**Critical Control Points (CCP)**

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A Critical Control Point (CCP) is a very important and essential control point which is measurable. All CCPs must always be achieved. If a CCP control fails, production must stop until the CCP has been investigated, the deviation or failure is determined and the CCP standards are remedied and achieved. In a Risk Assessment and Management Plan there are only a few CCPs.

Animal Nutrition and Conditions

*Mastitis Control*

Each udder is visually inspected during cleaning procedures in preparation for milking.

CMT is done monthly on milk producing does without nursing kids and weekly on milk producing dams with nursing kids.

Strip streams and filters are inspected for clumps daily.

Any animal suspected of mastitis will be removed from the milk line and our veterinarian consulted. These animals will be hand milked last, and milk from suspected or confirmed mastitic animals will be fed to the pigs until she is cleared to return to the milk line by our veterinarian.

Retail Area and Storage

*Milk Temperature in Storage*

Milk storage and milk pick up refrigerators have independent thermometers. If temperature rises above 40 for an unknown amount of time, all milk in the refrigerator will be discarded.

Testing Protocols and Results

*SPC & Coliform Testing*

Assure testing is completed, compliant with RAWMI Common Standards, reported to RAWMI monthly, and available for review.

If bacteria results ever rise above the RAWMI standard, the farmer then contacts RAWMI and/or another RAWMI listed member to consult and determine cause and retest until conforming test result is achieved.