

have it analyzed at a laboratory certified by the state of Wisconsin department of health and social services to make water quality tests. Thereafter such water samples shall be taken and analyzed for each producer biennially. A copy of the laboratory analysis for each producer shall be maintained by the plant operator for inspection by the department. All samples that disclose an unsafe condition bacteriologically shall be resampled.

(3) No cross-connection or mixture shall be made between safe and unsafe water supplies.

(4) Dug wells used for milking operations and subject to surface contamination shall meet construction and location requirements under Wis. Adm. Code chapter NR 112 for dug wells by January 1, 1982.

History: Cr. Register, October, 1978, No. 274, eff. 1-1-79.

Ag 30.08 Farm premises. (1) **MAINTENANCE.** (a) The farm premises surrounding the milking barn, stable or parlor, milkhouse or room shall be kept neat, clean and free of conditions conducive to the harboring or breeding of flies, insects or rodents, or any other health nuisance.

(b) Manure shall be stored or disposed of in such a manner as to prevent the breeding of flies. No milking animal shall have access to manure storage areas. Animals kept in areas with slatted floors shall not be considered as having access to manure storage areas.

(2) **COW OR GOAT YARD.** (a) The cow or goat yard shall be graded and drained, and kept free of standing pools of water and accumulations of manure or feed waste.

(b) In loafing or open pen type stables, manure shall be removed or clean bedding added at sufficiently frequent intervals to prevent the accumulation of manure on udders and flanks, and the breeding of flies.

(c) Stationary type feeders shall be provided with a platform on all sides of the feeder from which cows or goats feed. Platforms shall be constructed of impervious materials and extend at least 12 feet from the feeder except for those sides of a feeder where the intervening space between the feeder and a building or permanent structure may be insufficient to allow for a 12-foot platform, in which event the width of the platform may be limited to the space available. Platforms of impervious material installed prior to January 1, 1979 and extending a minimum of 8 feet from the feeder, except for those sides which may be closer than 8 feet to a building or permanent structure, shall be considered as being in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

(d) Stock watering devices and portable type feeders shall be located in an area which will provide good drainage and reasonably firm footing for animals using such facilities.

(e) Swine and sheep shall be kept out of the cow or goat yard.

(3) **TOILETS.** Every dairy farm shall be equipped with a sanitary type toilet or privy constructed, maintained and operated in a sanitary manner so as to prevent accessibility of waste materials to flies and rodents, the pollution of surface soil or the contamination of the water supply.

History: Cr. Register, October, 1978, No. 274, eff. 1-1-79.

Ag 30.09 Milk production requirements and standards. (1) **MILK QUALITY; GENERAL.** Milk sold or offered for sale shall be from clean, healthy cows or goats unaffected by any disease or condition which would cause it to be insanitary or adulterated, and shall meet all sanitary and quality requirements as provided under this chapter. Milk from cows or goats shall not be commingled.

(2) **ABNORMAL MILK.** (a) Animals showing evidence of secretion of abnormal milk in one or more quarters based on bacteriological, chemical or physical examination, or which are otherwise known to be affected with disease or other condition affecting the wholesomeness and purity of their milk, shall be milked last or with separate equipment and the milk discarded in a sanitary manner. This includes but is not limited to milk from cows or goats:

1. Treated with antibiotics and which is to be withheld from the market during the course of or after treatment as prescribed on the antibiotic label, or during such other period as may be necessary to ensure that the milk is free of antibiotic residue.

2. Affected by chemical, medicinal or radioactive substances or agents capable of being secreted in the milk and which in the judgment of the department may be deleterious to human health.

3. Identified by the department as being infected with mastitis under Wis. Adm. Code chapter Ag 10.

(b) Milk from a herd infected with mastitis and found to be insanitary and adulterated as provided under Wis. Adm. Code chapter Ag 10, is abnormal milk and shall be rejected as provided in section Ag 30.10.

(3) **MILKING STANDARDS.** (a) The flanks, udders, bellies and tails of all milking cows or goats shall be free from visible dirt at the time of milking. These areas shall be clipped as often as necessary to facilitate cleaning.

(b) The udders and teats of all milking cows or goats shall be cleaned and treated with a sanitizing solution immediately prior to the time of milking and shall be relatively dry before milking.

(c) Wet hand milking is prohibited.

(d) Milk stools, surcingles, and anti-kickers shall be kept clean and stored above the floor.

(e) No dusty or objectionably strong-flavored feed shall be fed to cattle just before or during milking.

(4) **TRANSFER AND PROTECTION OF MILK.** (a) Each pail or can of milk shall be removed immediately from the milking barn, stable or parlor to the milkhouse.

(b) No milk shall be strained, poured, or transferred in the barn unless it is protected from contamination.

(c) Only clean, single service filters may be used to strain milk. Filters shall not be reused.

(5) **PERSONNEL; CLEANLINESS.** (a) Milkers' hands shall be washed clean and dried with sanitary toweling immediately before milking or