

Session 7:

Updated EU GMP Annex 1 Guidelines: Current Expectations

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Annex 1



Select Shop-floor activities
(The Expectations from the Inspectorate
Authorities)

**The Options/Opportunities for the practicing
professionals**

Highlight of the sections

Expectation from the inspectorate body

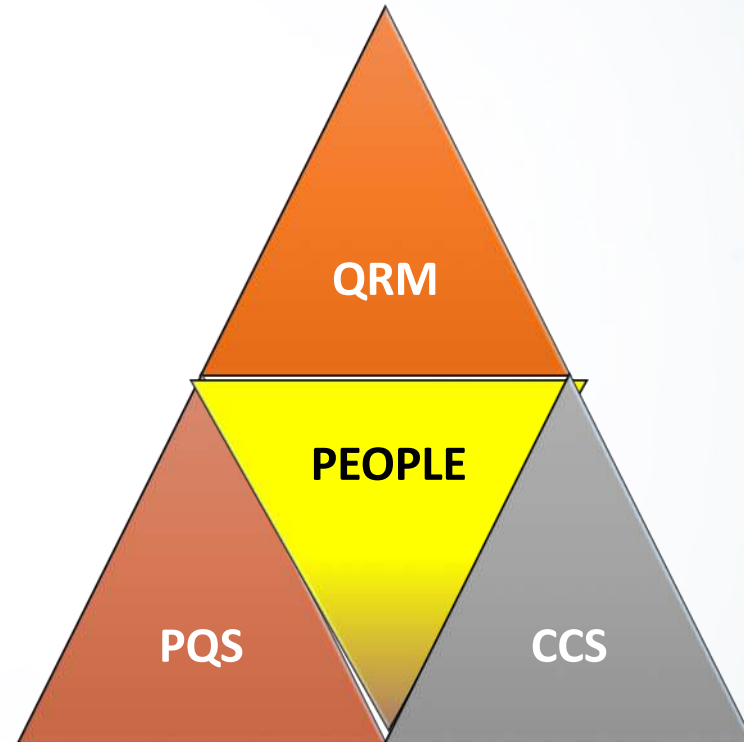
Compliance steps for the industry

Expected Timeline

The Central SUBJECT

EU Annex 1 – 2008	
Contamination	32
Control	11
Strategy	0
Contamination Control Strategy	0

EU Annex 1 – 2022	
Contamination	115
Control	111
Strategy	5
Contamination Control Strategy	54



From PDA Tech Report 90



Examples of Metrics to be assessed during periodic review

Predictive Metrics	Reactive Metrics
KPI's related to Quality Culture	Facility nonconformance related to controls within CCS (e.g., EM deviations)
Capital reinvestment focused contamination control including new control and measurement technologies	Process nonconformance related to controls within the CCS (e.g., DS or raw material pyrogen/endotoxin levels)
Mitigation of contamination control risks uncovered through QRM activities	Product nonconformance related to controls within the CCS (e.g., Sterility test failure)
CAPA effectiveness and on-time implementation	Process capability and machine performance
Conformance to schedule for planned contamination control qualifications and validations	EM trending across the site and deviations', root causes analysis, risk assessments and mitigations in response to adverse trends
Conformance to schedule for planned contamination control risk assessments	Other deviations associated with contamination control including but not limited to control failures, training gaps, faulty knowledge transfer
8 Conformance to schedule for maintenance activities related to the CCS	Unplanned/corrective maintenance

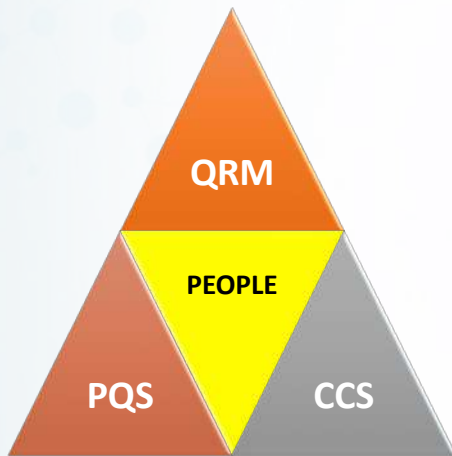
CCS: Personnel (From Dr. Thomas Hecker's presentation)

CCS: Personnel (From TR 90)



Personnel Roles & Responsibilities related to CCS	
Leadership Roles	
Makes contamination prevention a priority	
Advocates and practices non-blaming culture	
Assigns personnel with appropriate knowledge and mindset	
Understands the benefit of contamination prevention	
Expert Role Sterility Assurance/Contamination Control (Governance)	
Oversees the performance of contamination controls	
Escalates contamination hazards	
Provides technical leadership to continuously improve	
Shop floor Operators/Technician Role	
Performs contamination control and acts as guardians	
Escalates contamination hazards	
Provides technical expertise on individual CCS elements	

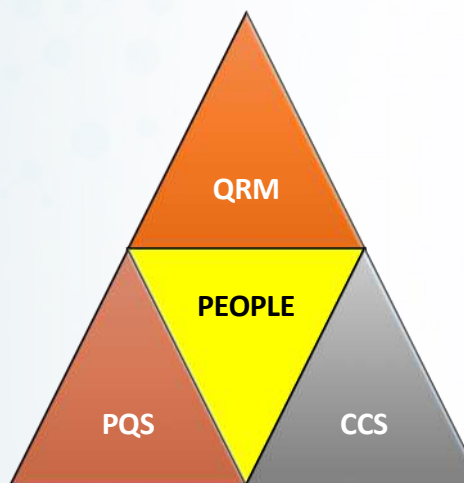
Personnel & THE CENTRAL DOGMA



Personnel and references

Section	Details
2.1(ii)	Personnel should have adequate qualifications and experience, training and behaviour with a specific focus on the principles involved in the protection of sterile product during the manufacturing, packaging and distribution processes.
2.1(iii)	Processes and monitoring systems for sterile product manufacture should be designed, commissioned, qualified, monitored and regularly reviewed by personnel with appropriate process, engineering and microbiological knowledge.
5.3	As far as practicable, equipment, fittings and services should be designed and installed so that operations, maintenance, and repairs can be performed outside the cleanroom. If maintenance has to be performed in the cleanroom, and the required standards of cleanliness and/or asepsis cannot be maintained, then precautions such as restricting access to the work area to specified personnel , generation of clearly defined work protocols and maintenance procedures should be considered. Additional cleaning, disinfection and environmental monitoring should also be considered. If sterilisation of equipment is required, it should be carried out, wherever possible, after complete reassembly.

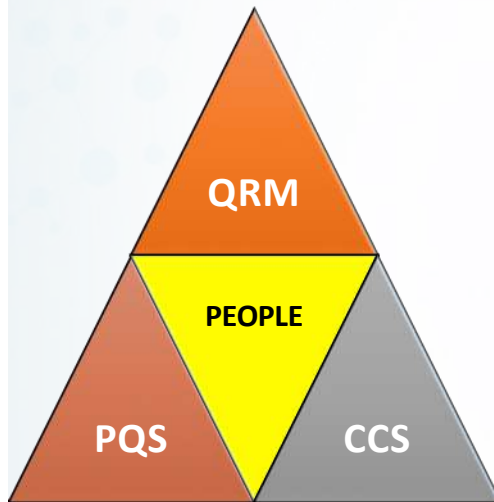
Personnel & THE CENTRAL dogma



Personnel and references

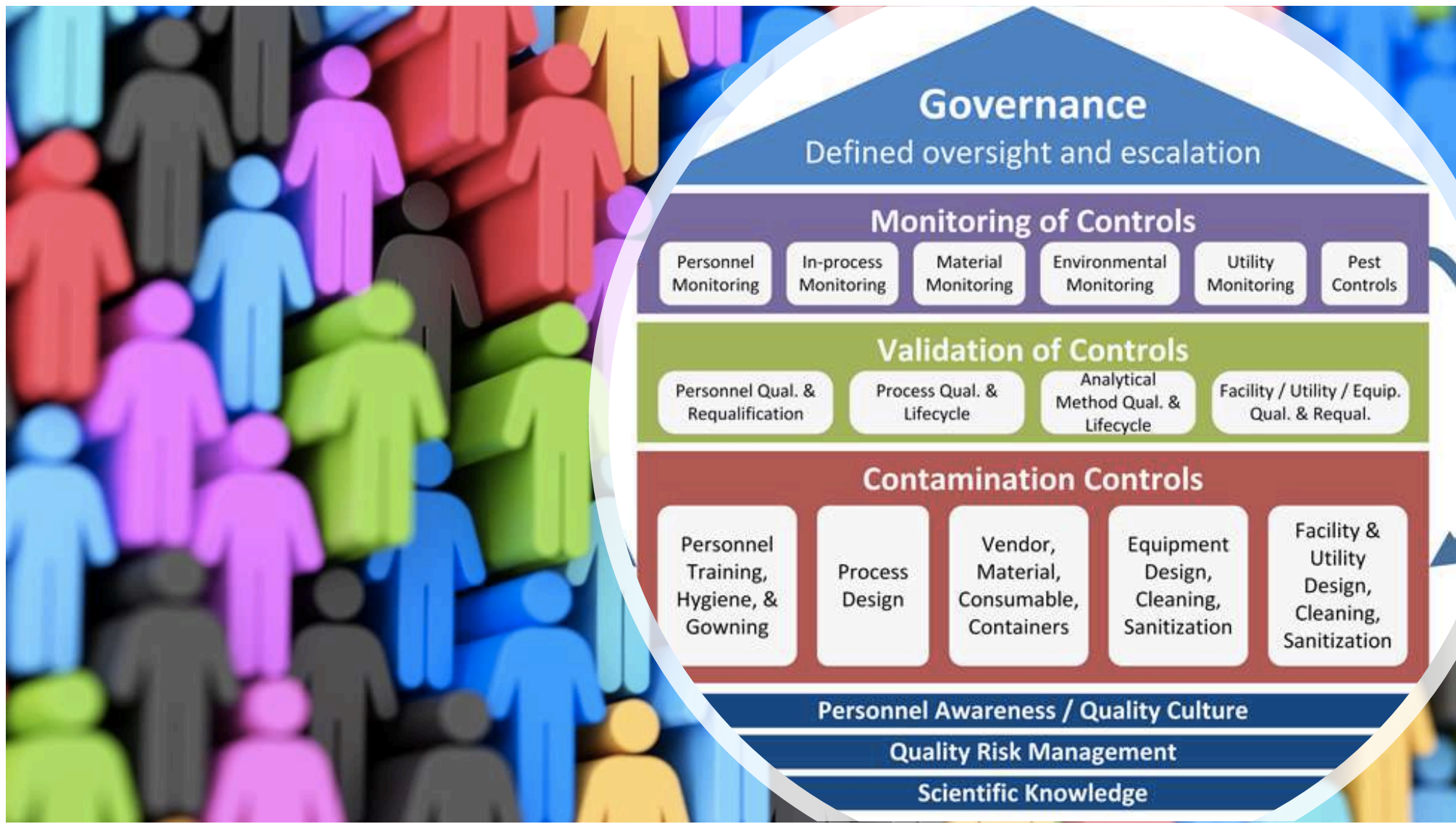
Section	Details
Section 7: Exclusive - Personnel	
7.1	The manufacturer should ensure that there are sufficient appropriate personnel , suitably qualified, trained and experienced in the manufacture and testing of sterile products, and any of the specific manufacturing technologies used in the site's manufacturing operations, to ensure compliance with GMP applicable to the manufacture and handling of sterile products.
7.3	All personnel including those performing cleaning, maintenance, monitoring and those that access cleanrooms should receive regular training , gowning qualification and assessment in disciplines relevant to the correct manufacture of sterile products. This training should include the basic elements of microbiology and hygiene, with a specific focus on cleanroom practices, contamination control, aseptic techniques and the protection of sterile products (for those operators entering the grade B cleanrooms and/or intervening into grade A) and the potential safety implications to the patient if the product is not sterile. The level of training should be based on the criticality of the function and area in which the personnel are working.
7.4	The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours. Compliance with aseptic gowning procedures should be confirmed by assessment and periodic reassessment at least annually, and should involve both visual and microbial assessment (using monitoring locations such as gloved fingers, forearms, chest and hood (facemask / forehead). The unsupervised access to the grade A and grade B areas where aseptic operations are or will be conducted should be restricted to appropriately qualified personnel , who have passed the gowning assessment and have participated in a successful APS.
7.7	High standards of personal hygiene and cleanliness are essential to prevent excessive shedding or increased risk of introduction of microbial contamination. Personnel involved in the manufacture of sterile products should be instructed to report any specific health conditions or ailments that may cause the shedding of abnormal numbers or types of contaminants and therefore preclude cleanroom access. Health conditions and actions to be taken with regard to personnel who could be introducing an undue microbial hazard should be provided by the designated competent person and described in procedures .

Personnel & THE CENTRAL dogma



Personnel and references

Section	Details
8.19	Aseptic operations (including APS) should be observed on a regular basis by personnel with specific expertise in aseptic processing to verify the correct performance of operations including operator behaviour in the cleanroom and address inappropriate practices if detected.
10.1	There should be personnel available with appropriate training and experience in microbiology, sterility assurance and knowledge of the processes to support the design of the manufacturing activities, environmental monitoring regime and any investigation assessing the impact of microbiologically linked events to the safety of the sterile product.



Contamination control strategy:

- An **integrated** set of controls, planned actions, and conditions that are designed to limit product contamination to defined criteria. The strategy is designed to **assure process performance** and **product quality**.

The **UNTOLD** need for
Altering **K&S** of
PEOPLE
manning activities - Sterile

Contamination Control Strategy Development in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

Technical Report No. 90

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