Safe and quality milk means good business, better health, customer safety and satisfaction.

Benefits of milk safety and quality testing:

• For public health and consumer’s safety.
• For longer shelf-life of milk products.
• To maintain consumers’ trust and confidence.
• To boost farmers’ confidence in producing safe and quality milk resulting to better income.
• To increase milk consumption.

For more information, you may reach us at any of the following addresses:

**NDA-Central Office**
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Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
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**Regional Centers:**

**North Luzon Department**
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(044) 913-6402
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nda.southluzon@gmail.com

**Central and Western Visayas**
DA – Mandaue Experimental Station Compound,
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**North Mindanao**
2nd Floor Door 206,
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(088) 855-1166
nda_mio@yahoo.com

**South Mindanao Department**
Mindanao Science and Technology Centrum Bldg. Bago Oshiro,
Tugbok, Davao City
(082) 295-0147
ndasmdepartment@yahoo.com
**Why have milk safety and quality control testing?**

Milk consumption promotes good nutrition, being full of essential nutrients, vitamins and minerals. Milk also serves as good medium for microbial growth.

The microbial activity in milk causes the safety and quality of milk to deteriorate.

Hence, testing of milk and milk products for safety and quality is designed to ensure that milk products meet acceptable standards for chemical composition and microbial level.

**Who cares about milk safety and quality?**

Milk producers, veterinarians, consumers, the public, and the regulatory government agencies, milk processors, retail distributors and dairy cooperatives alike are all concerned about milk safety and quality.

The future of the dairy enterprise is dependent on the safety and quality of the milk being produced.

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**Milk Laboratory Testing Fees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Milk Test</th>
<th>Method of Testing</th>
<th>Testing Fees Per Sample (in PHP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Physico-Chemical Test</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Fat Determination</td>
<td>Gerber Method</td>
<td>Client A: 392.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Client B: 526.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Solids-Non-Fat-Determination (SNF)</td>
<td>By computation from fat</td>
<td>Client A: 44.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Client B: 56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total Solid Determination (TS)</td>
<td>By computation from fat</td>
<td>Client A: 44.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Client B: 56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Microbiological Tests</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Total Plate Count</td>
<td>Pour Plate Method</td>
<td>Client A: 168.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Client B: 285.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Coliform and E. Coli Count</td>
<td>Petrifilm Test Kit</td>
<td>Client A: 638.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Client B: 1,008.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Client A - all NDA assisted farmers and cooperatives
Client B - all entities who are non-members of dairy cooperatives

**Description of Some Milk Tests**

- **Fat Content Determination** - this test measures the butterfat content in milk
- **Total Solid (TS) Determination** - this test measures what remains of the milk components after removing all the water
- **Solid-Non-Fat Determination** - this test measures the components of the milk after removing the fat and water
- **pH Test** - measures the degree of acidity and alkalinity of the milk
- **Total Plate Count** - is a microbial method of analysis that determines the number of viable bacteria in the milk
- **Coliform Count / E. coli Count** - this test is used to determine the number of these microorganisms (coliform/E. coli) in the milk