



Risk Management Programme (RMP) Template for Farm Dairies - Domestic Supply

June 2015

Disclaimer

Considerable effort has been made to ensure that the information provided in the Farm Dairies Risk Management Template - Domestic Supply is accurate, up to date, and otherwise adequate in all respects. Nevertheless, this Template is approved STRICTLY on the basis that the Crown, the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), its statutory officers, employees, agents, and all other persons involved with the writing, editing, approval or publication of, or any other kind of work in connection with this Template:

- a. disclaim any and all responsibility for any inaccuracy, error, omission, or any other kind of inadequacy, deficiency, or flaw in, or in relation to, the Farm Dairies Risk Management Template - Domestic Supply; and
- b. without limiting (a) above, fully exclude any and all liability of any kind, on the part of any and all of them, to any person or entity that applies the Farm Dairies Risk Management Template - Domestic Supply.

Farm Dairies Risk Management Programme Template – Domestic Supply

This risk management programme (RMP) template applies to the milk harvesting and storage activities at farm dairies.

The Guidance for Farm Dairies RMP Template – Domestic Supply should be referred to when completing this template. The template is intended for operations which supply milk intended for the domestic market (Australia and New Zealand only).

The template sets out minimum requirements for testing to monitor raw milk based on the fact that the further control measures are applied such as heat treatment. MPI may be prepared to consider alternatives dependent on the size and complexity of the operation and also the number of animals. The template is an acceptable alternative to requirements in Approved Criteria documents.

A RMP based entirely on this template without modification, and for which this template is confirmed as appropriate, does not require independent evaluation and may be submitted directly to MPI with an application for registration.

A RMP based on this template may be registered with a condition that verification by a recognised person may have to occur within three months of registration.

The RMP template starts on the next page. This page is provided as a cover note and is not part of the RMP.

1. RMP	
RMP Title:	RMP ID:
Version:	

2. Operator Name, Address and Contact Details	
Full legal name (Company, sole trader, partnership):	
Physical address of the farm dairy (for multiple farms, or if the RMP operator is not the farm dairy operator please complete the details) :	
Physical address of the RMP operator:	Phone No:
	Mobile No:
	Fax No:
Postal address (for communication):	E-mail:
	<input type="checkbox"/> I give consent to being provided electronic information.
Owner of the farm dairy where that is another person (name, postal address, phone):	

3. Multi Operator RMP <i>Only complete this section if this RMP is intended to apply to more than one farm dairy</i>
As operator of this RMP which is intended to apply to multiple farm dairy business operators, I have:
<input type="checkbox"/> obtained the consent of the farm dairy operators covered by this programme, <input type="checkbox"/> sufficient control, authority and accountability for all matters required under this programme, and <input type="checkbox"/> made each farm dairy operator aware of the implications for their operations in the event of suspension or deregistration of the programme, or the RMP operator ceasing to operate for any other reason.

6. Scope of the RMP

This RMP covers the farm dairy operations of harvesting and storage of raw milk and colostrum intended for:

- human consumption following further processing that includes heat treatment
- animal consumption or technical (non-edible) use, either with or without further processing
- organic products

This programme covers the harvesting of milk from the following species:

- cows goats sheep
- other (specify): _____

Milk harvested under this programme is intended to be eligible for the manufacture of products for:

- New Zealand and/or Australia

7. Process Description/Capabilities

The following processing activities are undertaken at the farm dairy specified in this programme:

- (i) Harvesting milk from milking animals
- (ii) Filtering
- (iii) Cooling
- (iv) Storage

8. Product Description & Fitness for Purpose Outcomes			
	Raw Milk - Cows	Raw Milk - Sheep & Goats	Colostrum
Intended consumer	Human, animal or technical application	Human, animal or technical application	Human, animal or technical application
Intended use of product that leaves RMP	Further processing including heat treatment	Further processing including heat treatment	Further processing including heat treatment
Other regulatory requirements specific to raw milk	Animal Products (Dairy) Regulations 2005 Animal Products (Dairy Processing Specifications) Notice 2011 DPC1: Animal Products (Dairy): Approved Criteria for General Dairy Processing DPC2: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for the Farm Dairies	Animal Products (Dairy) Regulations 2005 Animal Products (Dairy Processing Specifications) Notice 2011 DPC1: Animal Products (Dairy): Approved Criteria for General Dairy Processing DPC2: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for the Farm Dairies	Animal Products (Dairy) Regulations 2005 Animal Products (Dairy Processing Specifications) Notice 2011 DPC1: Animal Products (Dairy): Approved Criteria for General Dairy Processing DPC2: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for the Farm Dairies
Labelling	Clear identification of the bulk milk tank	Clear identification of the bulk milk tank	Clear identification of the bulk milk tank

9. Location, Design and Construction of Farm Dairies (where applicable)

The requirements for location, siting, design and construction of the farm dairy will comply with NZCP1: the Code of Practice for Design and Operation of Farm Dairies or an acceptable alternative. Any new farm dairy or, for an existing farm dairy, any alteration to the structure, essential services (except water which is covered separately), or milking plant including bulk milk tank will be confirmed by the operator or a suitably qualified farm dairy assessor as conforming to the requirements of this RMP and to NZCP1 (or the acceptable alternative) before milk supply commences. Provided the work complies with this RMP, NZCP1 (or the acceptable alternative) this does not constitute a significant amendment as defined by the Animal Products Act 1999.

10. Milking Plant, Equipment, Facilities and Services (where applicable)

Equipment (including milking plant), facilities and services for the farm dairy must meet the requirements set out in NZCP1: the Code of Practice for Design and Operation of Farm Dairies (or an acceptable alternative).

Estimated number of Milking Animals/Species: _____

Number of clusters: _____

Bulk Milk Tank Volume - Tank 1 _____ Tank 2 _____ Tank 3 _____

Refrigeration unit size - Tank 1 _____ Tank 2 _____ Tank 3 _____

Hot Water Cylinder Size – Cylinder 1: _____ Cylinder 2: _____

Milking Machine

Milking machines will be tested at least every _____ (recommended once per season) by a registered milking machine tester, and major faults will be rectified. Milking machine maintenance and test records are held on file.

Rubberware

Rubberware will be replaced in accordance with the manufacturers recommendation, unless hygiene assessments show a deterioration in condition that warrants replacement earlier.

A record of planned and actual rubberware replacement is detailed (specify): _____

Maintenance

The milking plant and facilities will be maintained in good repair and with faults rectified without delay.

11. Farm Dairy Environment

The farm dairy will be sited, constructed and operated so as to minimise exposure to pests or environmental hazards. The surroundings will be kept clean and tidy, and free from harbourage for birds, rodents, insects and other pests. The milking plant and farm dairy will be cleaned after each use, and the surrounds maintained to minimise pests. Feed stored near the farm dairy will be contained to protect from pests, and sited so that any waste or spillage is removed.

All requirements contained in NZCP1 (or an acceptable alternative) will be observed.

Any use of sprays or effluent irrigation will be managed to avoid the farm dairy or milking animals being affected directly or indirectly. Surface applications of effluent will follow written procedures.

All on farm applications of Agricultural Compounds or other chemicals will be appropriate and recorded.

12. Milk Filtering, Cooling and Storage Time

Filtration

Regular replacement of the milk filter is an important control measure. Disposable milk filters will be changed every milking. Any filter intended for reuse must have details recorded of when the filter will be replaced, and how the filter will be cleaned and maintained.

An alternative for low volume supplies milk is to manually pass the milk through a filter at the completion of milking. The filter may be reused provided it is made of suitable material, is maintained and cleaned as part of the milking plant using approved chemicals, and is kept under hygienic conditions.

Cooling

Current Requirements

After filtering, milk will be either:

- (i) used immediately for further processing; or
- (ii) cooled immediately to 18°C or within 3°C of the coolant water used is above 21°C, and then cooled to below 7°C within 3 hours from the completion of milking in accordance with section 7.14 of NZCP1 (or the acceptable alternative); or
- (iii) for small volumes filtered as a batch and not subject to immediate cooling as identified in subclause (ii), cooled to below 6°C within 2 hours.

Periodic checks of the primary and secondary cooling capabilities will be undertaken to confirm the cooling equipment in place is adequate to meet the minimum regulatory requirements. This is particularly important with controlled milk pumping to confirm that the cooler and refrigeration unit are sized appropriately.

Twice per season the temperature will be recorded of the milk entering the bulk milk tank (after primary cooling) and the temperature of the milk in the bulk milk tank 3 hours from the completion of milking. This will be recorded on:

The temperature and time of either collection or use of the milk will be recorded.

Any failure to cool the milk in accordance with this section will result in the milk being withheld from supply unless it can be shown that:

- (i) at no time was the milk more than 10°C above requirement,
- (ii) the time the milk was above the required temperature was less than 4 hours,
- (iii) the milk acidity does not exceeding 0.165%, and
- (iv) the milk shows no signs of deterioration by sensory evaluation.

Whether the milk is withdrawn or supplied for further processing, the details will be recorded.

A new milk cooling standard applies as of 1 August 2016, though farm dairies meeting existing requirements are being granted an exemption through to 1 January 2018.

2016 milk cooling requirements

As of 1 August 2016, the following raw milk cooling requirements will be met:

Raw milk will:

- (i) be cooled to 10°C or below within 4 hours of the commencement of milking; and
- (ii) be cooled to 6°C or below within 6 hours of the commencement of milking and within 2 hours of the completion of milking;
- (iii) be held at or below 6°C until collection or the next milking; and
- (iv) not exceed 10°C during subsequent milkings.

In situations where there is continuous or extended milking, such as automated milking systems, the milk will be snap chilled so that it enters the bulk milk tank at 6°C or below. *“Continuous or extended milking” being defined as milking for 6 hours or longer from commencement of milking until completion of milking.*

To confirm the capability of milk cooling equipment, records will be kept to show that milk cooling requirements are being met. As a minimum, full milk cooling performance will be monitored and recorded on at least three occasions per dairy season, including:

- (i) one performance check within the first two months of lactation, once the full herd has calved
- (ii) one performance check about the time of peak milk production; and
- (iii) one performance check in February each year.

On each occasion, the performance check will cover at least two milkings or all milkings over a 24 hour period, whichever is greater, and the records will include:

- (i) the temperature of milk in each bulk milk tank immediately prior to the start of milking (if any)
- (ii) the time that milking starts
- (iii) the temperature of the milk entering the bulk milk tank during milking
- (iv) the time that milking is completed
- (v) the temperature of the milk in the bulk milk tank at the completion of milking

(vi) the temperature of the milk in the bulk milk tank at 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes from the completion of milking. Temperature measurements and recording may be accomplished using an electronic monitoring systems, a chart recorder, a “tiny tag”, manual measurements using an accurate electronic thermometer (non-glass), or some other equivalent method. The temperature measurement system will be calibrated to confirm accuracy.

Should the information collected show that milk is not being cooled within the required parameters then action will be taken immediately to correct milk cooling performance.

If milk is not being cooled within the required time/temperature parameters it is recommended that the performance of the milk cooler is assessed and the farm dairy assessor and refrigeration supplier consulted before committing to capital expenditure. Consideration should be given to improving the cooling performance of the existing equipment in place, and to technology options that improve existing equipment performance. Independent advice can also be obtained from the EECA and through the MPI website.

Where electronic data capture and recording systems are installed it is recommended that such systems be capable of holding delivery line and bulk milk tank temperature data for a minimum of 30 days for both milk and CIP.

Exemption period

If the farm dairy or dairies under this RMP:

- (i) consistently meet the milk cooling requirements in force prior to 1 August 2016; i.e. milk cooled to 7°C within 3 hours of the completion of milking; and
- (ii) supplied raw milk under this RMP within the period 1st January to 31st July 2016; and
- (iii) are not undergoing any material change to the milk cooling system;

then the date to comply with the new milk cooling requirements will be 1 January 2018.

Storage

Milk will not be stored for more than 3 days prior to collection and/or further processing.

Any specialty milk, including colostrum, will be stored in a clearly labelled bulk milk tank at all times and will not be combined with normal white milk. Milk not intended for supply, including withheld milk, calf milk or colostrum, will be stored away from the farm dairy and be suitably labelled (and, where possible, disabled) to avoid inadvertent use or collection.

13. Farm Dairy Water Quality

Assessment of Farm Dairy Water Status (Appendix 1) has been completed by the farm dairy operator(s) or their authorised representative(s) prior to registering this RMP.

An initial *E. coli* and turbidity/clarity sample has been collected and tested, or submitted for testing by the farm dairy assessor prior to registering this RMP, with results recorded (in form DPF201a).

The contracted farm dairy assessor or RMP verifier will sample the farm dairy water during routine assessments and test for clarity or turbidity and/or arrange for testing for *E. coli* and either clarity or turbidity, in accordance with clause 18 of DPC2: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for the Farm Dairies.

If any event occurs which impacts on the quality or clarity of the water temporarily, then:

- (i) the event will be recorded;
- (ii) a temporary water management plan will be put in place following Part 8 of *DPF201: Assessment of Farm Dairy Water Status*, and applying as a minimum the requirements for water found to have unacceptable levels of *E. coli*, turbidity or clarity to ensure there is no contact between raw water and raw milk;
- (iii) the recognised agency will be advised; and
- (iv) management of the water supply will revert to that in place prior to the event only once the temporary condition has been resolved (i.e. the water supply has returned to normal conditions).

If any event occurs which impacts on the quality or clarity of the water permanently, then a new DPF201a form will be completed and, if necessary, a water management plan developed and submitted to the Recognised Agency for agreement.

Complete the following if a Water Management Plan is required.

Monitoring of the total coliform level in milk will be undertaken at the minimum rate of 2 per month.

14. Farm Dairy Use and Milking Procedures

The farm dairy milking areas will be used only for milking, breeding, Veterinary treatment, and animal husbandry. The milking plant, including bulk milk tank, in the farm dairies will be used only for handling milk.

The actions of persons in the farm dairy at any time will not compromise the facilities or processing activities. This includes visitors or children.

Procedures for the daily milking activities must be documented and available to those who need to use them. They must be of sufficient detail that a relief milker can follow them and, in doing so, ensure that the milk offered for supply conforms with all requirements.

Milking procedures have been documented and are located: _____

Procedures include:

- pre-milking startup
- separation of treated and diseased animals from the main milking herd, or animals producing colostrums or other specialty milk
- milking procedures
- milk harvester considerations, including covering cuts or wounds, keeping hands and arms clean during milking, and ensuring protective clothing used is not used for other purposes that may cause contamination during milking.
- ensuring that only animals with clean teats are milked, and that animals with wet and dirty udders are cleaned in such a way that the teats are and remain clean during milking
- the steps that are taken to detect inflamed or injured udders and to detect the presence of mastitis in individual animals, and regularly stripping foremilk to confirm the "normal" characteristics of the milk
- maintaining a clean milking area
- post milking activities including cleaning (covered in cleaning programme)
- storage, use and control of Veterinary Medicines including teat sprays and teat salves, agricultural compounds and chemicals.

Procedures will ensure that specialty milk is not inadvertently collected or used as white milk. The recipient of specialty milk will be made aware of, and provided details of, the special nature of the milk.

When any person assists with the milking who is not routinely present (including casual or relief milkers), the person will either be supervised or have had their competency previously assessed and recorded on the training records. The presence of non-routine milk harvesters for any particular milking will be recorded on (specify):

15. Farm Dairy Hygiene and Cleaning**Cleaning**

Only detergents and sanitisers approved by MPI for use in farm dairies will be used for cleaning and sanitising of the milking plant and silo. The cleaning and sanitising chemicals used must be appropriate for the nature of the farm dairy water, and also any water management plan developed.

Detergents used:

(i) Acid _____ Frequency _____

(ii) Alkali _____ Frequency _____

Additional Sanitiser Used: _____

Recirculating wash [yes] / [no]

The cleaning programme used is appropriate for the nature of the milking plant and displayed in the farm dairy and dated to show the period for which it applied. When a new programme is put in place the old procedure is dated and filed. The milking plant and bulk milk tank will be given a hot alkali wash at least every week or when microbiological results are elevated. Use of cleaning compounds will be in a way that minimises carryover or contact with milk. Separate, dedicated measuring vessels will be used for dispensing acid and alkali detergents. Following milking, the water used to flush milk into the bulk milk tank will be diverted away from the bulk milk tank. After cleaning the plant will be drained to ensure that excess water is not flushed into the bulk milk tank. Any area's requiring manual cleaning are identified in cleaning or milking procedures.

Hot Water

The hot water volume requirements for the plant and silo are provided in section 15.4 of NZCP1. Where NZCP1 **has not** been used to determine the appropriate hot water volume, the basis for determining the size used was (specify):

As it is important that hot water is available at a temperature that will ensure effective cleaning, periodic checks will be made of the hot water cylinder temperature, at least twice per season. Both the entry and the exit temperatures are to be measured. When the hot water is outside the nominated operating range the hot water temperature will be adjusted.

The results of the hot water checks and notes on any actions are recorded on (specify): _____

Routine Plant Hygiene Monitoring

The hygiene of the milking plant will be checked on a monthly basis or when milk monitoring results indicate that hygienic conditions may be compromised. The monitoring will check for confirmation that the cleaning regime is appropriate and enable any equipment or component deterioration to be identified. Routine monitoring will also confirm housekeeping and maintenance is current.

Cleaning of the Farm Dairy

After each milking the farm dairy will be cleaned to ensure the yard, milking area, milk storage area and milk collection apron are clean.

Pest Management

Where pests are observed, appropriate remedial actions will be taken including:

- removal of food sources;
- cleaning and tidying the farm dairy environment and surrounds; and
- eliminating design faults.

Any use of pesticides will be controlled, ensure no possible contamination of water supply, milk or milk contact surfaces.

16. Milking Animal Health**Animal Health Support**

Primary Veterinary support is provided by: _____

Veterinary Medicines also purchased from: _____

Herd Health

Tb Status: _____ **EBL Status:** _____

Milking animals new to the property will be recorded. Only animals with a completed Animal Status Declaration will be accepted.

Animal Health

Sick or diseased animals will be:

- (i) identified and milk withheld;
- (ii) segregated from the main herd unless treated.

Milking animals with injured udder/gland will be identified and the milk withheld.

Dairy goats suffering from caprine arthritis encephalitis must be culled and recorded.

A record will be kept, noting the detail identified if during the dry period.

If an animal is identified and treated at the same time, only the treatment record will be made unless the supervising Veterinarian instructs for the animal to be segregated from the milking herd.

Where possible treated animals should be run in a separate herd and managed in accordance with NZCP1 (or an acceptable alternative).

Any animal that is either:

- identified as sick or diseased;
- undergoing treatment; or
- is within 4 days or 8 milkings of parturition;

will be

- clearly marked;
- separated from the main milking herd prior to milking (or, preferably, run as a separate herd);
- the number of segregated animals confirmed before milking commences; and
- milked after the main herd and after the milk delivery line has been removed or diverted from the bulk milk tank, even if a test bucket is used;

except that where colostrum animals are milked for the supply of colostrum before the main herd, the animals will be:

- segregated prior to milking; and
- if milked before the main herd then at the completion of the milking the colostrum herd the plant will be rinsed and drained before milking the main herd.

After milking animals that are diseased or sick, or have been treated, or are within the colostrum period the milking plant will be given a hot wash. This is not required if the milk is diverted to a test bucket or doesn't go through the milking plant.

Withheld milk will only be fed to animals for which it is appropriate and will not result in disease in the animal or residues in food produced.

Veterinary Observation

There will be an observation of animal health by the Veterinarian each season and the record provided is held on file.

17. Milking Animal Identification Systems

Describe the system used to uniquely identify each milking animal (e.g. eartag) so that all animals can be identified and to ensure that no two animals in the milking or grazing herds will carry the same identification:

Describe the system for marking animals for each purpose (e.g. treated)
 The system used must be suitable for all staff to clearly identify and, where necessary, differentiate the purpose of the marking (e.g. avoid the use of colour codes if any staff are colour blind).

Purpose	Marking Method

Describe the procedure for making temporary records e.g. white board (note - not required if all records are permanent)

Describe the procedure for transferring temporary records to permanent records (not required if all records are permanent)

For many reasons milk may be required to be withheld from supply (e.g. disease, treatments, cooling failure), and so a suitable disposal option is necessary as a contingency. **Describe the procedure for the safe disposal of withheld milk:**

Procedure for the identification, segregation and milking of animals and, where required, withholding of milk for:	
diseased animals:	<p>Veterinary assistance will be sought where deemed appropriate.</p> <p>Animals will be treated using the medicine recommended by the Veterinarian.</p> <p>The animals will be removed from the herd and run separately if advised to do so by the Veterinarian.</p> <p>The milking plant will be hot washed after milking diseased animals.</p> <p>The following procedures are in place to detect sick or diseased animals, or injured udders (specify):</p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>
treated animals:	<p>Either:-</p> <p> []</p> <p> (i) <i>clearly marked</i></p> <p> (ii) <i>separated from the main milking herd prior to milking (or, preferably, run as a separate herd);</i></p> <p> (iii) <i>the number of segregated animals confirmed before milking commences; and</i></p> <p> (iv) <i>milked after the main herd and after the milk delivery line has been removed or diverted from the bulk milk tank</i></p> <p> (v) <i>milking plant given a hot wash after milking treated animals.</i></p> <p>or</p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>
colostrum animals not for supply:	<p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>
colostrum animals for supply:	<p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>
milking animals new to the property:	<p>Record animal details required including old and new animal identifiers and confirmation that the ASD has been received.</p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>

18. Veterinary Medicines, Ag Compounds and other Chemicals

All Veterinary Medicines will be stored securely and only accessible when the milk harvester is present. Veterinary Medicines will be listed on a register that identifies the Veterinary Medicine, expiry date and milk withholding period.

Details will be recorded for all animals treated with Veterinary Medicines or otherwise exposed to chemicals (e.g. as additives in feed or water).

Details will be recorded of all chemical applications to pasture, crops or feed. This includes fertiliser and lime applications.

All chemicals, including Veterinary Medicines, will be used according to the label instructions and milk withheld as identified on the label. The only exception is where a veterinarian provides written instruction for off-label use. Where the label identifies a nil milk withholding period, this will be applied only when the medicine is administered immediately after the previous milking.

Pesticides, herbicides and other toxic compounds will not be stored in or near the farm dairy. Any use in or near the farm dairy will be controlled and recorded.

All chemicals allowed to be stored in or near the farm dairy will be stored away from the bulk milk tank.

A record will be kept of all chemicals held or used in the farm dairy (product & purpose e.g. teat spray).

All chemicals including Veterinary Medicines held will be reviewed each winter and any outside their expiry, with labels unclear or missing, or in containers in poor condition will be disposed of in a safe and secure manner.

Only MPI approved detergents and sanitisers will be used to clean and sanitise the milking plant.

All used containers and spent tubes will be disposed of in a safe and secure manner. Containers will only be re-used when they are labelled, are made of suitably resilient material, and have been used solely for the storage of the particular chemical.

Alternative Therapies

(i) All therapies including teat salves or other topical ointments will be suitable for their purpose and not result in a residue or contaminant in the milk. Where alternative therapies are used the vendor will be required to provide a statement to this effect.

(ii) Where additional control procedures are applied (e.g. for organic milk production), these are as follows (specify):

19. Animal Feed

Land
Land that has been exposed to higher levels of chemicals (e.g. sheep dip sites, timber treatment, landfill, industrial use or industrial waste disposal site) will not be used for grazing or feed production for milking animals unless tested to confirm the levels do not pose a risk to animals grazing directly or consuming a conserved feed.

All milking animal grazing, wintering and feed production will be away from waste incinerators and other industrial activities such as metal smelters, metal recycling plants and cement kilns.

Waste material, other than waste from fish or live animals, will not be applied to land used for the production of pasture or feed for the milking animals. For surface applications, there will be written procedures to manage the application and controlling animal access.

Grazing or harvesting of pasture or other feed will be withheld following fertiliser applications or other chemical applications for a suitable period of time, as recommended by the supplier of the product.

DDT/DDE

DDT/DDE is typically not of concern given that the use of DDT for pastoral farming has ceased. However an assessment of potential risk is an integral part of this RMP. On that basis the following provision has been included in this RMP.

The DDT, DDE and DDD in a representative sample of the bulk milk will be measured once every 5 years, with the sample taken within 4 weeks of commencement of supply.

If the milk has exceeded 50% of any applicable Maximum Residue Limit for DDT, DDE or DDD on any bulk milk sample in the previous 5 years then a grazing management plan will utilise available recommendations for pastoral farming. The grazing management plan may determine that some land areas be withdrawn from use for pastoral grazing.

Grazing & Pasture Management

To minimise the opportunity for excessive soil consumption by the milking animals, grazing lower than is normal will be avoided and pugging of pastures minimised as much as possible.

Where milking animals are grazed off the property, records will be kept.

Purchased Feed/Feed Ingredients

For all purchased feed and feed ingredients, the vendor will be required to provide a statement to the effect that the feed is suitable for milking animals and will not result in any residues or contaminants in the milk above allowable limits, in accordance with the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Exemptions and Prohibited Substances Regulations 2011.

Traceability

Records will be kept for all purchased feed and feed ingredients or additives and its use.

Feed Storage & Handling

Dry feeds are to be stored appropriately so that they remain dry and do not deteriorate.

Feed that has deteriorated or is mouldy or has developed an objectionable odour not usually associated with the feed will not be fed to milking animals.

Waste mineral oil will not be used on tools or equipment in contact with feed for milking animals, and will not be discarded onto land used to produce animal feed.

Water

Milking animals will have access to a sufficient quantity of suitable water.

Specific Risk Feeds

Mouldy feed – no mouldy feed will be fed to milking animals.

Copra – suppliers of copra for milking animals must provide evidence that the Aflatoxin B₁ level does not exceed 5 ug/kg.

20. Milk Supply and Monitoring**Record of Supply**

A record will be kept of each batch or consignment of milk supplied or used. Note that within this RMP the term supply refers to making milk (including colostrums) available for the purpose of becoming a dairy product.

This is recorded on (specify) _____ giving date, time, quantity, temperature at collection or supply, and any eligibility limitation that might apply.

Monitoring

The milk harvested under this programme will be sampled either when collected or when supplied for further processing and subject to routine monitoring as set out in the Guidance for the Farm Dairies RMP Template – Domestic Supply.

Analysis for monitoring will be undertaken by a MPI recognised laboratory using MPI approved test methods (with the exception of sediment and sensory testing).

21. Staff**Freedom from communicable disease**

Any person with a communicable disease will be kept from any direct contact with milk, milk contact surfaces, or milking animals.

The detail (date and name only) will be recorded (specify): _____

Competency

All persons assisting with milking or other activities associated with this RMP will be supervised by a suitably competent milk harvester unless confirmed as competent for the particular activity. Where a person other than the RMP operator is responsible for components of this RMP, the name or title of the individual and the area of responsibility are recorded.

Where relief milkers are used, all relevant procedures will be made known and competency records will be kept.

Records of staff competency will be maintained and can be found (specify): _____

22. Non-conforming Dairy Material

Any failure to comply with requirements under this RMP or the Animal Products Act 1999 identified by the farm dairy operator will be advised to the RMP operator immediately, if that is a different person. The RMP operator will advise the recognised agency for RMP verification of the non-compliance within 1 day and immediately take appropriate corrective actions.

Non-conforming milk will not be supplied for processing into products for human consumption. Should any milk, including colostrum, be identified as not conforming with acceptance requirements, not having been processed in accordance with this RMP, or otherwise not fit for purpose:

- (i) the farm dairy operator will immediately withdraw the milk from supply and arrange disposal in an acceptable manner,
- (ii) farm dairy operator will ensure that any recipients of non-conforming dairy material are notified without delay,
- (iii) a record will be made, and
- (iv) the Recognised Agency will be advised as part of the next routine report (in the case of (i) above), or within 1 day (in the case of (ii) above).

Milk that is non-conforming or otherwise not suitable for supply or use for the manufacture of dairy products (e.g. withheld from treated animals) will be withheld from supply, disposed of in accordance with NZCP1 (or an acceptable alternative) and a record made.

Non-conforming milk supplied for animal consumption or non-edible use will be accompanied by written advice stating the nature of the non-conformance and that the milk is not for human consumption. A record of each supply will be kept.

In each case where the milk fails to meet either the acceptance limit or the action limit the farm dairy operator will endeavour to determine the cause and take appropriate action to avoid any recurrence. Findings and actions will be recorded.

23. Reporting**To RMP Verification Agency**

Where an exception report is required to be raised (due to a failure in this section or identified elsewhere in this RMP), the exception will be reported to the RMP Recognised Verification Agency within one working day.

To MPI

A list of all farm dairies covered by this RMP will be provided to MPI when requested.

24. Records

All records required to be made under this RMP may be hard copy or electronic, and will be:

- (i) clear and legible,
- (ii) stored in a manner that protects from deterioration, and
- (iii) retrievable when required.

Records will be retained for 4 years. Records associated with the herd may move with the herd provided they remain accessible to the farm dairy operator.

25. Programme Amendments and Documentation Control

Any minor changes to this programme must:

- (i) be clear
- (ii) identify the date and amendment number on each page amended and the amendment register
- (iii) be signed by the day to day manager.

Minor changes includes amendments to referenced or subordinate documents and procedures that form part of the programme (for example the cleaning programme).

All others who use or rely on the information to which the amendment relates will be advised of the amendment.

Significant Amendment

Any significant change will require either:

- (i) the amendment to be submitted to a MPI recognised evaluator and then submitted along with the evaluators report (if applicable) to MPI for registration using form AP6 available from <http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/registration-amendment-application-ap6/>; or
- (ii) an amended RMP template completed and submitted to MPI with the AP6 form above, for registration.

Obsolete documents, procedures and records will be immediately removed from use to avoid any confusion and retained on file for 4 years.

Records that relate to the milking animals should remain in the control of the person with responsibility for the animals except where the animals are sold, provided the person retaining the records agrees to make them available when required. All other records should remain with the control of this programme.

26. References and Supporting Documentation

The following supporting codes provide useful guidance material:

NZCP1: Code of Practice for Design and Operation of Farm Dairies

NZCP2: Code of Practice for the Assessment of Farm Dairies

The following procedures and documents form part of this RMP:

Appendix 1: Assessment of Farm, Dairy Water Status Checklist

Appendix 2: HACCP Plan

Appendix 3: Summary of Identified Risk Factors

Appendix 4: Programme Amendment Record

27. External Verification

The MPI Recognised RMP verification agency identified in section 4 has been contracted to provide verification of this RMP and a letter has been received (and copy attached) from the verification agency confirming they will verify operations.

Freedom and access to carry out verification of this risk management programme

Under this RMP the contracted RMP Verifier is granted the freedom and access necessary to allow them to carry out assessment and verification of the farm dairy activities covered by this programme including:

- access to premises and facilities covered by the programme;
- access to observe the milking animals;
- access to all documentation, records and information relating to the RMP and the farm dairy processing activities covered by the programme (including those held electronically);
- freedom to examine and open all things necessary and sample and/or test;
- freedom to identify or mark milk, equipment, containers, packages or associated things.

Where there may be significant risk to the fitness for the intended purpose or suitability for further processing, authority is given to the RMP Verifier to :

- detain dairy material or other relevant things in the event of non-compliance with this programme;
- order the retention of materials including milk, equipment, chemicals and related products pending testing, or decisions on conformance, compliance and/or disposal;
- intervene and direct a temporary interruption of processing until the cause of the risk has been remedied.

Each document or procedure that forms part of the RMP must be made available to any person with responsibilities under the programme.

28. RMP Operator Declarations

I confirm that:

- all of the documents listed in the template are appropriate for my operation.
- the statements made in the template have been read and confirmed.
- all facilities and equipment necessary to implement the RMP are available and ready to operate.
- the RMP, including all supporting systems, has been authorised by me.
- the RMP will be implemented as written, including all relevant parts of referenced documents such as codes of practice.
- the risk factors identified in Appendix 2 adequately covers all risks associated with the activities at the farm dairy covered by this RMP.
- no milk from another farm dairy is to be introduced, added to the farm bulk milk tank or otherwise supplied unless it is from a farm dairy covered by this programme.
- if or when another herd is milked at the farm dairy, all controls relating to the animals must be met in accordance with the requirements of the programme, including animal health, treatments and milk withholding.
- each page of this programme has been signed and dated, and a dated and signed copy retained for my use.

I declare that:

- a) I am authorised to make this application as the Operator of the RMP or person with legal authority to act on behalf of the Operator; and
- b) the information supplied in this application is truthful and accurate to the best of my knowledge; and
- c) neither I nor any directors, partners or managers of the business concerned have been convicted, whether in New Zealand or overseas, of any offence relating to fraud or dishonesty, or relating to management, control or business activities in respect of businesses of a kind (whether in New Zealand or elsewhere) that are regulated under the Animal Products Act 1999; and
- d) the operator is a New Zealand resident within the meaning of section OE1 or section OE2 of the Income Tax Act 1994.

To be signed by RMP Operator or person with legal authority to act on behalf of the RMP Operator.

Signature: _____

Date: / /

Name: _____

Designation: _____

In regard to any personal information being collected on this application for registration of a risk management programme under the Animal Products Act 1999 (that is personal information about an identifiable individual), notification is hereby provided in accordance with Principle 3 of the Privacy Act 1993, to individuals of the following matters:

1. This information is being collected for purposes relating to registration of a risk management programme and administration of the Animal Products Act 1999.
2. The recipient of this information, which is also the agency that will collect and hold the information, is the Ministry for Primary Industries. Details of the registered RMP will be displayed on the public register of RMPs.
3. The collection of information is authorised under section 20 of the Animal Products Act 1999. The provision of this information is necessary in order to process this application. Failure to provide information is likely to result in the return of this application form to the applicant and ultimately may result in a refusal by the Director-General, in accordance with section 23 of the Animal Products Act 1999, to register the RMP that is the subject of the application.
4. You are reminded that under Principles 6 and 7 of the Privacy Act 1993, you have the right of access to, and correction of, any personal information, which has been provided.

Appendix 1: DPF 201a - Assessment of 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 operator of the farm dairy risk management programme where that is another person.
- Everyone must complete parts 1, 2 and all other relevant parts.
- The farm dairy assessor is required to review this checklist and assess the farm dairy water quality during the next farm dairy assessment.

Part 1: Farm Supply Details *(Complete in all cases)*

Name of farm dairy operator:	_____
Unique Farm Identifier (if assigned):	_____
RMP Name/No:	_____

Part 2: Farm Dairy Water Sources *(Complete in all cases)*

Indicate (✓) all water sources used in farm dairy.

If you use more than one water source, complete the relevant parts of the questionnaire.

If you use more than three water sources, complete additional checklist(s) as necessary.

	Water Source			
	1	2	3	
Rural/town supply (Supply under the control of local government authority)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Part 3
Deep groundwater (i.e. bore casing >10m depth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Part 4
Surface water (e.g., spring, well, bore < 10m depth, river, lake, reservoir, roof)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Part 5

Part 3: Rural / Town Supply *(Complete for community water supply sources only)*

All community water supplies have a Ministry of Health grading which provides an assessment of the public health safety of the water to the population served by that supply. The grading has two letters, e.g. 'Cd'. The first letter (upper case) represents the quality of the water at its source after treatment, while the second letter (lower case) grades the water quality as it arrives at your gate. Gratings containing 'D' or 'd' indicate marginal quality, while lower gradings ('E' or 'e') show that the quality or risk management is unsatisfactory. Some community water supplies are not graded; these water supplies are listed as 'ungraded'. This grading information can be obtained from your local government authority or the Register of Community Drinking Water Supplies in New Zealand 2005 which is available at following website address: <http://www.moh.govt.nz/water>

Name the water supply and the grading e.g. 'Cd', or 'ungraded':

Source 1: Name	_____	Grading	_____
Source 2: Name	_____	Grading	_____
Source 3: Name	_____	Grading	_____

If the grading of any of these water supplies contains 'E', 'e' or 'ungraded' then you must either:

- Develop a Water Management Plan detailing how the hazards will be eliminated or managed. The Plan must be agreed to by the farm dairy assessor, or operator of the farm dairy RMP where that is another person. Attach the Plan to this checklist (**Go to Part 6**); or
- Reassess that water supply as deep groundwater (**Go to Part 4**) or surface water (**Go to Part 5**).

Part 4: Deep Groundwater *(Complete for deep groundwater sources only)*

Deep groundwater from depths of ten metres or more can generally be considered to be isolated from the influence of land-based activities. As such, a less rigorous hazard identification process is required for this type of water source.

Case depth (meters): Source 1: _____ Source 2: _____ Source 3: _____

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	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
(a) Is the bore-head securely sealed?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
(b) Is the bore-head protected from animal access?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
(c) Is the bore area safe from ponding and flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/>					

(d) Please describe any other potential hazards to your water supply that you are aware of:

If the answer to question (a), (b) or (c) is No for any of your water supplies, or you have identified any additional hazards, then you must either:

- (i) Develop a Water Management Plan detailing how the hazards will be eliminated or managed. The Plan must be agreed to by the farm dairy assessor, or operator of the farm dairy RMP where that is another person. Attach the Plan to this checklist *(Go to Part 6)*; or
- (ii) Reassess that water supply as surface water *(Go to Part 5)*.

Part 5: Surface Water *(Complete for surface water sources only)*

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: _____
 Source 3: _____

	Source 1		Source 2		Source 3	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
(a) Are any of the following hazard sources within 45 metres of the farm dairy water supply?						
Offal pit/soak hole	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Septic tank/long-drop toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Animal effluent to pasture	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Silage stack	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Land disposal site/refuse pit	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Chemical preparation/storage area	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Fuel tanks	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Sumps, stock yards or feed pads not connected to an approved effluent system	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>					

	Source 1		Source 2		Source 3	
(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? Runoff/flooding Animal access Industrial or urban storm water Industrial wastewater Effluent discharges Spray drift Other (specify) _____	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>					
	<input type="checkbox"/>					
	<input type="checkbox"/>					
	<input type="checkbox"/>					
	<input type="checkbox"/>					
	<input type="checkbox"/>					
If Yes, describe the activity and how it may affect your water quality:						
If the answer to any of the questions in (a), or (b) is 'Yes' for any of your water supplies, then you must develop a Water Management Plan under Part 8 detailing how the hazards will be eliminated or managed. The Plan must be agreed to by the farm dairy assessor. Attach the Plan to this checklist.						

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.

	Yes	No
(a) Is there a Veterinary dispensing system linked to the reticulation system for your farm dairy water supply?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) If the answer to (a) is yes, do you have systems in place for ensuring that chemicals do not get into the water and milk supply?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Are the water holding tanks covered, the walls and roof watertight and protected from contamination by rain, snow-melt and pests?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Where drains or overflow pipes from the tank empty into sewers or storm-water drains, are the outlets situated above the water level in the sewer/storm-water drains so that suck-back cannot occur?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Are reticulation pipes protected from damage by machinery or stock?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Are water tanks and the reticulation system inspected and maintained at least annually, and cleaned when necessary?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Does water in the farm dairy remain clean and clear for the duration of the dairy season?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Where the water is treated prior to use, has the treatment system remained unchanged since the last E. coli test?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the answer to any of the questions (b) to (h) is No then you must: develop a Water Management Plan under Part 8 detailing how the hazards will be eliminated or managed. The Plan must be agreed to by the farm dairy assessor. Attach the Plan to this checklist.		
STOP HERE – WAIT FOR WATER QUALITY TO BE ASSESSED		

Part 7: Water Quality Assessment

Summary of water status and action arising from assessment since the last Assessment of Farm Dairy Water Status was completed :																	
Date	Clarity	E. coli	Date	Clarity	E. coli												
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:75%;"></th> <th style="text-align:center">Yes</th> <th style="text-align:center">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Does the water meet the turbidity/clarity standard (5 NTU or below) ?</td> <td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Does the water meet the E. coli standard (absent in 100 mls) ?</td> <td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Have any risks to the water supply been identified in Parts 3 to 7 of this assessment?</td> <td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Yes	No	(a) Does the water meet the turbidity/clarity standard (5 NTU or below) ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Does the water meet the E. coli standard (absent in 100 mls) ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Have any risks to the water supply been identified in Parts 3 to 7 of this assessment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No															
(a) Does the water meet the turbidity/clarity standard (5 NTU or below) ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
(b) Does the water meet the E. coli standard (absent in 100 mls) ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
(c) Have any risks to the water supply been identified in Parts 3 to 7 of this assessment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
If the answer to either (a) or (b) is 'No', or 'Yes' for (c) then a Water Management Plan is required.																	

Part 8: Water Management Plan *(To be completed where required)*

If:

- the farm dairy water fails to meet the turbidity/clarity or E. coli standard; or
- specific risks to the water supply have been identified:

then the farm dairy operator must develop a Water Management Plan detailing how the identified defects will be corrected or managed. In cases where E. coli, turbidity or clarity are found to be unacceptable, the Plan must, as a minimum, include a requirement that such water is not used:

- to flush the milking plant at the start of milking;
- to flush the milk into the farm vat/bulk milk silo at the end of milking;
- to rinse the milking plant after CIP; or
- for any other purpose where it may come into contact with raw milk intended for the manufacture of dairy products for human consumption.

Enter the details of your Water Management Plan below.

Attach any additional Water Management Plan details to this checklist.
This Plan must be agreed to by the farm dairy assessor.

Part 9: Declaration *(Complete in all cases)*

Farm Dairy Operator Declaration

I hereby declare that:
To the best of my knowledge, this information is true and correct; and
I agree to abide by all requirements specified in any Water Management Plan covering my water supply.

Signed (farm dairy operator): _____ Date: _____

Farm Dairy Assessor

Reviewed by (Assessor's name): _____

Signed (Assessor): _____ Date: _____

Remember to attach water test results and any water management plan.

Appendix 2 – Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)

1. Purpose / Scope
To identify the hazards that are reasonably likely to occur in the harvesting and storage of milk at farm dairies, and to ensure that appropriate controls are included in the RMP so that the resultant products are fit for intended purpose. This analysis satisfies section 17(3) of the Act and clause 7(a) of the Animal Products (Risk Management Programme Specifications) Notice 2008.

2. Introduction
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) is a systematic approach to ensuring risks to food safety are managed appropriately. The criteria for undertaking the hazard analysis and identification are set out in DPC1: Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for General Dairy Processing. This section follows the required process to determine whether any control points are critical for ensuring food safety.

3. Process Flow		
Inputs	Process steps	Outputs
nil	Extraction of milk from the animal ↓ Filtering ↓ Primary Cooling ↓ Consolidation in bulk milk tank ↓ Cool and hold in bulk milk tank ↓ Dispatch	→ liquid raw milk withheld from supply and intended for animal consumption → liquid raw milk (incl colostrum)

4. Identification of Hazards from Inputs				
Inputs	Description/specification	Biological (B)	Chemical (C)	Physical (P)
n.a. ¹	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

¹ an input is any material, additive, processing aid, ingredient or packaging that is added or used for the production or processing of a food product. As such there are no inputs into the milk harvesting process. Hazards associated with milking animals are managed as part of the milk extraction processing step.

5. Identification of Critical Control Points						
Process step	Inputs	Hazard reasonably likely to occur or be in the product	Justification ¹ – See above	Q1 Is there a control measure(s) for the hazard at this step?	Q2 Is the control measure at this step essential to food safety as defined by a regulatory limit?	CCP No.
1. Milk extraction	None	B – Non-spore pathogens from milking animal or plant, e.g. <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Listeria</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> (TB)	Some pathogens expected in raw milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> washing teats/udder withholding animals clinically diseased or with injured udders milking technique, harvester hygiene, plant hygiene, cleaning programme Tb eradication programme as supporting system processing in suitable premises, using equipment fit for the purpose water quality pre-requisites dairy environment, no nesting/pests around dairy and vacuum air intake 	No, control is with respect to the practice	
		B – Spore forming pathogens from milking animal, e.g. <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> , <i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	Some spores expected in raw milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> teat washing aerobic storage/temperature control withholding animals fed or exposed to mouldy silage/feed location of effluent ponds 	No, control is with respect to the practice	
		B – Mycotoxins from milking animal	Potential in high risk imported feeds e.g. Copra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> imported feed free of mould vendor declaration 	No, control is with respect to the practice	
		C – Chemical residues from milking animal, e.g. antibiotics, pesticides, heavy metals	periodic use of Veterinary Medicines carryover from feed/water & environmental exposure (DDT/DDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> animal health programme system for treated animal id and milk withholding testing programme for chemical residues strength of chemicals used resilient, non-leaching plant contact surfaces control of chemical storage 	No, control is with respect to the practice	
		C – Chemical residues from cleaning: milk handler or equipment, environment, or pest control	Chemical use and storage in and around dairy plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supporting systems MPI approved chemicals for cleaning and sanitising plant NZCP1 usage of farm dairy water pre-requisites 	No, control is with respect to the practice	
		P – equipment, jewellery, environment	Potential for physical hazards esp after maintenance or due to equipment failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> filtration step 	No, control is with respect to the practice	

5. Identification of Critical Control Points						
Process step	Inputs	Hazard reasonably likely to occur or be in the product	Justification ^{1 – See above}	Q1 Is there a control measure(s) for the hazard at this step?	Q2 Is the control measure at this step essential to food safety as defined by a regulatory limit?	CCP No.
2. Chilled storage of milk	Harvested raw milk	B – Increase in pathogens in raw milk due to temperature abuse	Higher temps facilitate accelerated growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> time/temp. requirements supporting systems 	No, control is with respect to the practice. Failure may not mean a breach of food safety and milk may be acceptable for further processing.	
		B – Contamination by pathogens due to cracks, leakages, dead ends, sight glasses, rubber donuts, pest entry	Opportunity for growth demonstrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supporting systems (cleaning and inspection programmes) 	No, control is with respect to the practice	

6. Outcome of Critical Control Point (CCP) Determination

No CCP was identified for the milk harvesting and processing operations at farm dairies. The control of hazards at key steps is expected to be adequately addressed by Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Good Veterinary Practice (GVP), Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) and supporting systems such as those set out in NZCP1: Code of Practice for Design and Operation of Farm Dairies.

As no CCP has been identified during the hazard identification and analysis phase the principles that apply to a CCP are not required to be considered.

Appendix 3: Summary of Identified Risk Factors and Controls Related to Wholesomeness or False Labeling of Raw Milk

(Addresses the requirements of clauses 7(b) and (c) of the Animal Products (Risk Management Programme Specifications) Notice 2008)

Risk factor	Source or cause of risk factor	Control measures for preventing/minimising the risk factor
Acid Development	High bacterial level	Plant hygiene, hot wash temperature, duration and frequency.
	High temperature	Primary and secondary cooling.
	Time	Supply material within 60 hours of harvest.
Sediment from Mastitis	Clinical udder infection	Identification prior to milking. Withholding milk from affected glands.
Blood	Teat/udder injury or disease	Identification prior to milking. Withhold milk from damaged glands.
Colostrum in White Milk	Milking animals into bulk milk tank (BMT) within 4 day/8 milkings of giving birth	Marking Colostrum animals. Segregation of colostrum herd prior to milking, with head count to confirm. When practical, running separate colostrum herd. Milking Colostrum herd after supply herd and after delivery line removed or diverted from the bulk milk tank, and giving plant a hot wash after each milking. For colostrum supply herd milked before main herd, ensuring plant is rinsed and drained before commencing the milking of the supply herd.
White Milk in Colostrum	Milking animals into bulk milk tank within 4 day/8 milkings of giving birth	Segregation of colostrum herd prior to milking, with head count to confirm. When practical, running separate colostrum herd.
Foreign or Objectionable Matter (insects, faeces, dirt or dust)	Dirty teats, wet and dirty udders, cluster dropped during milking	Ensure teats clean. Clean udders if wet and dirty. Filter milk. Change disposable filters per milking. No nesting of birds around milking plant or milking machine vacuum inlet. Bulk milk tank secure from environmental contamination, lidded vats closed at all times except from emptying milk until cleaning complete.
Pests, Vermin and parts of same	Birds and rodents	Design of dairy. Cleaning and maintenance of dairy yard and surrounds. No effluent or other waste within 10m. No exposed feed within 10 m except when feeding. No dead animals within 10 m.

Water in Milk	Intrusion	Monitor freezing point depression results. Maintain Cooler.
	Rinse water	Drain plant prior to milking. Procedures to ensure rinse water does not enter the BMT containing milk.
Taints	Feed/water	Maintaining and managing pastures and animal access to weeds or other sources of taints.
	Ag Compounds or other chemicals	Use all chemicals as per label. No pesticides, herbicides or odourous compounds to be stored in the farm dairy or near the BMT. Only MPI approved detergents and sanitisers to be used to clean or sanitise the milking plant. No containers from Ag Compounds to be used for other chemicals at the farm dairy.
Labelling	Incorrect BMT Identification	Label BMT when more than white milk is offered for supply or use. Removing or locking outlet when storing milk not for supply.
	Milk or colostrum mis-directed	Ensuring delivery line is directed to the intended BMT prior to the commencement of milking.

