

Standard Operating Procedure: PRE-MILKING

- Check milk contact surfaces for cleanliness.
 - Add sanitizer in the amount of _____ and start the pipeline CIP system to sanitize.
 - Check to make sure sanitize cycle has run (to minimize bacteria level) and that equipment is well drained prior to milking.
 - If tank has been washed, sanitize it by adding _____ and starting cycle. Check that it's clean and completely drained; close the bulk tank outlet valve and put on end cap.
 - Wash hands prior to milking or **wear milking gloves** to reduce the risk of contamination.
 - Check various parts of the milking system where water could lay to make sure they're fully drained i.e. receiver jar, pipeline, hoses, and other areas.
 - Put in a milk filter
 - Put hose or pipe in tank
 - Prepare udder wash solution
 - Check that teat dip containers are clean and ready to use.
 - Check that there are enough single service towels for the milking.
 - Check permanent and temporary treatment records for treated animals, fresh cows or any other animal whose milk is unfit for human consumption.
- If bulk tank is empty, turn on cooler when milk reaches the agitator (when approximately _____ cows have been milked).
- Check milk room area after a few cows are milked to double check discharge pipe is in the tank, receiver jar is functioning properly, bulk tank cooler is on and working properly and outlet valve is on bulk tank etc.

Plate cooler valves?

Clamps?

Standard Operating Procedure: MILKING

- Identify any cows that are treated, fresh, or for some reason are not to be milked with the regular herd.
 - Cows with increased SCC (Somatic Cell Count) should be milked last to prevent contaminating other cows.
- Before putting the milkers on: clean, sanitize and dry teats using an approved sanitizing product.
- Forestrip either before cleaning teats or right after pre-dipping
 - Using a clean towel for each cow, stimulate teats. This should take ideally 15-20 seconds. Make sure all dirt and manure is removed from teat.
 - Make sure teats are dry.
 - Attach milking unit within ideally 45-90 seconds after the beginning of teat stimulation. Adjust hoses and units as necessary.
 - Dip teats with post dip right after removing milker. Make sure the dip covers the whole teat.

Standard Operating Procedure: MILKING CATTLE WITH ABNORMAL OR TREATED MILK

- Discard the milk from those animals that have abnormal milk (e.g. mastitic milk, bloody milk) and for the first 3 days in milk (colostrum).
- Milk from treated animals that have not met appropriate withdrawal times should not be shipped for human consumption.
- Check treatment records to ensure a treated animal has met the appropriate withdrawal times for milk before shipping her milk.
- When an animal calves, check treatment records to make sure the withdrawal times for any dry cow treatments have been met before shipping her milk.
- If new animals are purchased [e.g. springing heifers (less than 60 days before calving), lactating cattle, or dry cows] test their milk and ensure that it passes the official provincial regulatory test before shipping the milk. Record the test results (Food Safety Record 10). If the previous owner writes a letter guaranteeing that the animal is free from chemical residues or outlining the treatment(s) administered to the animal and the appropriate withdrawal times, then you do not have to test the animal's milk. For the letter to be valid, the previous owner must have owned the animal for at least the last 2 months.
- Check for leg bands / markings that would identify treated animals.
- Remove discharge pipe from bulk tank before milking treated animals
- Use bucket milker to milk treated cows
- Prepare & wash cows in the same manner as the normal herd, i.e. clean, sanitize & dry teats.
- Attach milker unit and let cow milk out normally.
- After removing milking unit, treat animal if necessary (see SOP for treating animals)
- Apply teat dip
- If milking more than one cow with bucket milker, empty milk from bucket between cows
- Wash bucket milker when finished
- Ensure treated milk (and the residual that remains in the equipment after milking a treated animal) is not shipped. Calves can be fed the milk.

Standard Operating Procedure: POST-MILKING CLEANING

- **Check and record the milk temperature with initials (FS Record 12) after each milking.**
- If a TTR with a chart is installed, initial the chart

- Drain the excess milk from the receiver jar into the tank manually.
- Move milk transfer line from the bulk tank to the wash sink.
- Remove filter and check for any signs of clinical mastitis.
- Clean teat dip cup.
- Put wash panel switch to the “wash” position.
- Check time on chemical dispenser for the sanitizer cycle for the milking and check to make sure all jugs have enough chemical for the wash cycle
- Add detergent in the amount of _____
- Add acid in the amount of _____

- Check and record (FS Record 13) the cleanliness of the milking equipment’s problem areas (e.g. receiver jar, paddle, gaskets, etc.) monthly.

- Until a time-temperature recorder is installed: check and record (FS Record 13) the temperature of the wash water (monthly). This will be done automatically by a TTR.

If it is the morning that milk is to be picked up fill up the tank wash bottles

Soap:

Acid:

Standard Operating Procedure: TREATING CATTLE

- Check expiry date of medication before purchase and use.
- Read & follow label instructions. Calculate dosage and use proper techniques for drug administration. Ex: proper injection site / mode of treatment / size and gauge of needles.
- Use products approved for use in dairy unless there is a vet prescription saying otherwise. This includes only using registered pesticides.
- Obtain written vet directions if using anything off-label (extra-label).
- Mark or identify () treated animals.
- If a needle breaks in the animal being treated and it can't be removed, record the animal's ID and needle site (FS Record 11).
- Alert all staff that an animal has been treated and reason for treatment.
- Record treatments for all cattle on the farm (calves, heifers, dry cattle, bulls etc.). Pesticides applied to animals are also considered to be treatments.
- Record treatments and appropriate withdrawal dates (for milk and meat) on the Lactanet calendar, or other permanent record.

Standard Operating Procedure: SHIPPING CATTLE

Is now included in the Animal Care SOPs as a combined SOP

Standard Operating Procedure: FEEDING MEDICATED FEED

Needed only if medicated feed is being fed to any group of animals - if the medication has a milk or meat withdrawal (e.g. Banminth has a meat withdrawal) or if the medication is prohibited for use in lactating cattle (e.g. Deccox in calf feed).

▪ Clearly identify all medicated feed storage areas and feed bins for those that deliver the feed (e.g. truck drivers) and those that use it (e.g. employees). Indicate that the feed is medicated and also the group of animals it is going to be fed to.

▪ Follow recommended milk and meat withdrawal times for all feed medications and additives.

▪ Use only approved feed medications and feed additives.

▪ Use feed medication according to the label or written instructions from a vet.

▪ Record all animals (e.g. calves, replacement heifers, lactating or dry cattle) being fed medicated feed on the livestock treatment record (FS Record 10).

▪ If mixing feed with medication or medicated feed: follow feed mixing instructions to ensure correct amount of medication or medicated feed is used.

▪ **Pending:** When new federal regulations are finalized, commercial and on-farm manufacturers of medicated feed will be required to have a license.

* Medicated calf feed is fed to calves until about _____ months of age.

- Amount fed is _____

* DO NOT FEED MEDICATED CALF FEED TO SPRINGING HEIFERS, LACTATING OR DRY COWS