

CLEAN IN PLACE CIP from sanitary design to validation

EXPERT SANTÉ CANADA MAPAO

PBE-Expert Inc – CANADA Training Company Agreement CPMT #0059104 Qualified MAPAQ Consultant at the measure 2 of the Levier program







#### PBE, Training Company Agreement CPMT #0059104

Québec	<b>CERTIFICAT D'AGRÉMENT</b>	Loi favorisant le développement des compétences de la main-d'oe	
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01 Administration et commerce 03 Alimentation, hôtellerie et tourisme 06 Chimie et biologie			
	Par: 9/20	lelle Benjeur	
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Process Die 2001 Enformation (12-2016)	Le 7 février 20 La délivrance du certit Commission des parte	18 licat est valide en fonction des documents soumis à la	
ENT-0031 (12-2016)	Le 7 février 20 La délivrance du certit Commission des parte	18 licat est valide en fonction des documents soumis à la	ה

## **Goals of this training / CIP**

- 1. Development of cleaning & disinfection processes.
- Evaluation of selection criteria for cleaning & biodecontamination agents (CDC).
- 3. Audit & prerequisites for cleaning validation.

- 4. Cleaning validation strategy.
- 5. Cleaning validation procedure.
- 6. List of potential contaminants.
- 7. Evaluation of critical time limits in a cleaning validation process.









## Regulatory framework : Cleaning (cGMP)



#### **Regulatory framework: Cleaning (cGMP)**

World Health Organization (WHO)

- <u>http://www.who.int/medicines/</u> <u>areas/quality\_safety/quality\_assu</u> <u>rance/production/en/index.html</u>
- EU EMEA
  - <u>http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/</u> pharmaceuticals/eudralex/vol4\_e <u>n.htm</u>

United States – FDA 21 CFRs

http://www.fda.gov

Canada – Health Canada

- <u>http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/compli-conform/gmp-bpf/index-eng.php</u>
- ICH = International Conference on Harmonization

http://www.ich.org/products/guidelines/ quality/quality-single/article/goodmanufacturing-practice-guide-foractive-pharmaceutical-ingredients.html





# Summary of regulatory requirements - EUROPEAN / www.dg3.eudra.org

Europeans : manufacturing, – GMP guides

- § 5.19 : « Use of cleaning procedures of known effectiveness»
- § 5.20 : « Measures taken to avoid cross-contamination as well as their effectiveness should be periodically monitored according to established procedures»
- Annexe 15 : Section 6 Cleaning validation
- ANSM(AFSSAPS), LD.15. Cleaning validation p132
- PIC/S : Draft Annexe 15 of the GMP guide

www.picscheme.org



#### **Normative requirements**

- - ✓ European Pharmacopoeia (Ph.Eur.)
  - ✓ French Pharmacopoeia (Ph.F.)
  - ✓ Pharmacopoeia Internationalis (Ph.I.)
  - ✓ The British Pharmacopoeia (B.P.)
  - ✓ The Canadian Formulary (C.F.)
  - ✓ The National Formulary (N.F.)
  - ✓ The Pharmaceutical Codex: Principles and Practices of Pharmaceuticals
  - ✓ The United States Pharmacopoeia (U.S.P.)







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# Development of cleaning processes

# Summary: Cleaning & disinfection development processes in 10 points

- 1. What is a CIP?
- 2. Benefits of a CIP ?
- 3. Why use a CIP?
- 4. How does a CIP work ?
- 5. Details of a CIP
- 6. Type of CIP systems
- 7. CIP SIP
- 8. Follow-up & Monitoring
- 9. Design considerations
- 10. Summary









# PROBABLE CAUSES of CIP malfunctions? LOSS OF CONTROL OF CRITICAL PARAMETERS (CPP)



#### **PROBABLE CAUSES OF CIP MALFUNCTIONS?**

- 1. Pump, type, sanitary design, drain ... ?
- 2. Level in Tank?
- 3. Spray Balls: technology, coverage, flow, diameter, pressure?
- 4. Heat exchanger? Health technology?
- 5. Temperature range (Alert/Alarm Limits) ?
- 6. Control of CPP ?
  - a. Temperature,
  - b. Time,
  - c. Conductivity,
  - d. Flow,
  - e. Pressure.



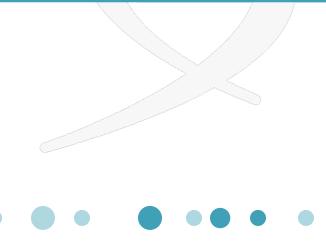






# 2- Benefits of a CIP ? TOP 10 CRITERIA of Sanitary Design









- 1. Re\_\_\_\_\_, Repeatable, Va\_\_\_\_\_, and Controlable Results.
- 2. Increased Productivity Through Re\_\_\_\_\_ in Cleaning T
- 3. Reduction of Chemical Products Ha (HSE).
- 4. Increased Pr\_\_\_\_\_ considerations of Health and Safety / HSE.
- 5. Reduction of En\_\_\_\_\_ and legislative impacts.

#### I. Simple Op\_\_\_\_\_

- II. Ec\_\_\_\_\_ of Costs of Utilities, Cleaning Agents and Effluents and Working Time, etc.
- III. Tra\_\_\_\_\_ of Lots and Records.
- IV. Reduced Cleaning Ti\_\_\_\_\_.
- V. Possibility of utilizing Higher Te\_\_\_\_\_ and Stronger Chemicals Agents.



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## 3. Why use a CIP ?











# 4. How does a CIP work?







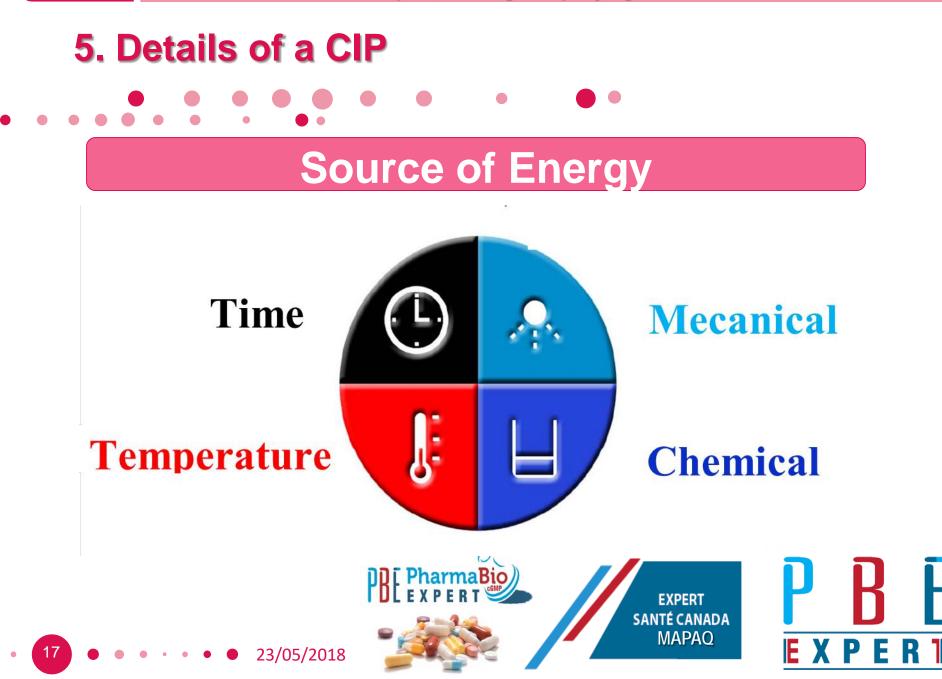


### 5. Details of a CIP









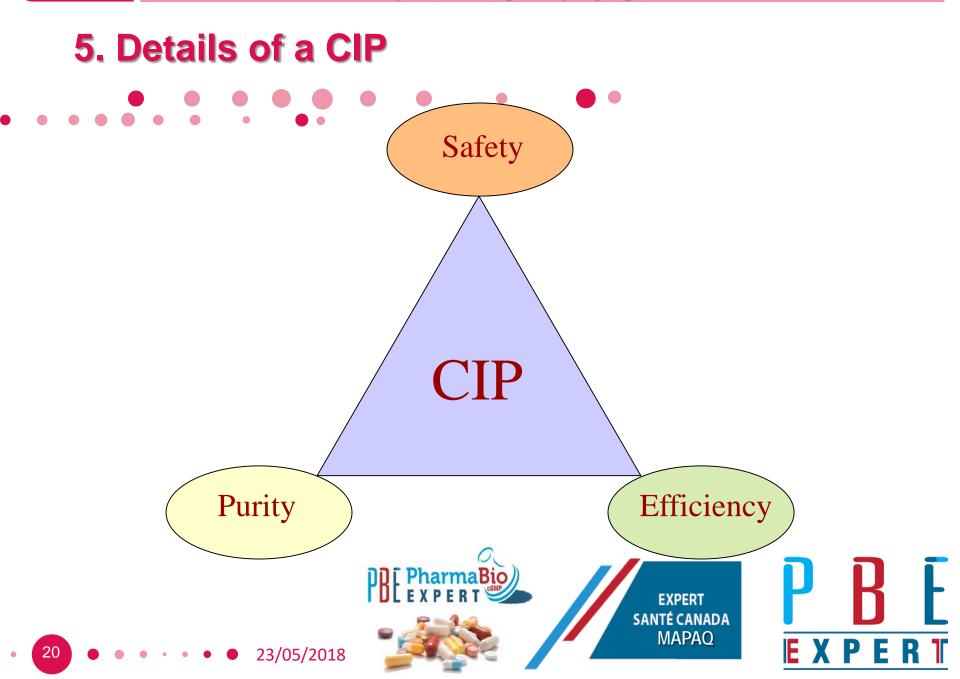
### **5. Details of a CIP**

PARAMETER	MANUAL CLEANING	AUTOMATICAL CLEANING		
	Fast	Higher Time		
TIME	Latency between steps may	Better Controlled Latency		
	vary			
	High force	Low strength		
EODCE	Difficult to quantify	Difficult to quantify		
FORCE	Non-uniform	Uniform and reproducible		
	Difficult to reproduce	VALIDATABLE		
	Low: risk to the	More aggressive formulas		
CONCENTRATION	staff	-of risk for personnel		
	Low Toxic Detergent			
	Uncontrolled, variable	Much Higher, better controlle		
TEMPERATURE	SECURITY	SECURITY +++		
	PDE EXPERT	EXPERT P R		
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### 5. Details of CIP

	Step	Operation	Cleaning Agent	Temperature (ºC)	Time (mn)	Use
	1	Pre-Rinse				
	2	Alkali clean				
	3	Inter-rinse				
	4	Acid clean				
	5	Inter-rinse				
	6	Final Rinse				
	7	Drying				
	8	Disinfection (Optional)				
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# 6. Types of CIP systems



# 6. Types of CIP systems

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Two types of CIP:

- 1- Fixed CIP ?
- 2- Mobile CIP ?
- 3- One tank?
- 4- Two tanks?
- 5- Three tanks?



#### **Static CIP Unit**



#### **Typical Static CIP System**







# 6. Comparison between various types of CIP systems

	Re-Use	Single Use
Number Cuves Solution	2 to 5	1 or none
Temperature of Solutions	Fixed	Ajustable
Concentration of Solutions	Fixed	Ajustable
Concurrency	Operation 1 to 4 (Multi- Channel)	- Only 1
Flexibility	Low	High
Cross Contamination	High Risk	Low Risk
Investment Cost	High	Low
Operation Cost	Low	High
Principal Criteria	Cleaning Cost	Cleaning Quality
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# 6. Comparison between various types of CIP systems

#### Single Use CIP

- Low Capital Cost
- Small Space Req.
- Low Contamination Risk
- Total Loss
  - High Water Use
  - High Energy Use
  - High Effluent Vols.

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- Longer Time/Delay
- Use for Yeast

#### **Recovery CIP**

- High Capital Cost
- Large Space Req.
- Higher Contamination Risk
- Low Loss
  - Low Water Use
  - Low Energy Use
  - Low Effluent Vols.
- Shorter Time/Delay
- Use for Brewhouse & Fermenting



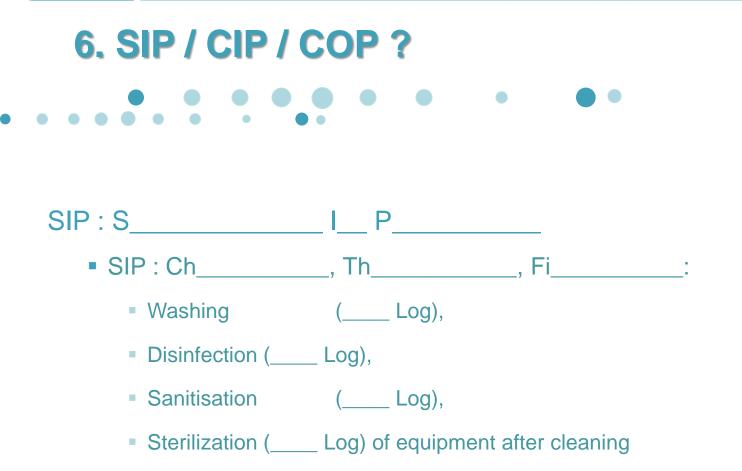






## CIP - SIP





SEP = Eliminate microbiological contaminants (6Log).





### 6. SIP / CIP / COP ?

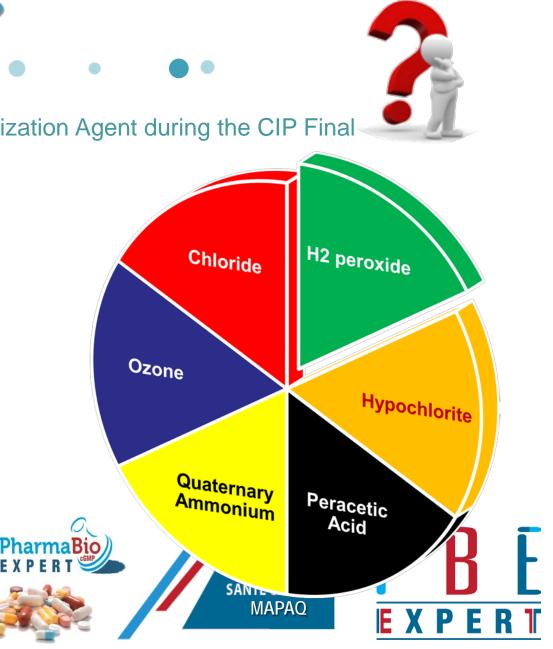
Introduction of the Chemical Sanitization Agent during the CIP Final Rinse Phase.

Chemical Sanitizing Agents:

- 1. Chloride,
- Hypochlorite, 2.
- 3. Peracetic Acid,
- Quaternary ammonium, 4.

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- 5. Ozone,
- Hydrogen peroxide. 6.







## **GEP / Washing Spray** Balls



# 6. GEP / Washing Spray Balls

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### **Spray Devices – Fixed**

Low Pressure – High Flow

#### Advantages

No maintenance

**Special Spray Patterns** 

**Easier to Monitor** 

Less Pump Power



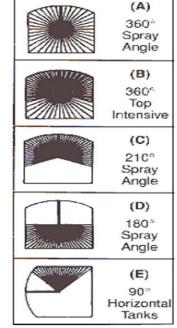
Disadvantages

**Higher Water Usage** 

**Less Mechanical Action** 

Less Bounce Back

Longer cleaning times









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### 6. GEP / Washing Spray Balls

Sanitary Tube Size

Table SD-5 Flow Rates to Achieve 5 ft/sec (1.52 m/s)



Salitary Tube Size							
0.	.D.	I.	D.	Flow Rate		Pressure	
in.	mm	in.	mm	gpm	Lpm	(Bars)	
0.5	12.7	0.37	9.4	1.7	6.3	-	
0.75	19.1	0.62	15.7	4.7	18	-	
1.0	25.4	0.87	22.1	9.3	35	-	
1.5	38.1	1.37	34.8	23	87	-	
2	50.8	1.87	47.5	42.8	162	-	





### 6. GEP / Washing Spray Balls

#### **Spray Device – Rotating**

**High Pressure – Low Flow** 

#### Advantages

Lower Water Usage Greater Mechanical Action Greater Bounce Back Greater Throw Distances

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'Turbodisk'



#### Disadvantages

Jets



Slotted

Higher Pump Power More Difficult to Monitor Generally Higher Cost More Difficult to "Aim" Spray Higher Maintenance



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### **CIP Performance?**







#### **CIP Performance?**

- - 1. Cleaning Risk Assessment
  - 2. Selection of a CIP unit
  - 3. Sanitary Design
  - 4. Flexibility
  - 5. CIP / SIP : Process Interfaces
  - 6. Optimized length of CIP Loop circuits
  - 7. Supervision, Control to ensure Reproducibility
  - 8. Can be validated









## CIP Monitoring Systems



CIP Monitoring Systems ?	•	
pH, Conductivity		
Temperature		
Flow		
Pressure		
Time		
Turbidity		







# Sanitary Design of cleaning processes.

## Part 2 - continuing ...





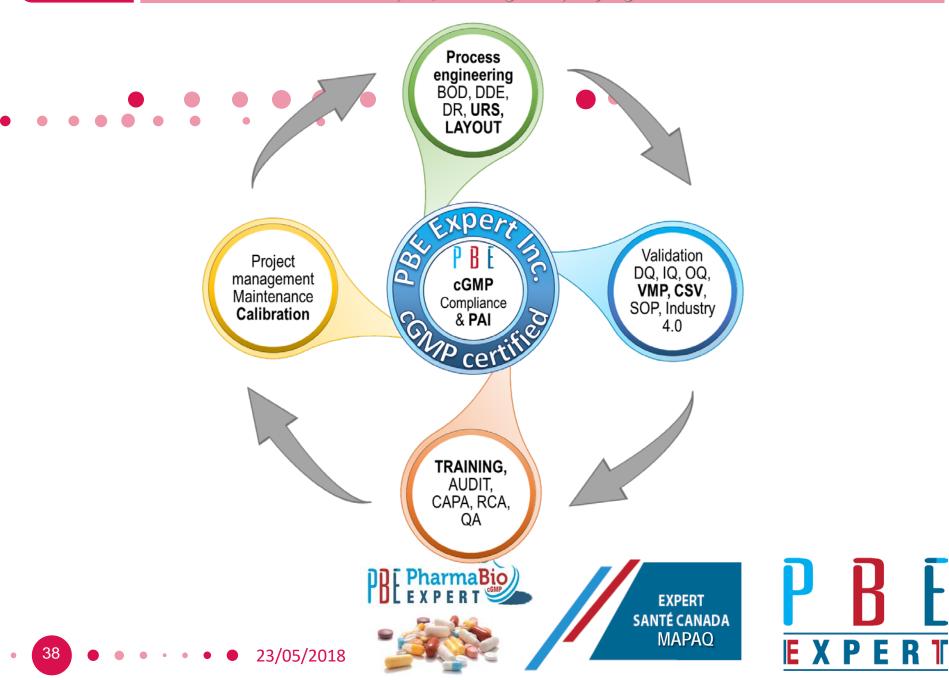


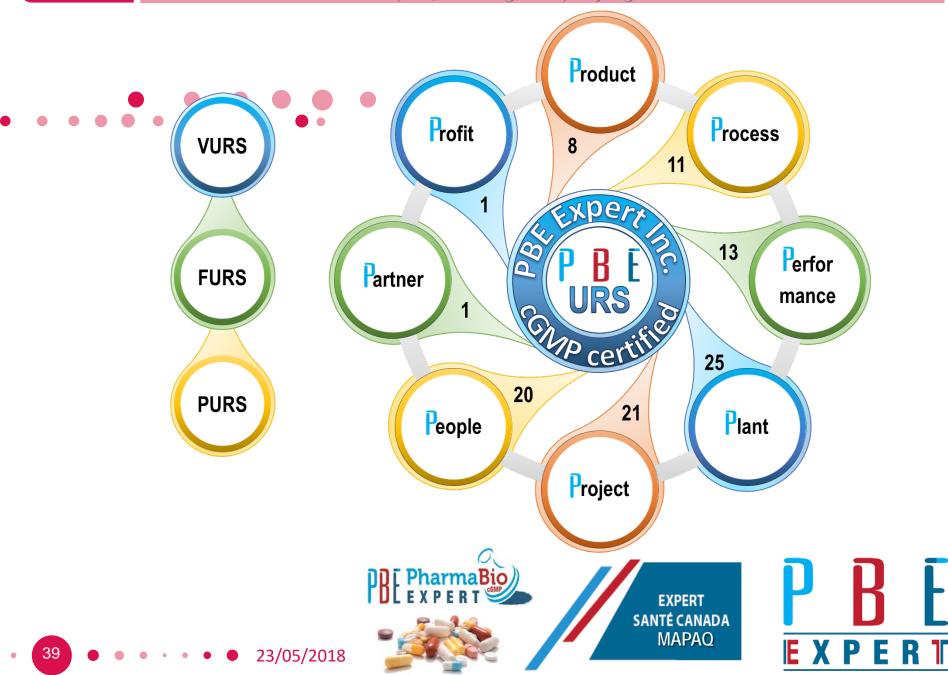


# Cleaning validation.

# Part 3 - continuing ..









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