# Containment Solutions Equipment Design and Applications



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### FPS Food and Pharma Systems Organization

#### Head Quarter (Como - Italy)

- Administration
- Marketing
- o Sales



#### Engineering Plant - Italy

- Activities:
  - Project and Design
  - Manufacturing and Assembly
  - R&D Centre and QA Dept.
- 5000m<sup>2</sup> surface
- o 30 people

#### Worldwide agent network

• In Korea: Sanitary Equipment Korea





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### FPS Food and Pharma Systems Working "style"

#### Each situation has its own solution

We do not propose pre-defined solutions but solutions which correspond to end user needs

#### We always try to understand and know the needs, the history and the experience of our customers

The starting point of a project is not our machine but our customer need around which we build our systems

#### We are open to new ideas and challenges

We have a wide experience but we are learning something every day to improve our knowledge and face new challenges

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### FPS Food and Pharma Systems Product Range

## Containment systems

- Isolators
  - Glove-boxes
  - Half-Suit isolators
- RABS
- LAF
- Down-Flow booths
- Pack-off systems
- Local Suction Arms



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### FPS Food and Pharma Systems Project Activities

- On-site preliminary discussion
- Front-end design
- Detail engineering
- Manufacturing
- Document review
- FAT

- Transport & installation
- SAT
- Validation (IQ/OQ)
- Maintenance and operator training
- Lifetime assistance





## Containment Systems Equipment Design and Applications



# **Containment Introduction**

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#### Containment Systems Definitions

#### What is containment system?

Containment system ensures the separation between a specified work volume (internal environment) and surrounding space (external environment).

#### Why do we need containment system?

Containment system is needed to prevent any negative impacts from work volume and surrounding space (toxic application) and vice-versa (sterile application)

#### How do we define the containment system?

The most common value used in in the pharmaceutical industry is the Occupational Exposure Level (OEL).

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### Containment Systems Occupational Exposure Level

The Occupational Exposure Level is the limit on the acceptable concentration of a hazardous substance in a workplace air for a particular material or class of materials.

 $OEL = \frac{NOEL (mg/Kg/day) * BW (Kg)}{V (m^3/day) * S(days) * SF * \alpha *}$ 

NOEL=No Observable Effect Level = LD<sub>50</sub> \* 0.00005 [mg/Kg/day]

- ▶ V = volume of air breathed in an 8 hour work day  $[m^3] = (10 m^3)$
- S = time in days to achieve a plasma steady state = we will set 1
- SF = safety factor:
- $\circ$  10 x = using subchronic in lieu of chronic tox studies
- o 10 x =using animal data in lieu of human data
- $\circ$  10 x = intraspecies variation
- $\circ$  10 x = using estimation of the NOEL
- 10 x = if the substance is carcinogen and or teratogenic or sensitising

 $\triangleright \alpha$  = percent of compound absorbed from inhalation = 100

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### **Containment Chart**

Level	Range of OEL (µg/m³)	Containment strategy	Equipment
OEB1	> 1.000	LEV – Local Exhaust Ventilation	
OEB 2	100 – 1.000	LEV – Laminar Flow Booths	
OEB 3	10 - 100	Down cross containment booths	
OEB 4	1 - 10	Closed systems – RABS, barrier isolators	Q area
OEB 5	< 1	Closed handling within isolator, high containment devices	

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### **Factors affecting Exposure Potential**

Wet	Physical Form	Dry
Large	Particle Size	Small
Dense	Density	Light
Closed	Operation	Open
No Energy / Velocity	Process	High Energy/Velocity
None Required	Operator Skill	Highly Dependent
Low ∆ p	Pressure	High ∆p
None	Transfers	Multiple
Well	Training	Poorly
Well	Maintenance	Poorly
Routine	Task Type	Non Routine
One Operation	Frequency	Multiple Operation

Exposure Potential is also dependant on operator: in general up to 50% of containment performance is connected to isolator use.

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### Containment Systems The performance

The analysis to specify the design of the containment systems is based on Containment Performance Target (CPT). CPT is based on the OEL of the material handled.

The containment performance is defined as the airborne particulate concentration measured around the contaminated device and the operator.

The methodology for the evaluation is detailed in the ISPE guide "Good Practise – Assessing the particulate containment performance of pharmaceutical equipment", developed by the SMEPAC (Standardised Measurement of Equipment Particulate Airborne Concentration) Committee.

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#### Containment Systems SMEPAC test

Containment performance verification following ISPE guideline during FAT and at end user site from approved third party





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### Containment Solutions Leak tightness

# Isolator tightness defined and assessed according ISO10648 and ISO14644-7

Table 1 — Classification of containment enclosures according to their hourly leak rate

Class	Hourly leak rate, T <sub>f</sub> h <sup>-1</sup>	Example		
1*)	≤ 5 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	Containment enclosure with controlled atmosphere under inert gas conditions		
2 *)	< 2,5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	Containment enclosure with controlled atmosphere under inert gas conditions or with permanently hazardous atmosphere		
3	< 10 <sup>-2</sup>	Containment enclosure with permanently hazardous atmosphere		
4	< 10 <sup>-1</sup>	Containment enclosure with atmosphere which could be hazardous		
*) The classification of leak tightness required for a particular application under classes 1 and 2 shall be decided by the				

\*) The classification of leak tightness required for a particular application under classes 1 and 2 shall be decided by the designer and user and licensing authorities. Normally, class 1 will be applied for technical reasons when higher gas purity is required.

#### When leak test is performed:

- FAT
- SAT
- After any maintenence, repair activity or operator need

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### Containment Solutions Leak measurement

Different methods:

- Oxygen method (class 1)
- Pressure change method (class 2 and 3)
- Constant pressure method (class 3 and 4)

Pressure change method:

- Easy to perform
- Not need specialized equipment
- Not need highly trained presonnel
- The test can be performed by itself

$$T_{\rm f} = \frac{60}{t} \times \left(\frac{p_{\rm n} T_{\rm 1}}{p_{\rm 1} T_{\rm n}} - 1\right)$$

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### Containment Solutions Leak detection

If the isolator leaks, we have to detect the sources

#### Leak detection methods

Soap solution

The test is exactly the same as applied to pneumatic tyres. Overpressurise and monitor all welds, gaskets, connections, ... The method is cheap, but messy

#### Helium

Isolator is pressurized to 100-200Pa with helium. An helium detector (sniffer) is used to search the leakage points We can detect 10ppm

#### Smoke test

Overpressurise and monitor all welds, gaskets, joint filter housing, ....

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### Containment Solutions Glove testing

Glove testing assure glove integrity. Automatic / Manual Glove tester:

- Available for different flange size/shape
- Sterile / Toxic application
- Fast response
- Easy to use
- Efficient

Glove breach test:

In the event of «worst case» (glove removal) isolator has to be able to guarantee a correct air flow. Guidancer value: 0,5m/s

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## Containment Systems Equipment Design and Applications



# **Containment Solutions**

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### **Containment Solutions Strategy Selection Chart**



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### Containment Solutions Design Features

- Stainless Steel 316L construction following cGMP requirements
- FDA approved materials for not Stainless Steel parts
- Configuration for HPAPI or Sterile products activities
- Constant negative (positive) pressure working condition
- Transfer system available: Airlock
  / RTP / Endless Liner / Split Valve
- □ Full WIP / CIP / SIP available
- Electrical classified configuration
- Internal class to ISO5 / Class A / Self-draining floor Class 100 / Class M3.5
- OEL < 0.05µg/m<sup>3</sup> 8h TWA (OEB5)
- Leak test following ISO10648-2 or AGS-2007 with 0.5% of Volume leak rate
- Sterility level below to 6log by VHP



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### Containment Solutions Project Development



Sterile dispensing and vessel charge





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### Containment Solutions Project Development



Tablet press and capsule filling machine integration





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### Contained Transfer Systems Pass-box





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### **Contained Transfer Systems Rapid Transfer Ports (RTPs)**







Container approach

Lock by rotation (60°)

Open the double door

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### Contained Transfer Systems Split Butterfly Valve



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### Contained Transfer Systems Continuous liner





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### Contained Transfer Systems Hicoflex®





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#### Contained Transfer Systems Ezi-Dock™



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## Containment Systems Equipment Design and Applications



# **Some Examples**

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## **Isolator Systems** Laboratory Isolators

Stainless Steel isolators for:

- Weighting
- In Process Control
- Sampling
- Charging
- Discharging
- Sieving...





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## **Isolator Systems** Complete API lines

Isolator System for API Production Plants

- Synthesis
- □ Filtration
- □ Milling
- Dispensing
- Packing



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### **Isolator Systems** Reactors for Synthesis

Different size and type of pilot reactors in glass or SS can be integrated in different way depending on reaction process steps





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### **Isolator Systems** Reactors for Synthesis

25-50litres reactors in glass or SS



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## **Isolator Systems** Reactors Charging

Small and large production reactors can be interfaced with isolator for safe charging by gravity or by VTS









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## Isolator Systems Tray Dryer

Tray dryer for pilot plant integrated with complete automation control





#### Tray dryer door open



Tray dryer door closed

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## **Isolator Systems** Filter Dryers (pilot plant)





## **Isolator Systems** Filter Dryers (production plant)



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## **Isolator Systems** Milling and Micronization

# FPS Multi-milling platform for R&D and Pilot Plants

- □ Cone-mill
- De Pin-mill
- □ Spiral jet mill
- Cryogenic milling









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## **Isolator Systems Milling and Micronization**





## **Isolator Systems** R&D Oral Forms line





## Isolator Systems Oral Solid Forms processing

Pan Coating machine



In Process Control



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### Isolator Systems Oral Solid Forms processing

Capsule filling machine Overview





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### Isolator Systems Oral Solid Forms processing

**OEB5** Blistering machine





## **Isolator Systems** RABS for Sterile Lines

A Restricted Access Barrier System (RABS) is defined as: "An aseptic processing system that provide and enclosed, but not closed, environment meeting Grade 5 conditions Powder dosing unit utilizing a rigid wall-enclosure and air overspill to separate its interior from the surrounding environment"



Vials filling line



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## Isolator Systems Sterile Isolators

Isolators integrated for sterile operations:

- Dispensing and vessel charging
- Caps washer and sterilizers

Sterile tank charging





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## Isolator Systems Glove tester

Automatic / Manual Glove tester:

- Efficient
- Fast response
- Easy to use
- Available for different flange size/shape
- Sterile / Toxic application







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### **Final Notes and References**

FPS has set up a small library collecting articles and documents specific on containment.

In the preceding pages we made reference to:

Assessing the Particulate Containment Performance of Pharmaceutical Equipment - ISPE

• Containment Systems – a Dseign Guide – IChemE Guide 2002

If you are interested, we can share our bibliography as regards specific subjects: let's stay in contact.

### Thank you for your attention!



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