



## **La strategia del contenimento nella manipolazione di HAPI**

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AFI-Aschimfarma il 17 aprile 2012 - Milano

# Premessa: Legge 81

## Art. 222. :Definizioni

- g) pericolo: la proprieta' intrinseca di un agente chimico di poter produrre effetti nocivi;
- h) rischio: la probabilita' che si raggiunga il potenziale nocivo nelle condizioni di utilizzazione o esposizione.

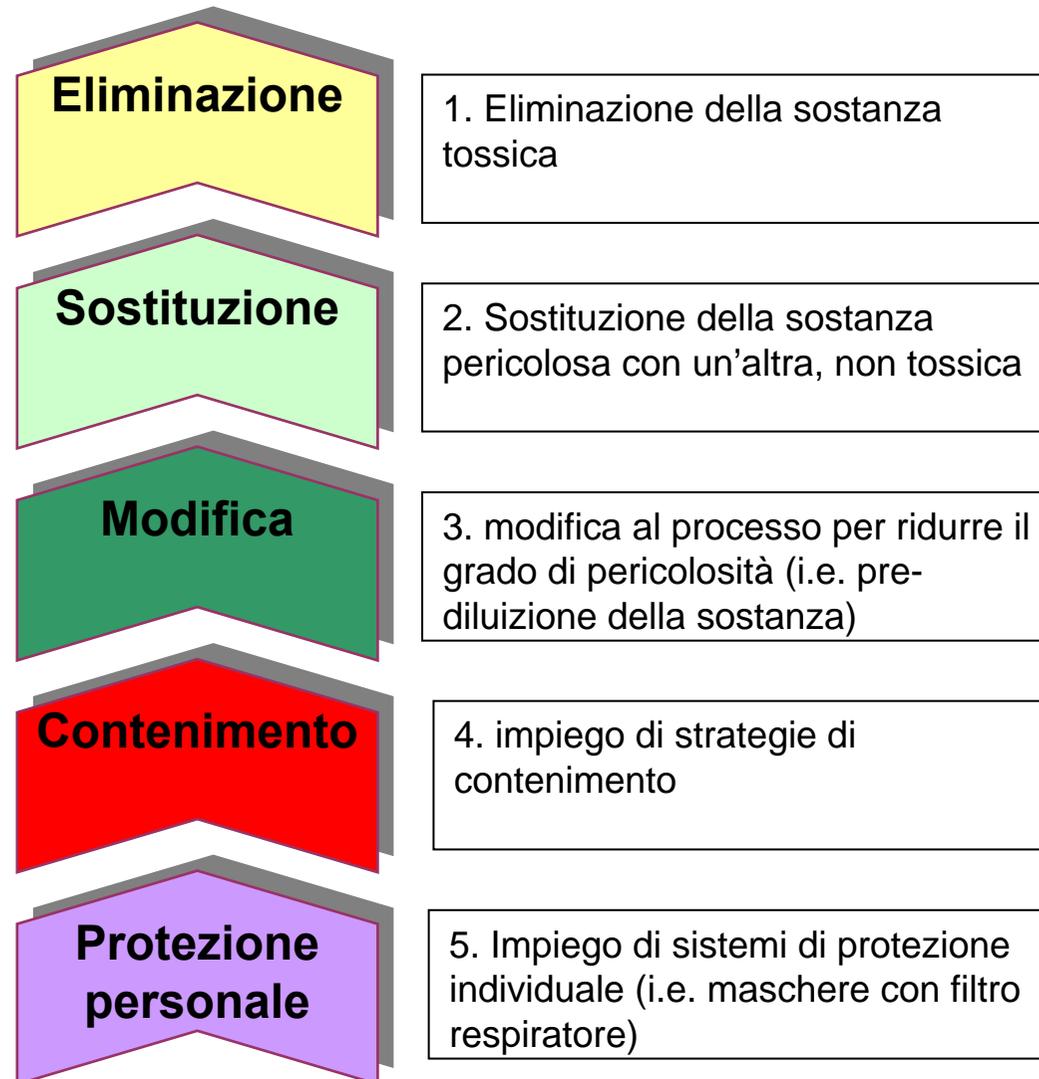
## Art. 223. Valutazione dei rischi

1. Nella valutazione di cui all'articolo 28, il datore di lavoro determina, preliminarmente l'eventuale presenza di agenti chimici pericolosi sul luogo di lavoro e valuta anche i rischi per la sicurezza e la salute dei lavoratori derivanti dalla presenza di tali agenti, prendendo in considerazione in particolare:
  - c) **il livello, il tipo e la durata dell'esposizione;**
  - d) le circostanze in cui viene svolto il lavoro in presenza di tali agenti, compresa la **quantita'** degli stessi;
  - e) **i valori limite di esposizione** professionale o i valori limite biologici; di cui un primo elenco e' riportato negli allegati XXXVIII e XXXIX;
  - f) gli effetti delle misure preventive e protettive adottate o da adottare;
2. ... Nella valutazione medesima devono essere incluse le attivita', **ivi compresa la manutenzione e la pulizia**, per le quali e' prevedibile la possibilita' di notevole esposizione o che, per altri motivi, possono provocare effetti nocivi per la salute e la sicurezza, anche dopo l'adozione di tutte le misure tecniche.

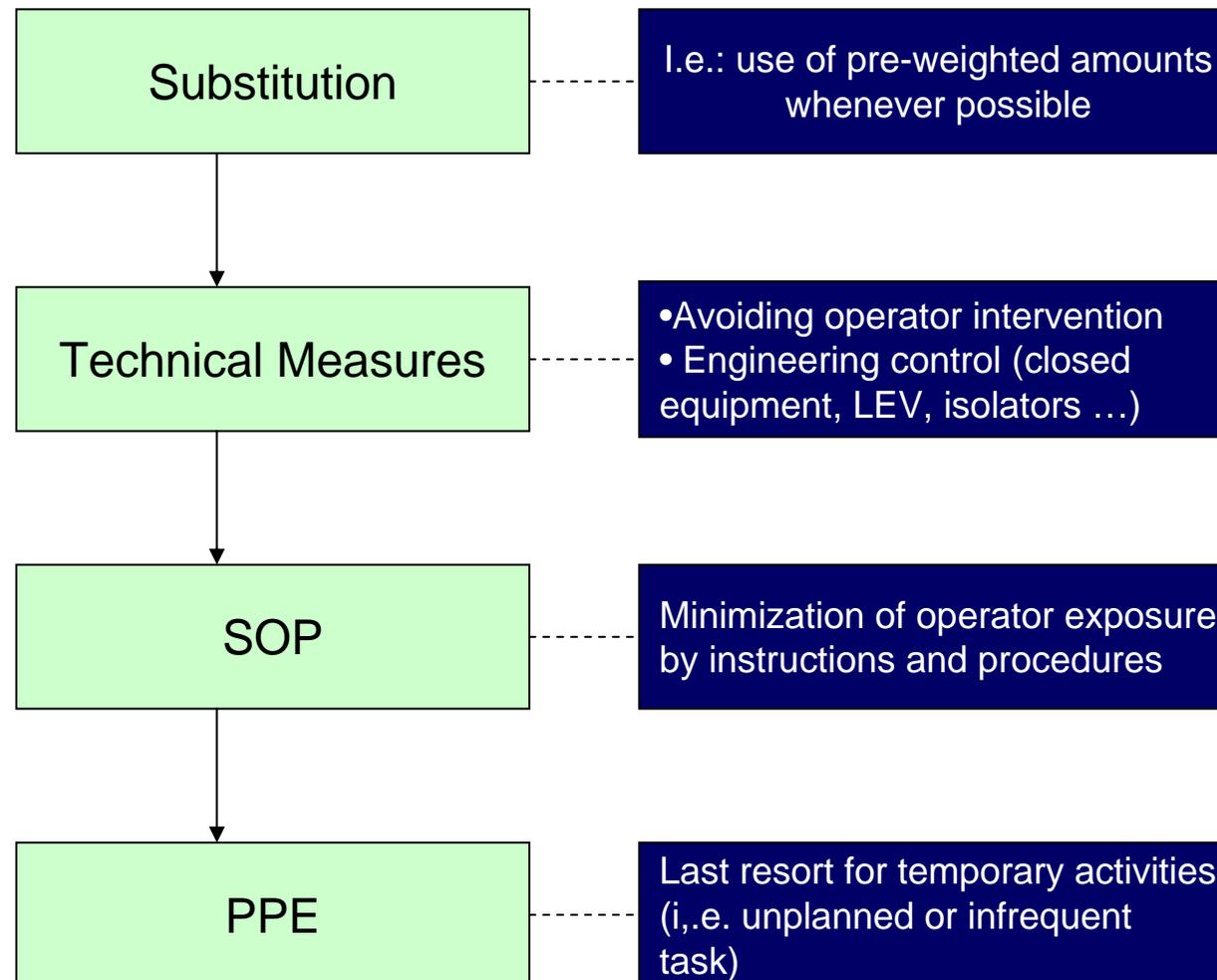
# Agenda

- Premessa: gerarchia degli interventi
- Contenimento primario e secondario
- Approccio al contenimento
- Le strategie per il contenimento
- Conclusione

# Scala degli interventi

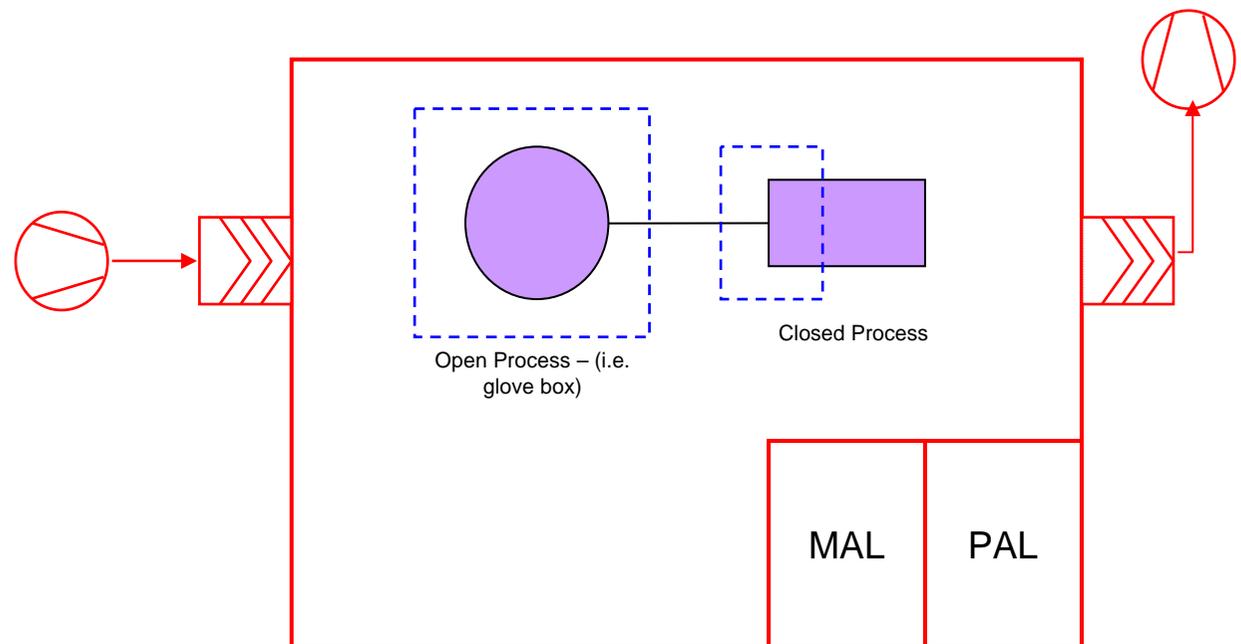


# Gerarchia delle misure di controllo

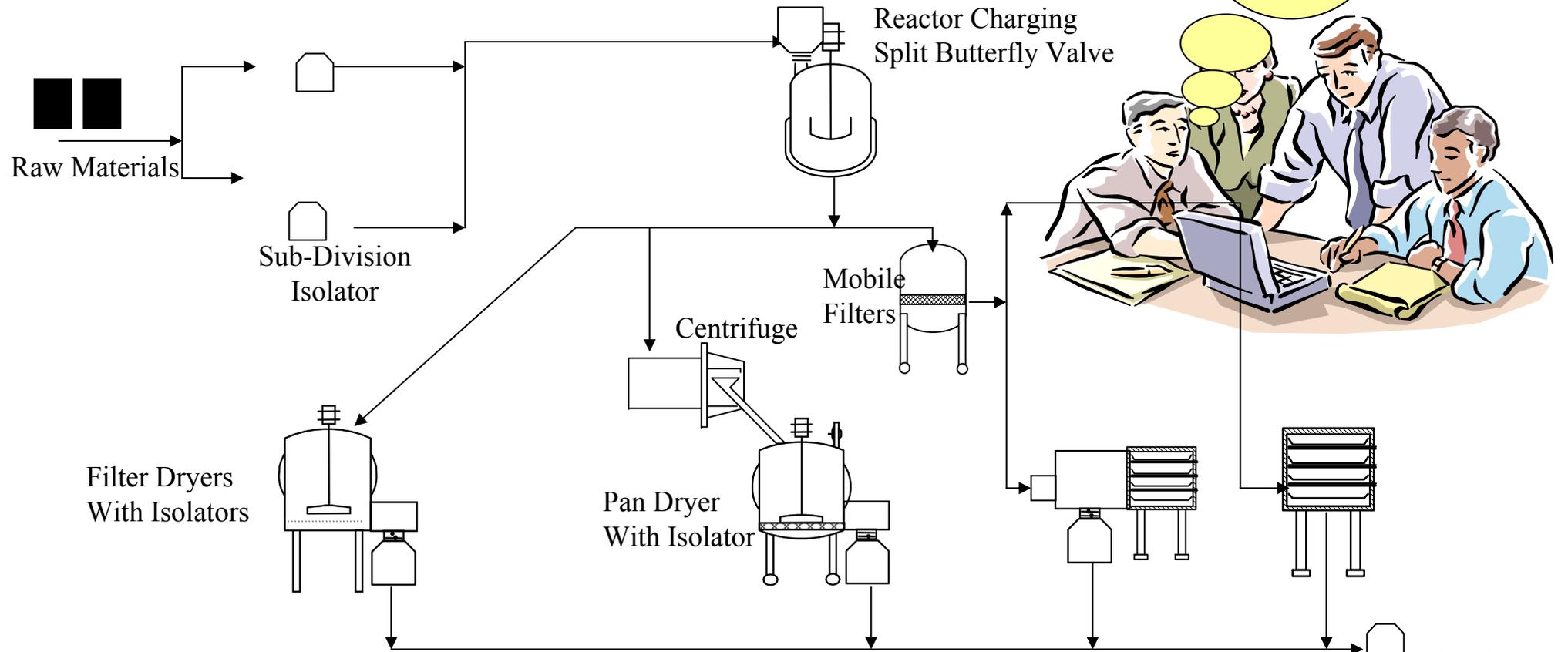
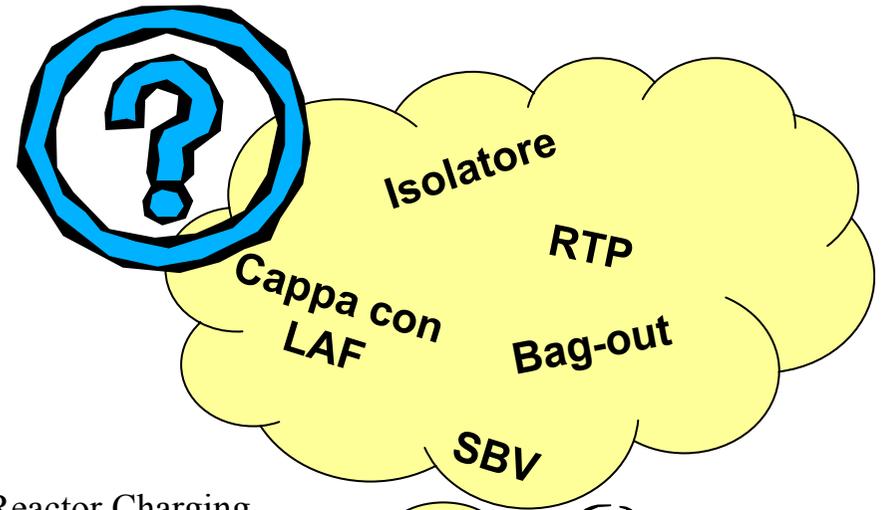


# Contenimento primario e secondario

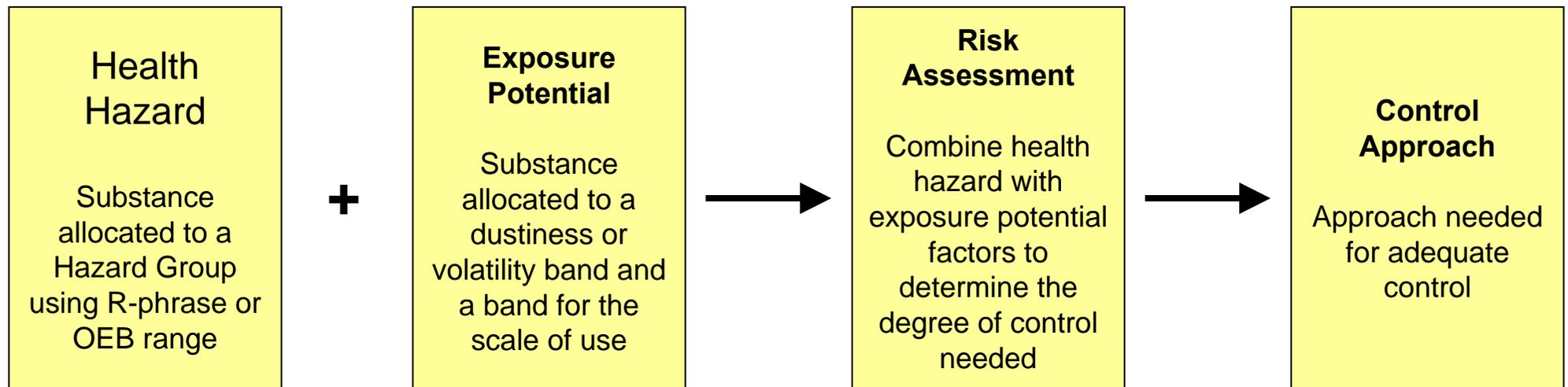
- Il contenimento primario (in blu) si basa su apparecchiature di processo chiuse e su barriere attorno alle parti critiche della apparecchiatura stessa
- Il contenimento secondario si basa su come è realizzato il locale di processo, gli accessi e l'impianto HVAC



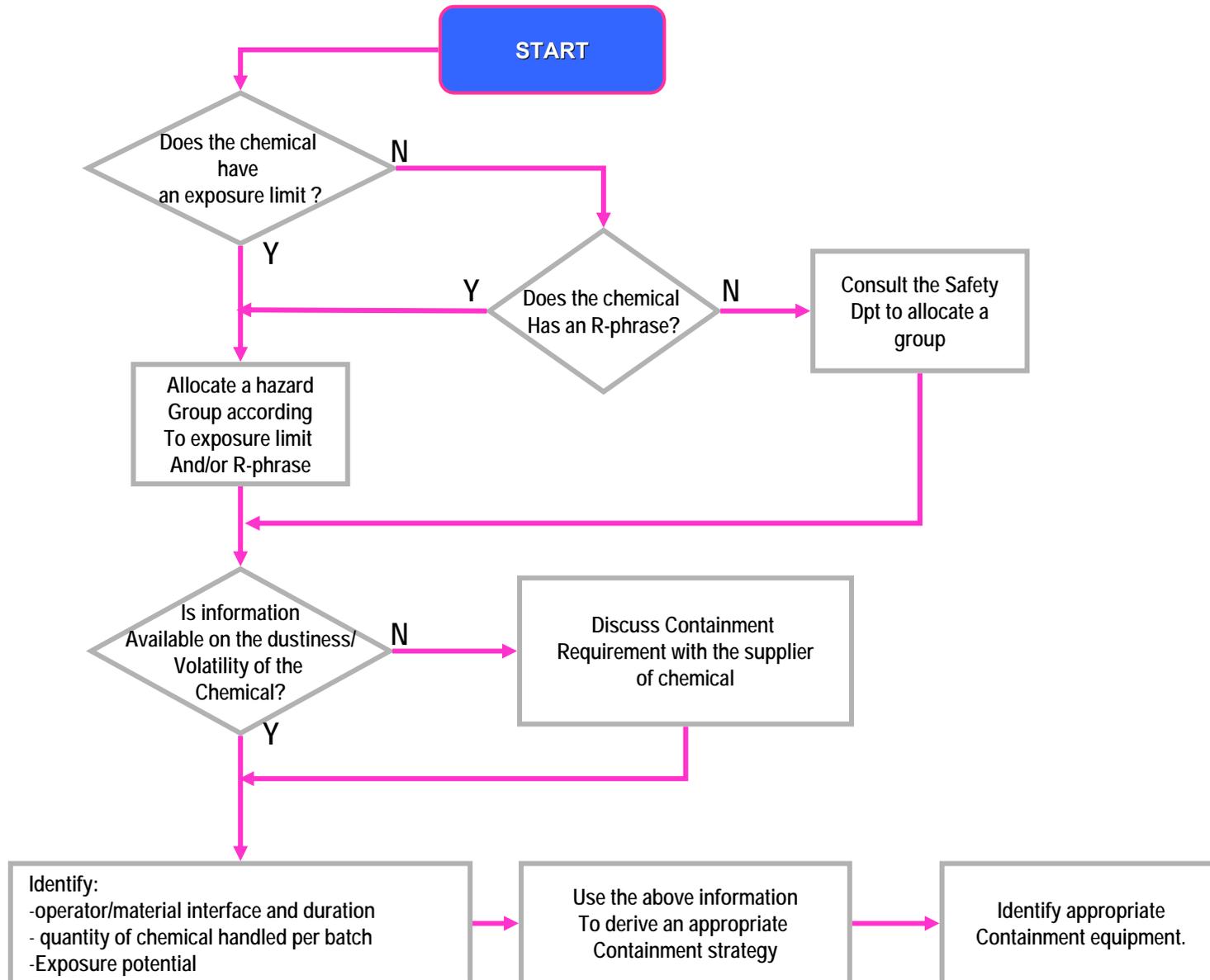
# Contenimento: come fare?



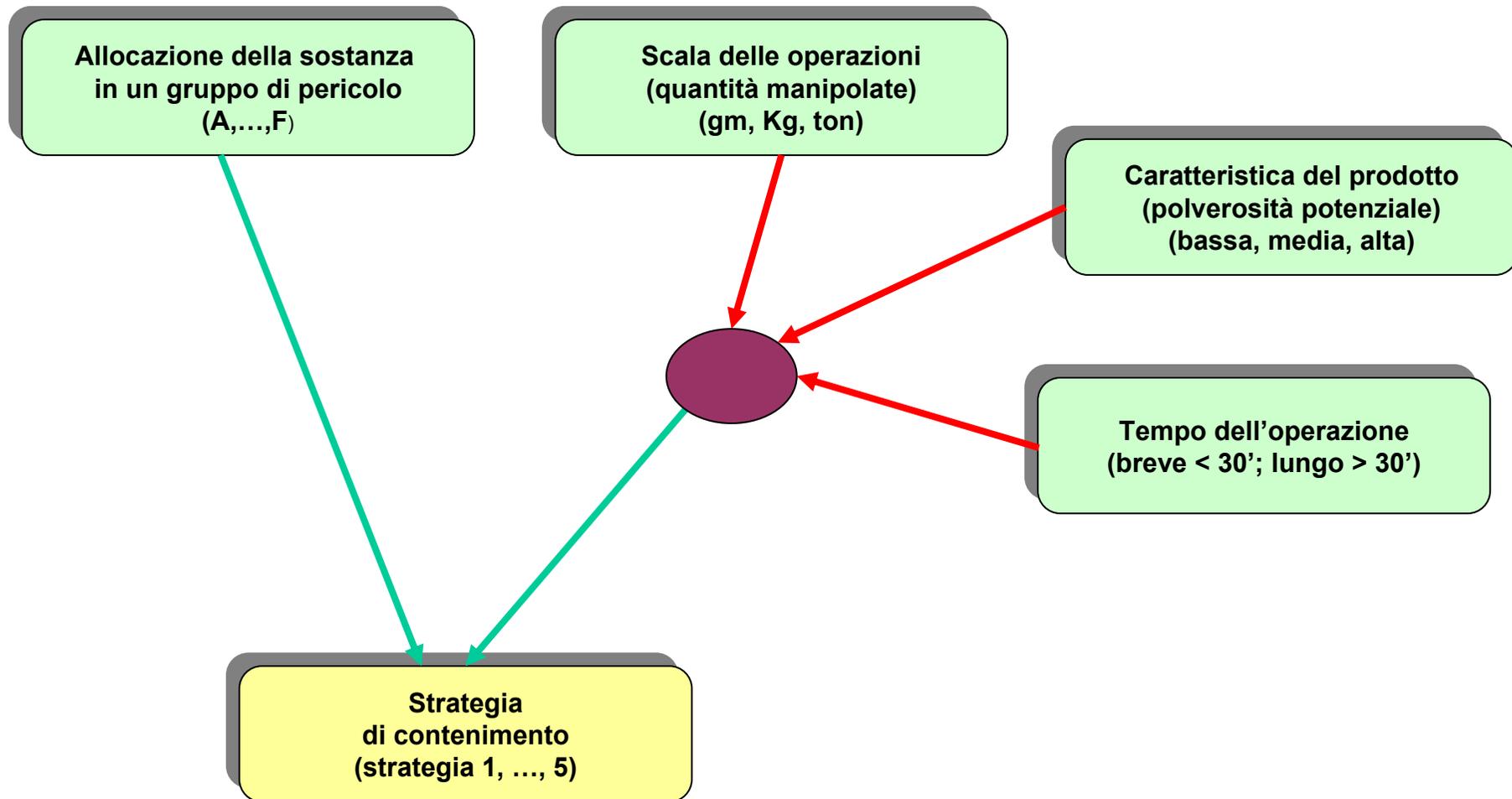
# Assignment of Containment strategy



# La Strategia di contenimento: Flow chart



# Identificazione della strategia di controllo



# Esempio schemi di selezione

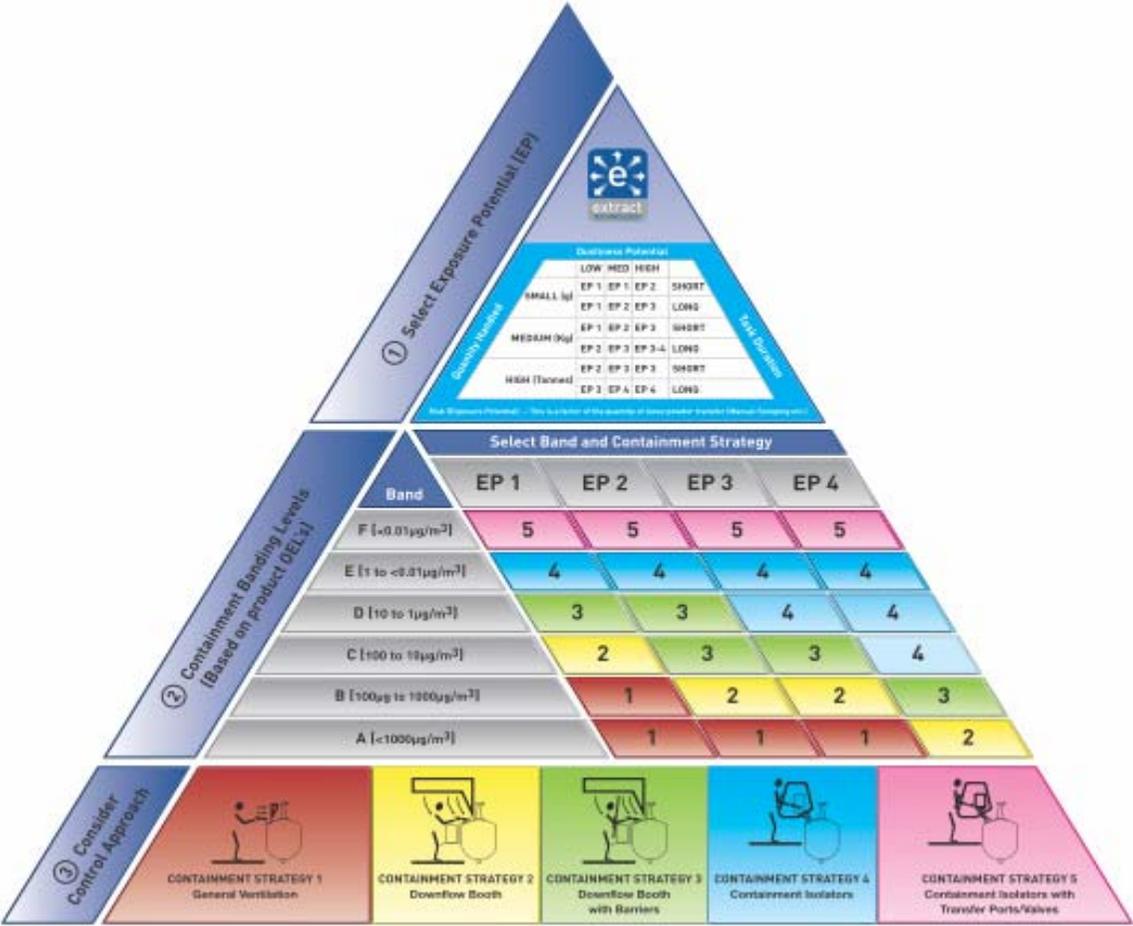
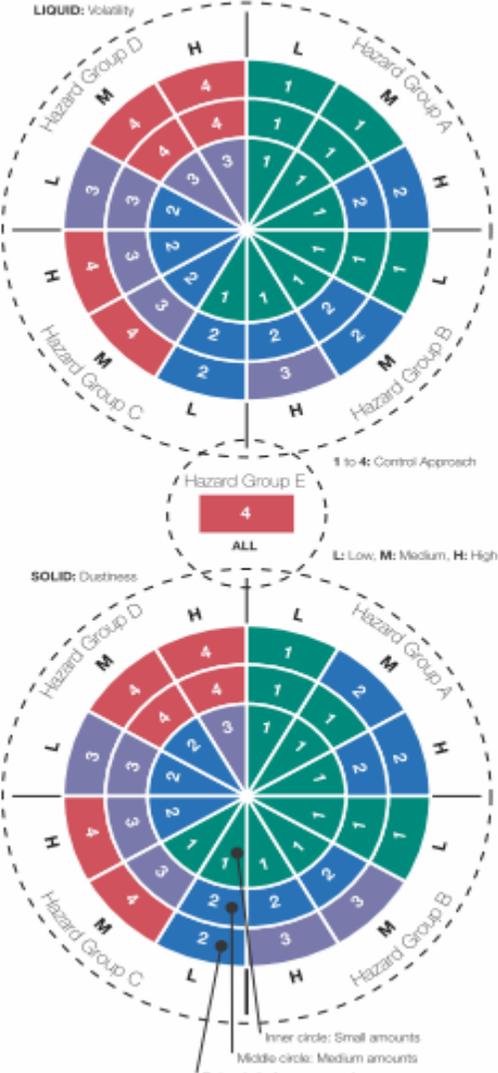
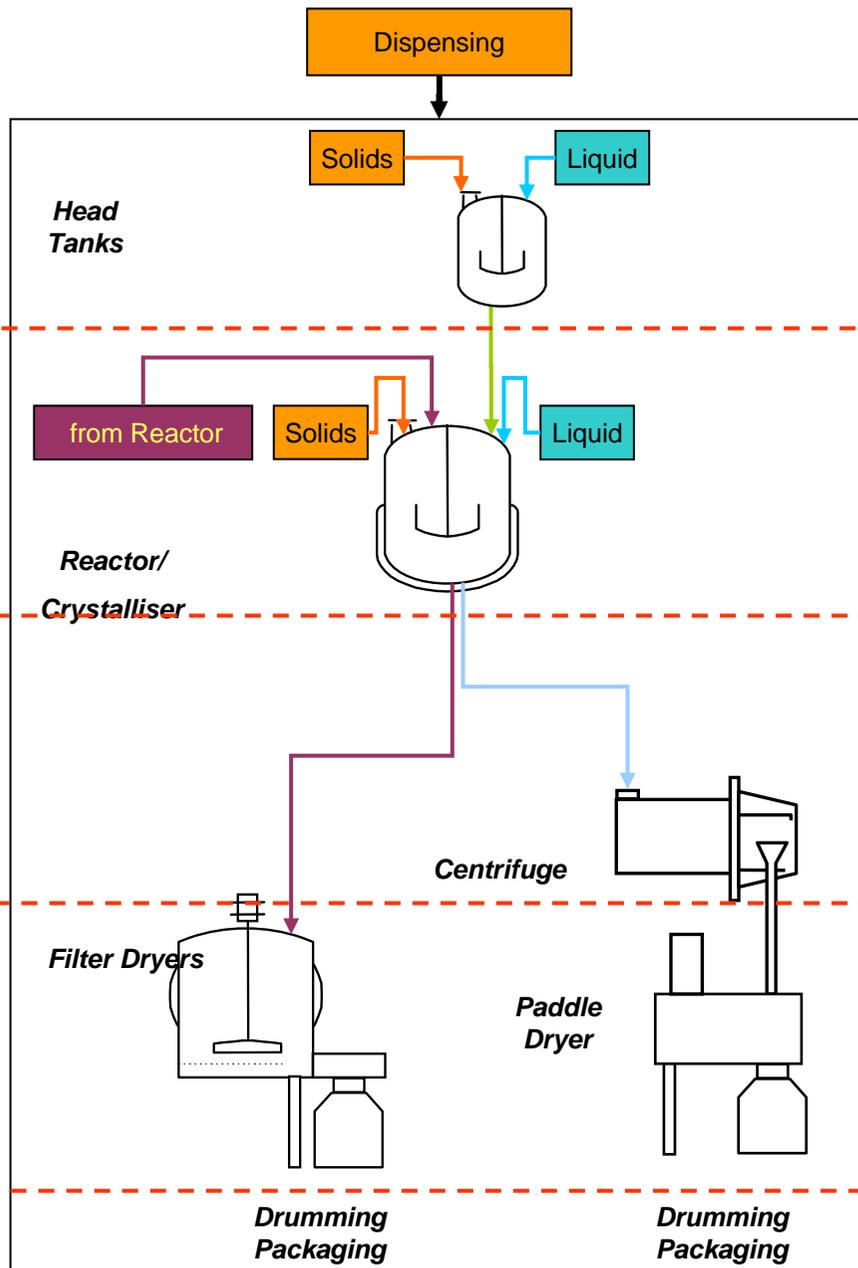


Figure 2



# Il processo produttivo



Task	Subs.	Phys.	Quantity	OEB -µg/m3 (ppm)	Durat.
Dispensing	solid	medium	Medium		< 60'

Solid Charg.	solid	medium	Medium		< 60'
Liquid charging	liquid	medium v	Medium		< 60'

Solid Charg.	solid	medium	Medium		< 60'
Liquid charging	liquid	medium v	Medium		< 60'
Piping connec.	liquid	medium	medium		< 60'
Cleaning					

Centrif. Disch.	slurry	Medium	Medium		< 60'
Clening	Slurry	medium v	Medium		< 60'

Discharge	solid	Medium	Medium		< 60'
Cleaning	solid	Medium	Medium		< 60'
Packaging	solid	Medium	Medium		< 60'

# Analisi delle singole fasi produttive e definizione della categoria di controllo

	OEL mcg/m <sup>3</sup> /R- phase	Hazard Allocation	m [kg]	Quantity	volatility	Duration of operation	Exposure Potential (EP)	Control Strategy
<b>Liquid</b>								
Liquid A	R 22	OEB B	570	Large	Low	long	EP3	CS2
Liquid B	1000 ppm	OEB A	2160	Large	High	long	EP4	CS2
DMSO (Filter rinsing)	250 ppm	OEB A	178	Large	Low	long	EP3	CS1
<b>Solid</b>								
Wet cake (OEL 0.5 mcg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0,5 mcg/m <sup>3</sup>	OEB E	130	Medium	Medium	long	EP3	CS4
Dry Product (OEL 0.5 mcg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0,5 mcg/m <sup>3</sup>	OEB E	110	Medium	Medium	long	EP3	CS4
Solid A	0,5 mcg/m <sup>3</sup>	OEB E	380	Large	Low	long	EP3	CS4

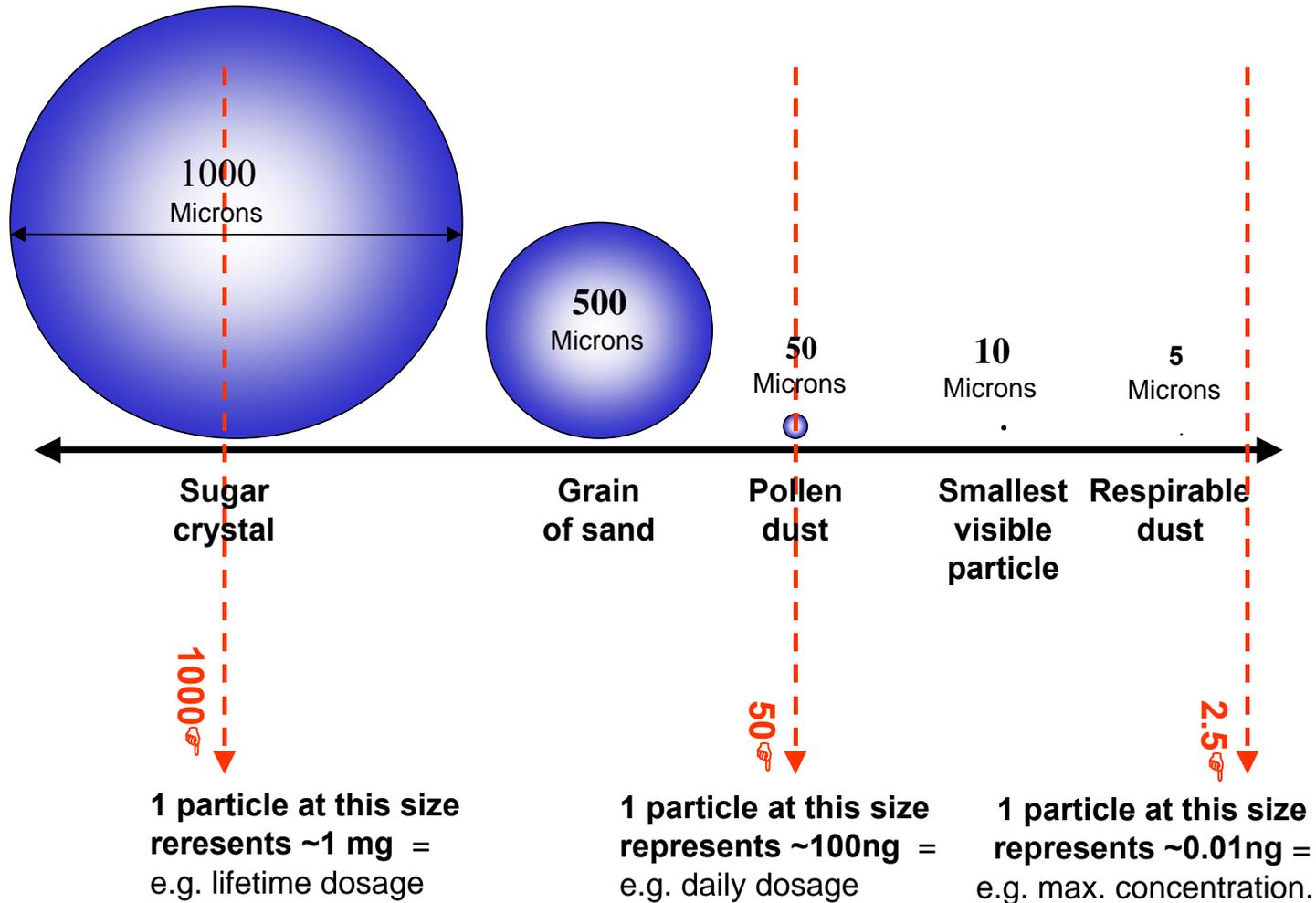
# Strategia di contenimento primario CS4

Process Operation	CS4
Dispensing of dry solids	Use of already dispensed material strongly recommended. Otherwise isolator technology required, to be placed within a secondary containment.
Charging of dry solids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than one chamber charging isolator (risk analysis if a nitrogen neutralization is required): isolator to be placed within a secondary containment.</li> <li>• PTS / DCS to be placed within a secondary containment</li> </ul>
Charging of wet cake into the dryer	Use filter dryer or centrifuge directly coupled to dryer.
Material / powder Transfer (e.g. charging and discharging of equipment)	Use gravity transfer wherever possible : direct connection between processing units or Isolator
Sampling of dry solids from filter drier	Discharging isolator fitted with RTP or bag in / bag out system and discharging door fitted with sampling orifice.
Discharging of paddle driers, filter driers	Into drums using an offloading booth fitted with continuous liner (if sufficient height available). The whole discharging station to be placed within a secondary containment.

# Contenimento secondario: check list

Description	OEL= xxx mcg/m3 – OEB Y
General concept	Open or closed handling? Workstation with LEV
Process Room	Process rooms with all plants installed or process room segregated from the technical are?
Access	Restricted access to work area required to authorized, properly trained personnel. Airlock with special features? (i.e. showers, pressure control ..). MAL and PAL?
Materials of Construction	Highly cleanable, moisture/chemical resistant, non-porous materials...
Floors and wall surface	Characteristics of floors (i.e. seamless, chemical resistant, drainable ...) Characteristics of wall (i.e. non-porous, chemical resistant, easily cleanable ...)
HVAC	Recirculation or once-through? GEV or LEV? Air changes HEPA Filtration? Pressure cascade Safety replace system –Redundancy - Maintainability
Cleaning procedure	Compressed air is permitted? Water mist?
PPE	Type of PPE during normal operation Type of PPE during open handling steps, maintenance, cleaning, emergency ...)
Procedure	Normal operation decontamination of equipment and surfaces cleaning of process equipment and rooms (especially in case of CIP or WIP) waste disposal Detection and measures in case of a loss of containment or HVAC failure Emergency procedures Maintenance

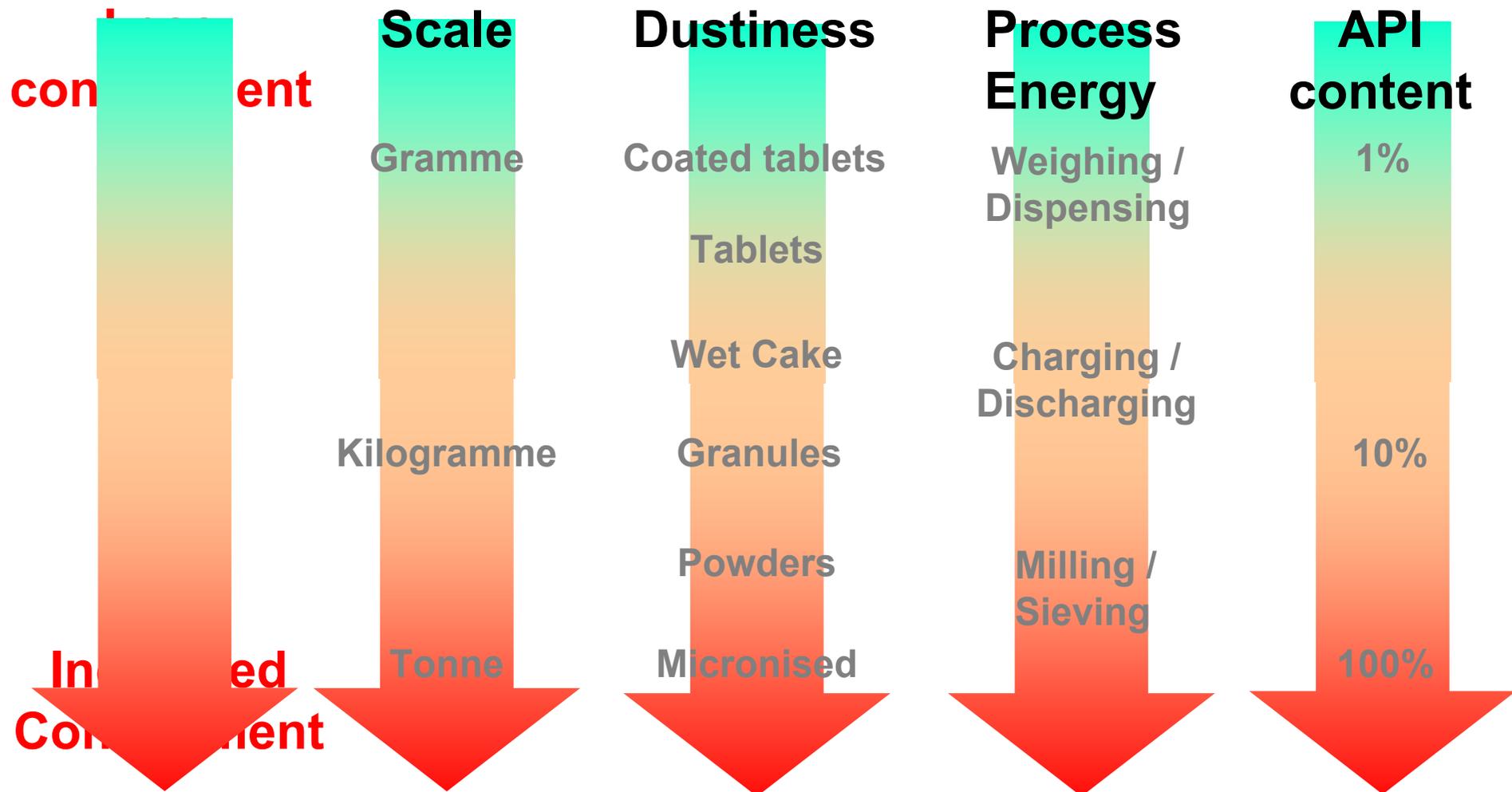
# What is Nanogm/m<sup>3</sup> Containment?



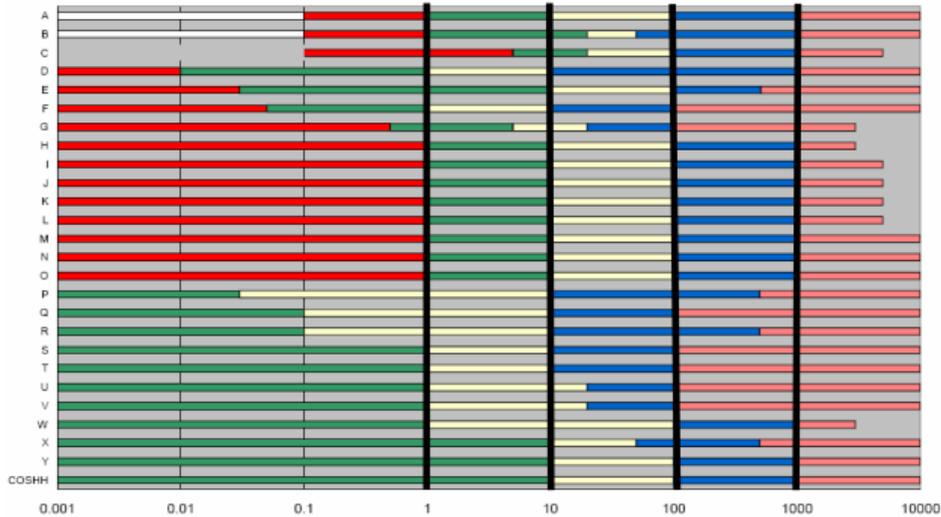
# Contenimento: OEB - #/ft3 – CR standard

Potency Bands	Potency Bands: International Program on Chemical Safety	PARTICLE DIAMETER, (micrometers)			ALLOWABLE DUST PARTICLES TO BE ≤ OEL		COMPARE TO CLEAN ROOM STANDARDS See Note below.		
		Occupational Exposure Limits Expressed in:			# particles / ft <sup>3</sup>	# particles / ft <sup>3</sup>	0.5	Federal Standard 209E	ISO 146441
		10 <sup>-3</sup> g/m <sup>3</sup> (milligrams)	10 <sup>-6</sup> g/m <sup>3</sup> (micrograms)	10 <sup>-9</sup> g/m <sup>3</sup> (nanograms)	# particles / ft <sup>3</sup>	# particles / ft <sup>3</sup>	# particles / ft <sup>3</sup>	# particles / ft <sup>3</sup>	# particles / ft <sup>3</sup>
Band 1 (Low Toxicity)	Band A (Not harmful, not irritating, low pharmaceutical activity)	10	10,000	10,000,000	283	283,000	2,270,000,000		
Band 2 (Intermediate Toxicity)		1	1,000	1,000,000	28.3	28,300	227,000,000		
	Band B (Harmful, may be irritant and/or moderate pharmacological effect)	0.1	100	100,000	2.83	2,830	22,700,000		
Band 3 (Potent)	Band C (Moderate toxic and/or high pharmacological activity)	0.01	10	10,000	2.83 per 10 ft <sup>3</sup>	283	2,270,000		Class 9: 997,000
	Band D (Toxic, may be corrosive, sensitizing or genotoxic and/or very high pharmaceutical activity. Often termed potent.)	0.001	1	1,000	2.83 per 100 ft <sup>3</sup>	28.3	227,000	Class 100,000	Class 8: 99,700
Band 4 (Highly Potent)	Band E (Extremely toxic, may be corrosive, sensitizing or genotoxic and/or extremely high pharmaceutical activity. Often referred to as potent.)	0.0001	0.1	100	2.83 per 1,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	2.83	22,700	Class 10,000	Class 7: 9,970
		0.00001	0.01	10	2.83 per 1,000,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	0.283	2,270	Class 1,000	Class 6: 997
		0.000001	0.001	1	2.83 per 1,000,000,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	0.0283	227	Class 100	Class 5: 99.7
		0.0000001	0.0001	0.1	2.83 per 1,000,000,000,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	0.00283	22.7	Class 10	Class 4: 9.97

# Approccio al contenimento: fattori di rischio (stessa OEB)



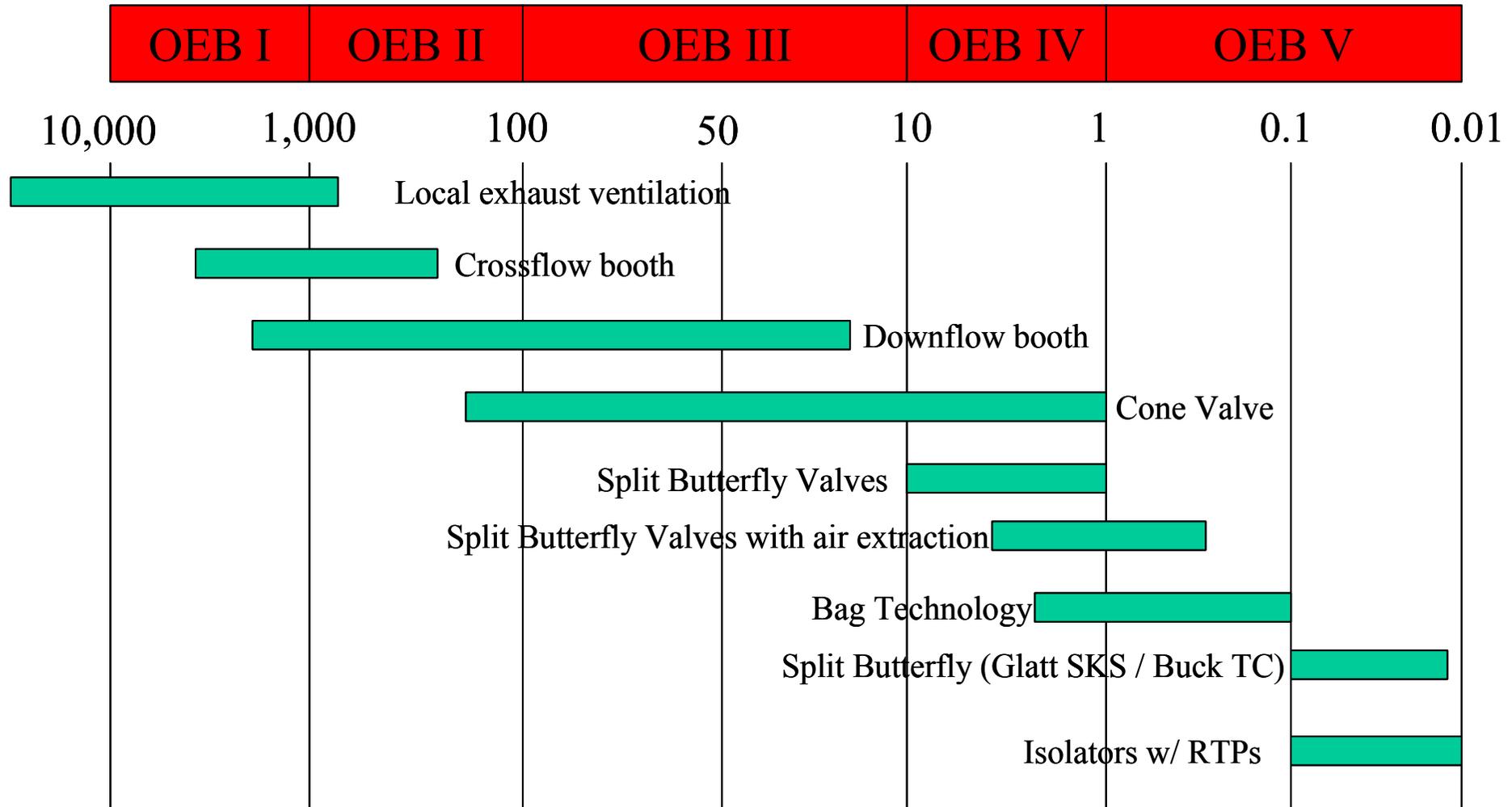
# Esempi categorie OEB



Category/ Criteria	1	2	3a	3b	4
Potency	>100 mg/day	100-10 mg/day	10-0.01 mg/day		<0.01 mg/day
OEL range	>100 μg/m <sup>3</sup>	20-100 μg/m <sup>3</sup>	5-20 μg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.01-5 μg/m <sup>3</sup>	<0.01 μg/m <sup>3</sup>
Acute Toxicity	none – slight	slight; reversible	moderate – severe		extreme - lethal

# Categorie API e contenimento primario

OEL ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )



# Contenimento con controllo dei flussi d'aria

- LEV and Capture hoods
- Charge cutes with extract
- Shaped hoods and extracted booths
- Down-flow unidirectional airflow booths
- DFB with barriers and work station

OEB1

OEB1/2

OEB2/3

OEB3

OEB 4



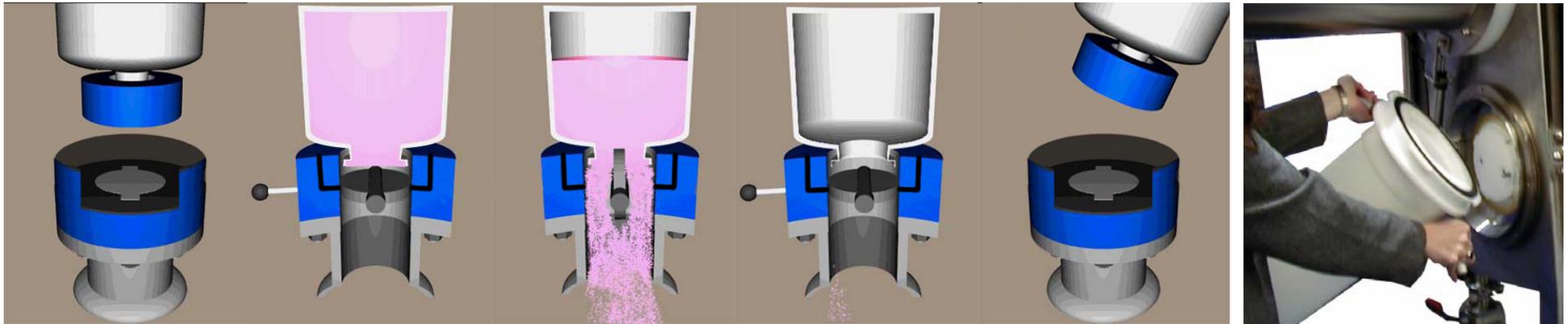
# Sistemi di connessione

- Split Butterfly Valves
- High Containment SBV extract
- RTP

OEB 3

OEB 4/5

OEB 4/5



# Connessioni flessibili

- Continuous liner OEB 3
- FIBC + extracted box OEB 3
- FIBC + isolators OEB 4/5
- Flexible room PPE
- Flexible enclosure and bags OEB 3
- Flexible Isolator OEB 3



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# Sistemi chiusi

- Fume Hoods
- Biosafety Cabinet
- Rigid Isolator
  - Single chamber/multiple
  - Active pressure management
- Rigid Isolator
  - Closed operation within isolator
  - RTP transfer system

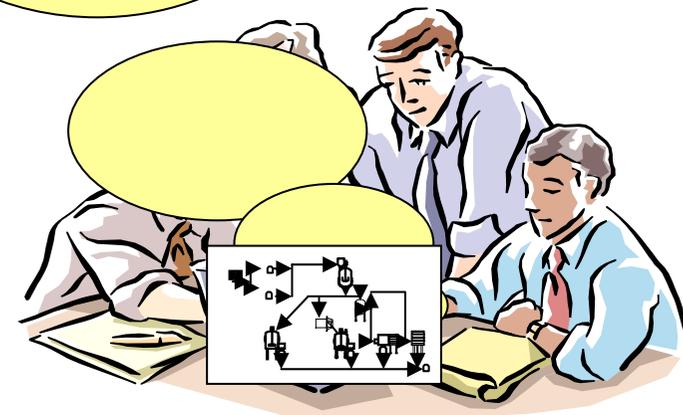
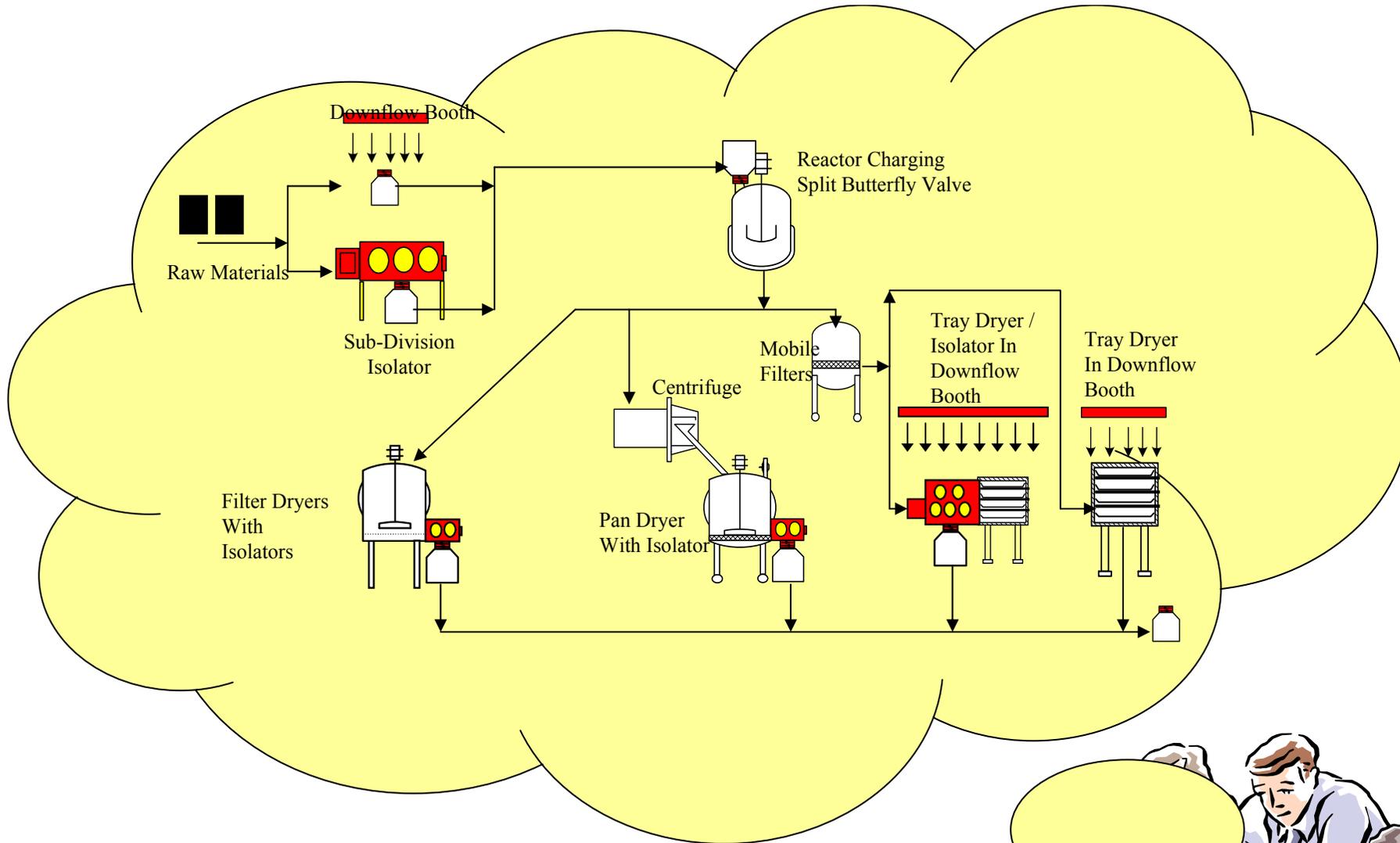
OEB 3

OEB 3/4

OEB 4

OEB 5





**Conclusione: conoscere per agire**