



## Ohio Administrative Code Rule 901:11-2-01 Definitions.

Effective: February 21, 2016

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As used in rules 901:11-2-01 to 901:11-2-44 of the Administrative Code:

- (A) "Cleansed-in-place" and its acronym "CIP" means the procedure by which sanitary pipelines or pieces of dairy equipment are mechanically cleansed in place by circulation.
- (B) "Dairy farm" and "farm" means a place or premise where one or more lactating animals (cows, goats, sheep, water buffalo, or other hooved mammals) are kept for milking purposes and from which a part of all of the milk or milk products are provided, sold, or offered for sale to a manufacturing plant, receiving station, or transfer station.
- (C) "Dairy plant" and "plant" means any place, premise, or establishment where milk or dairy products are received or handled for processing or manufacturing and/or prepared for distribution. When "plant" is used in connection with the production, transportation, grading, or use of milk, it means any plant that handles or purchases milk for manufacturing purposes; when used in connection with requirements for plants or licensing or registration of plants, it means only those plants that manufacture dairy products.
- (D) "Dairy product" means butter, natural cheese, processed cheese, dry whole milk, nonfat dry milk, dry buttermilk, dry whey, evaporated whole milk, evaporated skim milk, condensed whole milk and plain condensed skim milk, sweetened condensed skim milk, and such other products, for human consumption, as may be otherwise designated.
- (E) "Director" means the director of the Ohio department of agriculture or official, employee, or contractor of the department designated by the director of agriculture.
- (F) "Drug" means:
- (1) Articles recognized in the official United States pharmacopoeia, official homeopathic



pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official national formulary;

(2) Articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals;

(3) Articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and

(4) Articles intended for use as a component of any articles specified in paragraph (F)(1), (F)(2) or (F)(3) of this rule, but does not include devices or their components, parts or accessories.

(G) "Excluded milk" means all of a producer's milk excluded from the market by the provisions of rule 901:11-2-02 of the Administrative Code.

(H) "License" or "registration" means a license or registration issued by the director as provided in section 917.09 of the Revised Code.

(I) "Milk" means the lacteal secretion practically free of colostrum obtained by the complete milking of one or more lactating animals (cows, goats, sheep, water buffalo, or other hooved mammals). The milk shall only be used to manufacture dairy products, as defined in this rule, or recognized as non-standardized traditional products normally manufactured from a specific breed's milk.

(J) "Milk for manufacturing purposes" means milk produced for processing and intended for manufacturing into products for human consumption and is not subject to grade A requirements.

(K) "Official Methods" means the "Official Methods of Analysis of the AOAC International (OMA)" 18th edition, Dr. William Horsitz, editor, published by AOAC International, Suite 500, 481 North Frederick Ave., Gaithersburg, Maryland 20877-2417 USA which can be found at <http://www.aoac.org/>.

(L) "PMO" means the grade A pasteurized milk ordinance as adopted in rules 901:11-1-01 to 901:11-1-05 of the Administrative Code.



(M) "Producer" means the person who holds a license from the Ohio department of agriculture to produce milk for manufacturing purposes.

(N) "Standard Methods" means the "Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products (SMEDP)," 17th edition, 2004, edited by H. Michael Wehr, PhD and Joseph F. Frank, PhD, American public health association, 800 I Street, N.W. Washington, DC 02001 which can be found at <http://www.apha.org/>.