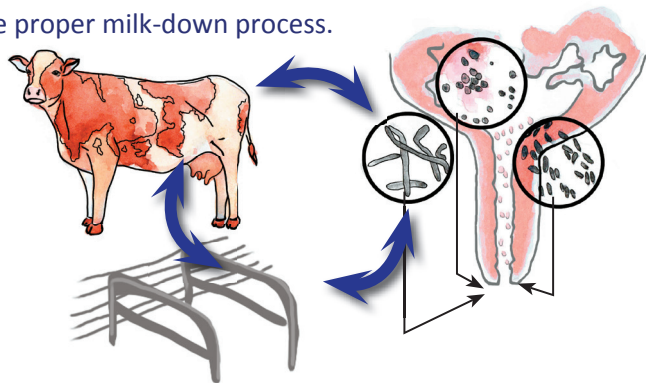


RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROPER HAND MILKING

Why is foremilk stripping important?

- Foremilk has the highest content of bacteria and somatic cells. That's why it is important to perform the forestripping into a separate cup (not on the hands or bedding).
- It is critical for the detection of abnormalities: white flakes or clots, wateriness or color changes, for more than three squirts of milk, usually indicate the existence of clinical mastitis. Milk with abnormalities must be milked separately and cannot be used for human consumption!
- Induces the proper milk-down process.



Why should teats be dipped after milking?

- The milk that rests on the teats after milking is an ideal growth media for bacteria entering the teat, thus causing mastitis.
- Post-dipping solutions provide an additional barrier to the entrance and growth of bacteria.
- Provide fresh feed after milking, as this will stimulate cows to be standing after milking, for about half an hour, allowing the dipping solution to dry-up, and the teat end to close.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF A RISK-BASED FOOD SAFETY CONTROL SYSTEM IN THE DAIRY VALUE CHAIN IN UKRAINE

Milk Safety Project



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROPER HAND MILKING

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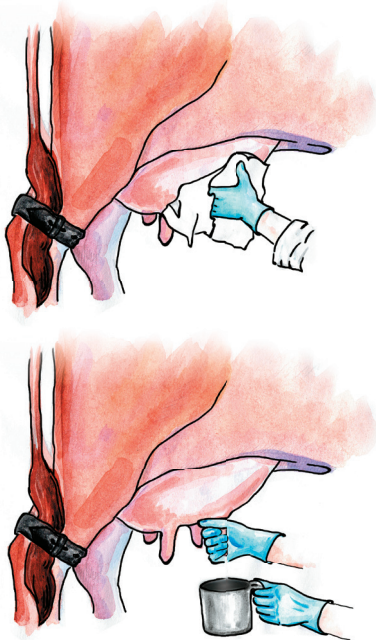
Preconditions

- ✓ Cows should be healthy and clean:
 - Clean and dry bedding ensures clean udders and teats;
 - Before milking, if needed, clean the area closer to the udder, with a brush and warm water;
 - If cows are milked in their resting area, minimize the use of water for cleaning the udder, and do not perform forestripping into the bedding area.
- ✓ Milkers should be healthy and clean – this means:
 - Clean clothes, covered hair and trimmed nails;
 - The use of clean gloves; Alternatively, washing the hands with soap or an antiseptic solution.
- ✓ The process of milking of cows should be quiet and gentle, following always the same daily routine.



Pre-milking

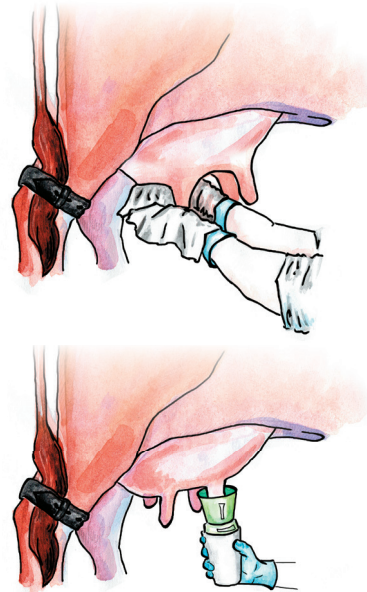
- ✓ If needed, clean the udder with warm water, and dry it with a clean towel (ideally of paper; in alternative, a cloth one);
- ✓ Change the water in the bucket as appropriate, and use 1 towel/cow;
- ✓ Use pre-dipping products;
- ✓ Always preform forestripping from all the quarters (4-5 squirts from each), into a strip cup (never on the floor), and check for abnormalities;
- ✓ An appropriate milking preparation lasts about 40-60 sec.- stimulates a good milk let-down process.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROPER HAND MILKING

Milking

- ✓ The hands of the milker should be dry – do not lubricate them with water or milk
- ✓ The teats should also be dry – do not lubricate them with water or milk
- ✓ Should last 5 – 7 minutes



Post-milking

- ✓ Dip the teats with an appropriate post-dipping solution;
- ✓ Have fresh feed available after milking, which should motivate cows to keep standing for at least half an hour.

The most important thing - milk quality cannot be improved after the milking, but it can be maintained:



After milking, milk must be immediately filtered (always use clean filtering materials!) and cooled to no more than 8°C, in the case of daily collection. If collection is not done on a daily basis, cooling temperature should be below 6°C.