

QMI NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 2009

NORTHWEST DAIRY ASSOCIATION (NDA) BENEFITS FROM USING QMI® ASEPTIC SAMPLING FOR FARM AND OVER-THE-ROAD TANKER TRUCK SAMPLING

Antone Mickelson, Quality and Field Manager for Northwest Dairy Association (NDA) says “the QMI® Aseptic Sampler has drastically reduced the number of sporadic high bacteria counts of farm samples.” Farms that have previously used a petcock-type sampler were found to have had sporadic high bacteria counts. When these samplers were replaced with the QMI® Aseptic Sampling System, these counts were reduced.

Mickelson also supports using the QMI® Aseptic Sampler for raw milk truck sampling. Mickelson says raw milk sampling with the QMI® System improves truck turn-around time at the processing plant. For the plants that are not equipped with cat walks, the QMI® sampler provides an easier and safer sampling method.

The QMI® Aseptic Sampling System is a valuable tool in NDA’s quality control program. NDA’s contract hauler LTI, Inc./Milky Way was instrumental in working with the regulatory agencies to ensure that the tanker configuration met Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) standards. They currently have more than 100 trucks fitted with the QMI® Sampler and continue to add tankers with the QMI® Sampling Port.



The QMI Sampling System has been approved by the FDA and the NCIMS.

Memo #: IMS-a-46



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NORTHWEST DAIRY ASSOCIATION (NDA) RESEARCH STREAMLINES TANK SAMPLING

QMI® and the dairy industry are grateful for the Northwest Dairy Association's (NDA's) efforts in streamlining the sampling process. Previously, *Standard Methods for Examination of Dairy Products* required the use of a needle and syringe when sampling farm silos and tanks. After the sample is collected, it is transferred into a sterile sampling container and the vial is shipped to the laboratory.

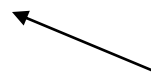
Recently, the FDA and the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) approved a modified procedure which eliminates the need for a syringe. The sample is taken not unlike the petcock sampler. However, the sample procedure utilizes the benefit of the QMI Aseptic Sampling System. This method of sampling is approved in FDA memo M-I-06-12.

The research of Monty McGinnis and Dean van Tuinen from the Northwest Dairy Assoc. is much appreciated by QMI® and the dairy industry .

The FDA and the NCIMS allows for the QMI ® System as a needle-only sampling method

Memo #: M-I-06-12

For a complete list of QMI SOP's, please visit our website or contact QMI directly.



QMI SAMPLING NEEDLE ONLY METHOD



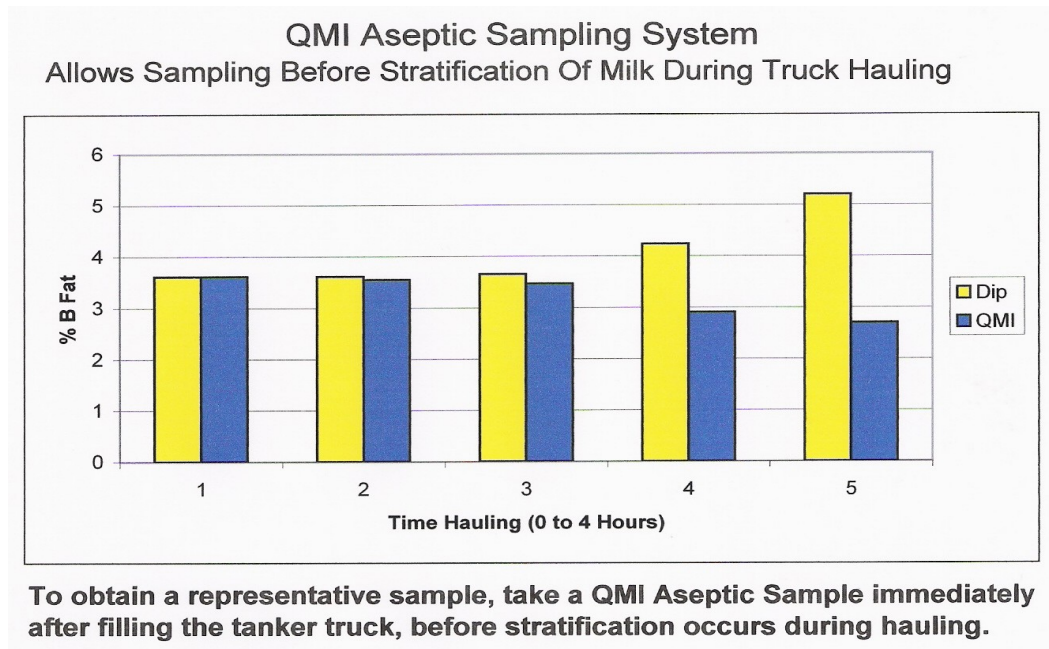
REDUCE THE POTENTIAL OF A FALSE POSITIVE ANTIBIOTIC TEST RESULT FROM A RAW MILK TRUCK SAMPLE WITH THE QMI® ASEPTIC SAMPLER

Mary Bulthaus, Lab Manager for DQCI Services (DQCI) points out that a raw milk truck dip sample can have a positive result even if all farm tank samples were negative.

Antibiotic tests can yield a false positive when raw milk samples have a high fat content. It has been proven that raw milk will stratify in 3 hours even if the truck is moving. This results in a higher fat content in a dip sample. When all bulk tank samples are negative and the truck sample is positive, it may be due to this high fat – false positive relationship.

Many of the approved tests operate best when milk is in the “average composition” range. Samples significantly outside this range may function differently than expected. Since the test kits theoretically default to a positive response as a fail-safe if something is amiss, the user may obtain a positive response due to the composition of the sample and not the presence of an actual drug residue.

The QMI® Sampler, located at the side or near the bottom of a truck will yield a sample with a lower fat content compared to a dip sample taken from a truck with stratified milk.



(Data provided by the University of Kentucky)

QMI
426 HAYWARD AVENUE
NORTH
OAKDALE, MN 55128

651-501-2337 (PH)
651-501-5797 (FAX)

WEB ADDRESS:
WWW.QMISYSTEMS.COM

E-MAIL ADDRESS:
INFO@QMISYSTEMS.COM



CASE HISTORIES OF FALSE POSITIVE ANTIBIOTIC TEST RESULTS

BY: TOM ANGSTADT, DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL AND LABORATORY SERVICES,
DAIRYLEA COOPERATIVE INC.

I have been involved with several cases where the load dip sample tested positive for antibiotics but the producer samples tested negative. It turns out that the dip sample was high in butterfat and caused the test used to yield a FALSE positive result. The negative result was confirmed by having the sample load and the producer samples run on High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). The HPLC test verified all samples were negative for any of antibiotics that the false positive plant test would have detected. This caused great financial burden to the producer and their milk marketing company.

There was another case where a tanker tested positive and the producer samples tested negative. When it was proven the tanker had stratified, the tanker was agitated, re-sampled and re-tested. The re-sample of the tanker tested negative. However, the tanker load was confirmed positive on the first dip sample and had to be dumped by regulation. Using the QMI Aseptic Tanker Sampler would go a long way to avoid these issues.

QMI
426 HAYWARD AVENUE NORTH
OAKDALE, MN 55128
USA

ATTN: RAW MILK QUALITY SUPERVISOR