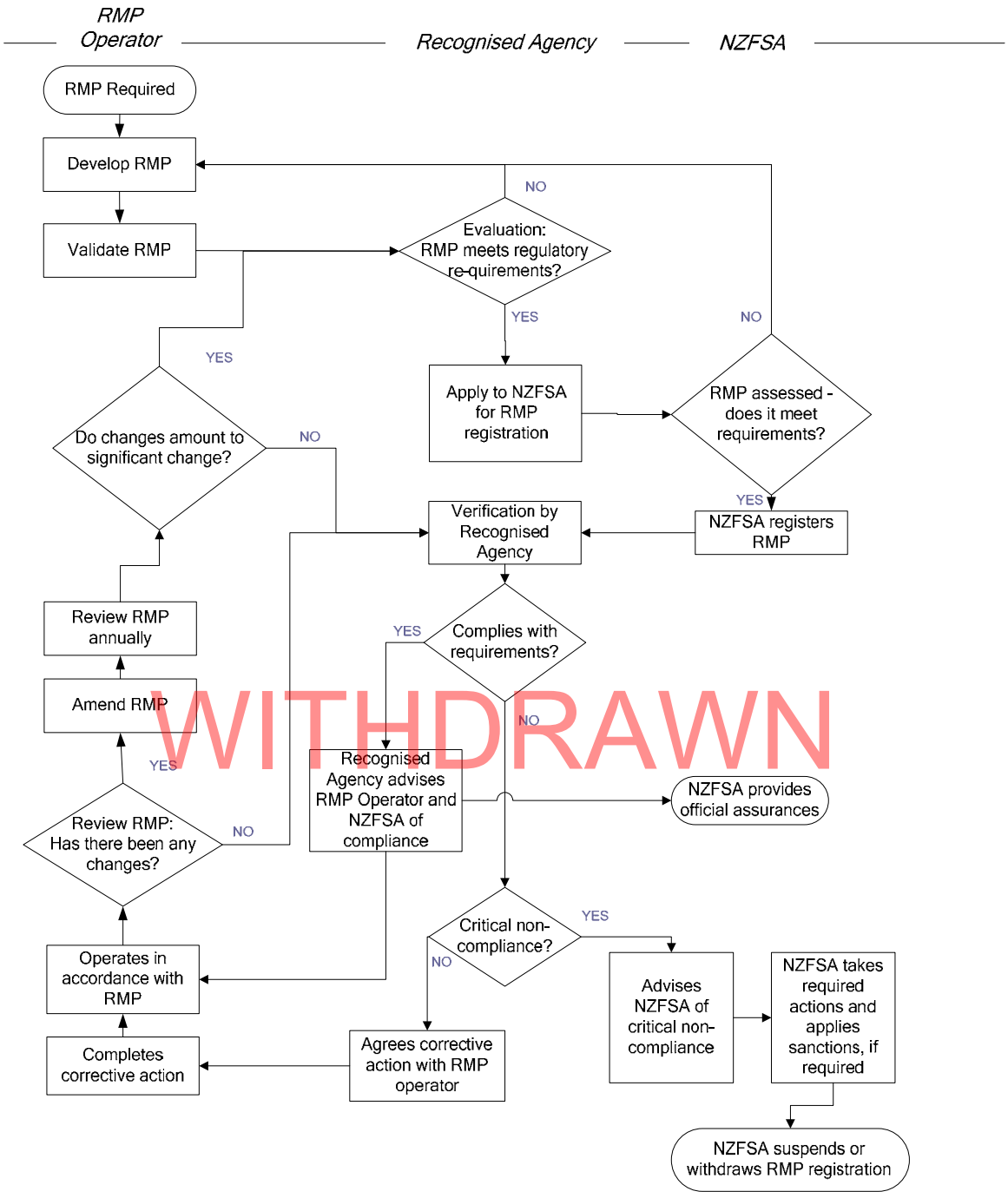


Figure 3: Operating Under a Risk Management Programme



Appendix Two

Table 1: The Minimum Acceptable Level of Sampling and Testing of Raw Milk for the Manufacture of Dairy Products

A. Cows' Milk

Category/Attribute	Frequency	Location of Sampling	Test	Action Limit
Animal health.	Three tests per month per farm. See Note 1.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection.	Somatic cell count.	400 000 cells/ml.
Microbiological contamination.	Three tests per month per farm. See Note 1.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection.	Aerobic plate count at 30 °C or Bactoscan®.	100 000 cfu/ml. See Note 2.
Chemical contamination.	Three tests per month per farm. See Note 1.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection.	Inhibitory substances.	0.003 IU penicillin or equivalent/ml.
Wholesomeness.	Monitor according to the conditions. See Note 3.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection and tankers.	Sensory evaluation.	Presence of spoilage, foreign matter, discolouration, odours and/or taints.

B. Goats' and Sheep's Milk

Category/Attribute	Frequency	Location of Sampling	Test	Action Limit
Microbiological contamination.	Three tests per month per farm. See Note 1.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection.	Aerobic plate count at 30 °C or Bactoscan®.	100 000 cfu/ml. See Note 2.
Chemical contamination.	Three tests per month per farm. See Note 1.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection.	Inhibitory substances.	0.003 IU penicillin or equivalent/ml.
Wholesomeness.	Monitor according to the conditions. See Note 3.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection.	Sensory evaluation.	Presence of spoilage, foreign matter, discolouration, odours and/or taints.

C. Cows' Colostrum

Category/Attribute	Frequency	Location of Sampling	Test	Action Limit
Microbiological contamination.	Three tests per month per farm. See Note 1.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection.	Aerobic plate count at 30 °C or Bactoscan®.	500 000 cfu/ml. See Note 2.
Chemical contamination.	Each consignment.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection.	Inhibitory substances.	0.003 IU penicillin or equivalent/ml.
Wholesomeness.	Monitor according to the conditions. See Note 3.	Bulk milk tank of each farm dairy at the time of collection.	Sensory evaluation.	Presence of spoilage, foreign matter, discolouration, odours and/or taints.

Note 1: At least one consignment per 10-day period is selected at random for testing. Where a farm dairy operator supplies milk under more than one risk management programme in a ten day period, only one test is required in that 10-day period provided the result is made available directly to each risk management programme operator.

Note 2: When milk is tested for the aerobic plate count (APC), 10-3 is used as the principal dilution. Quality control procedures and calculation of results follow NZFSA-approved procedures.
Where the Bactoscan® is used, the dairy laboratory must determine and document what the equivalent Bactoscan® impulses are in relationship to an APC in raw milk. The evidence of equivalence is to be demonstrated on a month by month basis using NZFSA-approved methodology, and made available when required.

Note 3: The frequency of monitoring is determined by the likelihood of any of the following being present in the milk: decomposition, dirt, rot, spoilage, disease, objectionable taints and smells, and foreign matter. The risk management programme operator holds records that demonstrate how the frequency of monitoring was determined.

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This notice is administered in the New Zealand Food Safety Authority.