Brewery Sanitation

"Where The Rubber Meets The Road"

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Market Garden Breweries



CHAPTER X

SANITATION AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

SANITATION

264. Why Is Sanitation in a Brewery of Great Importance?

The importance of cleanliness in each and every department of a brewery eannot be too strongly impressed upon a brewer, because only in clean atmosphere and with clean equipment and utensils can sound beer be produced. "Cleanliness and sanitation is the basic law of brewing."

265. What Is Meant by "Technically" Clean?

Brewery installations are "technically" clean after thorough cleansing by hand, with a brush or broom and water, with or without the aid of cleaning solutions. Tools which are used for cleaning must be kept in proper condition. An unclean brush might cause contamination. This does not always mean that equipment cleaned in such a way is also "biologically" clean.

266. What Is Meant by "Biologically" Clean?

This means free of micro-organisms. Equipment which was cleaned and sterilized loses its "biological cleanliness" as soon as it is exposed to unconditioned air. Then it is at a stage of being technically clean only.

267. What Is Meant by "Mechanical" Cleaning?

It means the cleaning of equipment by using brushes, brooms, metal sponges, sand, ashes and water. It shall be done before a disinfectant is applied and is usually the safest procedure compared to other cleaning methods.

268. How Is the Degree of Cleanliness Determined?

By using practically trained senses of touching, smelling, observing and tasting. Also by biological analysis.

269. What Is Meant by "Biological" Control in the Brewery?

Biological control in the brewery provides for conducting regular biological tests on the condition of yeast, beer and equipment. These tests help to prevent contamination

What's the Point?

From: The Practical Brewer, Master Brewers' Association of America, 1946



Physically Clean

Looks good

Smells good

Feels good

You can't skip this step!

Biologically Clean

Swab cultures come up negative.

The goal after sanitizing a surface.

Sterile

Hardest to achieve and maintain.

Not a real goal except in lab work or yeast propagation.

Steam and pressure needed.



Internal Conditions

Surfaces

Welds

Hoses and pipes

Water quality

Air quality

Gas purity

External Conditions

Temperature

Humidity

Light

Floors and drains

Air quality

Building envelope

Pests

Monitoring and Communication

pH testing

ATP testing

Wort stability test

Plating and culturing

Tags and signs

Discussion



Chemicals...briefly.

- Caustics remove organic deposits and oils.
- •Acids remove inorganic deposits like beer stone.
- •Sanitizers kill microbes once everything is clean.
- Oxidizers can sanitize and aid in cleaning.
- •Work with your supplier to develop a program.



Treat Chemicals with Respect!





Clean Out of Place Basics COP

- Time
- Temperature
- Agitation -- 80% more effective than static soaking
- Chemical concentration





This is a really nice COP system.



An Ounce of Prevention...

...beats this!





Get Organized!







Clean In Place Basics CIP

- •Time
- Temperature
- •Flow velocity— laminar vs turbulent flow
- Pressure
- Chemical concentration



CIP: The heart of the sanitation process



This is a nice CIP system.



CIP:

"A Pot and a Pump."



This is a simple, yet effective, CIP system.





Control Options for CIP:

- Pump Speed
- Heating
- Flow Rate and Total
- Conductivity
- Tank Level
- Chemical Feed
- Process Duration
- Proof of Return





More CIP Options:

- Air Blow
- Water Filtration & UV
- Ozonation
- Strainers/Bag Filters
- Sprayballs (CIP your CIP)
- Valve Actuation
- CIP Recipe Management



A few environmental items to be aware of...



- Dry vs Wet Storage
- Water makes things grow.



Dry It Out.



Air Conditioning Eliminates Mold Growth... get the %RH below 60.

Natural light helps too.



External Cleaning

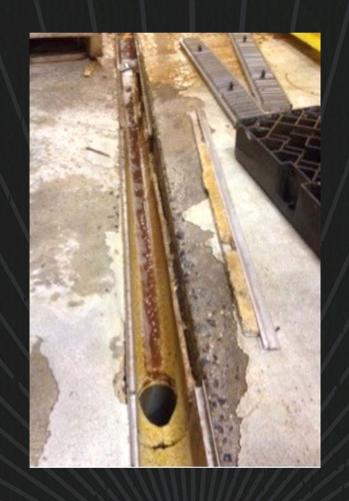




Chlorinated
Caustic Foam.
Acid Foam.
Quaternary
Ammonium
Compound.



Flooring and Drains





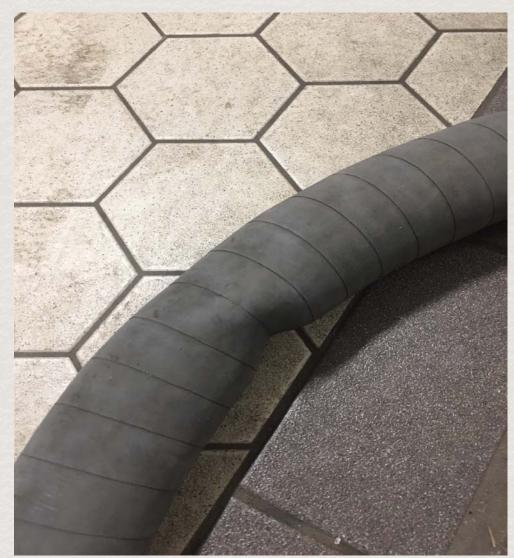
The floor and drains are a system.

A failed system is a problem!



Hoses are wear items.



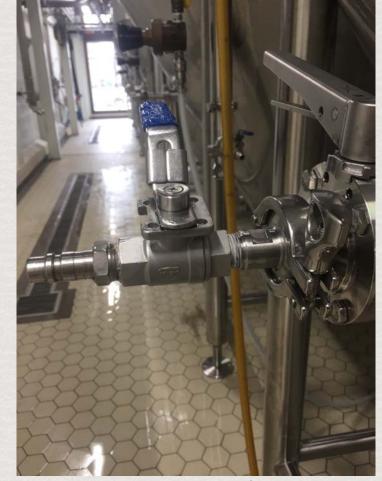


Beer hoses that are kinked or crushed should be retired or repurposed.

5 years is average working life for a beer hose.



Valves: some are sand some are not.



- Ball and Butterfly Valves
- Sanitary Ends vs. Threaded



Sanitary tee types





And eventually all things need to find the recycling bin!

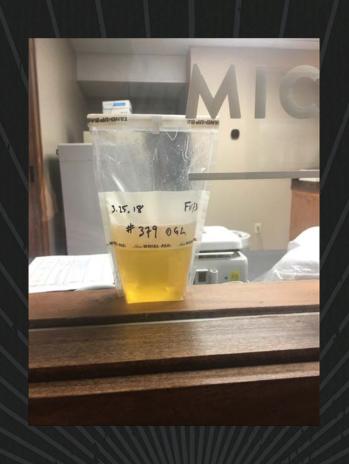


Potential Hot Spots

- Wort Cooler
- Carbonation and aeration stones
- •CO2 hoses
- Water filters



Wort Stability Test





Heat Exchanger CIP: 1.5 – 2X nominal flow rate.

Forward AND Backward.

Inspect internally every 4-6 months.







Flush them outside-in for cleaning. **Ultrasonic** cleaning helps! **Autoclaving** is best practice. Or boil them.

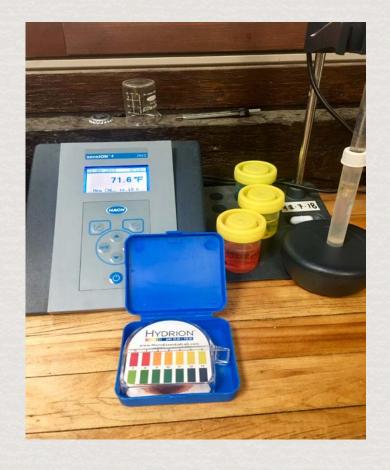


Basic Validation and Documentation

- •pH
- Titrations
- Swabs
- SOPs and Release Forms



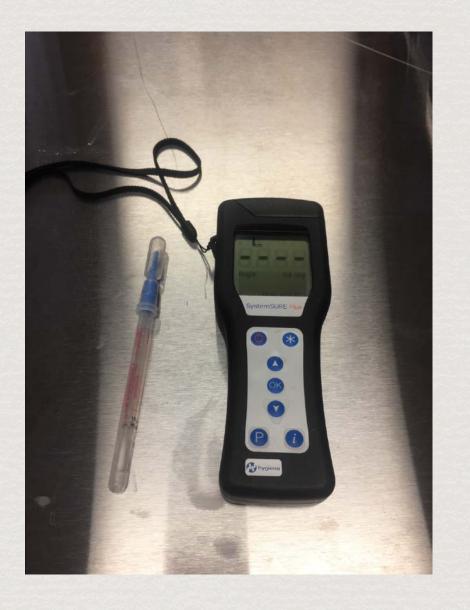
pH is fundamental.



- pH meter
- pH strips



Validation: **Titration** O CS



Validation: ATP swabs.

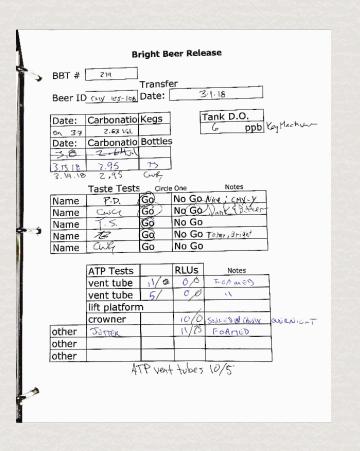
Good for surfaces and water.

Ideal for filler start-up procedure.



Standard Operating Procedures





Release Forms:
Have people sign off before beer moves down the line.

Keep all documentation!



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Thank You!

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