(d) Acceptance or rejection of milk. If the sediment disc is classified as No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3, the producer’s milk may be accepted. If the sediment disc is classified No. 4 the milk shall be rejected. Provided that, if the shipment of milk is commingled with other milk in a transport tank the next shipment shall not be accepted until its quality has been determined before being picked up; however, if the person making the test is unable to get to the farm before the next shipment it may be accepted but no further shipments shall be accepted unless the milk meets the requirements of No. 3 or better. In the case of milk classified as No. 3 or No. 4, all cans shall be tested. Producers of No. 3 or No. 4 milk shall be notified immediately and shall be furnished applicable sediment discs and the next shipment shall be tested.

(e) Retests. On test of the next shipment all cans shall be tested. Milk classified as No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 may be accepted, but No. 4 milk shall be rejected. The producers of No. 3 or No. 4 milk shall be notified immediately, furnished applicable sediment discs and the next shipment tested. This procedure of retesting successive shipments and accepting probational (No. 3) milk and rejecting No. 4 milk may be continued for not more than 10 calendar days. If at the end of this time all of the producer’s milk does not meet the acceptable sediment content classification (No. 1 or No. 2), it shall be rejected.

This procedure of retesting successive shipments and accepting probational (No. 3) milk and rejecting No. 4 milk may be continued for not more than 10 calendar days. If at the end of this time all of the producer’s milk does not meet the acceptable sediment content classification (No. 1 or No. 2), it shall be rejected.

§ 58.135 Bacterial estimate.

(a) Methods of Testing. Milk shall be tested for bacterial estimate by using one of the following methods or by any other method approved by Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products.

(1) Direct Microscopic clump count;
(2) Standard plate count;
(3) Plate loop count;
(4) Pectin gel plate count;
(5) Petrifilm aerobic count;
(6) Spiral plate count;
(7) Hydrophobic grid membrane filter count;
(8) Impedance/conductance count;
(9) Reflectance calorimetry.

(b) Frequency of Testing. A laboratory examination to determine the bacterial estimate shall be made on a representative sample of each producer’s milk at least once each month at irregular intervals. Samples shall be analyzed at a laboratory in accordance with State regulations.

(c) Acceptance of milk. The following procedures shall be applied with respect to bacterial estimates:

1. Whenever the bacterial estimate indicates the presence of more than 500,000 bacteria per ml., the producer shall be notified with a warning of the excessive bacterial estimate.

2. Whenever two of the last four consecutive bacterial estimates exceed 500,000 per ml., the appropriate regulatory authority shall be notified and a written warning notice given to the producer. The notice shall be in effect so long as two out of the last four consecutive samples exceed 500,000 per ml.

3. An additional sample shall be taken after a lapse of 3 days but within 21 days of the notice required in paragraph (c) (2) of this section. If this sample also exceeds 500,000 per ml., subsequent milkings shall be excluded from the market until satisfactory compliance is obtained. Shipment may be resumed when an additional sample of herd milk is tested and found satisfactory.

§ 58.136 Rejected milk.

A plant shall reject specific milk from a producer if the milk fails to meet the requirements for appearance and odor (§58.133(a)), if it is classified No. 4 for sediment content (§58.134), or if it tests positive for drug residue (§58.133(c)).