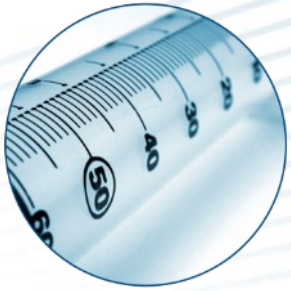
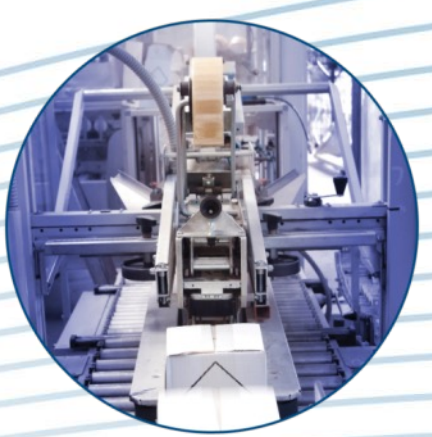
Connecting People, Science and Regulation®

Important Aspects of Sterilization, Cleaning and Disinfection, Gowning Procedures

by Guenther Gapp

14 September 2023





Agenda

10:45 **Important Aspects of Sterilization, Cleaning and Disinfection, Gowning Procedures**

- Steam & Dry Heat Sterilization
- Key Elements for Cleaning & Disinfection in Cleanrooms
- Gowning Steps for Entering Grade A/B Area

VR Simulator - Session

- Introduction to VR Simulator and Human Error Analysis

12:30 *Lunch Break*

Presentation about Hot Topics in

- Sterilization & Depyrogenation
  - Moist Heat sterilization (Fo- Concept)
  - Dry Heat Depyrogenation
  - What can go wrong and common Audit findings
- Cleaning and Disinfection
  - Procedures and Best Practices
  - Common mistakes and audit findings
- Gowning Procedure to enter Grade A/ B room
  - Important points to consider

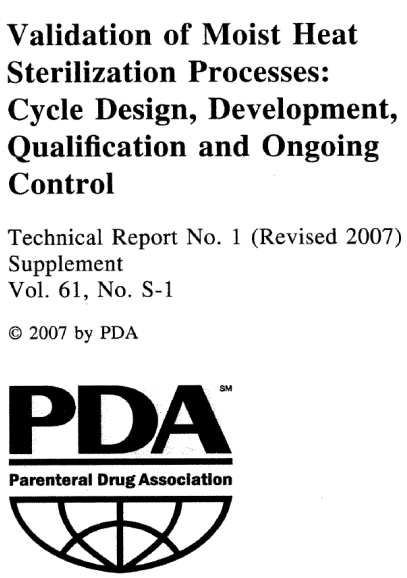
General Sterilization Methods

- Sterile Filtration: Products for Aseptic Filling
  - Liquids, Vent Filters - Air
- Steam (Autoclave and SIP)
  - Solid, liquid components, equipment
  - Equipment (e.g. filling nozzles)
- Dry Heat
  - Glassware, also for depyrogenation
- Radiation
  - Heat sensitive components
- Gas: Ethylenoxide
- VHP : Vaporized Hydrogen Peroxide (Surface Sterilant)

Photo courtesy of Meissner Filtration Products

Photo courtesy of Wayne Metal Products Inc.

PDA Technical Reports to consider: TRs 01 , 48 , 61



Definitions (from PDA TR 61)

Sterilization

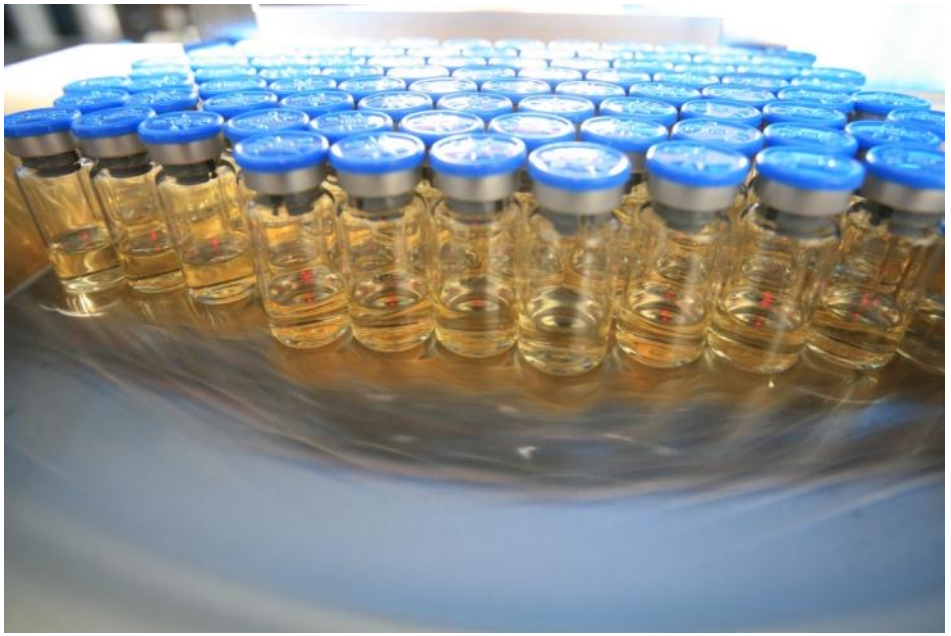
A process used to render a system free of viable microorganisms with a specified probability.

Definitions and Concepts

Sterile

Free from living organisms, especially microorganisms

Merriam-Webster definition



Definition (from PDA TR 1)

Overkill Design Approach: A sterilization design approach where minimal information is required about the product bioburden. A worst-case bioburden assumption is used to determine the delivered lethality needed to achieve a PNSU of 10^{-6} on or in the items being sterilized. When using this approach, the qualification program must demonstrate that both the F_{BIO} and F_{PHY} are greater than 12 minutes.

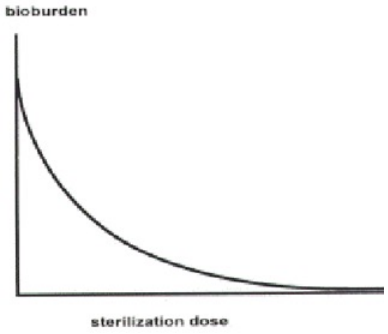
Definitions and Concepts

FDA 2004 & EU Annex 1(2022)

Overkill sterilization process- A process that is sufficient to provide at least a 12 log reduction of microorganisms having a minimum D value of 1 minute.

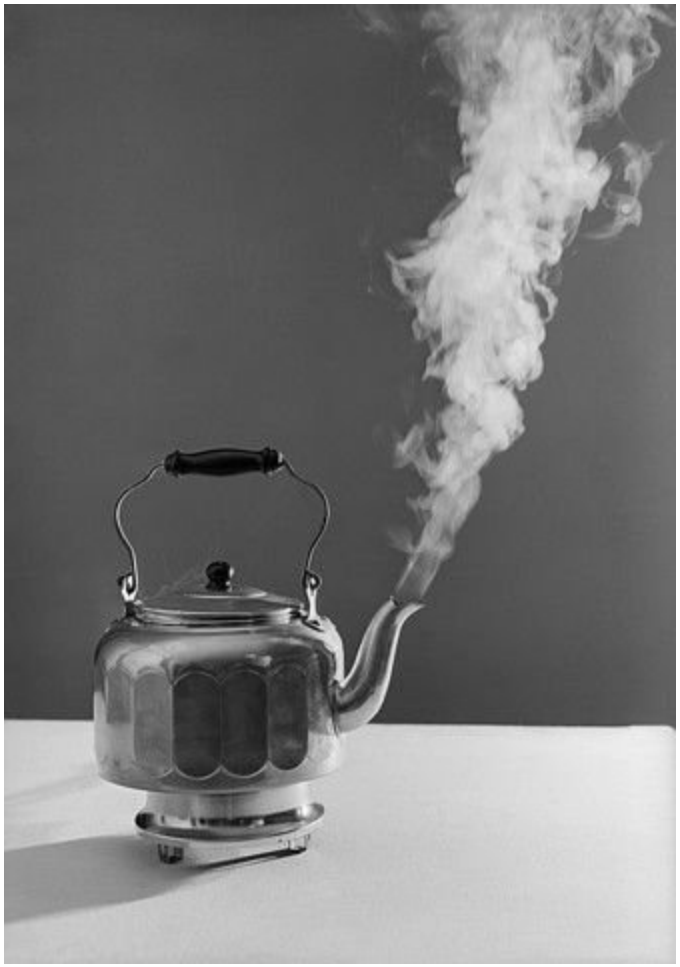
SAL

- Terminally Sterilized – 10^{-6}
- Does not apply to Aseptic Processing



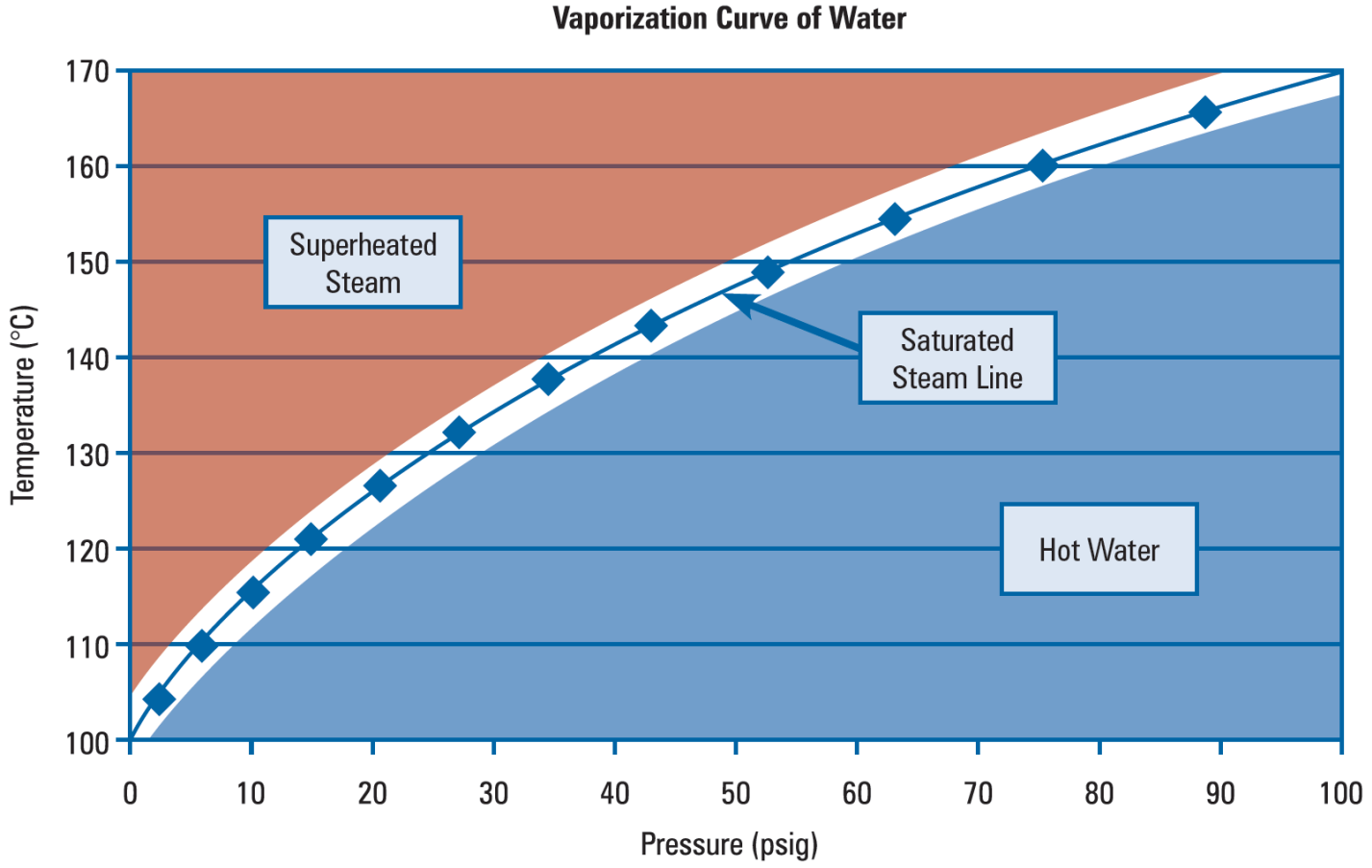
Steam – Moist Heat Sterilization

- Steam is water in the vapor phase
- As water changes from liquid to vapor a substantial amount of energy must be added
- When steam contacts an object at a lower temp, this energy (= latent heat) is given up as the vapor turns back to a liquid (condenses)
- The large exchange of heat and transfer of moisture to an object by steam accounts for its biocidal activity



PDA TR 61: (1 bar = 14,5 psig)… „Saturated Steam“

Figure 3.2-2 Optimal Heat Transfer Curve



PDA TR 61: … latent heat transfer: energy is transferred

3.2 Mechanisms of Lethality

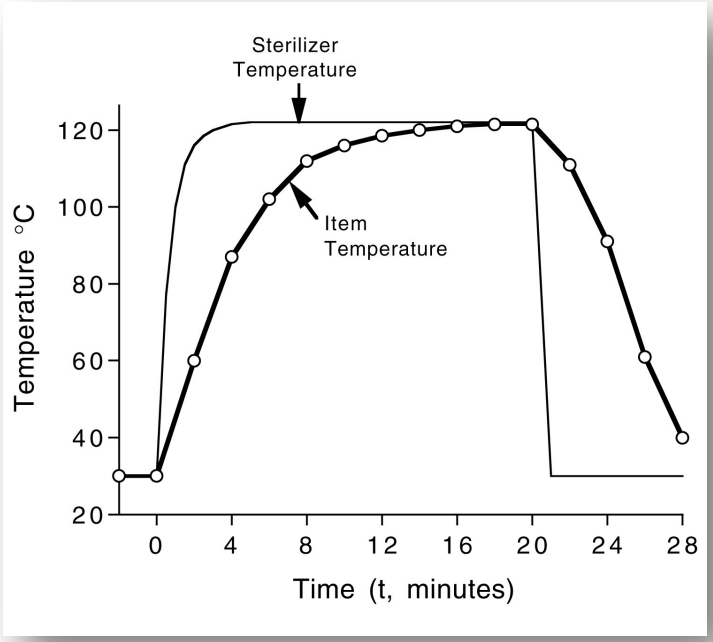
The mechanism of microbiological lethality for steam in place systems is the thermal destruction of microorganisms by direct contact with the sterilizing medium (steam). The mechanism of heat transfer is conduction where the transfer of energy occurs from latent heat. As with other saturated steam sterilization methods, the rate of microbial destruction under conditions of constant temperature progresses logarithmically over time.

The kinetics for these complex reactions are best represented as a First Order chemical reaction. This means that there is a linear relationship between the logarithm of the number of surviving microorganisms and the time of exposure (see **Figure 3.2-1**).

- Thermal destruction by direct contact
- Transfer of energy occurs from latent heat
- Important is a prevention of air traps within autoclave chamber

(air traps: prevent steam contact)

WHY do we need a Fo- value as a reference model ?



How do we know the cycle was effective ?

Did we meet our minimum requirements, e.g. Fo > 15 min ?

Lethal Rate Calculations

- Lethal rate (in “Minutes”) is calculated by the following formula:

- $L_{(Tref,z)} = 10^{(T-Tref)/z}$

  T= Temperature of the item being heated

  Tref= Reference temperature (Usually 121.1° C)

  z= z-value of the challenge organism (or 10° C if not known)

* Source: PDA Technical Report No.1, Validation of Moist Heat Sterilization Processes: Cycle Design, Development, Qualification and Ongoing Control, 2007

Lethal Rate: Examples

$$L = 10^{(120\text{-}121{,}1^{\circ}\,C/10)} = 10^{-0.11} = 0.78$$

Thus, one minute at 120° C is equivalent to 0.78 minutes at 121° C

$$L = 10^{(121.1\text{-}121{,}1^{\circ}\,C/10)} = 10^{0} = 1.00$$

Thus, the Lethality for one minute at 121.1° C is 1 minute

* Source: PDA Technical Report No.1, Validation of Moist Heat Sterilization Processes: Cycle Design, Development, Qualification and Ongoing Control, 2007

F_0 –Value

- F_0 value (F_{PHY}) is calculated by integrating (summing) the lethal rate over time:

$$F_0 = d(\sum L)$$

Table 3.2-1 Example Lethality Rates (F0 per Minute) at Various Process Temperatures

°C	F_0 Per Minute
100.0	0.008
105.0	0.025
110.0	0.078
115.0	0.245
120.0	0.776
121.1	1.000
125.0	2.455
130.0	7.762
135.0	24.547

Lethality for 1 min at 121,1 °C

* Source: PDA Technical Report No.1, Validation of Moist Heat Sterilization Processes: Cycle Design, Development, Qualification and Ongoing Control, 2007

F-Values – Moist Heat

- F-Value (Lethality Factor):

A measurement **of sterilization effectiveness** *(like the Killrate/ Heat-Effect)* that is expressed as $F_{(Tref,z)}$ that is the calculated equivalent lethality, in terms of minutes at a reference temperature (Tref), delivered by a sterilization cycle to an item.

* Source: PDA Technical Report No.1, Validation of Moist Heat Sterilization Processes: Cycle Design, Development, Qualification and Ongoing Control, 2007

The $F_{physical}$ –Value (= sum of lethalities)

- $F_{physical}$ value (F_{PHY}) is calculated by integrating (summing) the lethal rate over time:

$$F_{Tref} = d(\sum L)$$

Where:

d = the time increment between each temperature reading (*Note GG: typically 1 min time interval)*

L = the lethal rate calculated for each temperature reading

F_{PHY} for Tref of 121.1° C is expressed as $F_{121.1°\ C}$ (Fo)

* Source: PDA Technical Report No.1, Validation of Moist Heat Sterilization Processes: Cycle Design, Development, Qualification and Ongoing Control, 2007

PDA TR 61:

Fo is the equivalent lethality at specific reference conditions : 121.1 ° C

F_0

A term used when the *specific* reference conditions of $T_{ref} = 121.1°C$ and $z = 10°C$ are used to calculate the equivalent lethality. For example, when the z-value of the BI is 10°C, a cycle with an $F_{(T=121.1°C, z=10°C)}$, or F_0, equal to 8 minutes is equivalent (in terms of delivered lethality) to a square wave cycle of 8 minutes at 121.1°C. A square wave cycle that provided an exposure of 25.9 minutes at 116°C would also yield an F_0 of 8 minutes.

Example for better understanding : Autoclave cycle and resulting Fo value

Autoclave Cycle: Calculation of Sterilization cycle

Time	Temperature	Lethal Rate (L)	Fref d x L	Accumulated L
12:02	110	0,08	0,08 (1 min x 0.08)	0,08
12:03	120	0,78	0.78 (1 min x 0.08)	0.86
Start 12:04	121.1	1	1 (1 min x 1)	1.86
12:05	121.5	1.10	1.10 (1 min x 1.10)	2.96
12:06	122.0	1.23	1.23 (1 min x 1.23)	4.19
12:07	122.5	1.38	1.38 (1 min x 1.38)	5.57
12:08	122.0	1.23	1.23 (1 min x 1.23)	6.8
12:09	121.5	1.10	1.10 (1 min x 1.10)	7.9
12:10	121.0	0.98	0.98 (1 min x 0.98)	8.88
12:11	122.0	1.23	1.23 (1 min x 1.23)	10.11
12:12	122.0	1.23	1.23 (1 min x 1.23)	11.34
12:13	121.5	1.10	1.10 (1 min x 1.10)	12.32
12:14	121.0	0.98	0.98 (1 minx 0.98)	13.3
12:16	122.0	1,23	1,23 (1 min x 1.23)	14.28
12:17	121.5	1.10	1.10 min	15.38
12:18	121.5	1.10	1.10	16.48
End 12:19	121.5	1.10	1.10	17.58
12:20	120	0,78	0.78 (1 min x 0.78)	18.36
12:21	110	0,08	0,08 (1 min x 0.08)	18.44 min
			F0 = 18.44 min	

$F_0 = d(\sum L)$

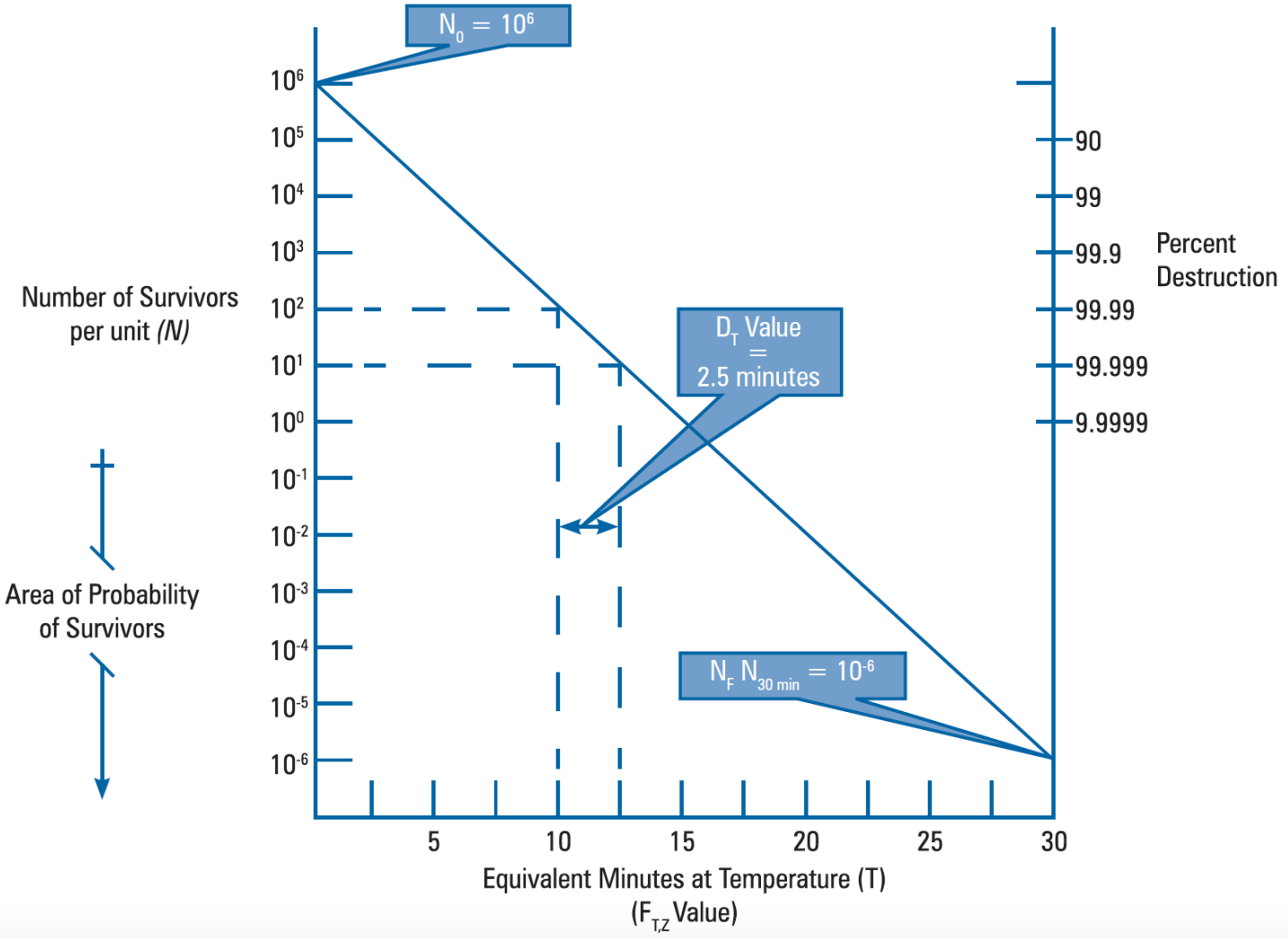
D- Value : time for 1 log reduction

- D-Value: The time in minutes required for a one logarithm, or 90% reduction of the population of microorganisms used as a biological indicator under specified lethal conditions.
- For steam sterilization, the D-value should always be specified with a reference temperature, D_T. For example, a BI system with a $D_{121^\circ C}$ = 2.5 minutes requires 2.5 minutes at 121° C to reduce the population by one logarithm.
- Typical bio-indicator for moist heat sterilization is Geobacillus stearothermophilus

* Source: PDA Technical Report No.1, Validation of Moist Heat Sterilization Processes: Cycle Design, Development, Qualification and Ongoing Control, 2007

PDA TR 61: 12 log reduction / D 2.5 min → Fo 30 min

Figure 3.2-1 Microbial Survivor Curve



Sterilization Effect with a Fo 12 min

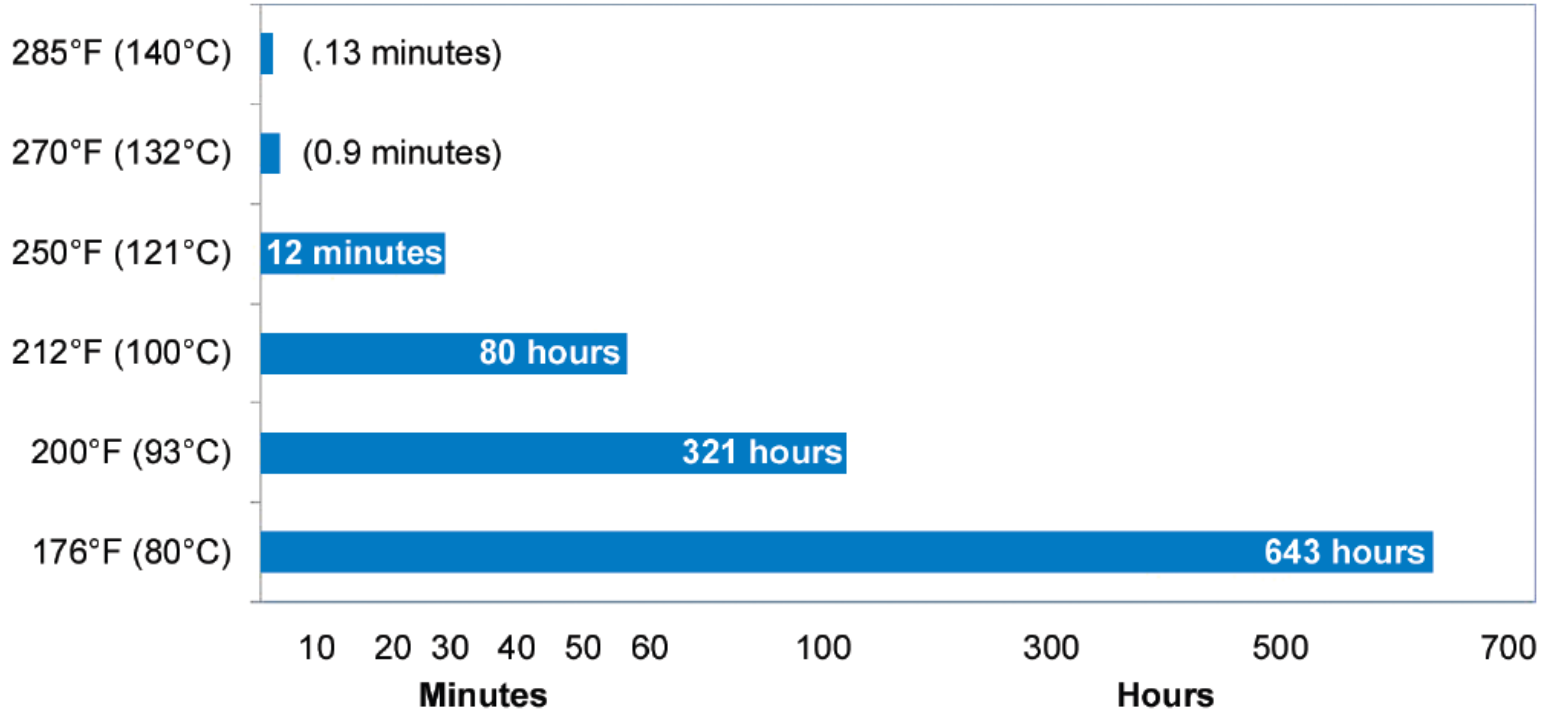
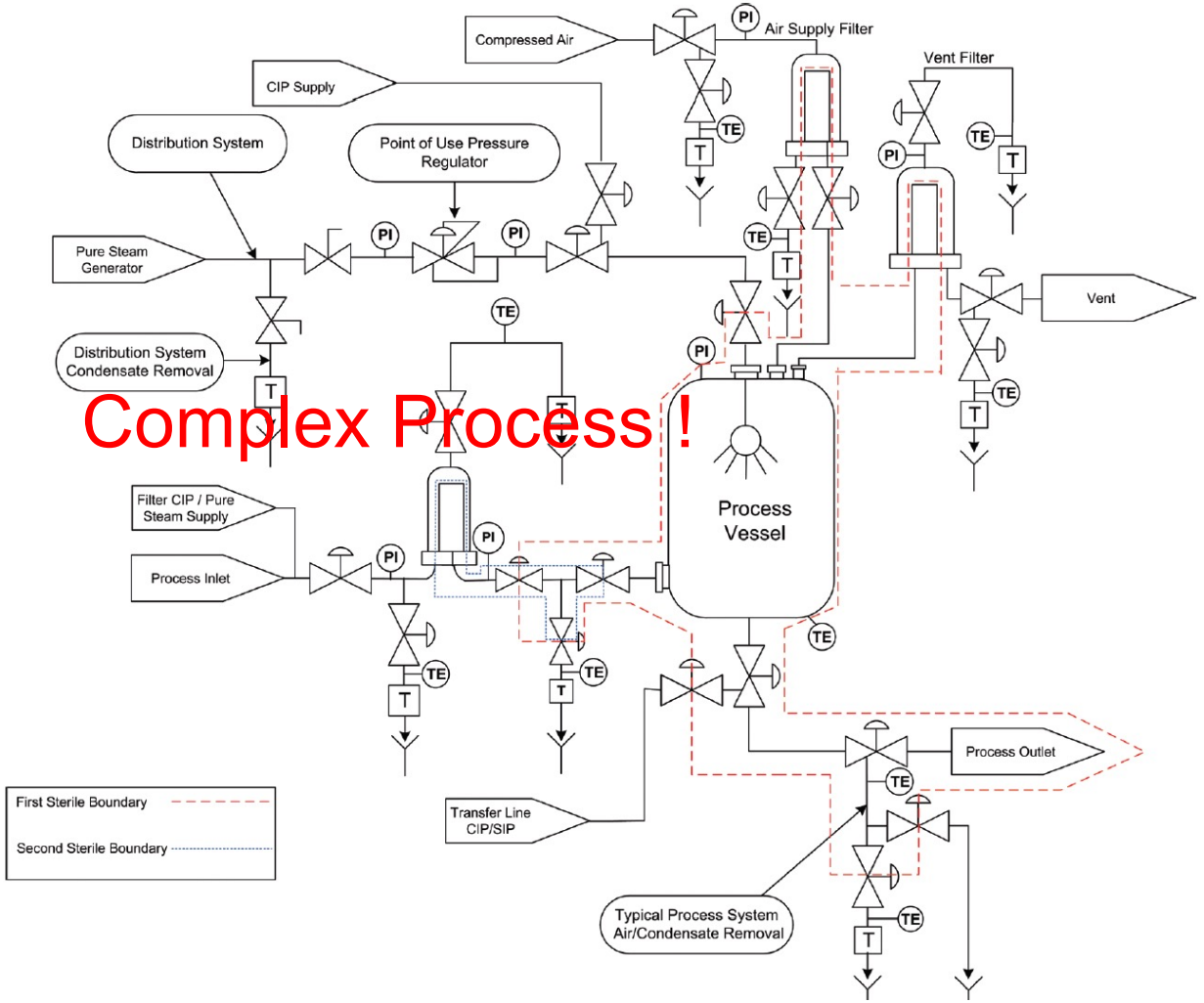


Figure 2. Sterilization time versus temperature.

SIP ….Steam in Place (TR 61)

Figure 4.2-1 Example of Steam Distribution and Process Tank Layout



Autoclave /SIP (Steam in Place)

Important points to consider :

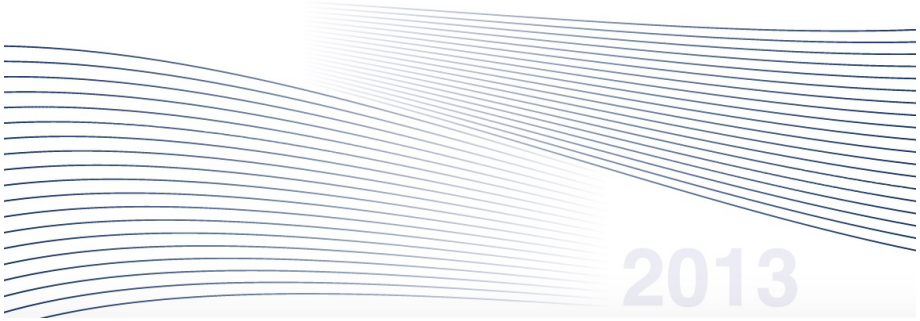
- Loading configurations in validation and routine manufacturing are not 100 % identical
- No BI´s or thermocpuples within long tubings
- (Thermocouples / - controls not positioned at worst-case positions
- Steam Quality
- Non- condensable gases
- No Temperature & Pressure correlation

Dry Heat Sterilization / Depyrogenation

PDA Technical Report to consider

Technical Report No. 3 (Revised 2013)

Validation of Dry Heat Processes Used for Depyrogenation and Sterilization



Validation of Dry Heat Processes Used for Depyrogenation and Sterilization

Technical Report No. 3 (Revised 2013)

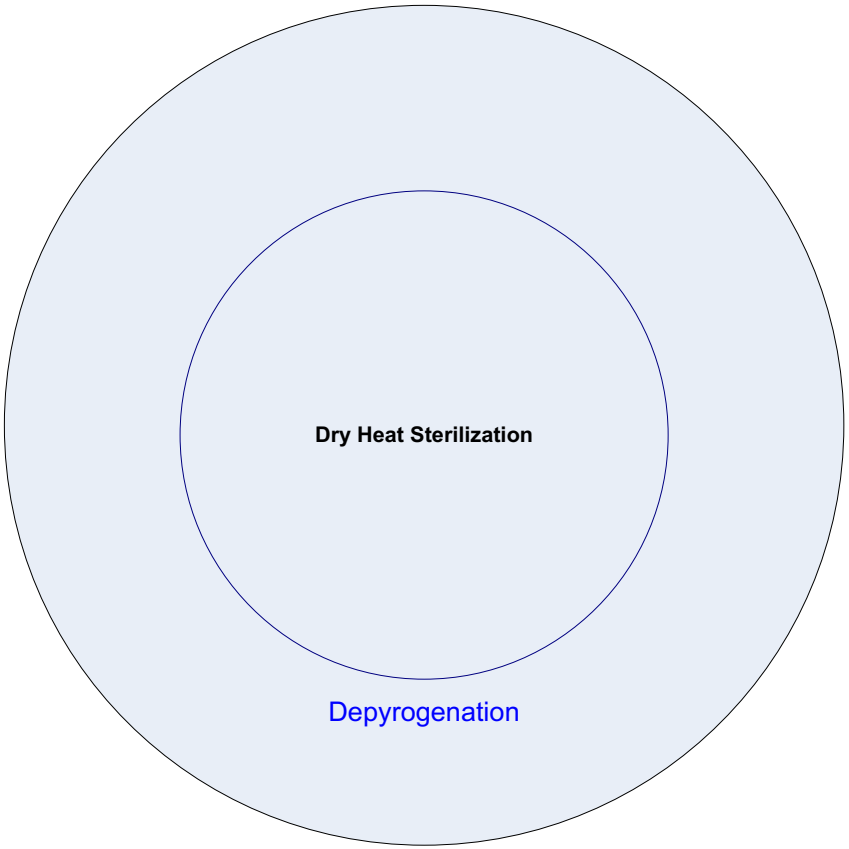
ISBN: 978-0-939459-56-8

Dry Heat Sterilization

- Uses only hot air
- Requires higher temperatures than moist heat
- Can be batch process (oven) or continuous (tunnel)

Dry Heat Depyrogenation and Sterilization

- Dry heat processes can provide sterilization or both depyrogenation and sterilization



F- value (Dry Heat) / TR 3

F-Value (Lethality Factor)

A measurement of process effectiveness. F_z^{Tref} is the calculated equivalent lethality (using a specified z-value) for a sterilization process, in terms of minutes at a reference temperature (T_{ref}), delivered by a sterilization process to an item.

F_H

A term used when the specific reference conditions of T_{ref}=160°C and z=20°C are used to calculate the equivalent lethality. For example, when the z-value of the BI is 20°C a process with an $F_{(T=160°C,\ z=20°C)}$, or F_H, equal to 8 minutes is equivalent (in terms of delivered lethality) to a square wave process of 8 minutes at 160°C. A square wave process that provided an exposure of 45.2 minutes at 145°C would also yield an F_H of 8 minutes.

Dry Heat / TR 3

3.3.1.1 F_H-Value for Sterilization

F_H is a measure of heat input. The F_H concept is comparable to the F_0 concept for moist heat sterilization and references lethality to equivalent times at 160°C. Other reference temperatures can also be considered, but 160°C is primarily used ***(30)***. F_H values are shown in units of minutes or seconds, and the calculations of F_H use the same equations as the calculations of F_0 (**Equation *3***).

F_H is a term used to model exposure time to dry heat. By definition, F_H is expressed by a reference temperature so that it truly represents the equivalent exposure time, in terms of lethality, at that reference temperature. Since routine operational processes are not generally square wave processes (i.e., the load does not come up to temperature instantaneously, remains at the precise set point throughout the exposure phase, and then cools down instantaneously), the *z*-value, or temperature coefficient, is used in the model to calculate the equivalent lethality at different temperatures during the cycle.

Theoretical F_H values can be calculated using the following parameters:

- *z*-value = 20°C
- T_{ref}-value = 160°C

Glossary (PDA TR 3)

Depyrogenation

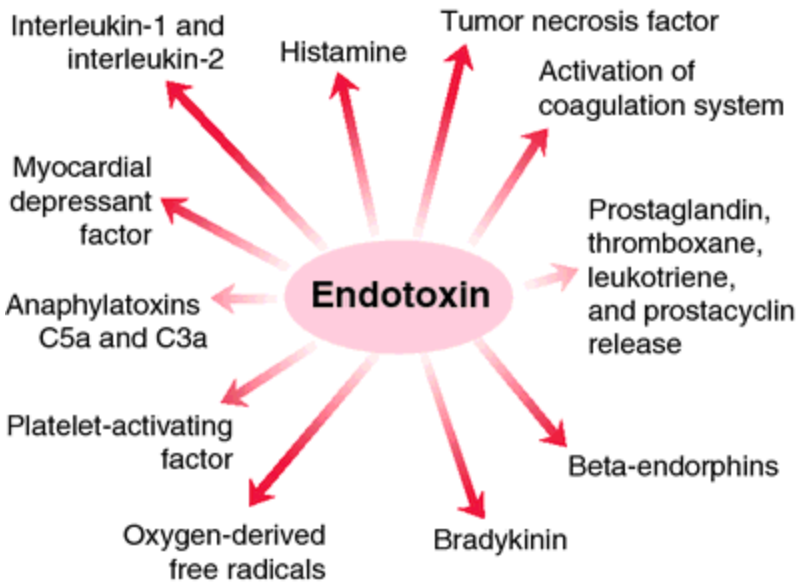
The destruction and/or removal of bacterial endotoxins. A depyrogenation process should demonstrate at least 99.9% or a 3-log endotoxin reduction.

Depyrogenation

Endotoxins are fever producing substances commonly found in the cell wall of certain Gram negative bacteria.

Depyrogenation:

- The destruction or removal of bacterial endotoxins.
- A depyrogenation process should demonstrate at least 99.9% or a 3-log endotoxin reduction.



Depyrogenation tunnel / TR 3

Figure 4.1.3-1 Continuous Convection Tunnel

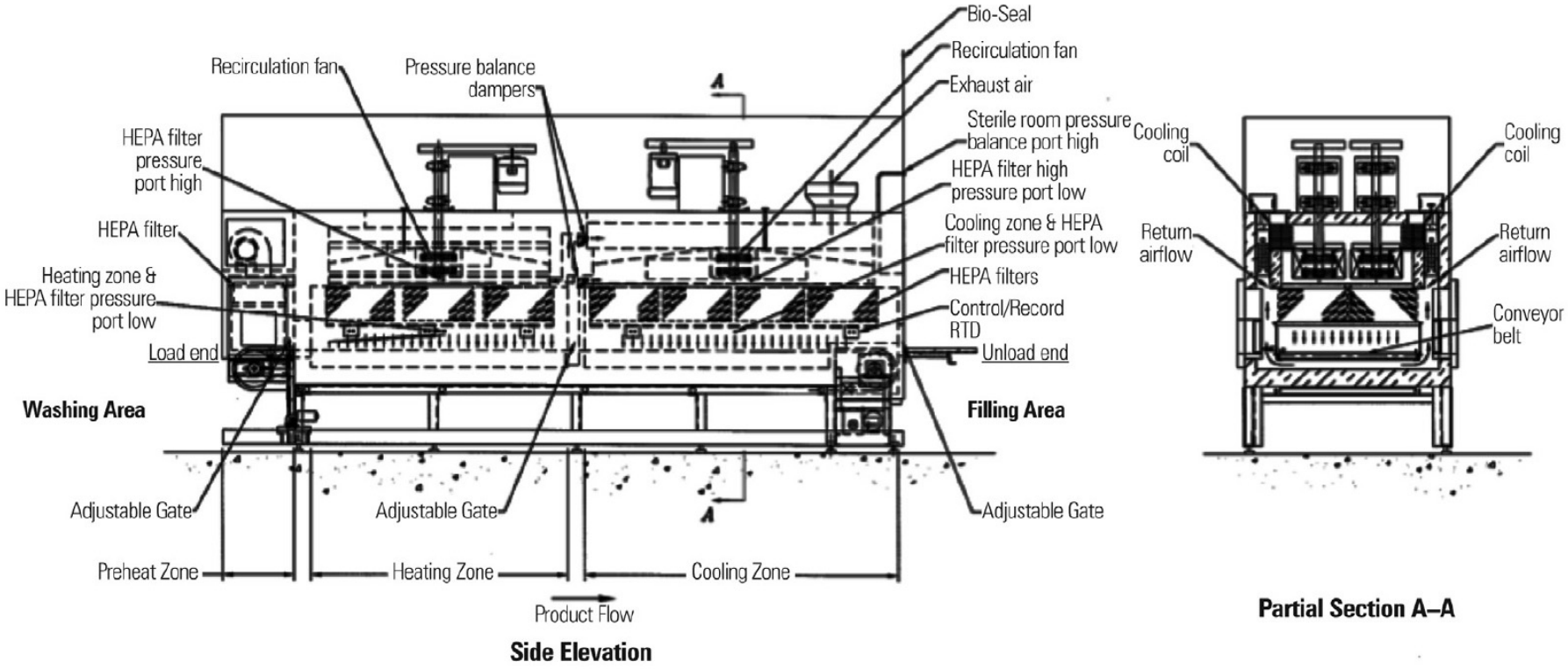


Image Courtesy of Despatch Industries

Questions to audience : How to prepare/ sterilize … for aseptic filling ?

- Glass- ware (vials/ ampoules)
- Rubber stoppers for vials
- SST piston pump
- EM media plates (e.g. settle plates)
- Forceps and scissors
- Glass – Syringes within Tubs
- Product contact surfaces (filling nozzles)
- Indirect Product contact surfaces (stopper bowl, tracks)

Cleaning and Disinfection Aspects

Fundamentals of Cleaning and Disinfection Programs for Aseptic Manufacturing Facilities

Technical Report No. 70

ISBN: 978-0-939459-77-3

EU Annex 1

Disinfection

4.33 The disinfection of cleanrooms is particularly important. They should be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly in accordance with a written programme. For disinfection to be effective, prior cleaning to remove surface contamination should be performed. Cleaning programmes should effectively remove disinfectant residues. More than one type of disinfecting agent should be employed to ensure that where they have different modes of action, their combined usage is effective against bacteria and fungi. Disinfection should include the periodic use of a sporicidal agent. Monitoring should be undertaken regularly in order to assess the effectiveness of the disinfection programme and to detect changes in types of microbial flora (e.g. organisms resistant to the disinfection regime currently in use).

4.34 The disinfection process should be validated. Validation studies should demonstrate the suitability and effectiveness of disinfectants in the specific manner in which they are used and on the type of surface material, or representative material if justified, and should support the in-use expiry periods of prepared solutions.

4.35 Disinfectants and detergents used in grade A and grade B areas should be sterile prior to use. Disinfectants used in grade C and D may also be required to be sterile where determined in the CCS. Where the disinfectants and detergents are diluted / prepared by the sterile product manufacturer, this should be done in a manner to prevent contamination and they should be monitored for microbial contamination. Dilutions should be kept in previously cleaned containers (and sterilized where applicable) and should only be stored for the defined period. If the disinfectants and detergents are supplied "ready-made" then results from certificates of analysis or conformance can be accepted subject to successful completion of the appropriate vendor qualification.

4.36 Where fumigation or vapour disinfection (e.g. Vapour-phase Hydrogen Peroxide) of cleanrooms and associated surfaces are used, the effectiveness of any fumigation agent and dispersion system should be understood and validated.

Definitions According to PDA TR70

Detergent
A synthetic wetting agent and emulsifier that can be added to a solvent to improve its cleaning efficiency.

Disinfectant
A chemical or physical agent that reduces, destroys, or eliminates vegetative forms of harmful microorganisms but not spores.

Sporicide
A compound that destroys all vegetative microorganisms and bacterial and fungal spores.

Sanitize
To make physically clean and to remove and destroy, to the maximum degree that is practical, agents injurious to health.

Sterile
The absence of viable microorganisms.

Sterilization
A process by which something is rendered sterile (i.e., moist heat, dry heat, chemical, irradiation); normally validated at 10^6 organism reduction.

Definitions According to PDA TR70

Contact Time

The minimum amount of time that a sanitizer, disinfectant, or sporicide must be left in complete (wet) contact with the surface to be treated in order to be effective.

- **Sanitizers**

  Sanitizers provide minimal reduction in thirty seconds to ten minutes and are often used for low levels of vegetative microorganisms. The type of sanitizer will dictate the appropriate contact time required. Alcohol is an example of a commonly used sanitizer.

- **Disinfectants**

  Disinfectants exhibit a higher level of efficacy than sanitizers, and their kill is dependent on the inoculums and the contact time. Disinfectants will typically kill vegetative microorganisms with the exception of spore-forming microorganisms. Examples include quaternary ammonium compounds and phenolics.

- **Sporicides**

  Sporicides provide up to a total kill depending on the inoculums and the wet contact time and will kill bacterial spore formers as well as mold. Products commonly used today include bleach, hydrogen peroxide, and a mixture of hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid.

General Industry Efficacy Recommendations

- Suspension acceptance criteria
  - 4-5 log reduction

- Carrier/ Coupon acceptance criteria <1072>
  - 2 log reduction bacterial spores
  - 3 log reduction vegetative bacteria, yeast, mold spores

From PDA Letter :

Table 1 Microorganism Log Reduction for Quantitive Non-Porous Surface (Coupon or Hard Surfaces Carrier) Test

Document Name	Log Reduction for Vegetative Microorganisms	Log Reduction for Spore-Former Microorganisms
EN 13697-15+A1:2019	> 4	> 3 (value also for vegetative fungi)
USP <1072>	> 3	> 2
PDA Technical Report 70	> 1	> 1

There are no compendial or harmonized regulatory requirements on the logarithmic reduction standards for pharmaceutical manufacturers ***(6)***. Therefore, pharmaceutical manufacturers should define the most appropriate log reduction based on their activities and historical environmental monitoring (EM) data analysis. In many cases, the USP <1072> log reduction criteria are most suitable for the pharmaceutical industry. Furthermore, the EN documents are subject to various industries, such as food, industrial, domestic, institutional and pharmaceutical operations. Therefore, it is logical to observe that pharmaceutical manufacturers use a different type or a combination of standards **(Figure 3)**.

Disinfectants (PDA TR 70)

The classifications of sanitizers, disinfectants, and sporicides include the following:

- Alcohols
- Iodine/bromine-containing compounds
- Aldehydes
- Quaternary ammonium compounds
- Phenolic (EPA Data Call 2018 !)
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Chlorine and sodium hypochlorite
- Peracetic acid/hydrogen peroxide
- ß-Propiolactone
- Ethylene oxide
- Ozone
- Chlorine dioxide

*PDA Technical Report No. 70 Fundamentals of Cleaning and Disinfection Programs in Aseptic Manufacturing Facilities, 2015.

C & D Steps (PDA TR 70)

For cleaning and disinfecting conducted on an established frequency in the Grade A and Grade B areas the following order is commonly followed (from lowest bioburden to highest bioburden) to ensure contamination from the cleaning process itself is minimized.

- A sterile cleaning agent (high surfactant based product) is applied to ceilings (not HEPA filters), then walls, then equipment is cleaned and finally the cleaning agent is applied to the floors in a succession from the furthest point to the closest point to the room exit. Mopping is the preferred method of application for ceilings, walls and floors.
- A squeegee is used to remove the excess liquid and contaminants from the ceiling (not HEPA filters), then walls and floors again in a succession from the furthest point to the closest point to the room exit.
- The dirtied liquid should be lifted from the area via a sterile dry mop, sterile dry wipe, or HEPA-filtered wet vacuum. This prepares the surface for the disinfecting agent.
- After the surfaces have dried they should be sufficiently wetted with a sterile disinfecting agent via mop, spray or wipe following the same sequence being used for the ceiling (not HEPA filters), walls, and floors as described above.

Spraying (PDA TR 70)

- **Spraying**

  This method produces the best wetting of surfaces. A spraying method that employs larger rather than smaller droplets has been found to provide better wetting results. As efficacy performance is based on saturation and penetration of the cell wall as well as contact time, this method produces very good results as long as the underlying surface has been appropriately cleaned. Spraying does not clean the surface, as it lacks mechanical action. Consistent spraying without routine use of a mechanical cleaning action will potentially result in the development of high residue levels, entrapped particulates, deteriorated surfaces, and, as the decontaminating agent will be unable to reach viable contaminants, increased bioburden levels.

Good wetting, but no cleaning

Mopping (PDA TR 70)

- **Mopping**

  Mopping assures that a mechanical action of cleaning is employed. The use of a mopping system for either walls or floors removes residues, viable contamination, and nonviable contamination. For walls, mopping is done from the highest surface point to the lowest surface point. For floors, mopping is done from cleanest to dirtiest and from the highest grade to the lowest grade. While mopping provides the mechanical action needed, great care must be taken to ensure surfaces are wetted appropriately. In general, mopping does not provide as uniform wetting as spraying. For example, the wringing of mop heads and the inability for mop heads to hold sufficient liquid may compromise the level of surface wetting and, therefore, the contact time required. As a result, while cleaning is accomplished, disinfection may be compromised.

Good cleaning, no uniform wetting

Wiping (PDA TR 70)

- **Wiping**

  Wiping with a presaturated cloth or a dry wipe that is wetted with a cleaning or disinfecting agent is a common practice in the cleaning industry. Wiping, as with mopping, cleans the surface of residues, viable contamination, and nonviable contamination with a mechanical action. Normally, wiping is associated more with cleaning than disinfection. Wiping is done on smaller surfaces that need to be cleaned, such as door handles, push plates, return vents, equipment, carts, and pass-through areas. While wiping possesses the ability to clean the surface, as with mopping, disinfection can be compromised as the surface wetting may not be sufficient to provide the required amount of disinfecting agent contact time. While wiping may remove viable contamination, great care must be taken to ensure that surfaces are adequately wetted.

For smaller surfaces, wetting may not be sufficient, ability to clean surfaces

Fogging or Gassing (PDA TR 70)

- **Fogging or Gassing**

This method can produce excellent results but does require longer periods of time to ensure adequate distribution of the agent and sufficient surface contact time. Fogging methods generate very fine droplets of the disinfecting agent, whereas gassing use a disinfecting agent in a gas form. While both are very effective, just as with spraying, they do not clean the surface. As a result, fogging or gassing without routine use of a mechanical cleaning action will potentially result in the development of high residue levels, entrapped particulates, deteriorated surfaces, and, as the decontaminating agent will be unable to reach viable contaminants, increased bioburden levels. Chemical agents that have commonly been used with this method of application are peracetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, phenol, bleach, quaternary ammonia, paraformaldehyde, and chlorine dioxide. Great care must be taken when a decision is made to use this method, as special safety considerations are required due to the potential exposure dangers and explosion hazards. See **Appendix VIII** for additional information on this method.

Fogging generates small droplets, or gassing : no cleaning

Resistance and Rotation (PDA TR 70)

This is also supported by the current USP <1072> Disinfectants and Antiseptics *(9)*:

> *The development of microbial resistance to antibiotics is a well-described phenomenon. The development of microbial resistance is less likely, as disinfectants are more powerful biocidal agents than antibiotics and are applied in high concentrations against low populations of microorganisms, so the selective pressure for the development of resistance is less profound.*

Based on this, the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries have moved away from the rotation of two disinfecting agents. This formerly common practice led to high residue levels and subordinate efficacy performance. Today, most firms use a system whereby a disinfectant is rotated with a sporicide to more effectively reduce the bioburden levels. The rotation of a disinfectant with a sporicide is superior to the rotation of multiple disinfectants. If desired, the sole use of a sporicidal product that has proven efficacy can be implemented without a rotation. If used on a routine basis, the sporicide should destroy the level of contamination necessary to assure acceptable environmental conditions.

Good: Rotation is only required with sporicides

Cleaning and Disinfection

- Pre- Cleaning is an important prerequisite to disinfection.
- If the surfaces are not clean there is a greater risk that the disinfection process may be ineffective.
- This can be cause by:
  - Soiling material (dirt) physically preventing the disinfectant from coming into contact with any underlying organisms
  - Soiling material reacting with the disinfectant and inactivating it.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Non-product Contact Surfaces and Work Surfaces

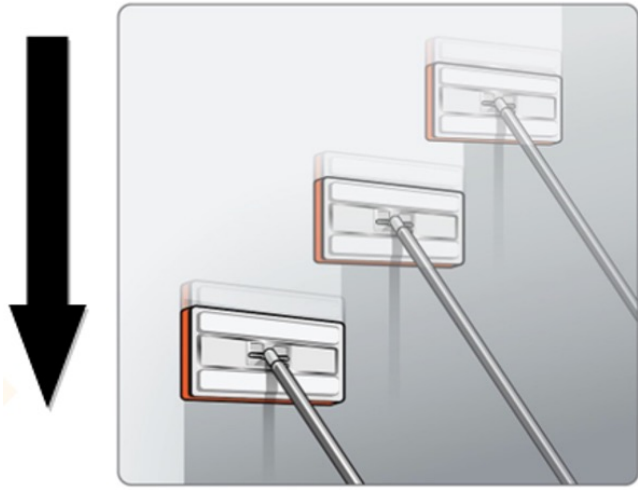
- 1. Precleaning (if required)
-
- 2. Disinfection: disinfectant or sporicide (wiping, mopping or spraying with a 3- 5 min contact time)

- 3. Dry wipe down or 70 % spraydown - followed by a dry wipe in case of residue from disinfection step.

OR use: Combination of Cleaning & Disinfectants, and combine steps 1 and 2

Disinfection- Practices

- Floor: Mopping from the cleanest to dirtiest
- Walls: Mopping from highest to lowest surface point
- 3 or 2 buckets / or single- use mops/ wipes
- Cleanrooms: From higher to lower grade

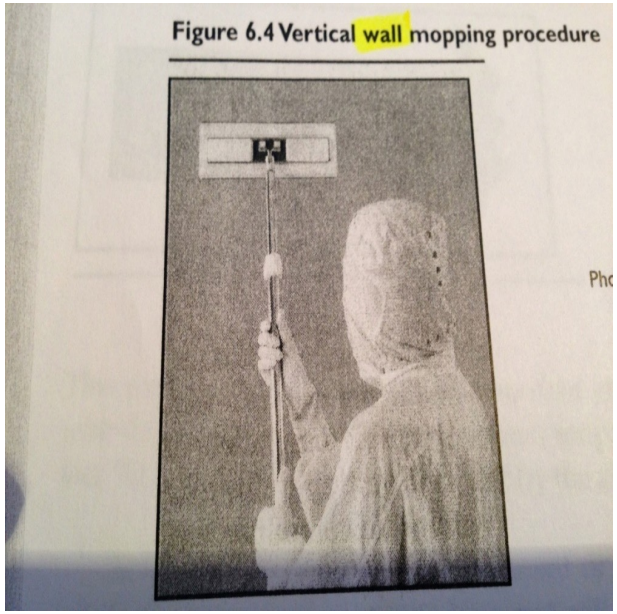


TR 70

- Three-bucket system
  - Bucket 1 and bucket 2 both contain the disinfectant (based on SOP). Bucket 3 is the wringing bucket and starts out empty.
  - The mop is first placed into the rinse bucket (bucket #2), wring out in bucket #3, and place in sanitizing bucket (bucket #1), wring out in bucket #3 and apply to the surface. After each pass, replace the mop into the rinse bucket, rinse and wring, and place mop into bucket #1 – sanitizing bucket, wring. Repeat the steps.

Pull-lift method

- Floor and Walls: Total 3 strokes overlapping; each less than four feet in length, mop pulled toward the operator.

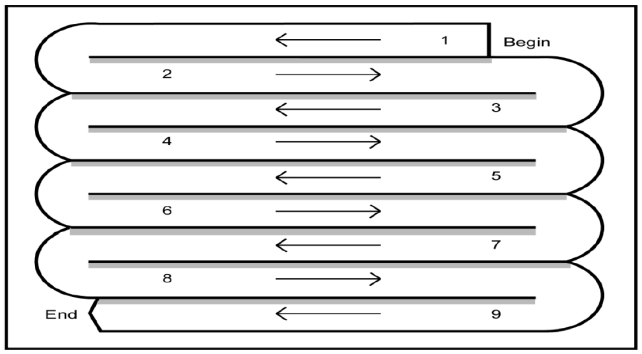


Source: Anne Dixon- H.

Doors and windows will be cleaned as part of the wall. If the residual is a concern on the glass, wipe the glass with sterile alcohol after the validated contact time of the disinfectant.

Floors are mopped with a disinfectant using overlapping strokes. Two methods for floor mopping are the "pull-lift" method and the modified figure "8" (Figure 4). The floor "pull-lift" method is identical to the wall vertical method.

Figure 4 Modified figure "8"



Horizontal Mopping

- Is used for work stations
  - Source: Anne Dixon- H.

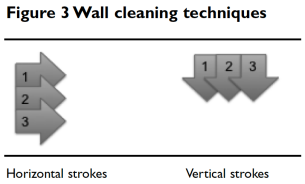


Figure 3 Wall cleaning techniques

Walls shall be cleaned by wiping or damp mopping. Wipes and mops shall be moistened with a disinfectant. All walls are cleaned in the top-to-bottom manner (ceiling toward the floor) using the top-bottom method with overlapping strokes. Every eight feet, mop is re-wetted per the two- or three-bucket method. An alternate method that can be applied is to clean the wall horizontally. The alternative method allows for four two-foot passes with the mop prior to re-wetting the mop head. This method is helpful in areas where equipment is close to a wall and the vertical method is not practical. All wall cleaning ends at the top of the *cove*!

- Requires complete coverage with a film to allow contact times at validated concentrations
- Contact time is generally 5- 10 min

Wipes: fold it and 3 strokes for each side

Unfold wiper

½ Folded wiper

¼ Folded wiper

Prevent residues of disinfectants !

Important Points I

- Validate your disinfectants (Carrier test) with all materials from your cleanrooms
- Use “sterile“ disinfectants within grade self- A/ B, and perform periodic microbial count testing of your prepared disinfectants (in their final container – including sprayheads)
- Label the disinfectants flasks with defined expiry dates
- Aseptic Practices:
  - For gloves use dispensers, not spray- bottles
  - Prevent bottle shuttle between zones A and B

Important Points to Remember II

- Cleaning Practices:
  - Use combination- disinfectants (cleaning/ disinfection)
  - If clean, limited usage of detergents
  - Additional (sterile) single use IPA wipe may be required
- Use at least a 2 Bucket methods or systems with single use , disposable mops and wipes
- Follow a correct sequence
- Establish detailed cleaning/ disinfection programs – in SOP & very detailed Checklists (pictures should be included)
- Have a very detailed documentation about the Cleaning and Disinfection activities in a logbook.

Important Points III

- Within Grade A :
  - Sterile IPA towels usage (during AseptOps); and after filling (of cabinet)
  - No spraying during operations
- Filling cabinet - Environment:
  - sporicidial (at least monthly or lower frequency)
- Sporicidial Disinfection: Corrosion risk
- (Direct/ Indirect) Product Contact Surfaces- NEVER Disinfect !
- Finally: Intensively Train your Clean Personnel (and include personnel in the Environmental Monitoring Program)

Gowning Procedures & Qualification

Important points to consider

- General Gowning Requirements
- Handwashing
- Glove Wearing
- Disinfection
- What may go wrong ?

EU Annex 1 (2022)

7.13 A description of typical clothing required for each cleanliness grade is given below:

i. Grade B (including access / interventions into grade A): appropriate garments that are dedicated for use under a sterilised suit should be worn before gowning (see paragraph 7.14). Appropriately sterilised, non-powdered, rubber or plastic gloves should be worn while donning the sterilised garments. Sterile headgear should enclose all hair (including facial hair) and where separate from the rest of the gown, it should be tucked into the neck of the sterile suit. A sterile facemask and sterile eye coverings (e.g. goggles) should be worn to cover and enclose all facial skin and prevent the shedding of droplets and particles. Appropriate sterilised footwear (e.g. over-boots) should be worn. Trouser legs should be tucked inside the footwear. Garment sleeves should be tucked into a second pair of sterile gloves worn over the pair worn while donning the gown. The protective clothing should minimize shedding of fibres or particles and retain particles shed by the body. The particle shedding and the particle retention efficiencies of the garments should be assessed during the garment qualification. Garments should be packed and folded in such a way as to allow operators to don the gown without contacting the outer surface of the garment and to prevent the garment from touching the floor.

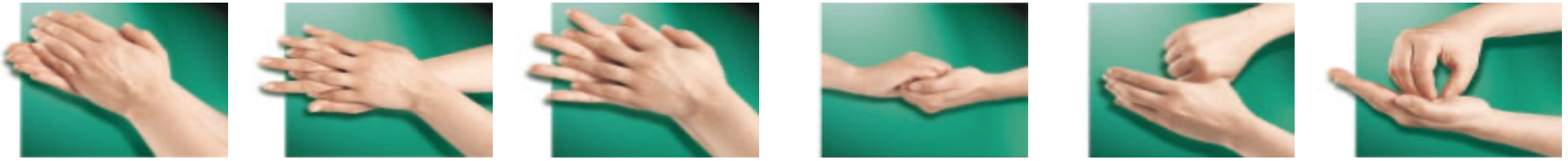
ii. Grade C: Hair, beards and moustaches should be covered. A single or two-piece trouser suit gathered at the wrists and with high neck and appropriately disinfected shoes or overshoes should be worn. They should minimize the shedding of fibres and particles.

iii. Grade D: Hair, beards and moustaches should be covered. A general protective suit and appropriately disinfected shoes or overshoes should be worn. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid any ingress of contaminants from outside the clean area.

iv. Additional gowning including gloves and facemask may be required in grade C and D areas when performing activities considered to be a contamination risk as defined by the CCS.

Hand Washing / Hand & Gloves Disinfection

- **Correct Disinfection of Hands and Gloves** : note wrist is missing
- **Correct Exposure Time**
- **Audits (my experiences) !**

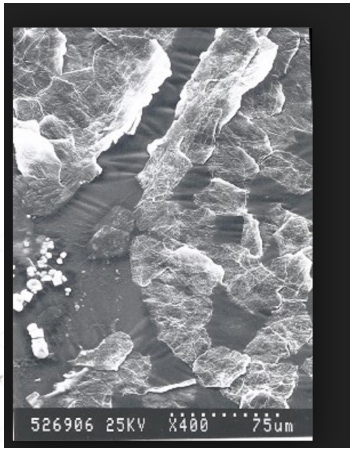


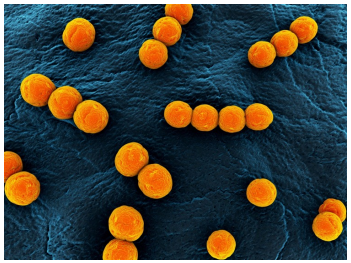
Importance of Handwashing & Gowning - Skin flakes

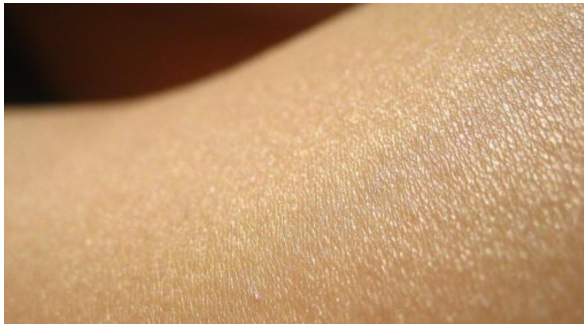
Of those billions of skin cells, between 30,000 and 40,000 of them fall off every hour. Over a 24-hour period, you lose almost a million skin cells [source: Boston Globe].

In one year, you'll shed more than 8 pounds (3.6 kilograms) of dead skin.
10 g per day !

Some cells, like skin cells, are constantly dividing. We need to continuously make new skin cells to replace the skin cells we lose.







Training Video: Hand wash and Glove wearing video

Disinfect hands and wear Gloves/correct Gowning

Put on First Pair of Gloves

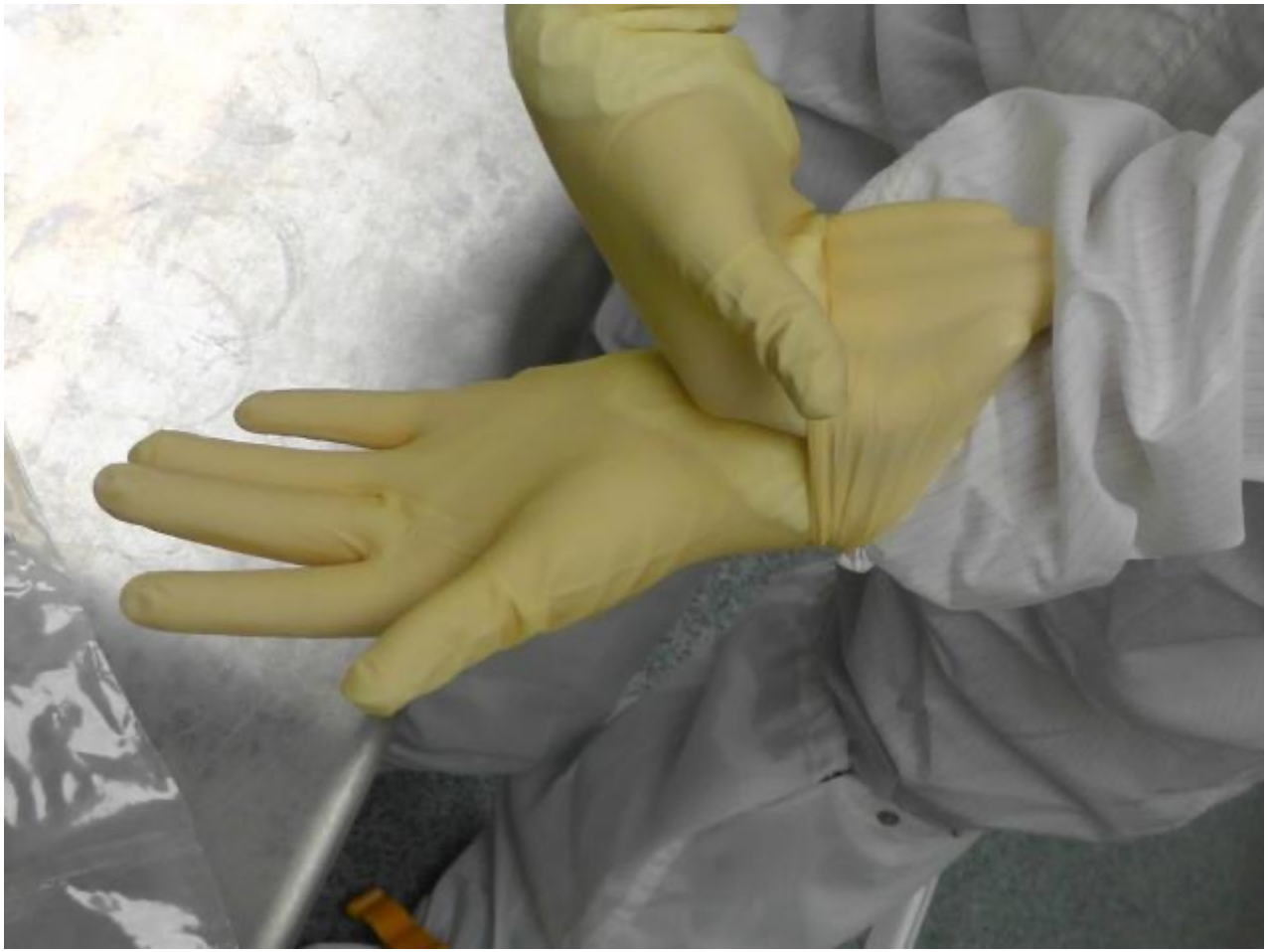
Put on First Pair of Gloves (continued)

How to perform ?

Coveralls

Step Over Benchor line (Important)

Second Pair of Gloves

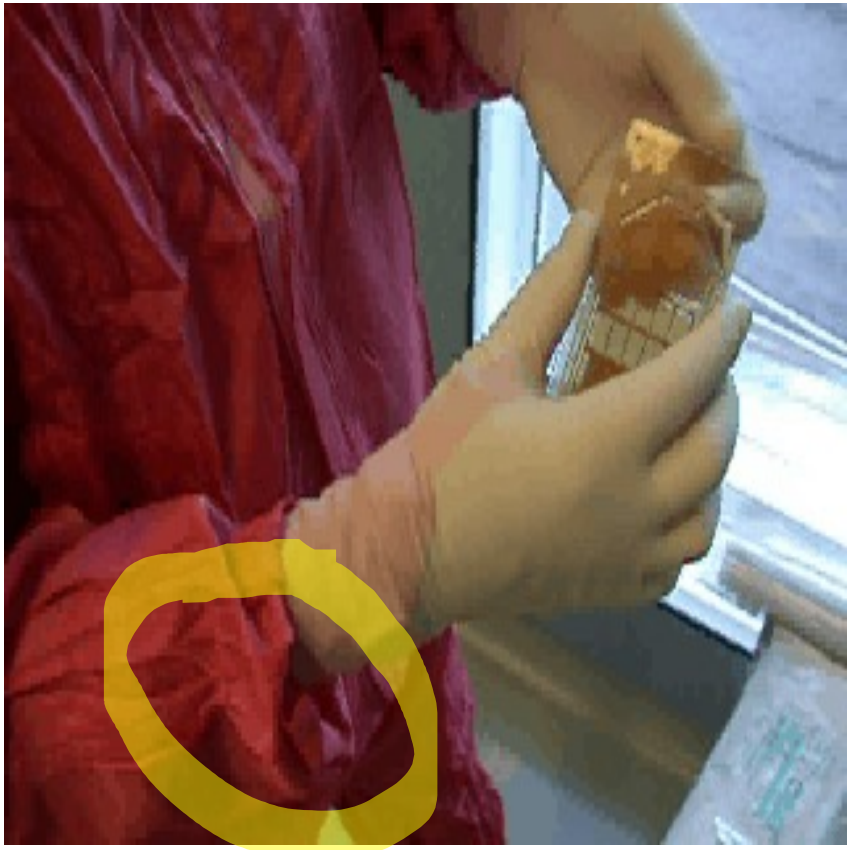


Ready for Work

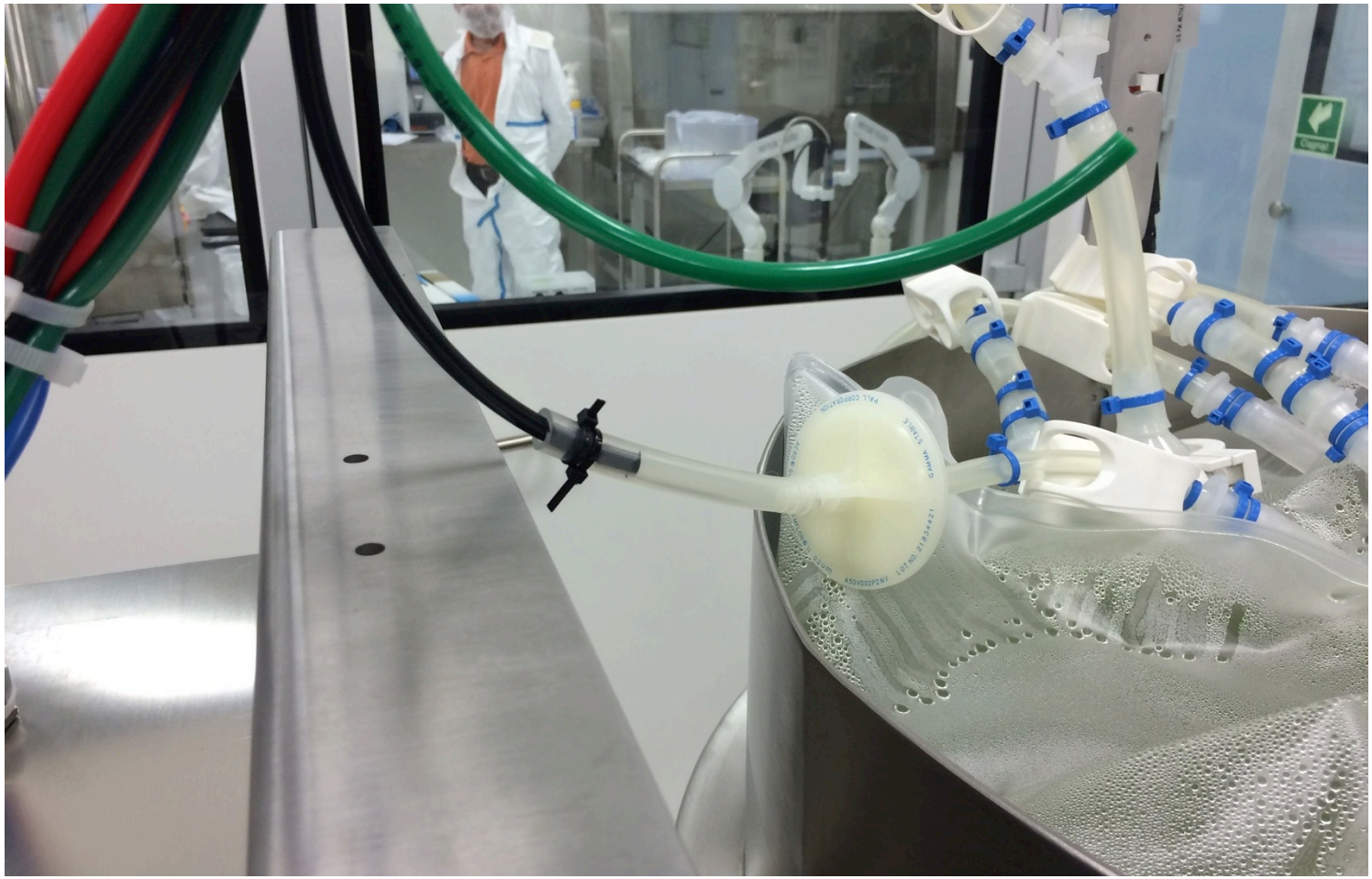
Gowning

- No skin is exposed once gowning is completed

Longer gloves (2 gloves)



What´s wrong here ?



Gowning Qualification

What is important :

- Practical Training outside gowning room (e.g. in classroom) before qualification
- QA oversight is required
- Visual review of practical performance
- Surface Monitoring of gowning and gloves
- Typically 3 times
- Certificate (only) for entering cleanrooms

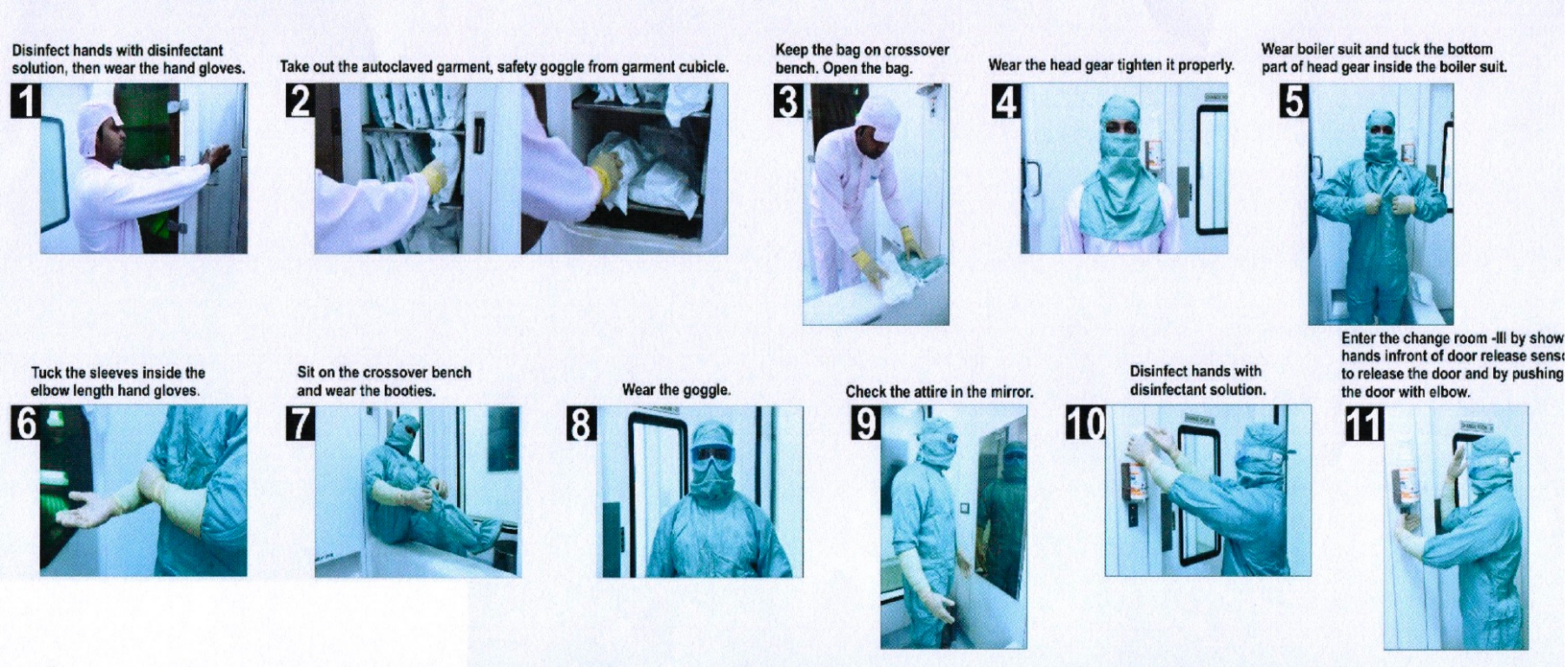
Flipchart – How to enter Grade A/B

Gowning Practices

Important points to consider :

- What might go wrong ?
  - Space limitations/ no separate INLET/ EXIT
  - Incorrect gowning and cleanroom concept
  - No boots after bench (or line) to step in
  - Not „inverted, folded trousers“ (single use/ multiple use)
  - Gowning touches floor (except integrated shoes)
  - Operator touches outside of gowning
  - Handwashing and Disinfection procedures
  - Too short second pair of gloves
  - No mirrors and no pictures / descriptions
  - 3 -4 layers gowning / RH and T/ Goggles fogging/ .
  - Control of number of washing cycles / supplier

Good Example about gowning description (is required)



END