

CLEAN MILK PRODUCTION PRACTICES AT PRODUCER LEVELS

Milk is considered to be the mammary secretion of a healthy animal. Hence animal health is an important aspect in the production of clean milk. Good hygiene and sanitation practices would keep it free from bacterial contamination. Thus both these aspects discussed mainly from the point of clean milk production.

WHAT/STEPS	HOW/ STANDARDS
<p>Essential steps for Clean Milk Production</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give sufficient, quantity of feed and drinking water to cattle prior to milking. 2. Remove accumulated cow dung. 3. Cattle shall be bathed and if bath is not possible dry cleaning by broom / duster should be done. 4. Maintain the cattle clean and healthy. 5. In case animal is under treatment, discard the milk during the withdrawal period of the treatment. Do not bring the milk to DCS/MPI, if the cattle is suffering from any disease. 6. Clean the cattle shed floor either by washing with water or dry cleaning 10 – 15 minutes before milking. 7. The floor should not be slippery. It should be firm and dry so as to provide a proper foothold to the animal while rising or standing. 8. Clean the udder and teats of the cattle by clean (potable) water and wipe using a dry & clean cloth. 9. Use separate vessel for washing of udder and teats & for milking. 10. Teats should be cleaned after sucking, if cattle is letting down the milk by calf sucking. 11. Clean thoroughly the milk collection vessel preferably with detergent and hot water etc and keep it inverted to dry before milking. 12. Milker should wash his/her hands with soap to make them clean and germ free. 13. Milker should wear clean clothes. 14. Milker should avoid contact between milk and his body parts, clothes and other belongings. 15. Chewing and spitting with tobacco, smoking and gutka should be avoided during milking. 16. Sneezing/ coughing towards udder/vessel during milking should be avoided. 17. Milker should not be suffering from any respiratory ailment or contagious disease.

	<p>18. Milker should not have any open sores or cuts.</p> <p>19. Discard the initial milk from all the four teats to minimize the bacterial load.</p> <p>20. Flies, hay, husk, dry cow dung cake or other extraneous matter should not get into the milking vessel.</p> <p>21. After milking rinsing of teats in a dis-infective solution (with water, iodophor etc.) shall be done to avoid postmilking infection.</p> <p>22. It is good to keep the animals standing for at least half an hour after milking. Feed may be provided to encourage this.</p> <p>23. Avoid use of measures, tumbler etc. in the milking vessel for removing or to transfer milk from milking pail.</p>
<p>Utensils and Storage Vessels</p>	<p>1. The utensils and the storage vessels should be of SS 304 construction and free from sharp edges.</p> <p>2. A suitable size lid should always be used to cover the utensils and the vessel.</p> <p>3. They should be cleaned and sanitize before and after their use and kept dry.</p> <p>4. They should be exclusively used for milking.</p> <p>5. The milk should be filtered before pouring into the vessel.</p>
<p>Delivery of milk to DCS/MPI</p>	<p>1. Milk should be carried in SS utensils/ SS Cans.</p> <p>2. The utensils should be the same in which the milking is done to avoid contaminations due to multiplicity of vessel etc.</p> <p>3. A suitable size lid should always be used to cover the utensils.</p> <p>4. Milk should be brought to DCS/MPI as quickly as possible after milking to avoid multiplication of harmful bacteria.</p>