

BASICS OF SANITATION



PRE-RINSE



Pre-rinse is an important first step in preventing post-process contamination. Pre-rinsing wets the interior surface of the lines and tanks, removes most of the remaining residue and can dissolve sugars and partially melts fats.

The pre-rinse should remove as much as 95% of the soil before starting the cleaning wash.¹

CLEANING



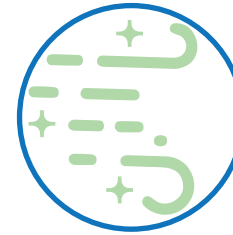
Cleaning removes the soil residues. This is crucially important in biofilm control. Sufficient cleaning allows the sanitizer to contact and eliminate the contaminating microorganisms. Cleaning detergents used according to the labeled instructions will emulsify the soil and allow it to be carried away.

INTERMEDIATE RINSE



Cleaning is followed by an intermediate rinse to flush out residual traces of detergent, soil and any other residue to prepare for sanitizing.

SANITIZING



Sanitizing is the process of treating a cleaned system to reduce the microbial contaminants from the production system to a safe level. Effective sanitizing can be accomplished by various methods such as heat or chemicals.

Understanding your processing plant's sanitary design, cleaning and sanitizing products, and following proper procedures are critical to ensuring the optimization of sanitation.

HYGIENE VERIFICATION



Hygiene verification must be done to ensure that sanitation is consistently done to control the various hazards. Verification techniques can include visual inspection, ATP swabbing, reviewing records and checking for proper use of cleaners and sanitizers. In addition, targeted testing including strategic inline sampling at relevant points to compare bacterial counts throughout sanitation such as in a Clean-in-Place (CIP) process can be an effective way to demonstrate the effectiveness of a sanitation process.