

	West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources				
	MANUAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROCEDURES				
Section	Milk	Date	July 1, 1991	Procedure #	M-13
Subject	Raw Milk Booster Pump Installation			Page	1 of 1

Improper installation of a raw milk booster pump could result in the contamination of pasteurized milk with raw milk in the regenerator section of a conventional H.T.S.T. pasteurization system. This can occur when the booster pump develops greater pressure on the milk in the raw side of the regenerator than has developed across thin heat exchange plates in the pasteurized side of the regenerator. Gasket defects or pin holes in the plates can permit raw milk movement across the plates when raw milk pressure is greater than pasteurized milk pressure in the regenerator. It has come to our attention that not all booster pump installations have been properly interwired and equipped with pressure controlled devices to prevent improper pressure relationships in the regenerator.

Attached are the criteria for installing raw milk booster pumps in conventional H.T.S.T. pasteurization systems. Interwiring and pressure control devices of the booster pump must be tested every three months by the health department.

References

[Auxiliary Raw Product \(Booster\) Pump Installation in Conventional H.T.S.T. Pasteurization Systems](#)

History

Attachments