



# Water – Product – CIP recovery

Enhancing sustainable production

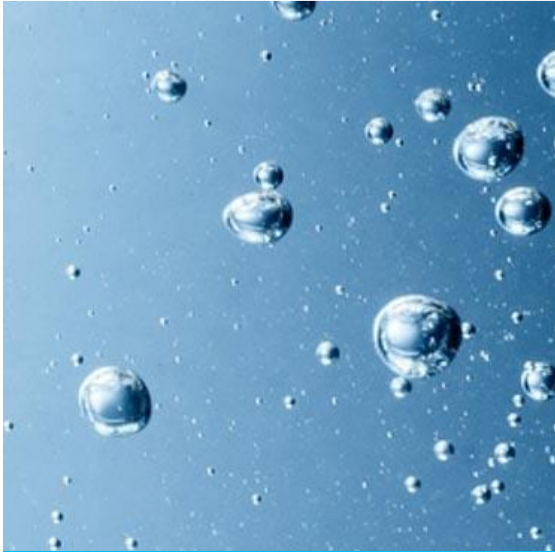
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Date: 2025-12-04



# Sustainability

An integrated part of your filtration solution



**Water recovery**



**Product recovery**

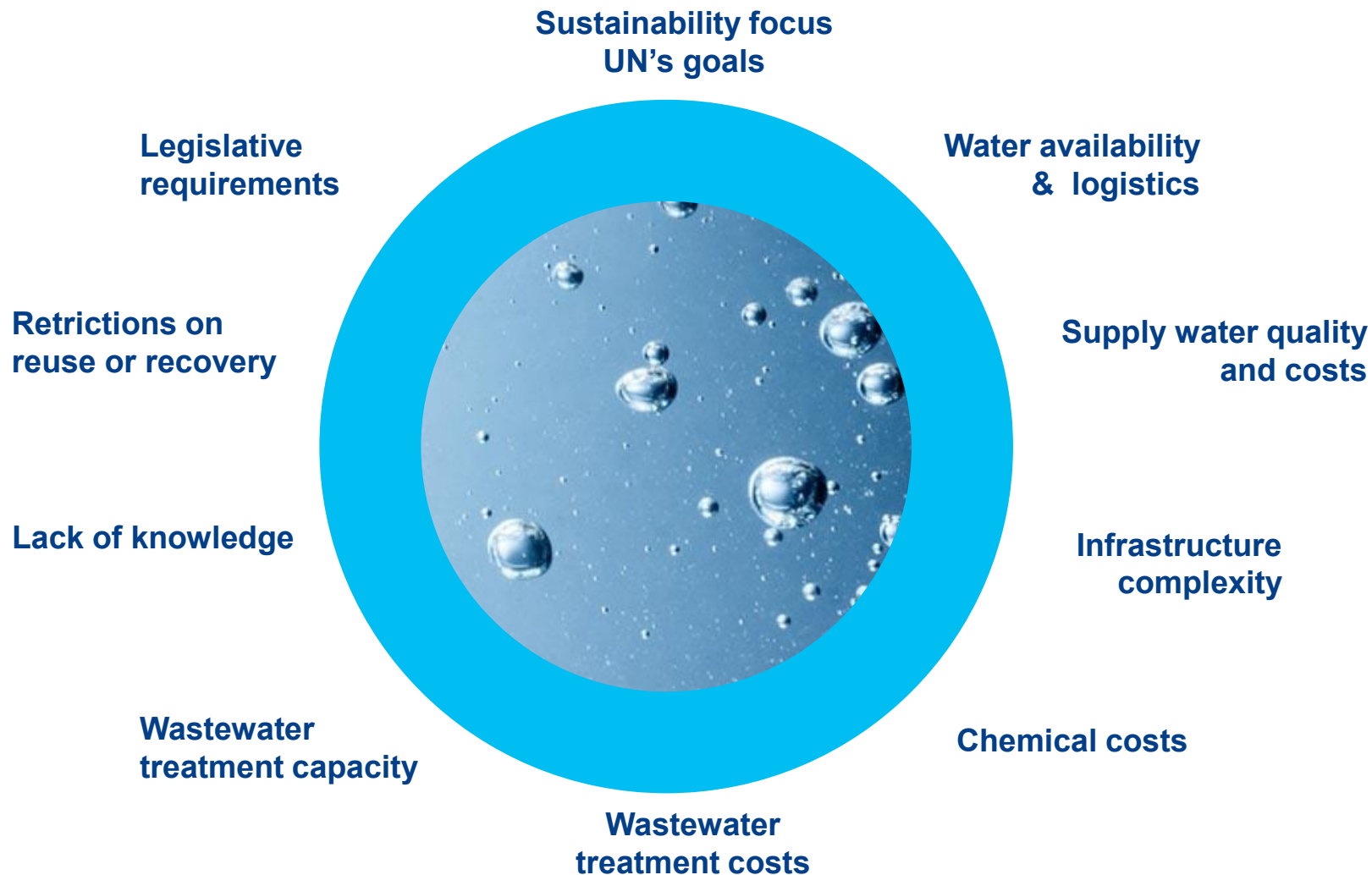


**CIP recovery**



# Drivers and push backs?

## Water and CIP recovery







**Water recovery –  
minimize water footprint**





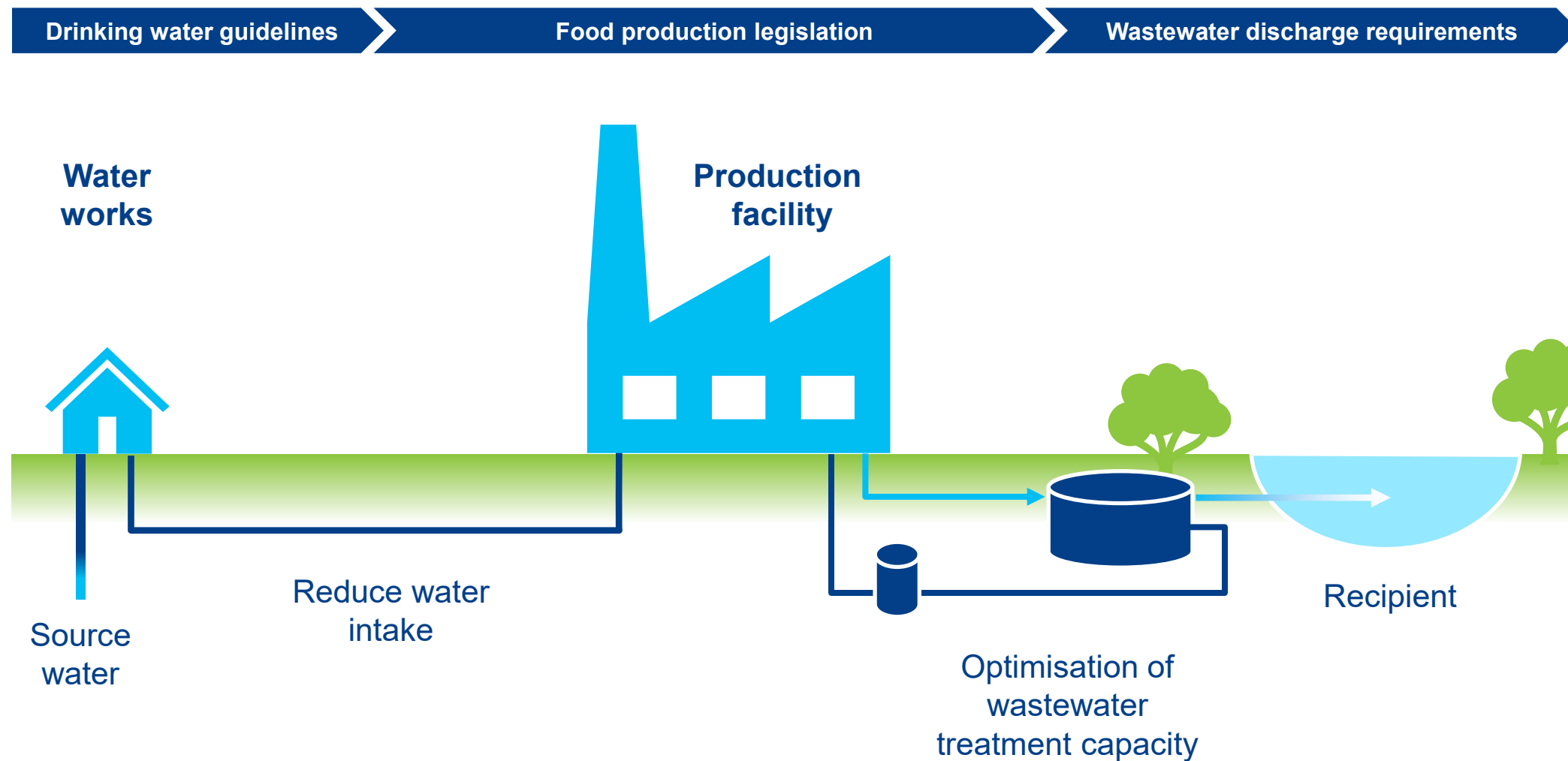


# DON'T LOOSE what you can USE

Treated excess water can  
be used in processing, as  
its quality is often better  
than the existing tap water

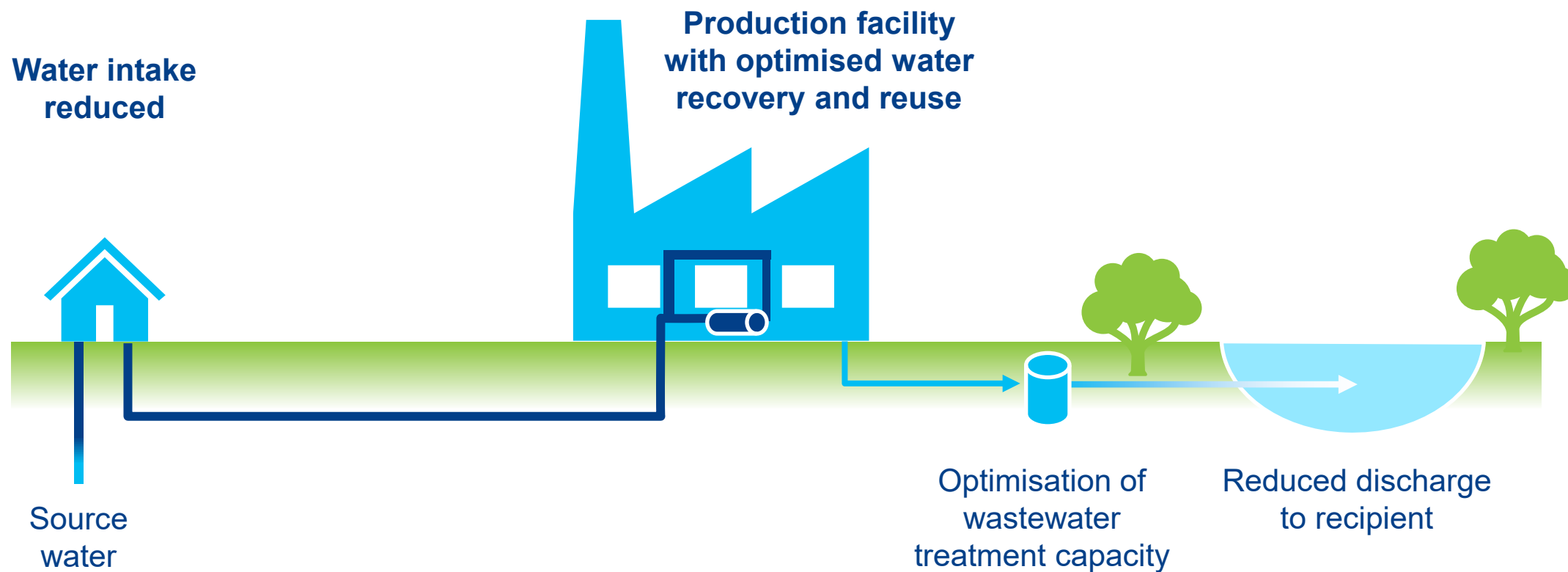


# Legislation on water





# Legislation on water







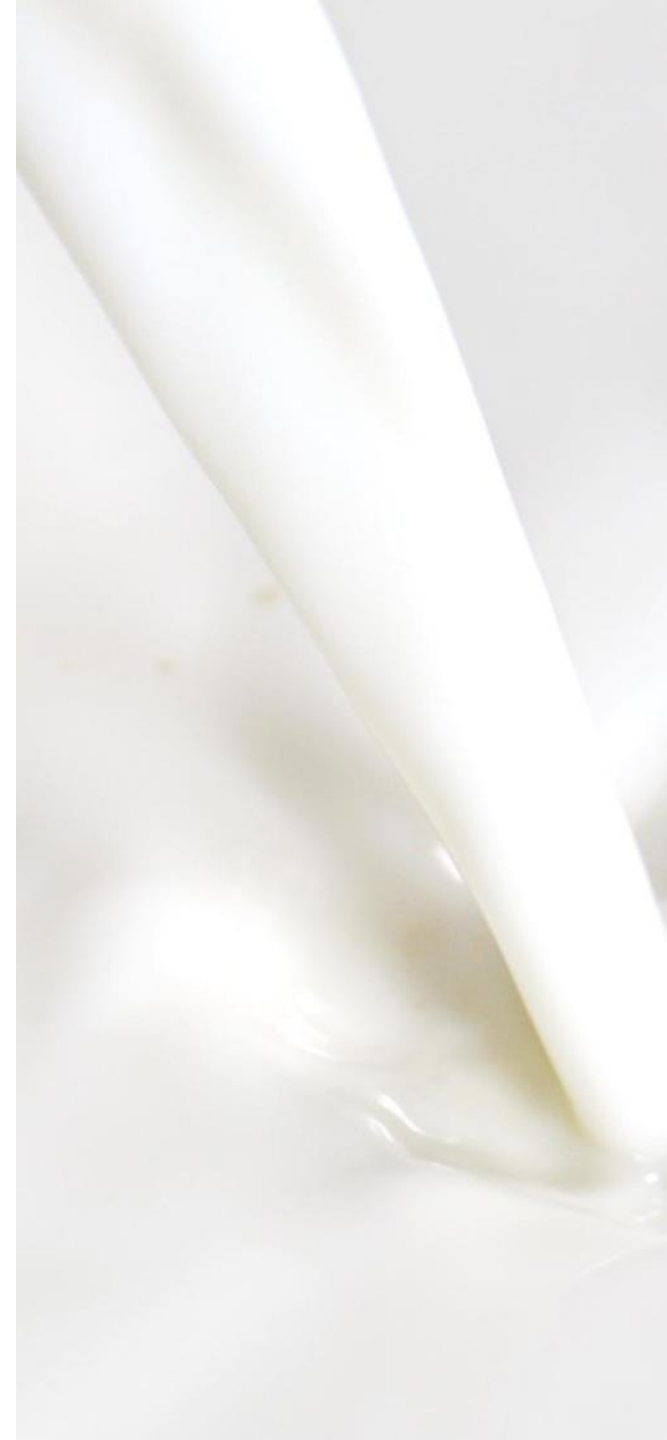


# Major sources

For water recovery in dairies

## Reverse Osmosis of...

- ▶ ...whey in cheese production
- ▶ ...permeate from milk concentration
- ▶ ...white water in liquid milk processes, oranges or other products
- ▶ ...evaporator condensate from milk and whey

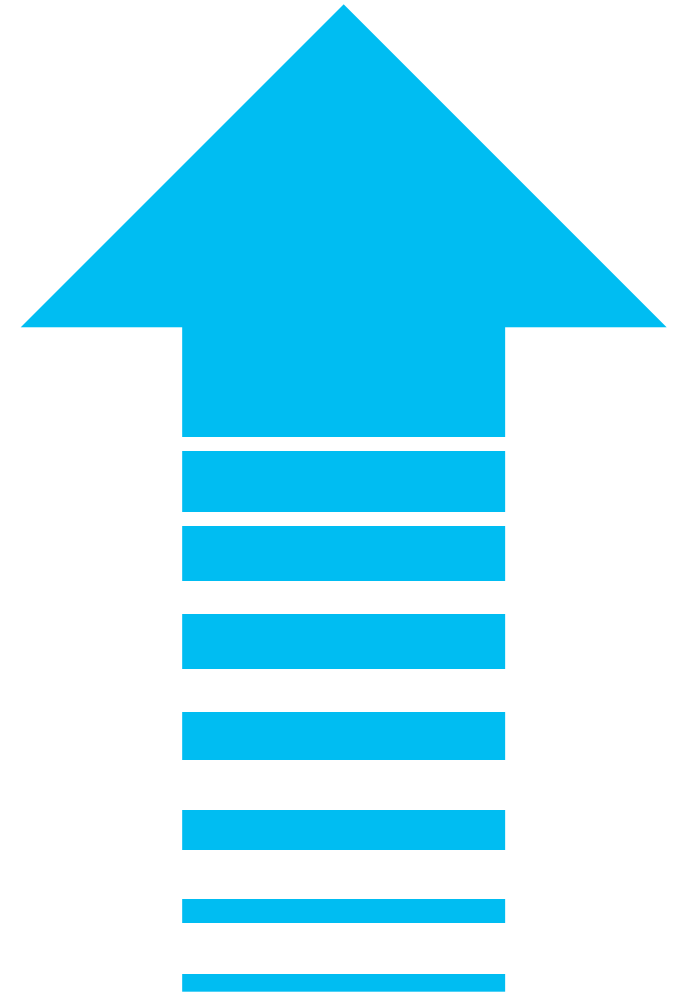




# Recovered water

## Where can it be used?

- ▶ Product contact (highest quality)  
...subject to local legislation
- ▶ Boiler water
- ▶ Flushing
- ▶ Cooling water
- ▶ CIP (pre rinse and middle flush)
- ▶ Irrigation of crops
- ▶ Cleaning of floor and other surfaces (lowest quality)





# Water recovery by membrane filtration







# Potential reuse of RO water

## Non product Contact

Cooling towers  
Boiler water  
Irrigation of crops

## Increasing Quality Demands

## Product Contact

Product water  
CIP/cleaning



# Expert assesment

- ▶ Assessment of existing processes on site
- ▶ Alignment with local legislation
- ▶ Suggestions for improvement
- ▶ Testing of relevant applications





# Application testing



**Tetra Pak** offers easy-to-use pilot filtration plants for rental

**TOGETHER**, we test and develop a sustainable solution for water recovery







**White water recovery –  
reduce product and water loss**





# White water

- ▶ White water is the first flush water in connection with cleaning of processing equipment.
- ▶ It contains a mixture of milk and water with approx. 1/3 milk and 2/3 water.
- ▶ Milk flush water comes from road tankers and milk silos in the form of raw milk, but also as pasteurized milk from pasteurizers, pipes, milk silos, filling machines and filtration systems.
- ▶ Should be as fresh as possible and with no additives or foreign particles







# Milk solids can be recovered from white water

Are you managing resources?

**Recovered milk solids can be used for**

- ▶ Yogurt
- ▶ Ice cream
- ▶ Cheese
- ▶ Fermented products

...subject to local legislation

## **EXAMPLE:**

1 million liters of milk received per day can generate up to 40 tons of white water  
(4% TS) = 1.6 tons milk solids/day

During a year, approximately 560 tons of milk solids

**1/3**

Recovery as milk





# Water can be recovered from white water

## Are you managing resources?

### Recovered water can be used for:

Highest quality



Process water ..subject to local legislation

Boiler water

Flushing

CIP

Cooling water

Irrigation of crops

Cleaning of floor and other surfaces

Lowest quality

Discharge with low COD

### EXAMPLE:

1 million liters of milk received per day can generate up to 40 tons of white water = 27,000 liters of water

During a year, approximately 10 million liters of water

# 2/3

## Recovery as water



# Filtration technology used for white water recovery

## Reverse Osmosis

Reverse osmosis is a high pressure filtration process allowing only water and small amounts of lactic acid and some organic components to pass the membrane.





# White water recovery

## Customised solution

Tailored to specific requirements

Can be prepared for easy extension

## Flexible plant solution

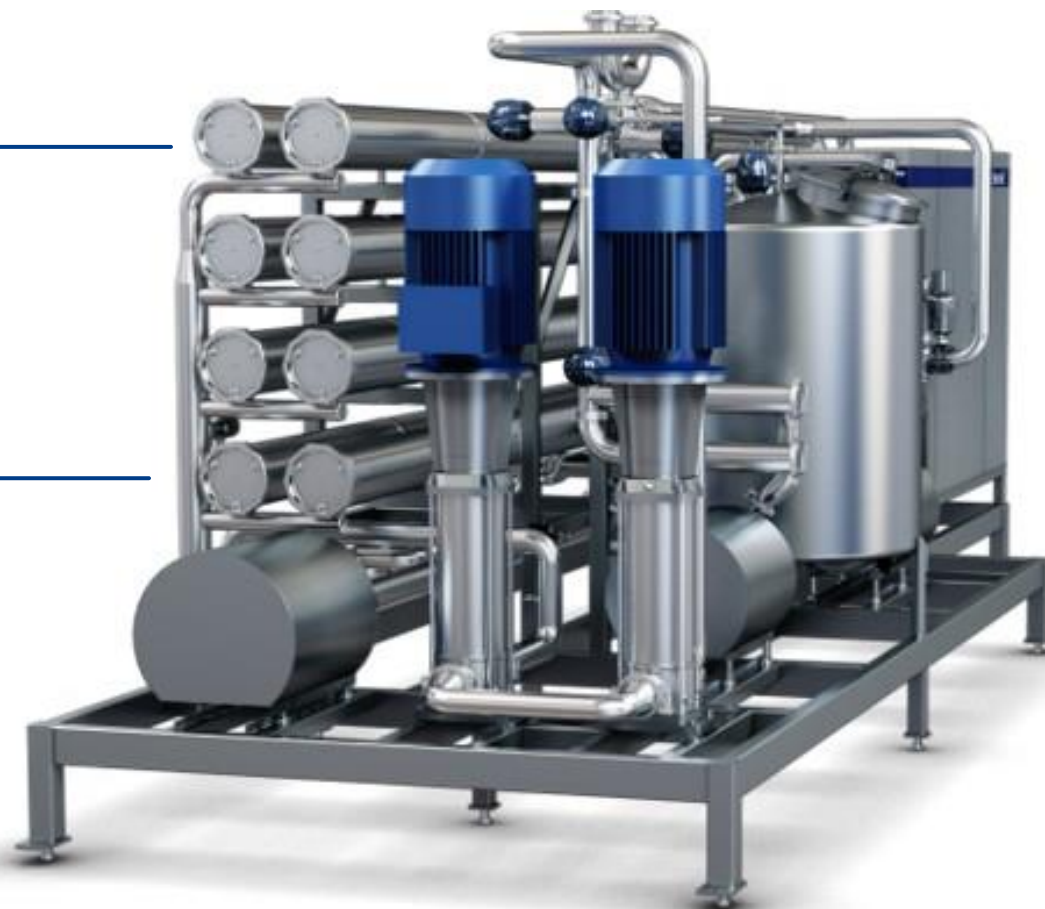
White water with fat

White water without fat

Possible to use the same plant for polishing  
of RO permeate

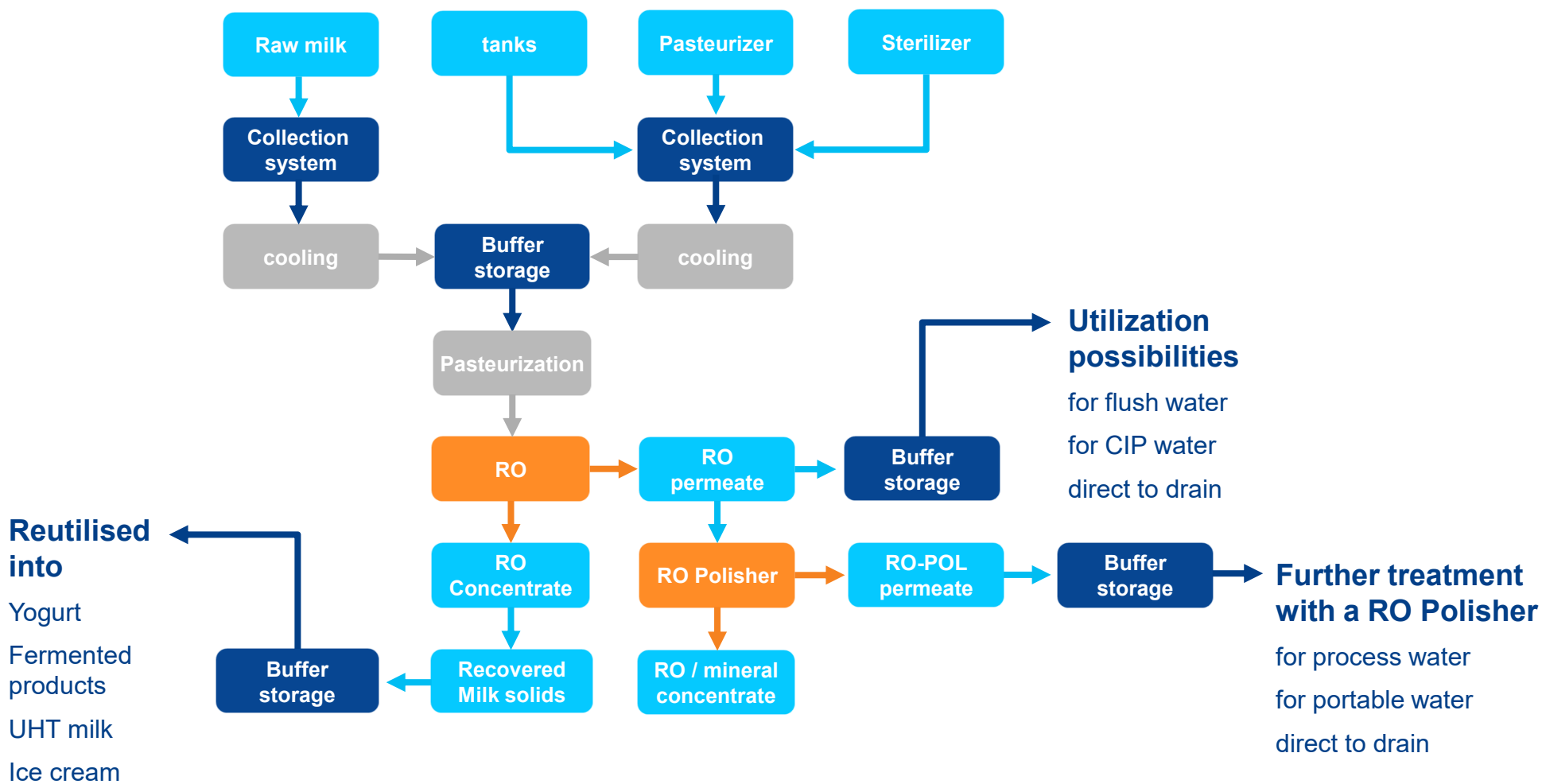
COD < 15 ppm

Batch or continuous operation





# White water recovery – process possibilities





# White water recovery

## Operating conditions

<b>Pre-treatment:</b>	Preferably pasteurisation, 72°C / 15 sec Alternatively, filtration is required
<b>Operating time:</b>	Maximum 10 hours between CIP (bacteriology)
<b>Operating mode:</b>	Batch or continuous
<b>Operating temperature:</b>	4-10°C

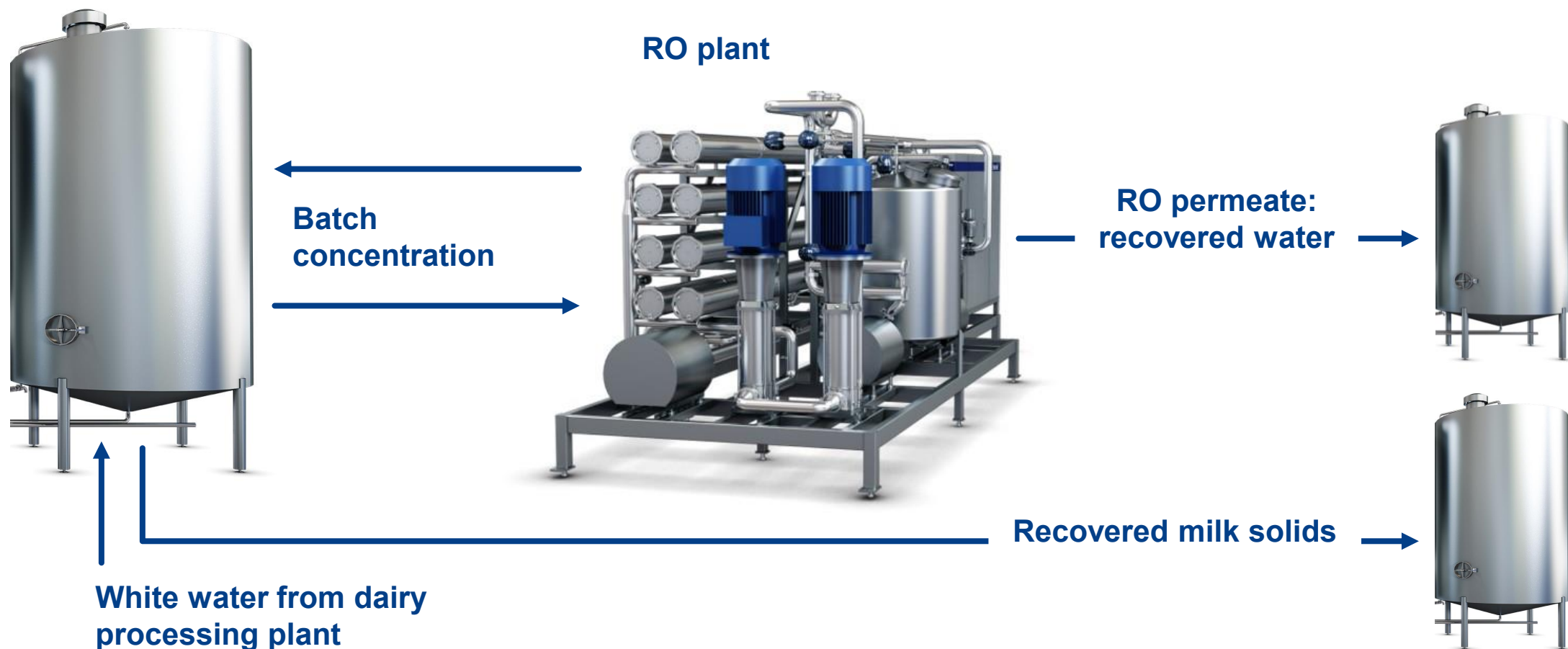
<b>Concentration factor:</b>	<b>2 - 8 VCF</b>
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# Filtration technology for recovery

## Reverse Osmosis







# White water recovery

## Typical composition of milk flush water

### Typical composition of milk flush water

Fat-free milk solids	2-6%
Fat	0-6 %

### Typical composition of milk flush water permeate

Total solids	< 0.1%
COD approx.	150 ppm

### Typical composition of milk flush water retentate

Total solids Non-fat	8-10%
Total solids	12-20%





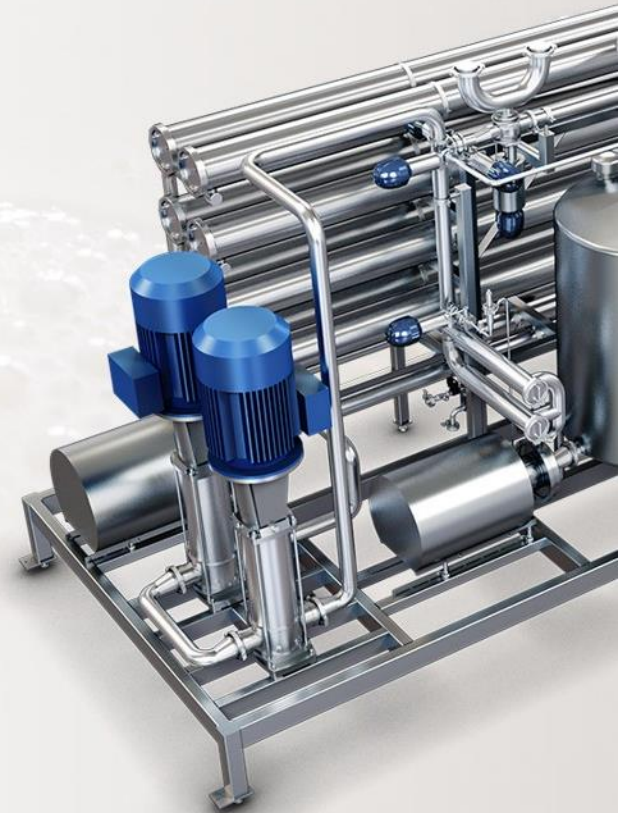
## Example – two dairies

	Medium sized dairy processor	Large dairy processor
<b>Milk received per day, liters</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,000.000</b>
Daily volume of white water (liters)	17,000	35,000
Milk solids in feed product (%)	4.0	4.0
Milk solids in retentate (%)	12.24	14.16
Recovered milk/day (kgs)	5,533	9,839
Investment (EUR)	200,000	350,000
Operation and capital cost(EUR)	84,000	146,000
Annual profit (EUR)	555,000	1,059,000
Payback period/ROI	<b>7 months</b>	<b>6 months</b>
Based on 350 production days and a milk price per kg of	€0.33	€0.35



# Benefits of white water recovery

- ▶ Eliminates product loss
- ▶ Reduces need for water intake
- ▶ Reduces effluent
- ▶ Reduces operating costs
- ▶ Boosts earnings - rapidly
- ▶ Reduces environmental footprint







**CIP recovery – enhance sustainability profile  
by minimizing waste using non-formulated CIP chemicals**





# Where are the opportunities

## CIP chemical type

- ▶ Pure caustic (NaOH)
- ▶ Pure acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ )

## Type of CIP procedure

- ▶ CIP procedures that requires large volumes of CIP liquids
- ▶ CIP of 'hot processes' as evaporators, dryers, plate heat exchangers, UHT lines
- ▶ Recovery rate may depend on amount of solids in spent liquid (e.g. process performances)
- ▶ 65-90 % recovery of total spent CIP liquid







# Why recover spent CIP liquids

## Costs reduction through minimized...

- ▶ CIP liquids usage (caustic / acid)
- ▶ Energy consumption (steam)
- ▶ Water supply
- ▶ Wastewater discharge

## Regulations and restrictions to support recovery...

- ▶ Required pH neutralization of wastewater
- ▶ Wastewater discharge limits
- ▶ Lack of water
- ▶ Use of pure CIP chemicals to avoid additives causing problem in wastewater







# Why recover spent CIP liquids

## Environmental benefits through reduction of...

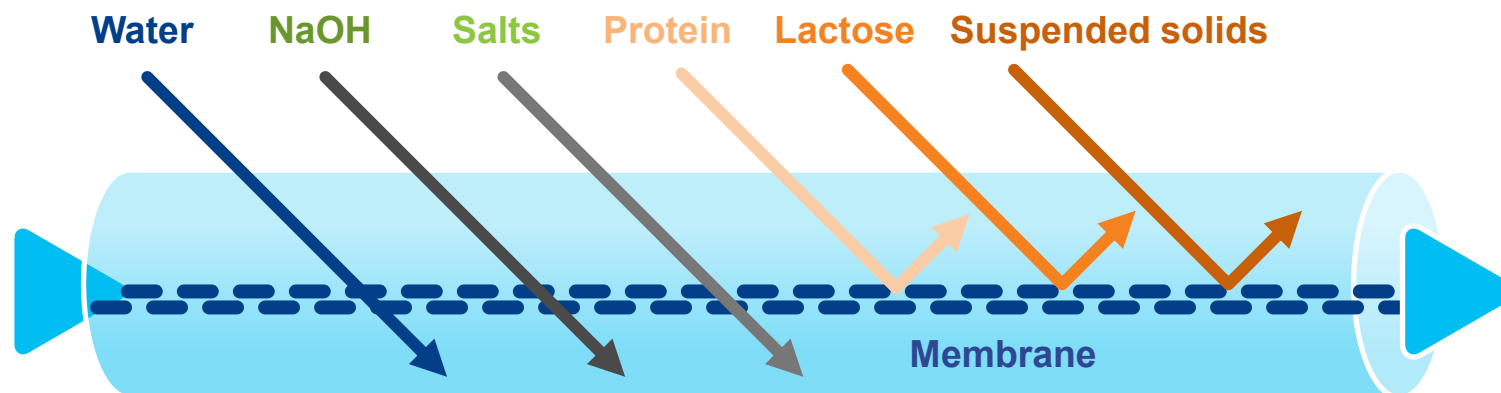
- ▶ Hydraulic load to wastewater treatment plant
- ▶ 'Warm' discharge to wastewater treatment plant
- ▶ Salt levels in wastewater
- ▶ Reduce supply water intake





# Principle of CIP recovery

- ▶ Protein, fat, lactose and suspended solids are retained and concentrated
- ▶ Caustic can pass through the membranes and be recovered



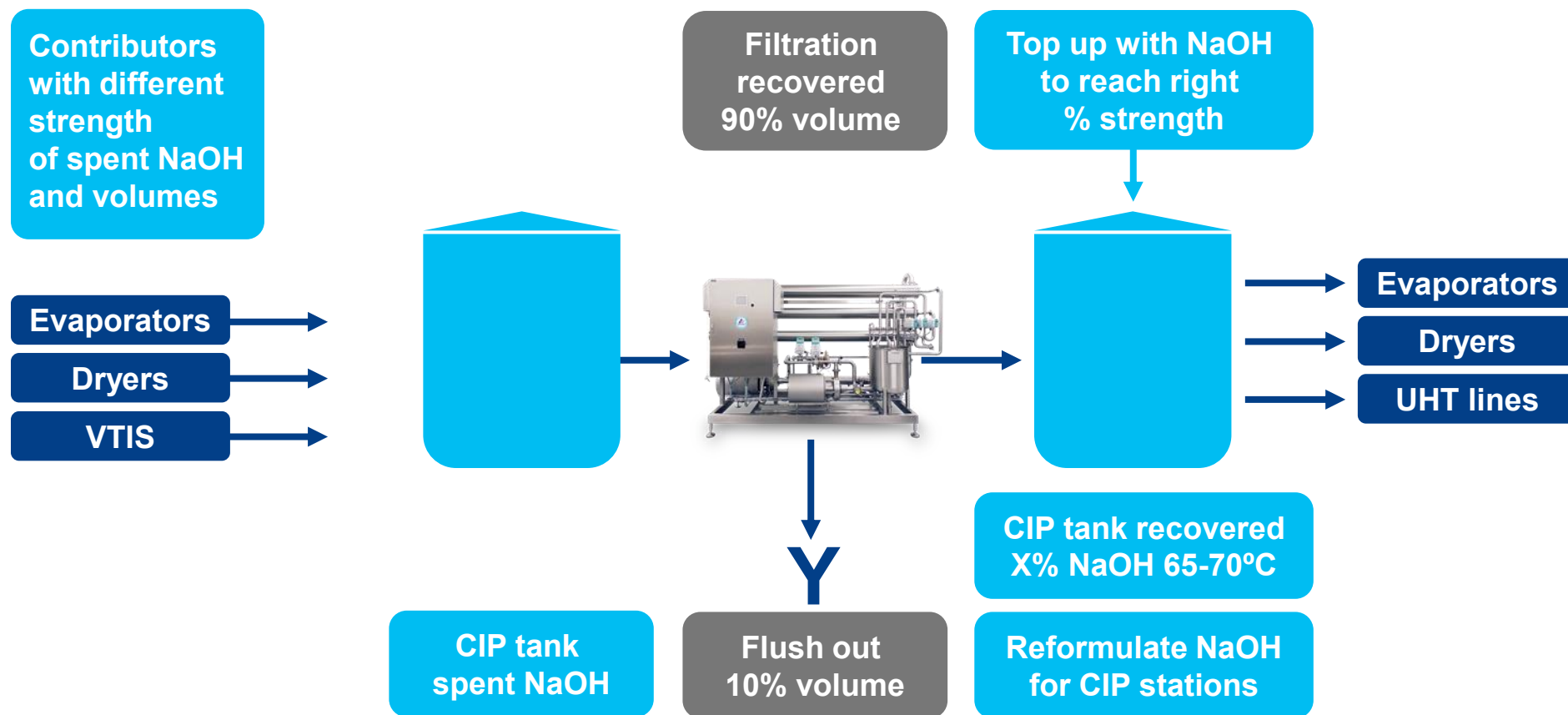
Up to **90%**  
recovery of total  
spent CIP liquid





# CIP recovery of caustic

## Example with NaOH







# CIP recovery – pilot trails

## Why perform preliminary test or pilot trails

- ▶ Understand the composition of spent CIP liquids
- ▶ To ensure the correct treatment train for the specific process
- ▶ Validate specific parameters relevant to the production
- ▶ Optimisation of treatment to local conditions





# Quality of recovered CIP liquids

- ▶ Experience show close to similar cleaning performance/ability as new liquids
- ▶ Minimal loss of cleaning strength
- ▶ Easy to boost up CIP liquids to required concentration
- ▶ Up to 90% retention of COD and lactose
- ▶ Possibility to continuously monitor quality (instrumental/visual)
- ▶ Removal of bacteria/spores
- ▶ No fat and protein
- ▶ Stainless steel design





## Our message

Are you managing resources?

- ▶ Get more value out of your milk
- ▶ Protect the environment and natural resources
- ▶ Promote sustainable brand image

# Recover your White water!



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**Tetra Pak Filtration Solutions**

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