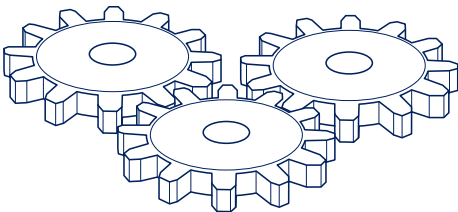


Technical Report No. 29 (Revised 2012)

Points to Consider for Cleaning Validation

PCMOSM
Paradigm Change in
Manufacturing OperationsSM



2012



PDA Task Force on Technical Report No. 29 (Revised 2012): Points to Consider for Cleaning Validation

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The content and views expressed in this Technical Report are the result of a consensus achieved by the authorizing Task Force and are not necessarily views of the organizations they represent.

Points to Consider for Cleaning Validation

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Paradigm Change in Manufacturing Operations (PCMOSM)

PDA launched the project activities related to the PCMO program in December 2008 to help implement the scientific application of the ICH Q8, Q9 and Q10 series. The PDA Board of Directors approved this program in cooperation with the Regulatory Affairs and Quality Advisory Board, and the Biotechnology Advisory Board and Science Advisory Board of PDA.

Although there are a number of acceptable pathways to address this concept, the PCMO program follows and covers the drug product lifecycle, employing the strategic theme of process robustness within the framework of the manufacturing operations. This project focuses on Pharmaceutical Quality Systems as an enabler of Quality Risk Management and Knowledge Management.

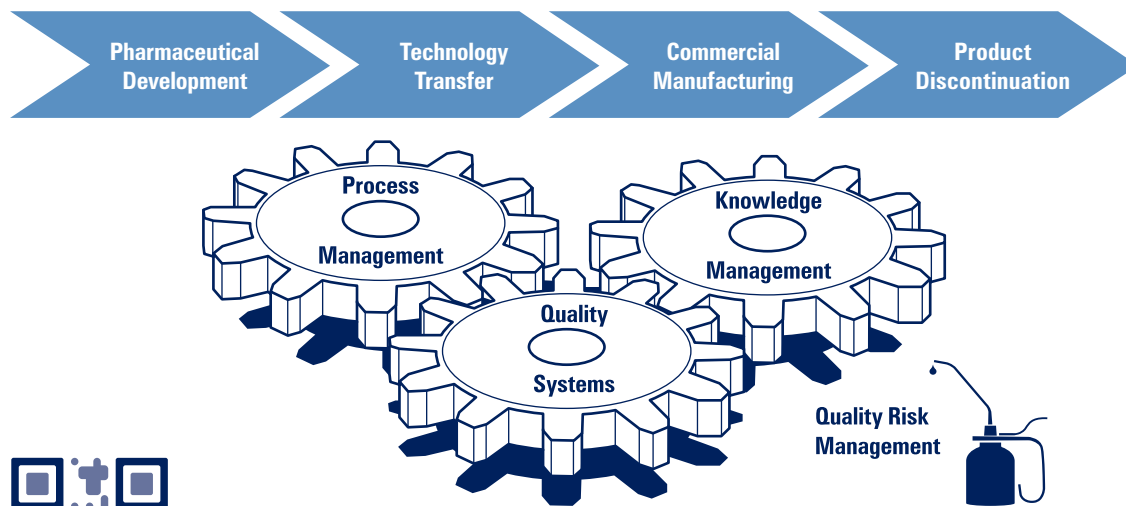
Using the Parenteral Drug Association's (PDA) membership expertise, the goal of the Paradigm Change in Manufacturing Operations Project is to drive the establishment of 'best practice' documents and /or training events in order to assist pharmaceutical manufacturers of Investigational Medicinal Products (IMPs) and commercial products in implementing the ICH guidelines on Pharmaceutical Development (ICH Q8, Q11), Quality Risk Management (ICH Q9) and Pharmaceutical Quality Systems (ICH Q10).

The PCMO program facilitates communication among the experts from industry, university and regulators as well as experts from the respective ICH Expert Working Groups and Implementation Working Group. PCMO task force members also contribute to PDA conferences and workshops on the subject.

PCMO follows the product lifecycle concept and has the following strategic intent:

- Enable an innovative environment for continual improvement of products and systems
- Integrate science and technology into manufacturing practice
- Enhance manufacturing process robustness, risk based decision making and knowledge management
- Foster communication among industry and regulatory authorities

The Product Life Cycle



For more information, including the PCMO Dossier, and to get involved, go to www.pda.org/pcmo

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction.....	1	Cleaning Processes	20
1.1 Purpose/Scope	1	3.7 Standard Operating Procedures.....	21
2.0 Glossary of Terms	3	3.8 Operator Training for the Cleaning Process....	21
2.1 Definition of Acronyms	5	3.9 Introduction of New Products to a Validated Cleaning System	22
3.0 Cleaning Process Design and Development	7	4.0 Qualification	23
3.1 Cleaning Process Design	7	4.1 Protocol Elements.....	23
3.2 Cleaning Process Overview	8	4.2 Key Protocol Issues	23
3.2.1 Physical-chemical Aspects	9	4.2.1 Number of Runs in a Protocol.....	24
3.3 Design Considerations.....	10	4.2.2 Mock Soiling	24
3.3.1 Location of Cleaning	10	4.2.3 Worst-Case Process Conditions	24
3.3.1.1 In-Place Cleaning.....	10	4.2.4 Disposition of Products and Equipment during Validation.....	25
3.3.1.1.1 Clean-in-Place (CIP) Systems	10	4.3 Grouping/Family Approach	25
3.3.1.1.2 Solvent Reflux Cleaning	11	4.3.1 Product Grouping.....	26
3.3.1.1.3 Placebo Batches as a Cleaning Method	11	4.3.2 Equipment Grouping	26
3.3.1.2 Out-of-Place Cleaning.....	11	4.3.3 Introduction of a New Product or Equipment into a Group	27
3.3.1.2.1 Clean-Out-of-Place Systems.....	12	4.4 “Cleaning Verification” Documentation	27
3.3.2 Automated vs. Manual Systems	12	5.0 Residue and Limits	29
3.3.2.1 Manual Processes	12	5.1 Considerations for Developing Limits	29
3.3.2.2 Semi-Automated Processes	12	5.2 The Basis for Quantitative Limits.....	30
3.3.2.3 Automated Processes	13	5.3 Acceptable Concentration of Residue in Next Product	30
3.3.3 Soil Evaluation and Categorization.....	13	5.3.1 ARL Based on Drug Active Dose	30
3.3.3.1 Soil Categories	13	5.3.2 ARL Based on Toxicity.....	31
3.3.3.2 Soil Removal.....	13	5.3.2.1 ADE Determinations Based on ISPE’s Risk-MaPP.....	31
3.3.4 Equipment Considerations.....	14	5.3.2.2 Toxicity Calculations Based on LD ₅₀ Data	32
3.3.4.1 Dedicated – Nondedicated Manufacturing Equipment	14	5.3.3 Other ARL Determinations	33
3.3.4.2 Nonproduct Contact – Product Contact Surfaces.....	15	5.4 Acceptable Total Carryover	33
3.3.4.3 Low-Risk Sites – High-Risk Sites .	15	5.5 Surface Area Limit.....	34
3.3.4.4 Materials of Construction	15	5.6 Limit in Protocol Samples.....	34
3.3.5 Operational Considerations.....	15	5.6.1 Limit per Swab	34
3.3.6 Cleaning Agent Selection	16	5.6.2 Concentration Limit in Extracted Swab Solvent	34
3.3.7 Product Considerations.....	16	5.6.3 Concentration Limit in Rinse Sampling Solution.....	35
3.3.7.1 Product Risk Considerations.....	17	5.7 Consolidated Expressions.....	35
3.4 Cleaning Development		5.8 Example Calculations	36
Laboratory Experiments	17	5.9 Other Considerations	36
3.4.1 Soil Selection	17	5.9.1 Multiple Next Products.....	36
3.4.2 Parameter Selection	18	5.9.2 Next Product in Verification Approach.....	37
3.4.2.1 Parameter Interactions	19	5.9.3 Default Limits	37
3.4.3 Measurements to Determine Cleaning Effectiveness	19		
3.5 Cleaning Process Scale-Up.....	19		
3.5.1 Setting Process Controls	19		
3.6 Applying the “Design Space” Concept to			

5.9.4	Use of Different Safety Factors.....	38
5.9.5	Different Routes of Administration.....	38
5.9.6	Different Doses for Adults and Children	38
5.9.7	Human and Veterinary Products Manufactured on the Same Equipment	38
5.9.8	Residues of Genotoxic and Other Highly Hazardous Active Ingredients	38
5.9.9	Limits Based on Analytical Detection Limits	39
5.9.10	Degradation of the Active Ingredient .	39
5.9.11	Limits Not Measureable	39
5.9.12	Limits for Organic Solvents.....	39
5.9.13	Dedicated Equipment	40
5.9.14	Dividing a Limit among Various Pieces of Equipment	40
5.9.15	Limits for Preferential Transfer to a First Portion of the Next Product	40
5.9.16	Limits for Biotechnology Manufacture.....	40
5.9.17	Products with More Than One Active Ingredient	41
5.10	Bioburden Limits.....	41
5.11	Endotoxin Limits	42
5.12	Visually Clean Criterion	42

6.0 Sampling..... 43

6.1	Sampling Method Selection	43
6.1.1	Direct Sampling Methods.....	43
6.1.1.1	Visual Inspection	43
6.1.1.2	Instrumental Methods	44
6.1.2	Rinse Sampling.....	44
6.1.2.1	Extraction Rinse Sampling for Small Parts.....	46
6.1.2.2	Solvent Reflux Sampling.....	46
6.1.3	Swab and Wipe Sampling	46
6.2	Placebo Sampling.....	47
6.3	Sampling for Microbial and Endotoxin Analysis.....	47
6.4	Additional Considerations.....	48
6.5	Sampling Recovery Studies.....	48
6.5.1	General Considerations.....	48
6.5.2	Swab/Wipe Recovery.....	49
6.5.3	Rinse Recovery.....	50
6.5.4	“Recovery” in Visual Inspection	51
6.5.5	Recovery for Bioburden and Endotoxin Sampling.....	51
6.6	Training and Qualification of Samplers.....	51

6.6.1	Key Issues for Training for Swab Sampling	52
6.6.2	Key Issues for Training for Rinse Sampling	52
6.6.3	Training for Visual Inspection.....	52

7.0 Analytical Methods 54

7.1	Purposes of the Analytical Methods.....	54
7.2	Practical Considerations in Selecting Analytical Methods.....	54
7.3	Specific vs. Nonspecific Analytical Methods for Validation Protocols.....	55
7.3.1	Regulatory Status of Specific and Nonspecific Methods	55
7.4	Most Commonly Used Analytical Techniques	56
7.4.1	Liquid Chromatography (LC)	56
7.4.2	UltraViolet/Visible Spectrophotometry (UV/Vis)	57
7.4.3	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	57
7.4.4	Conductivity	57
7.4.5	Organoleptic Evaluation.....	58
7.5	Other Useful Analytical Techniques	59
7.5.1	pH.....	59
7.5.2	InfraRed (IR)	59
7.5.3	Light Microscopy.....	59
7.5.4	Titrations	59
7.5.5	Gravimetric Analysis	59
7.5.6	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA)	60
7.5.7	Capillary Zone Electrophoresis (CZE) ..	60
7.5.8	Atomic Absorption (AA) and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP)	60
7.5.9	Ion Mobility Spectrometry (IMS)	60
7.6	Microbial Test Methods.....	60
7.6.1	Endotoxin	60
7.6.2	Bioburden.....	60
7.7	Analytical Method Validation.....	61
7.7.1	General Principles.....	61
7.7.2	Compendial Methods.....	62
7.7.3	Visual Inspection	63
7.7.4	Bioburden Methods	63
7.7.5	Transfer to another Laboratory and Use of Contract Laboratories	63

8.0 Maintenance of Validated State..... 64

8.1	Critical Parameter Measurement	64
8.2	Process Alarms	64
8.3	Change Control.....	65

8.4 Routine Monitoring.....	66	10.5.1.3 Grouping Impact.....	81
8.5 Data Trending and Review.....	66	10.5.1.4 Limit Calculation Impact.....	81
8.6 Evaluation of Cumulative Changes.....	67	10.5.2 Used Equipment.....	81
8.7 Training.....	67	10.6 Measurement Systems Analysis (MSA)	81
8.8 Periodic Review.....	67	10.6.1 MSA Components.....	82
9.0 Documentation.....	69	10.6.2 Attribute R&R.....	82
9.1 Cleaning Validation Master Plans.....	69	10.6.3 Minimizing Variations.....	82
9.1.1 Elements of a Comprehensive Plan....	70	10.6.4 MSA and Cleaning	
9.1.2 Harmonization of Site Cleaning		Validation Strategy.....	82
9.2 Documentation for Design/Development.....	71	10.7 Cleaning for API Manufacture.....	83
9.3 Documentation for Qualification.....	72	10.8 Topical Drug Products.....	84
9.4 Documentation for Validation Maintenance...	72	10.8.1 Topical Drug Products with	
9.5 Other Documentation Considerations.....	73	Systemic Availability.....	84
10.0 Special Considerations.....	75	10.8.2 Topical Drug Products with No or	
10.1 Cleaning Agents.....	75	Limited Systemic Availability.....	85
10.1.1 Types.....	75	10.8.2.1 Adjusted Calculation.....	85
10.1.1.1 Water.....	75	10.8.2.2 Modification Based on	
10.1.1.2 Organic Solvents.....	75	Frequency of Application.....	85
10.1.1.3 Commodity Alkali.....	75	10.8.2.3 Modification Based on Amount	
10.1.1.4 Commodity Acids.....	75	Applied per Surface Area.....	85
10.1.1.5 Formulated Detergents.....	75	10.8.2.4 Additional Considerations.....	86
10.1.2 Factors in Selection.....	76	10.8.3 Additional Safety Considerations.....	86
10.1.2.1 Broad Spectrum Effectiveness.....	76	10.8.4 Additional Cleaning Considerations ...	86
10.1.2.2 Substrate Compatibility.....	76	10.9 Animal Drug Products.....	86
10.1.2.3 Stability and Shelf Life.....	76	10.10 Packaging Components and	
10.1.2.4 Analyzability.....	76	Packaging Equipment.....	86
10.1.2.5 Disposal.....	76	10.10.1 Primary Packaging Components.....	86
10.1.2.6 Safety.....	76	10.10.1.1 Oral Dosage Forms Primary	
10.1.2.7 Toxicity.....	76	Packaging Components.....	87
10.1.2.8 Rinsability.....	76	10.10.1.2 Parenteral Dosage Forms Primary	
10.1.2.9 Quality.....	76	Packaging Components.....	87
10.2 Nonproduct Contact Surfaces.....	76	10.10.2 Packaging Equipment.....	87
10.3 Process Analytical Technology.....	77	10.10.2.1 Primary Packaging Equipment.....	87
10.3.1 Timely Measurements.....	77	10.10.2.2 Secondary Packaging Equipment .	88
10.3.2 PAT for Cleaning Process Control.....	77	10.11 Tubing and Hoses.....	88
10.3.3 Additional Considerations for Online		10.12 Excipients.....	89
Measurements.....	78	10.13 Dedicated Equipment.....	89
10.4 Clean Hold Considerations.....	78	10.13.1 Reasons for Dedication.....	89
10.5 New and Used Equipment.....	80	10.13.2 Cleaning Validation Issues.....	90
10.5.1 New Equipment.....	80	11.0 Regulatory and Guidance Documents.....	91
10.5.1.1 Cleaning Procedure Development...	80	12.0 References.....	92
10.5.1.2 Post-Installation Cleaning.....	81	13.0 Suggested Readings.....	94

FIGURES AND TABLES INDEX

Table 3.1-1	CPP and CQA Considerations that have Potential Risk Impact to a Cleaning Process 7	Table 6.1.2-2	Advantages and Limitations of Rinse Sampling..... 45
Table 3.1-2	The Cleaning Spectrum 8	Table 6.1.3-1	Advantages and Limitations of Swab/Wipe Sampling..... 47
Table 3.2-1	Cleaning Process Steps (Examples) 9	Figure 9.5-1	Documentation for Process Flow..... 74
Table 6.1.2-1	Comparison of Grab Sampling versus Separate Sampling Rinse..... 45		

1.0 Introduction

Cleaning validation plays an important role in reducing the possibility of product contamination from pharmaceutical manufacturing equipment. It demonstrates that the cleaning process adequately and consistently removes product residues, process residues and environmental contaminants from the manufacturing equipment/system, so that this equipment/system can be safely used for the manufacture of specified subsequent products (which may be the same or a different product). As used in this Technical Report, “product” may be a drug product, active pharmaceutical ingredient, intermediate, or another type of formulation. If “drug product” is intended, that terminology will be utilized. Principles and practices given in this report may apply to a variety of manufacturing situations. It is incumbent on the reader to decide the appropriateness of those principles and practices to his/her specific situation.

This report builds on the 1998 *PDA Technical Report No. 29, Points to Consider for Cleaning Validation (1)*. This report also has utilized principles and specific wording from the 2010 *PDA Technical Report No. 49, Points to Consider for Biotechnology Cleaning Validation (2)*. The authors of this revised Technical Report #29 would like to thank the members of the Task Forces who were responsible for those two earlier documents for making our job easier.

This revised Technical Report presents updated information that is aligned with lifecycle approaches to validation and the International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) guidelines Q8 (R2) - *Pharmaceutical Development*, Q9 - *Quality Risk Management* and Q10 - *Pharmaceutical Quality System (3,4,5)*. Also, this report aims to assist readers who want to create or benchmark a cleaning validation program for their equipment and facilities.

This Task Force was composed of European and North American professionals from pharmaceutical manufacturers, cleaning chemical suppliers, and consulting companies. The report has undergone a global, technical peer review to ensure concepts, terminology, and practices presented are reflective of sound science and can be used globally.

1.1 Purpose/Scope

This Technical Report covers all facets of cleaning validation for pharmaceutical manufacturers, including both manufacturers of APIs and drug products. It also applies to biotechnology manufacturing; however, the reader should consult *PDA Technical Report No. 49, Points to Consider for Biotechnology Cleaning Validation* for more detail and specifics for biotechnology manufacturing (2). We have included a lifecycle cleaning validation approach, including design/development of the cleaning process, process qualification (including the protocol runs), and ongoing validation maintenance. While the document discusses risk-based approaches, it does not provide details about risk-based manufacturing. PDA has formed a Task Force to write a Technical Report on that topic.

We cannot emphasize enough how important risk analyses are in the selection of and validation of cleaning processes and their validation. This includes the traditional risk analysis based on effects on product quality and on patients. It also includes business risk considerations, such as steps taken to minimize lost product from contamination (even if detection systems are in place to prevent release of that contaminated product for consumer use).

These practices and the associated guidance in this Technical Report are based on technical considerations and should be applicable in all regulatory environments. However, the intent of this Technical Report is not to provide a detailed plan or roadmap for a pharmaceutical manufacturer to perform cleaning validation. Rather, as the title suggests, it presents “points to consider” as one designs a cleaning validation program for process equipment based on an understanding of one’s manufacturing and cleaning processes. In cleaning validation, there are generally *multiple* ways to accomplish the

same goal of a compliant, scientifically sound and practical cleaning validation program. Where options are given, the rationales for such options are also generally given. Examples are not meant to be prescriptive or limiting; they merely illustrate a certain practice. Actual acceptable practices should not be considered limited by the discussion in this Technical Report. Based on an understanding of the unique nature of any individual situation, different approaches or additional issues should also be considered. Sound science based on an understanding of the cleaning and manufacturing processes may lead to other equally acceptable practices. The Task Force that developed this document hopes that the report will be used in this spirit and will not be solely used as a checklist.

This report should be considered to be a resource to help guide the development or evaluation of a cleaning validation program. It is not intended to establish mandatory standards for cleaning validation. It is intended to be a single-source overview for pharmaceutical manufacturers that complements existing regulatory guidance and other documents referenced in this document. The reader should also be aware that a specific topic may be discussed in several sections of this Technical Report. Therefore, a more complete perspective may be obtained by considering all relevant sections about a certain topic. Furthermore, while many approaches are presented here, specific approaches utilized for a given cleaning process should be selected based on a good understanding of that process, as well as the appropriateness of the selected practice for that specific situation. It is not enough to merely say that the practice is mentioned as an acceptable one in PDA Technical Report No. 29; each firm should be prepared to defend why the selected approach is a valid one for its operations (1).