

# DTAS 10<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2020

## *DTAS Harmonisation Group update*

Robin Shipton

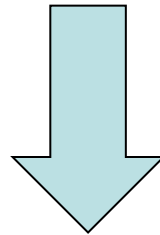
*Distribution Manager, First Milk Ltd*



## REASONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT

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- DTAS has a number of organisations, which each carry out a number of standard tasks but (not necessarily) using the same procedures or equipment



- DTAS Harmonisation Group was established to examine which of the tasks could be harmonised by using standard procedures

# OBJECTIVES

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- To achieve conformity across the milk haulage sector and offer best practices, guidance and support to the industry.
- Assist new members to the scheme, or those starting organisations for milk transport, through ready-made examples of recognised procedures in place and templates of key documents already produced.

## LIMITATIONS

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- Documents are recommended for use by DTAS members wherever possible but some companies will have rules/processes that are tailored to suit local conditions and/or specific company requirements, so the documents will not be suitable.

## REMINDER OF INITIAL WORK (1)

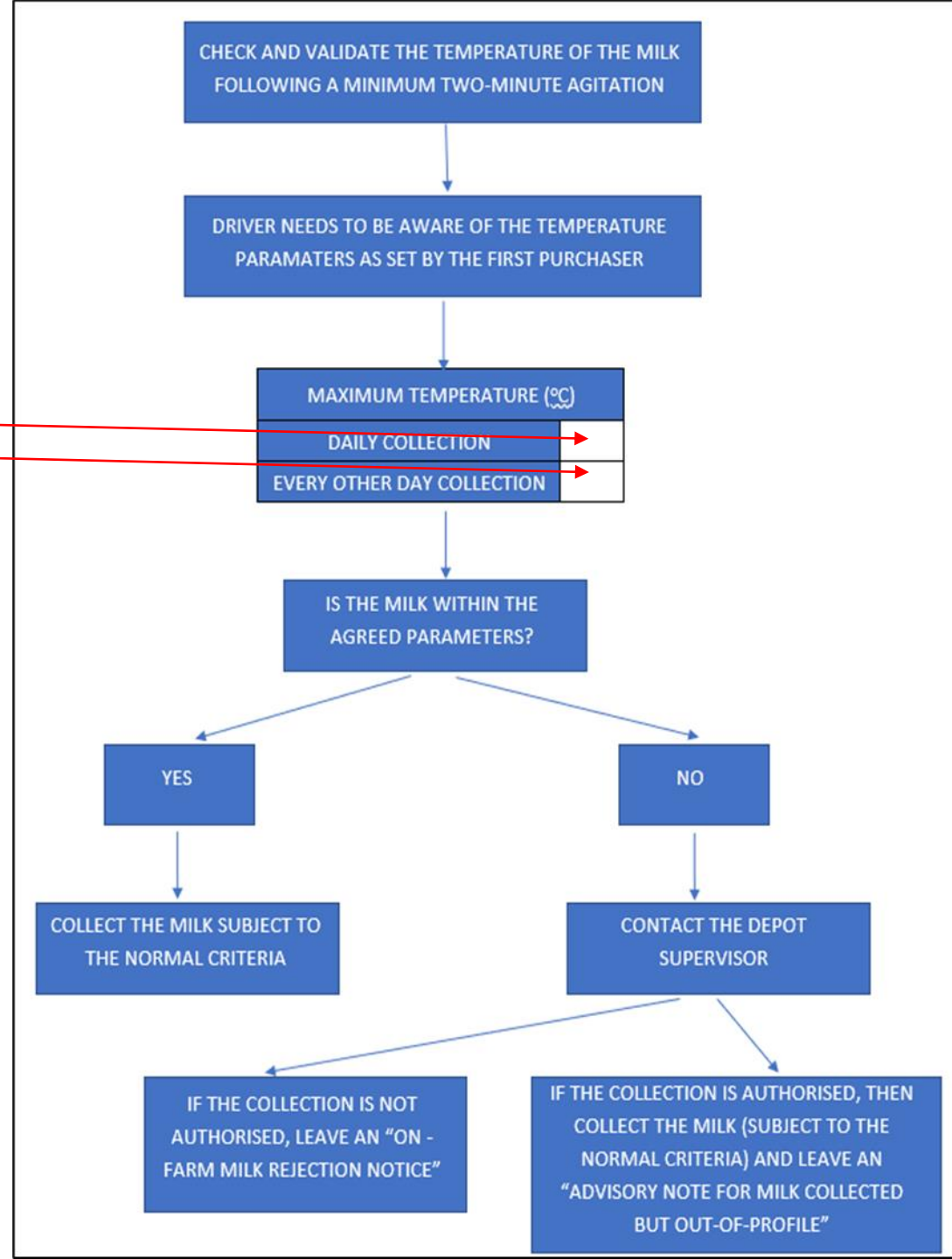
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### HOT MILK DECISION TREES

- General Parameters
- Tanker Driver Flow Chart
- Depot / Supervisor Flow Chart
- First Purchaser Flow Chart
- On-farm Milk Rejection Note (*Doc 1*)
- On-farm Advisory Note: Milk collected but out of profile (*Doc 2*)
- On-farm Generic Incident / Rejection Report Form (*Doc 4*)
- On-farm Hot Milk Incident Report (*Doc 5*)

# TANKER DRIVER FLOW CHART

Generic template that  
can be customised for  
individual company use



## KNOWLEDGE OF REQUIRED PARAMETERS

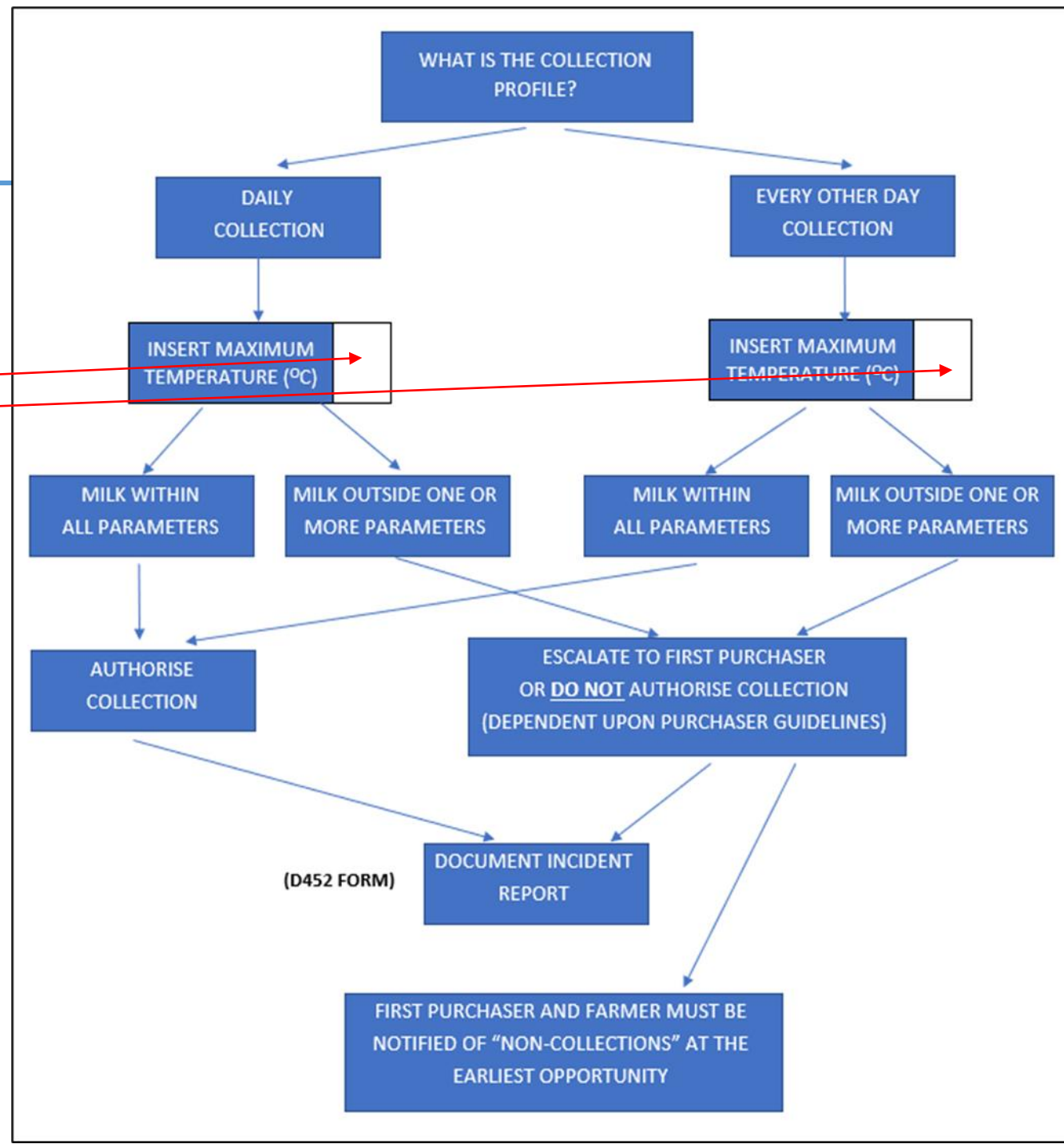
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Supervisors need to be aware of the parameters as set by the First Purchaser and establish key facts, including:

- The current temperature on the vat gauge and hand-held thermometer (if applicable)
- Is the milk cooling and agitating?
- Has there been any recent history of temperature collection problems?
- Clarify the smell and appearance of the milk
- Clarify whether the supply is Every Other Day Collection (EODC) or daily collected – there may be varying tolerances given to specific collection profiles
- What information is available from the farmer, e.g.
  - When did the milking finish?
  - Has there been any disruption to the power supply or interruption to the cooling system?

# DEPOT / SUPERVISOR FLOW CHART

Maximum temperature for daily collection and EODC to be inserted





## REMINDER OF INITIAL WORK (2)

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### MILK REJECTION

- Examples of Reasons for Rejection
- On-farm Rejection Flow Chart
- Delivery Point Rejection and Flow Chart
- On-farm Milk Rejection Note (*Doc 1*)
- On-farm Advisory Note: Milk collected but out of profile (*Doc 2*)
- Delivery Point Incident / Rejection Report Form (*Doc 3*)
- On-farm Generic Incident / Rejection Report Form (*Doc 4*)

# MILK REJECTION – MAIN REASONS

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- 1. Inspection re appearance and smell**
  - Temperature
  - Colour
  - Presence of Foreign objects
  - Presence of lumps of butterfat
- 2. Agitator not working**
- 3. Suspicion of malicious contamination by:**
  - Extraneous water
  - Chemicals
  - Medicines
- 4. Suspicion of milk added to vat from other containers**
- 5. Notice or instruction from farmer**

# EXAMPLE OF ON-FARM MILK REJECTION NOTICE

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Your milk has been rejected as unmarketable  
 and was not collected today because:

Milk temperature was too high	
Temperature recorded	
Presence of foreign bodies, appearance or smell of your milk gave cause for concern	
Antibiotic pre-sample fail	
Electricity supply had failed	
Agitator was not working	
Other <i>(please specify)</i>	

**Please dispose of this milk before you commence milking**

- Do not milk into this tank until you have emptied and cleaned your tank.
- Please be aware that if you milk on top of rejected milk, the entire consignment will be rejected.

To discuss, please contact your milk purchaser or depot.



Haulier:	
Driver:	
Date and time of rejection:	



# EXAMPLE OF HOT MILK INCIDENT REPORT

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Haulier name:	Depot name:	Date:			
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Tanker driver name:	Vehicle reg / tanker ID:	Route number
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Supply Name	Farm Name	Supply number

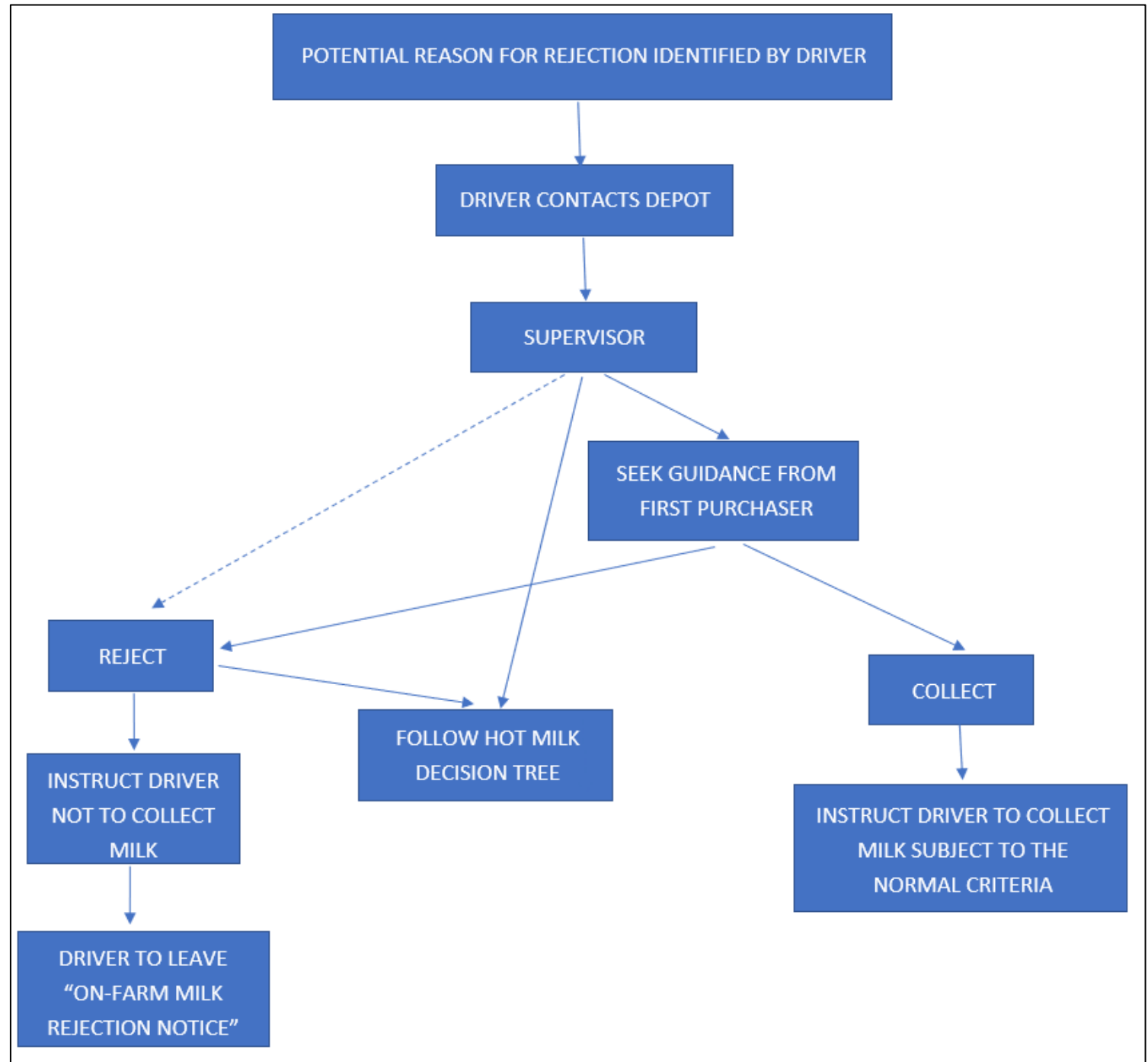
Rejected?	
Collected?	

Action taken / comments:

Time of arrival at farm:	<input type="text"/>
Is the collection profile daily or EODC?	<input type="text"/>
Farm vat gauge temperature on arrival	<input type="text"/>
Hand-held thermometer temperature on arrival	<input type="text"/>
Does the milk appear to be cooling at the time of collection?	<input type="text"/>
Vehicle loading temperature	<input type="text"/>
Time of collection (if applicable)	<input type="text"/>
Is the appearance and smell of the milk normal?	<input type="text"/>
Estimated time milking was completed	<input type="text"/>
Historical milking time	<input type="text"/>
Is there any recent history of temperature collection problems?	<input type="text"/>

Completed by: (name)		
Authorised by: (name)		
First purchaser informed:	Date:	Time:

# ON-FARM REJECTION FLOW CHART

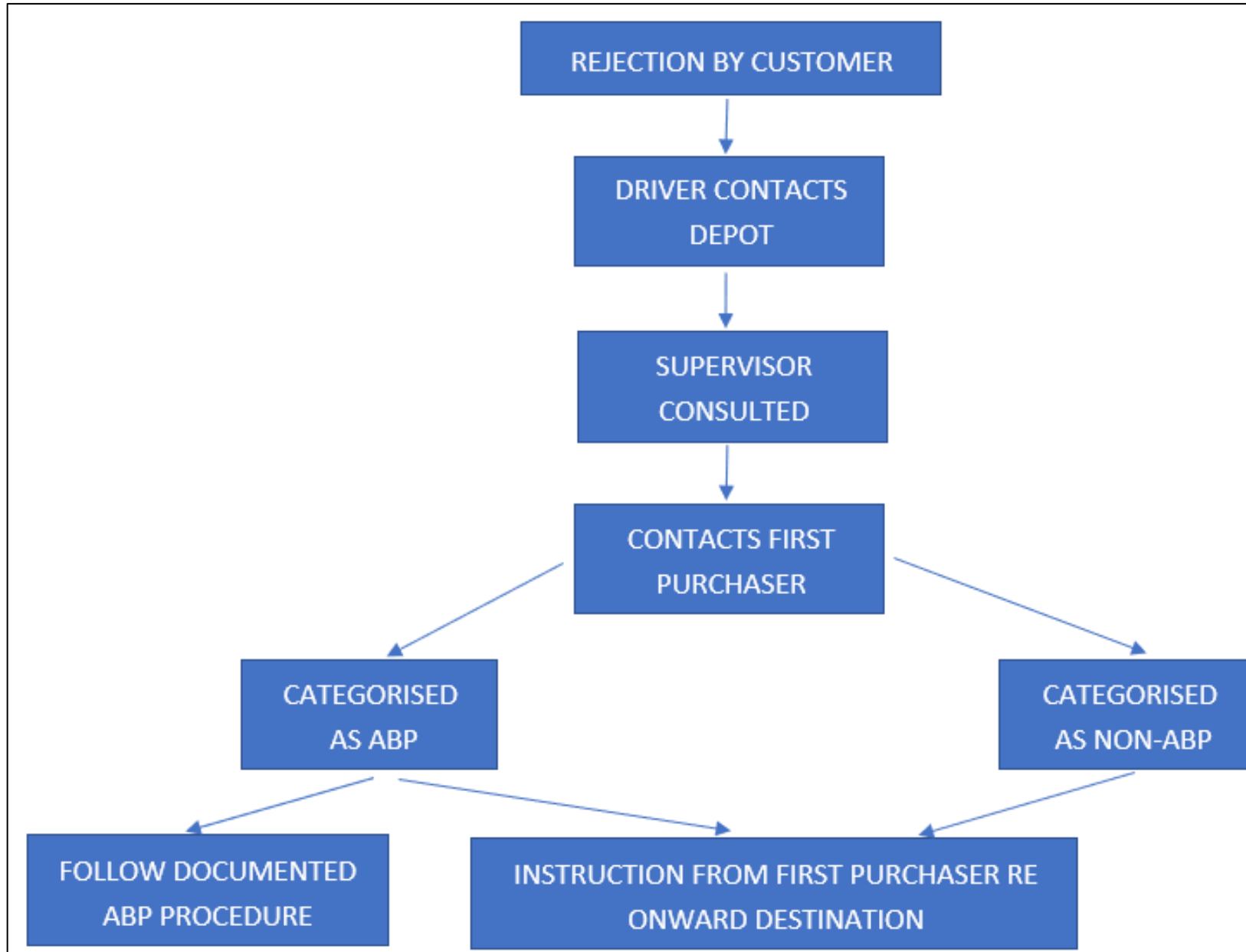


## POSSIBLE REASONS FOR REJECTION AT DELIVERY POINT

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- Presence of antibiotics
- Resazurin (keeping quality)
- Temperature outside guidelines
- Taste / taint of milk
- Incorrect / incomplete wash record
- Incorrect / incomplete security and/or sealing
- Incorrect / incomplete paperwork

# DELIVERY POINT REJECTION FLOW CHART



### **FARM COLLECTION TANKER SECURITY AND SEALING**

- Main Sealing Points and Methods of Securing
- Diagrams of Farm Collection / Reload Tanker Sealing Points
- Drawbar Trailer Sealing Points
- Appendix 1: Examples of Bad Practice / Ineffective Sealing
- Appendix 2: Tanker status - recommended seal colours



## MAIN SEALING POINTS

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- Sites may have different degrees of tanker security/sealing
- Farm Collection tanker:
  - Hose Tube
  - Drawbar trailer (also applies to drag trailers)
  - Side Manway hatch
  - Exposed pipework joints and valves (including CIP line)
  - Rear cabinet
  - External sample point
  - Top box

## METHODS USED TO SECURE

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Standard D5.1:

*“Procedures must be in place for when a tanker is left unattended at an unsecured site in that all access points to the milk and milk contact surfaces must be secured to prevent tampering or to detect tampering”*

- Shoot bolts
- Clasps
- Padlocks
- Single loose seals
- Encryption boxes
- Air locks “pneumatic” system

# SEALING OF TOP BOX

If there is an access ladder on the tanker, there is a requirement for the top box to be sealed. The method of securing needs to be visible from ground level. Where access ladders are present, these can be blanked off to provide security to the top box.

Access ladder ✓



Top box open ✓



Top box closed ✓



Examples of alternative sealing methods for the top box. Where possible the method of sealing should be visible.



Top box with milk cable tie



Top box with padlock

## SEALING OFF OF ACCESS LADDERS

If there is no ladder on the tank, or the ladder can be sealed / sealed off then there is no requirement to physically seal the top box, subject to individual customer specification.



Security cable system secured to N/S Bogie Rail, along with ladder restriction.



Ladder restriction with padlock and cable tie for cable system



Ladder restriction open

## EXPOSED FLEXI-HOSES



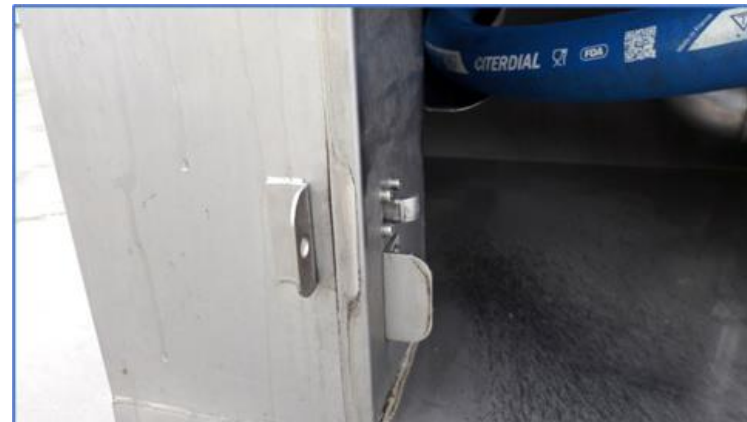
Any operator using systems with exposed flexi-hoses needs to be able to demonstrate a safe and secure way of managing the risk.

# REAR CABINET LOCKING POINTS

Rear cabinet locking point retracted

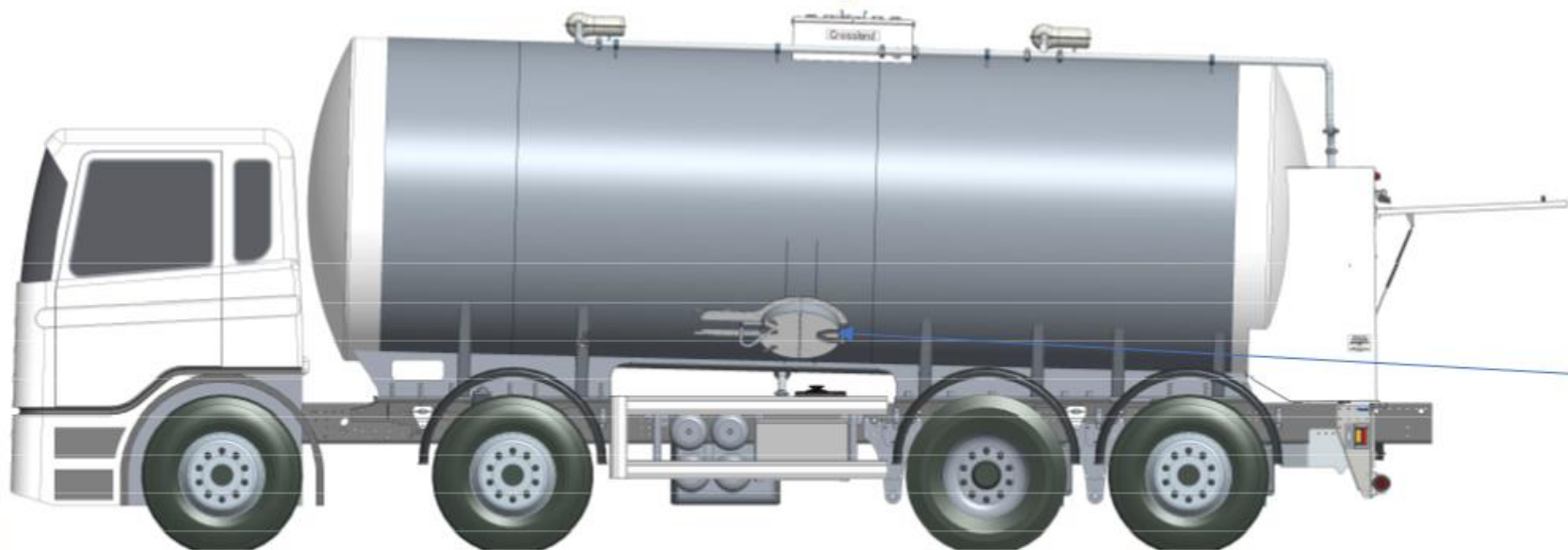


Rear cabinet locking point deployed



# TOP BOX SEALING AND SIDE MANWAY HATCH

## TOP BOX SEALING



## SIDE MANWAY HATCH



# REAR CABINET AND HOSE TUBE



HOSE TUBE



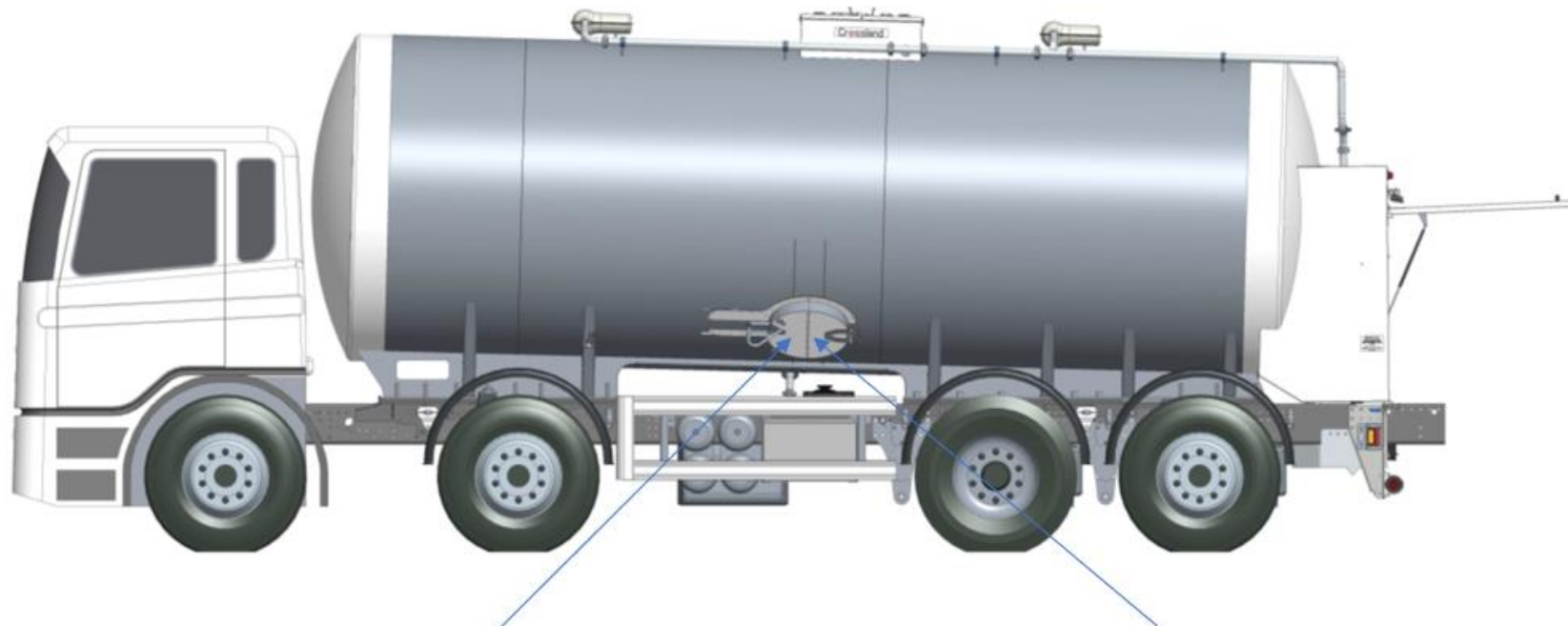
REAR CABINET

Correct method of applying security seal for this type of latch. Application of the seal has to be done in such a way that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal.



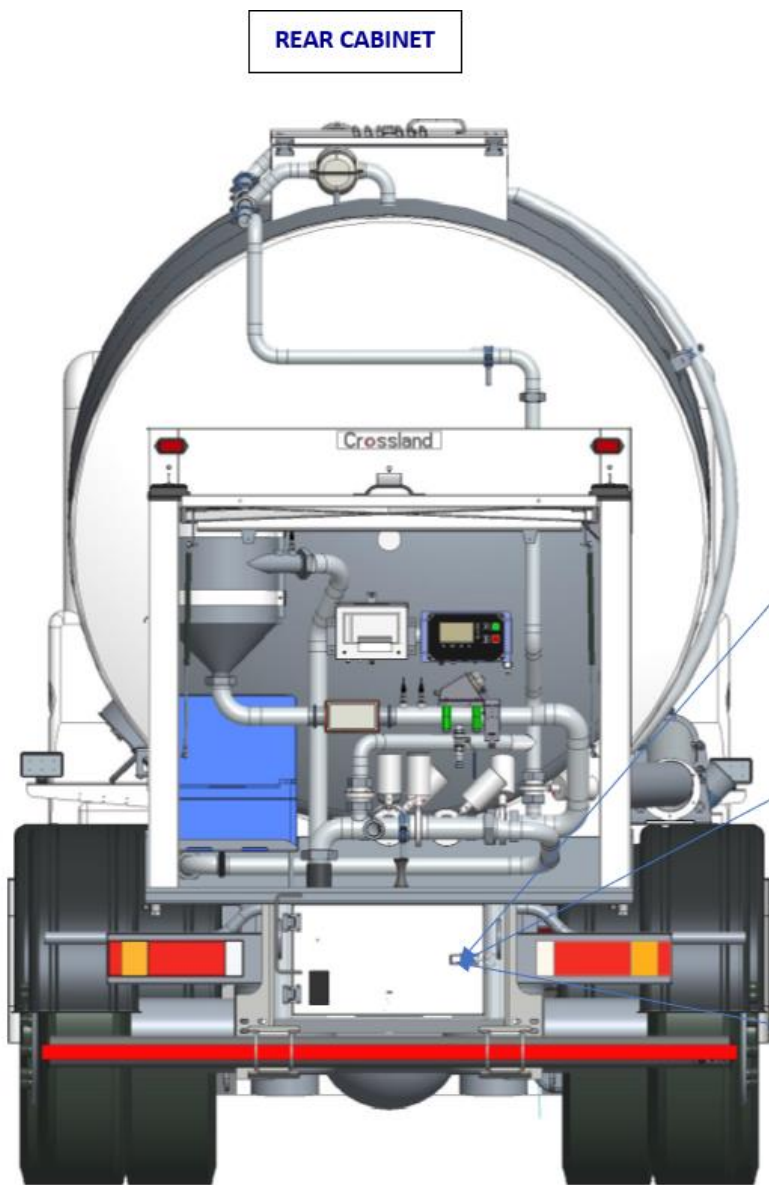


# EXTERNAL SAMPLE POINT



**External sample taps that are fully exposed to the elements with no method of sealing present a contamination risk**

# REAR CABINET



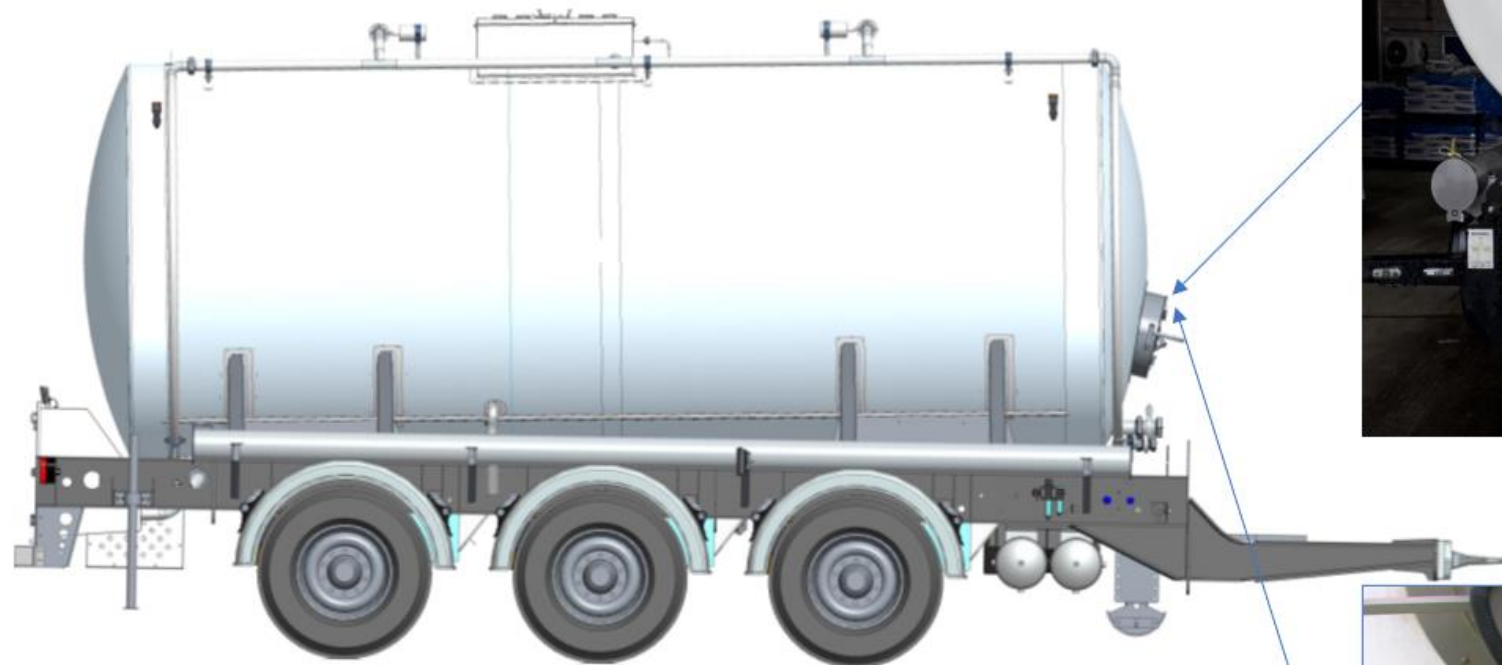
REAR CABINET



# DRAWBAR TRAILER (1)



# DRAWBAR TRAILER (2)



# EXAMPLES OF BAD PRACTICE (1)



Applied tightly but through eyelet only



Latch opened without breaking seal



## EXAMPLES OF BAD PRACTICE (2)



Seal not tightened sufficiently –  
could be cut and re-applied

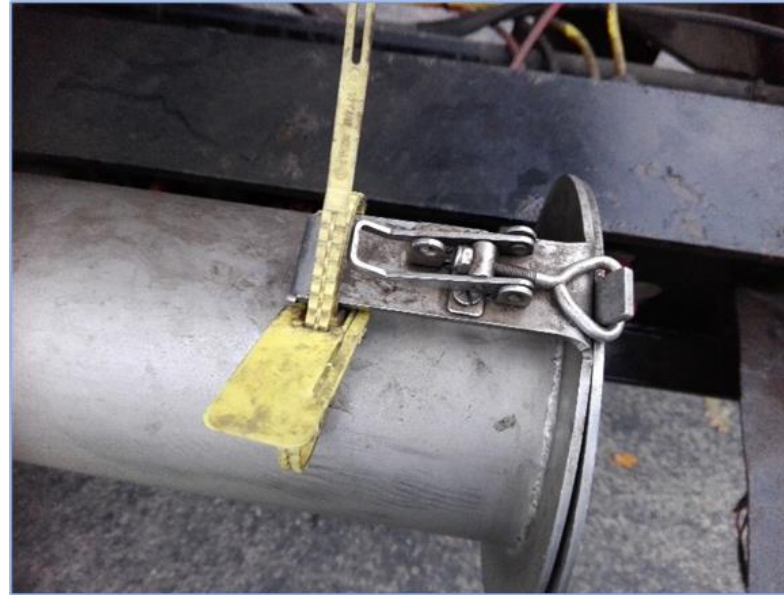


Applied through handle only –  
needs to be applied to door centre  
brace to be effective

## EXAMPLES OF BAD PRACTICE (3)



Hose tube secured?



Security seal slid from latch



Access to hose tube  
without breaking seal

## CORRECT USE OF SINGLE SEALS

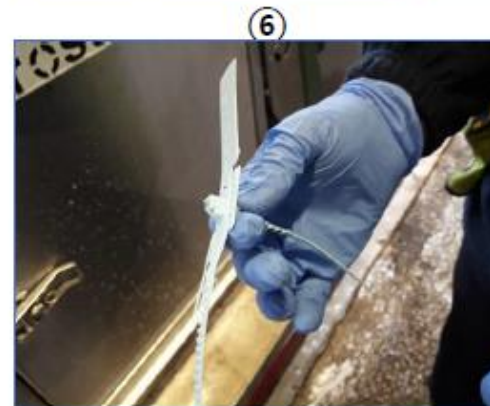
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Where single seals are used, their application must ensure security and avoid access without the seal being compromised / broken.

**The seal must not be cut and re-used**



# CORRECT USE OF SINGLE USE SEALS



The sequence of photographs all relate to the same seal

## POSSIBILITY OF BULK SEAL PURCHASE

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- Suggestion has been made that all interested members should combine their orders for seals to take advantage of reduced rates for bulk purchase.
- Level of support for proposal?

### ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS

- Transit note for animal by-products
- Animal by-product explained
- Transit note template

## REGISTRATION AS A WASTE CARRIER

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***IF REQUIRED TO TRANSPORT ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS, PROOF OF REGISTRATION AS A WASTE CARRIER WITH THE RELEVANT ORGANISATION BELOW MUST BE DEMONSTRATED:***

- *The Environment Agency - England*
- *Natural Resource Wales - Wales*
- *Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) – Scotland*
- *Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) – Northern Ireland*

## PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED

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**Procedure to be followed when the haulier has to take full responsibility for managing the rejection/disposal (the rejection site/first purchaser may wish to implement their own procedure/paperwork).**

- The **transit note for animal by-products** must accompany every load of Raw milk that has been categorised as an animal by-product.
- Transit note must be fully completed.
- Any tank involved in the movement of by-products must receive a full CIP prior to commencing further work.
- All disposal sites must be approved and registered with the [Animal and Plant Health Agency \(APHA\)](#) as a waste disposal site.



# TRANSIT NOTE FOR ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS

Date of Rejection: ...../...../.....	Rejection Number:
Time of Rejection:	
Haulier Name and Depot address at point of rejection:	
Tanker Registration and Trailer number: ..... <input type="checkbox"/> I confirm the ABP label has been applied to the tank for disposal transit tick	
Description of product: .....	
Reason for Rejection: .....	
Rejection site Name & Address:	
Volume of load (Litres): .....	
Category of Animal By-product: Tick appropriate box below	
Category 1 FOR DISPOSAL ONLY	<input type="checkbox"/>
Category 2 NOT FOR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION	<input type="checkbox"/>
Category 3 NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	<input type="checkbox"/>

Driver removing load from rejection site (Print Name Below): .....	
Signed: ..... Date: ...../...../.....	
If rejected load transhipped, Name and depot address of haulier, transporting load to Approved Disposal site:	
Tanker Registration and Trailer number: ..... <input type="checkbox"/> I confirm the ABP label has been applied to the tank for disposal transit tick	
Driver delivering load to Approved Disposal site (Print Name below): .....	
Signed: .....	
I confirm I have received instructions regarding delivery of the load as detailed below	
Date: ...../...../.....	Time .....
Name of company accepting load: .....	
Destination address: .....	
.....	
..... Post Code .....	
Site approval Number: .....	
Person accepting delivery (print): .....	
We confirm that this product will be disposed of in compliance with EC Animal By-Product Regulations	
Signed: ..... Date.....	

## CATEGORIES OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS

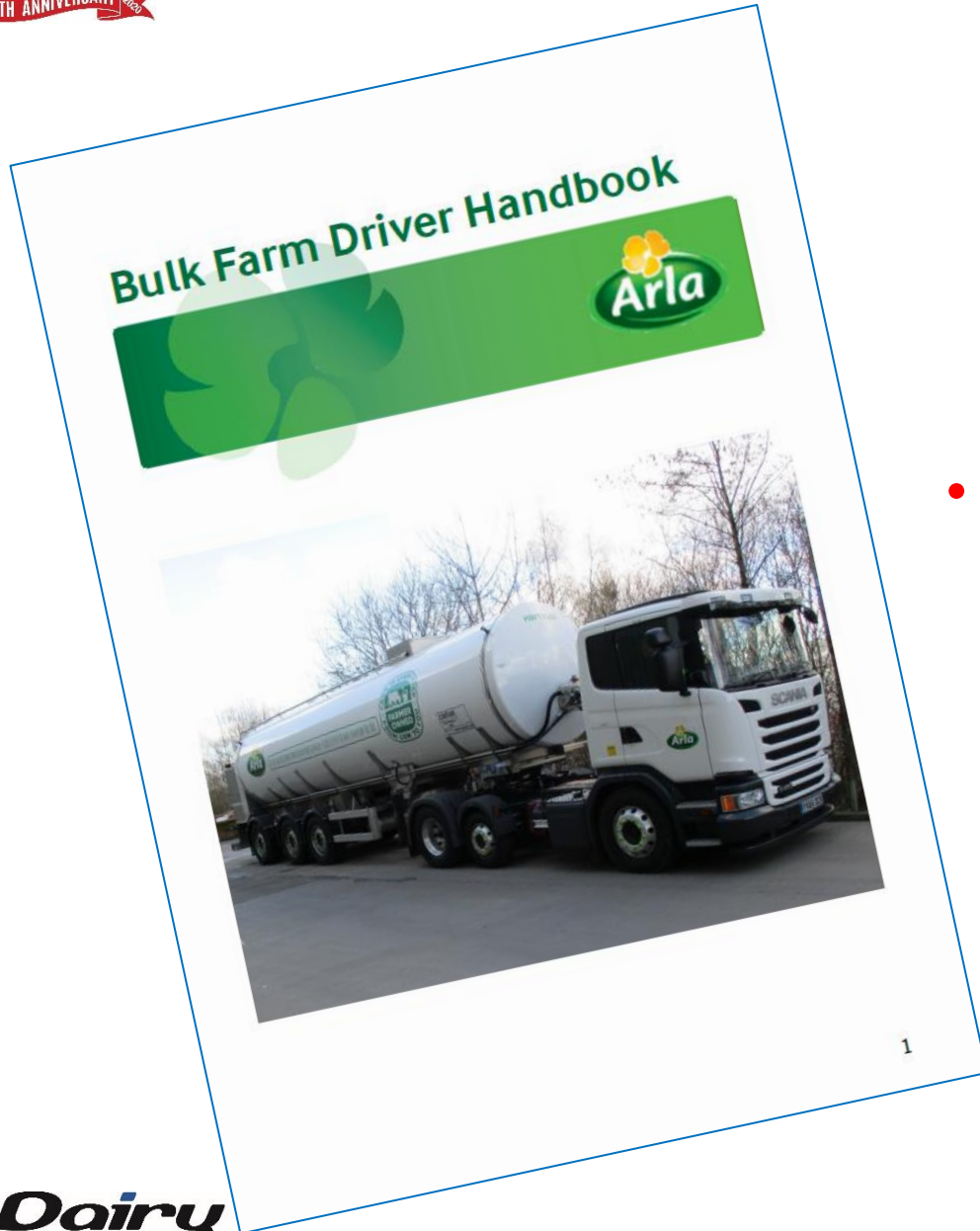
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ABPs are divided into 3 categories, based on the risk they pose:

- **Category 1 FOR DISPOSAL ONLY** – e.g. milk rejected containing veterinary products not licensed for dairy cattle, heavy metals - Mycotoxin - pesticides above regulatory limits, poison
- **Category 2 NOT FOR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION** – e.g. milk rejected for antibiotics, containing milk from TB reactor cows
- **Category 3 NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION** – e.g. milk rejected for taint, souring, low fat, raised TA, age, security breach, resazurin, temperature, low FPD, wash water

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-product-categories-site-approval-hygiene-and-disposal>

## NEXT STEPS?



- **Drivers' Handbook**
- **Any suggestions for additional work items?**







## ADDITIONAL MEMBERS WELCOME

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Robin Shipton

First Milk

Chris Swain

Müller Milk & Ingredients

Andy Flanagan

SJ Bargh

Paul Charlton

Independent

Ian Wakeling

Dairy UK

**YOU?**

**SUPPORT WELCOME FROM ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.**

**PLEASE CONTACT ROBIN SHIPTON IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO JOIN THE GROUP.**

**[robinshipton@firstmilk.co.uk](mailto:robinshipton@firstmilk.co.uk)**