

parlor. If milk is transferred to the milkhouse in containers, rather than through a pipeline or other vacuum transfer system, the milk producer shall transfer each container of milk to the milkhouse as soon as it is filled. Milk contact surfaces of equipment and utensils used to collect or transfer milk shall be protected from contamination before and during use. Milk containers shall be covered to protect milk from contamination. Milk which overflows, leaks or spills from its proper container or transfer vessel shall be discarded.

(3) **PERSONNEL; CLEANLINESS.** Milkers and milk handlers shall wash and dry their hands before engaging in milking or milk handling operations, and before resuming operations after engaging in other activities. Outer garments worn by milkers and milk handlers shall not be soiled to the extent that they might contaminate milk, milk contact surfaces, or the hands of a milker or milk handler. No person may engage in milking or milk handling operations if that person is infected with a communicable disease which is transmissible to others as a result of the milking or milking handling operations.

(4) **COOLING MILK.** (a) Except as provided under par. (b), milk shall be cooled to 45° F. (7° C.) or less within 2 hours after milking. If uncooled milk from subsequent milkings is added to cooled milk, the blend temperature shall not exceed 50° F. (10° C.) at any time, and the blend temperature shall be reduced to not more than 45° F. (7° C.) within two hours after the uncooled milk is added.

(b) Grade B can milk shall be cooled to 50° F. (10° C.) or less within 2 hours after milking, and shall be kept at or below 50° F. (10° C.) until it is delivered to the dairy plant. If milk is stored or cooled in cans, milk from a morning milking may not be commingled with milk from an evening milking.

(5) **STRAINING MILK.** Milk shall be strained before it is deposited in a bulk tank or shipping container. Only clean single-service filters may be used to strain milk. Filters shall not be reused.

(6) **COMMINGLING OF COW AND GOAT MILK PROHIBITED.** Cow milk shall not be commingled with goat milk on a dairy farm.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89.

Ag 60.13 Abnormal milk; milking diseased animals. (1) Cows or goats which appear to be secreting abnormal milk in one or more quarters shall be milked last or with separate equipment, and their milk shall be discarded.

(2) If cows or goats consume or are treated with chemical, medicinal or radioactive agents which may be secreted in milk, and which may be deleterious to human health, the cows or goats shall be milked last or with separate equipment, and the milk shall be discarded.

(3) Milk that is bloody, stringy, off-colored, abnormal to sight or odor, or abnormal in any other respect shall be discarded.

(4) Milk from a herd that is infected with mastitis and which is adulterated under s. Ag 10.35 (3) shall be discarded.

(5) Equipment and utensils used to handle abnormal milk shall not be used to handle milk produced for human consumption unless the equipment and utensils are first thoroughly cleaned and sanitized.

(6) Antibiotics and other animal drugs prescribed by a veterinarian shall be clearly labeled with the name of the drug, the prescribed use of the drug, directions for use, any applicable warnings or precautions to be observed by the milk producer, and the name and address of the prescribing veterinarian. No antibiotic, animal drug or other medicinal item may be used in a manner inconsistent with label directions, or in a negligent manner.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89.

Ag 60.14 Farm premises. (1) **GENERAL.** Farm premises adjacent to a milking barn, milking parlor, or milkhouse shall be kept free of conditions which may result in the contamination of milk.

(2) **MANURE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL.** Manure shall be removed and stored in a manner which inhibits the breeding of flies. No milking cow or goat may have access to a manure storage area. This does not prohibit a cold weather manure pack in a cowyard if the manure pack is properly maintained to prevent excessive accumulations of manure on the udders and flanks of cows or goats.

(3) **COWYARD.** A cowyard shall be graded for proper drainage, and shall be kept free of standing pools of water and accumulations of manure or feed waste. In loafing pens, manure shall be removed or clean bedding added with sufficient frequency to prevent excessive accumulation of manure on the udders and flanks of cows and goats. Accumulations of waste feed shall be promptly removed. Manure packs shall be properly drained and shall provide a reasonably firm footing. Swine shall be kept out of the cowyard.

(4) **STATIONARY FEEDERS IN COWYARD.** Stationary feeders in a cowyard shall be fully surrounded by a paved surface on which cows stand while feeding. The paved surface shall extend at least 12 feet in all directions from the feeder, except that a paved surface installed before January 1, 1979, shall extend at least 8 feet in all directions from the feeder. If the distance between a feeder and another building or permanent structure is less than the paved surface width prescribed under this subsection, the paved surface shall extend to the building or other permanent structure.

(5) **STOCK WATERING DEVICES AND PORTABLE FEEDERS IN COWYARD.** Stock watering devices and portable feeders shall be located in an area which is well drained and provides reasonably firm footing for animals using the facilities.

(6) **TOILETS.** Every dairy farm shall have one or more sanitary toilets conveniently located. Toilets shall be constructed and maintained so that waste is inaccessible to flies and does not pollute the ground surface or contaminate any water supply. Toilets in the residence, other farm buildings or otherwise conveniently located meet the requirements of this subsection.

(7) **PEST CONTROL.** Insects, rodents and other pests shall be controlled, as necessary, to prevent the contamination of milk and milk contact surfaces of equipment and utensils. Pesticides shall not be stored, handled or used in a manner which might contaminate milk, milk contact surfaces, feed or water.

Note: Pesticide storage and use must comply with ss. 94.67 to 94.71, Stats., and ch. Ag 29. Pesticides must be registered for use by the U.S. environmental protection agency or by the Register, July, 1989, No. 403