





Design and implementation of CIP&SIP systems applied to isolated filling machines

Overview on the different solutions and different approaches

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- Evolution in the scope of supply.
- CIP&SIP integration into Scada Supervisor.
- Differences between URS and final design, different examples.
- New hybrid systems.
- Interfacing issues with customer systems.



Evolution in the scope of supply

"Once upon a time, there were an engineering company that now becomes a process-supply company"







Evolution in the scope of supply

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2H,O,

Vaporization

Process point of view

(WIP-CIP-VHP-SIP)

Why the interface with Isolator is different?

END OF CAMPAIGN PROCESS TIMING FOR CYTOTOXIC PRODUCTS



N.B. Plant dimensions and characteristics can influence the single phases time

Mechanical point of view



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Increasing request to integrate the scope of supply into the filling machine CIP&SIP skid, moving also the sterility battery limit. 6



CIP&SIP integration into Scada Supervisor

User Management centralization

and Time Server synchronization

Customer

omain Controlle

by Active Directory

Connection of all the SCADA PCs

Customer's Data Acquisition Server

Custome

SQL and Historian databases to

Customer

ata Acquisition Server

CIP&SIP integrated into Scada of the filling line. Interface with customer MES.

In case of supply, possibility to integrate also:

- -
- **CIP** skid





Normally what is required in URS is different from the customer need





ID ***	The product transfer line from sterile tank to filler shall be designed for an automatic CIP and SIP process with
	integration with the site Sterile Filtration System. The fill design shall include the required interfaces
	(mechanical, electrical, plumbing) within the system boundary.





Differences between URS and final design, different examples

Example 1

During technical alignment:

CIP&SIP of filling machine is part of compounding system CIP&SIP.

The two systems have to work together with a "strong" software interconnection.

It's not possible to test it during FAT but only on site.

The compounding and utility systems have to be available for several weeks of testing.

During kick off meeting:

Compounding will not be available, the two systems have to be independent.

Utilities management at customer care.



One product filter close to filling machine.

IT pre-production and WIT.

Conductivity meter + waste water sampling valve.

Temperature probe inside tank.



Differences between URS and final design, different examples

Example 1





Example 1 (appendix product filter)

Unless otherwise stated in the URS, the filter cartridge is the sterile barrier. To make a correct wetting it is necessary to "purge" from the upper side of the filter.







Differences between URS and final design, different examples





Example 2 (appendix suspensions)



- Long sedimentation time
- «Not heavy» suspension
- Easy to re-suspend after stops
- Does not require constant turbulent flow for movement
- · Medium sedimentation time
- «Medium weight» suspension
- Long time to re-suspend it
- Cannot stay stop before dosing system
- Fast sedimentation time
- «Heavy» suspension
- The turbulent flow cannot re-suspend it
- Has to remain always in turbulent flow



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CIP&SIP system interfacing with peristaltic pump technology and predisposition for future volumetric pump technology.

Cytotoxic products.





Example 1







Example 1

REASONS:

Multi-use compounding system.

Utilities distribution already present.

Requirement from customer to reduce SUS components.

"Shear effects" with differential pump technology for main product.

ADVANTAGES:

CIP&SIP and Isolator Processes fully independent.



END OF CAMPAIGN PROCESS TIMING FOR CYTOTOXIC PRODUCTS



Example 2

- CIP&SIP system interfacing with a Single Use Redundant Filtration assembly SURF (support frame at IMA care).
- Utilities management. ٠
- Conductivity meter.
- Toxic product.
- WIT in line.

5405.

The advantage is related to the possibility to use a single vent and utilities hydrophobic filter.

Connection required with Lynx-ST.

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Possibility to perform IT and flushing (E&L) off line.

Possibility to connect SURF immediately before production.





Example 1

During kick off meeting:

Single use filling system with peristaltic pump technology.

Conductivity meter with by-pass for detergents.

Sampling valve for waste water.

Dedicated drain first rinse.

Double venting filtration.

Management of trolley storage tank and floor scale.

Transfer by overpressure or peristaltic pump.





Example 2

Usually customers forget the "encumbrance" of a SURF assembly in the first line layout evaluation





IMA needs some information when the customer is still defining them:

- DRAIN INTERFACES
- INTERFACE WITH WFI POINT OF USES
- INTERFACES WITH COMPOUNDING SYSTEM
- POINT OF USE VALVE

Air Break or pass-through? Air flushing or SIP? Interconnected sequences? Managed by IMA or customer?











Thank you for your attention!

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