Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.01.01 Flow Schematic (HS=3)	(A) Flow schematic
1.14.01.02 No Cross- Connections (HS=1)	 (A) System free of cross-connections: Proper segregation of incompatible products separate vessels and pipelines for incompatible products physical breaks at connections between incompatible products If part of the APPS is cleaned/sterilized while product is processed: properly designed valve arrangement for segregation of cleaning solutions from raw milk (see Appendix 19 - 10), properly designed aseptic barrier for segregation of cleaning solutions from sterilized milk products, and process deviation procedure in place to handle aseptic barrier alarms

	SCHEDULED PROCESS	
Task	Inspection Criteria	
1.14.02.01 Scheduled Process (HS=2)	 (A) Scheduled Process Complete and up-to-date Available; accurate documentation matches current equipment, controls and process 	
1.14.02.02	 (B) Documentation of the scheduled process by the qualified Process Authority (equipment supplier, academia etc) Scientific basis and theoretical calculations, regulatory requirements, equipment function and location, instrumentation and controls testing procedures, standard operating instructions manual etc. Identifies aseptic zones and methods of maintaining commercial sterility Results of incubation trials after commissioning and significant alterations, evaluated to validate scheduled process Critical factor specifications	
Operating Instructions (HS=2)	 Procedures for monitoring critical factors pre-sterilization procedures to bring the system to commercial sterility prior to production operational procedures to ensure commercial sterility is maintained during production Procedures for process deviations includes product quarantine and release, investigation of occurrence 	
1.14.02.03 Critical Factor Adherence (HS=1)	Observe the process in operation and evaluate adherence to the critical factor specifications listed in the scheduled process, e.g.: Pre-process sterilization cycle Temperature verification and recording at holding tube outlet Flow rate as established by metering pump or magnetic flow meter system Differential pressure verification and recording Sterile air pressure in surge tank Aseptic valve performance Other critical factors verified and recorded Process deviation procedures followed Entries in log book to indicate process deviations	

January 2010 14-2b

	SCHEDULED PROCESS
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.02.04 Critical Factor Records (HS=2)	 (A) Records A representative sampling of the plant=s historical records must be assessed. Records must be:
	(B) Recording Charts • Must include the following information in permanent ink on every chart (12 hour charts for processing). (If operations extend beyond 12 hours, a 24-hour chart can be used if it can provide an equivalent level of accuracy and clarity to a 12-hour chart): • Plant name and address or registration number • Date, shift and batch number where applicable • Recorder unit identification where more than one is used • Product type and amount processed • Identification of sterilization cycles • Identification of C.I.P., Amini-wash@ (if used) • Unusual occurrences • Signature or initials of the operator • No overlapping of chart pen markings • For the S.T.L.R.: • Reading of the official indicating thermometer during processing. This reading must never be lower than the recording thermometer reading • Record of time the product divert valve is in the forward flow position as indicated by the event pen • Recording thermometer tracing • Set point tracing when multiple set points used • And all sub-points under (1) above • For Meter Based Timing Systems: • Synchronized time with S.T.L.R. chart • Record of time the flow alarm is activated, as indicated by the event pen • Flow rate tracing • And all sub-points under (1) above

January 2010 14-3b

	SCHEDULED PROCESS
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.02.04 Critical Factor Records (HS=2) (continued)	 For Pressure Differential Controller-Recorder Synchronized time with S.T.L.R. chart Pressure tracing for raw product or media side and sterilized product side OR pressure differential And all sub-points under (1) above For Pressure Limit Recorder Synchronized time with S.T.L.R. chart Holding tube operation pressure And all sub-points under (1) above For the aseptic surge tank(s): Record of tank sterilization Record of pressure And all sub-points under (1) above For Temperature Recorder Controllers: Synchronized time with S.T.L.R. chart Recording thermometer tracing And all the sub-points under (1) above
	(C) Records to be retained at the plant for at least 3 years or the shelf life of the product (if more than 3 years)

January 2010 14-4b

	CONSTANT LEVEL TANK
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.03.01 General Conditions (HS=3)	 (A) General Inspection Criteria for Dairy Plant Equipment (B) Specific Areas of Interest Stainless steel construction Clean and in good condition
1.14.03.02 Design (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements Air shall not be drawn in the system when operating at maximum capacity of F.C.D. Raw product to drain to the outlet before the outlet becomes uncovered. Could be accomplished by:
1.14.03.03 Cover (HS=3)	 (A) Requirements Removable independent cover; or inspection port All openings flanged upwards and covered Sanitary umbrella deflector on pipelines entering through the cover that are not clamped directly to the cover Used during processing
1.14.03.04 Airspace and Overflow (HS=2)	(A) Overflow point • Tank rim or outlet (twice diameter of largest inlet piping to C.L.T.) (B) Airspace • Divert, recycle, C.I.P. line/spray ball, and potable water lines • terminate and break to atmosphere above overflow point • atmospheric break between overflow point and lines must be at least two pipe diameters of the largest inlet piping to C.L.T.
1.14.03.05 Level Control Device (HS=3)	(A) Requirements

January 2010 14-5b

	FEED PUMP
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.04.01 General Conditions (HS=3)	 (A) Requirements Clean and in good condition Centrifugal type Entrapment of product in the by-pass line (if used) is precluded by: close coupled by-pass connections, or design of the valve permitting slight movement of the product through the by-pass line other equally effective system
1.14.04.02 Location (HS=3)	 (A) Requirements Located between the C.L.T. and inlet of raw regenerator
1.14.04.03 Interwiring (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements Pressure differential controller is required when feed pump is used Stops when F.C.D. is not Aallowed to run@ Tested upon installation and at least every 6 months thereafter, and when changes occur Appropriate records of testing on file

January 2010 14-6b

	REGENERATION
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.05.01 General Conditions (HS=2)	 (A) Heat Transfer Equipment Stainless steel or other corrosion resistant material Sanitary design Clean and good condition No leakage during operation Program in place to verify condition of heat transfer plates, gaskets, tubes, clamps, etc. adequate frequency to ensure integrity records to be kept that indicate annual pinhole testing or more often if required document the cause of failure (e.g. age, compression, metal fatigue), action taken to correct failure, plate replacement
1.14.05.02 Pressure Differentials (HS=2)	 (A) Operation Pressure on the raw side / media side of the regenerator must always be lower by 14 kPa (2 p.s.i.) than the sterilized side as confirmed by a P.D.C.

January 2010 14-7b

		W CONTROL DEVICE (F.C.D.)
Task		Inspection Criteria
1.14.06.01 General Conditions (HS=3)	(A)	Design ■ Approved type of system □ positive pump or □ homogenizer or □ meter based timing system (see Appendix 19 - 4)
	(B)	 Condition Stainless steel or corrosion resistant material Clean and in good condition
	(C)	Upstream from holding tube
	(D)	Operation Cannot be excluded from the system during operation
1.14.06.02 Set and Sealed (HS=1)	(A)	 Set at a flow rate to achieve the holding time specified in scheduled process Means of preventing unauthorized speed changes for variable speed devices and single speed devices capable of being altered (belts, pulleys) seal on the device to prevent unauthorized adjustments access to alarm settings sealed on MBTS Checked upon installation and annually thereafter appropriate records of testing on file Re-evaluated and re-sealed (if necessary) after any alterations or repairs
	(B)	 Records Holding time calculations and flow rate measurements are available Testing reflects scheduled process specifications Records are accurate, complete and available
1.14.06.03 Fail Safe Capability (HS=2)	(A)	General ConditionsNo by-pass line during processing
(3-2)	(B)	 Meter Based Timing System Used as F.C.D. Must have appropriate controls and recorder etc. (see Appendix 19 - 4) High flow alarm: divert flow occurs when flow rate is higher than the value specified in the scheduled process Low flow/Signal loss alarm: divert flow occurs upon low flow or signal loss Alarm pen tracks flow recorder pen

January 2010 14-8b

	HEATING SECTION
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.07.01 General Conditions (HS=2)	 (A) Heat Transfer Equipment Stainless steel or other corrosion resistant material Sanitary design Clean and good condition No leakage during operation
	Indirect Heating Program in place to check condition of heat transfer plates, gaskets, tube clamps, etc. appropriate records kept to show testing has occurred
	 (C) Direct Heating Proper design to ensure complete condensing of the steam inside the injector See Appendix 19 - 15
1.14.07.02 Heating Medium (HS=3)	 (A) Direct addition or exposure to steam Only culinary steam (see Appendix 19 - 1) shall be used Steam shall be as free as possible of non-condensable gases Boiler chemicals/additives must be dairy safe and approved
1.14.07.03 Pressure Limit Recorder Controllers (HS=2)	 (A) Pressure Limit Controller Required for direct and indirect heating systems Monitors and controls the product pressure in the holding tube to ensure product remains in liquid phase Must be in systems that are capable of operating with less than 518 kPa (75 psi) pressure in the holding tube Pressure switch settings correspond to operating temperature in Appendix 19 - 16 Product divert valve assumes divert position when product pressure in holding tube drops below a prescribed value, depending on operating temperature (B) Differential Pressure Limit Indicator Required for direct heating systems with steam injectors only, to ensure isolation of the injection chamber so product is uniformly heated in the chamber Product divert valve assumes divert position when the differential pressure across injector drops below 69 kPa (10 psi)
	(C) Records
1.14.07.04 Controllers/ Settings Sealed (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements Access to controller and switch settings must be sealed to prevent unauthorized adjustments

January 2010 14-9b

	HEATING SECTION
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.07.05 Ratio Controller (Direct Heating Systems) (HS=3)	 (A) Requirements A ratio controller shall be used on direct heating systems to prevent water adulteration of the product Sensors shall be located just prior to the steam injection point, and immediately after the product exits the vacuum chamber The controller shall automatically control the pre-heat steam supply or the flash chamber vacuum to prevent adulteration of the product with water interlocked with the vacuum pump and/or steam controller Means to be provided to prevent the back up and overflow of water from the vacuum condenser into the vacuum chamber

January 2010 14-10b

	HOLDING
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.08.01 General Conditions (HS=3)	(A) Holding Section Clean and in good condition Installed in correct location after F.C.D. with no intervening flow promoters after heating section prior to product divert device No portion of tube can be left out Free of external heat source
1.14.08.02 Slope and Support (HS=2)	(A) Holding Section (required for holding tube only) Continuous 2% upwards slope (including elbows) Permanent support
1.14.08.03 Holding Verification and Records (HS=2)	(A) Records

January 2010 14-11b

	FLOW DIVERSION DEVICE
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.09.01 General Conditions (HS=2)	 (A) Product Divert Device Accepted aseptic design Single, dual or multiple stem systems Designed such that the valve seat which separates the diverted product from forward flow is sterilized on all sides Clean and in good condition valves, seals and "O" rings valve stem moves with ease Clean and unrestricted air supply Proper control panel free of any device or switches that may jeopardize the safety of the sterilized product micro-processor control permitted for valves without 1.14.11.07 conformance, but valve operation must meet test standards Non-adjustable valve stem length No quick disconnect couplings on air lines if external solenoids
1.14.09.02 Return Line (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements Free flow of product from product divert valve without obstructions Flash cooler permitted
1.14.09.03 Location (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements • Installed downstream from the regenerator and cooling sections, prior to fillers or aseptic surge tanks

January 2010 14-12b

	FLO	W DIVERSION DEVICE
Task		Inspection Criteria
1.14.09.04 Fail Safe Divert Capability (HS=1)	(A)	Divert Conditions (indirect heating systems) Device will automatically divert product from fillers or aseptic surge tanks when: the product temperature in the sensing chamber drops below the specification in the scheduled process the differential pressure between sterilized product and unsterilized product /media is less than 14 kPa (2 psi) in the regenerator adequate product pressure is not maintained in the holding tube to prevent boiling (less than 69kPa (10 psi) above the boiling pressure of the product in the holding tube) there is loss of electrical power or compressed air to the product divert device solenoids an excessive flow rate is detected for systems utilizing a magnetic flow meter as a flow control device pressure in the surge tank drops below the value specified in the scheduled process Divert Conditions (direct heating systems) Device will automatically divert product from fillers or aseptic surge tanks when: the product temperature in the holding tube drops below the specification in the scheduled process the differential pressure between sterilized product and unsterilized product /media is less than 14 kPa (2 psi) in the regenerator adequate product pressure is not maintained in the holding tube to prevent boiling (less than 69kPa (10 psi) above the boiling pressure of the product in the holding tube) there is loss of electrical power or compressed air to the product divert device solenoids for steam infusion systems, there is loss of predetermined parameters at steam infusion chamber
		predetermined parameters at steam infusion chamber exits o for steam injector systems, improper differential pressures across the steam injectors at the holding tube (a 69kPa (10 psi) drop across the injector is required) o an excessive flow rate is detected for systems utilizing a magnetic flow meter as a flow control device o pressure in the surge tank drops below the value specified in the scheduled process
	(C)	 Inter-wiring Valve position signal to the S.T.L.R. flow indicating lights and
	(D)	event pen Equipment sterilization capability • After divert flow events: o product holding tube and entire aseptic zone shall be re-sterilized before product flow is resumed to the filler or aseptic surge tank
	(E)	Records Available; easily accessible Tests completed according to required methods and frequency Satisfactory follow up on out of specification findings and documentation of actions taken

January 2010 14-13b

	FLO	W DIVERSION DEVICE
Task		Inspection Criteria
1.14.09.05 Leak Detect (HS=1)	(A)	 Systems where the filler continues to operate from an aseptic surge tank while in divert mode shall use a properly designed aseptic barrier between sterile product and potentially non-sterile product (see Appendix 19 - 10) Barrier failure initiates system shutdown, as specified in the scheduled process RTD or other acceptable system used to monitor barriers for leakage Process deviation procedure followed after barrier failure and deviation log book entry completed deviation procedure includes the date and time of the process deviation, investigation into the cause of the process deviation and action taken on Aheld product@. Location Aseptic barriers located on forward flow side of the product divert device and upstream from aseptic surge tank /filler blocking valve
1.14.09.06 Device/Panel Sealed (HS=2)	(A)	Requirements

January 2010 14-14b

	INDICATING THERMOMETER
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.10.01 General Conditions (HS=2)	(A) Requirements
1.14.10.02 Location/ Accessibility (HS=2)	Requirements Sensor located at the end of the holding tube after the S.T.L.R. sensor; distance between the two should not be more that 30 cm (12 inches) Easily and safely accessible for reading by the operator
1.14.10.03 Specifications (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements Graduated in 0.5EC (1EF) divisions with not more than 9.4EC (17EF) per 25 mm (1 inch) of graduated scale No stem fitting threads exposed to product
1.14.10.04 Calibration/ Records (HS=1)	 (A) Calibration Temperature accuracy Thermometric response Frequency of calibration (upon installation and at least once every 6 months) (B) Records Available; easily accessible Tests completed according to required methods and standards Satisfactory follow up on out of specification findings and documentation of actions taken
1.14.10.05 Sealed (HS=2)	(A) Requirements ■ Access to thermometer adjustment sealed to prevent tampering

January 2010 14-15b

	SAFETY THERMAL LIMIT RECORDER (S.T.L.R.)
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.11.01 General Conditions (HS=3)	 (A) Requirements Good mechanical and sanitary condition Proper design meets the criteria established by manufacturer unit manufactured for S.T.L.R. usage modifications performed by or authorized by manufacturer moisture proof case Operated as specified by the manufacturer Covers in place to prevent access to public health adjustments Cut in/cut out independent of temperature recording arm movement Temperature sensing probe for the recording pen and the cut in/cut/out control installed with a pressure-tight seal Flow indicating lights (green for forward and red for divert) operating Air operated type should have a supply of clean, dry air Records and frequency of servicing (at least once a year) Absence of unidentified/unauthorized switches or devices that may jeopardize the safety of product
1.14.11.02 Location (HS=2)	(A) S.T.L.R. Sensing Probe located at the end of the holding tube outlet after the indicating thermometer; distance between the two should not be more that 30 cm (12 inches)

January 2010 14-16b

	SAFETY THERMAL LIMIT RECORDER (S.T.L.R.)
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.11.03 Specifications (HS=3)	 (A) Design Positive drive mechanism equipped with a system to prevent slippage Proper charts
1.14.11.04 Thermal Limit Controller Sequence Logic (HS=1)	 (A) Requirements During processing mode, forward flow shall not occur unless the temperature is at or above the sterilizing temperature as outlined in the scheduled process At start-up or after a divert event, forward flow shall not occur until all product contact surfaces from the holding tube to the product divert device have been sterilized Failure of any safe forward flow condition shall cause the product divert device to immediately assume the divert flow position Inaccessible mechanism for altering the temperature settings

January 2010 14-17b

	SAFETY THERMAL LIMIT RECORDER (S.T.L.R.)
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.11.05 Calibration / Records (HS=2)	 (A) Calibration Temperature accuracy Time accuracy Cut in / Cut out Thermal limit controller sequence logic Frequency of calibration (at least once every 6 months) Recording thermometer check against indicating thermometer (daily) Recording thermometer not higher than indicating thermometer
	(B) Records
1.14.11.06 Sealed (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements S.T.L.R. cut in / cut out adjustments must be sealed Access to thermal limit controller sequence logic settings for public health controls must be sealed
1.14.11.07 Programmable Logic Controllers and Computers (HS=1)	 (A) Non-Public Health Computers Computer may not control any public health safeguards when in production cycle Computer may control public health safeguards during C.I.P. cycle Computer may control non-public health components during production and C.I.P. cycles
	 (B) Public Health Computers See Appendix 19 - 5, Criteria for the Evaluation of Computerized Public Health Controls. Logic diagrams in App.5 do not apply to APPS systems A Computer used for control of the public health functions of a APPS must be a dedicated unit with no other assignments The computer shall not be controlled or addressable by any other computer: read-only status of inputs and outputs may be acceptable if suitably isolated ready to process data at all times A separate computer must be used for each sterilization / pasteurization system All public health controls must assume the fail-safe position upon loss of power to the computer when the computer is placed on standby during power-up when outputs are in the default mode Input/output terminals with last-state switches must have the switches placed in the fail-safe position Input/output terminals must not have any operator override switches The computer program must be stored in Read- Only-Memory (ROM) If the computer also prints the recording charts: recorder calibrations for temperature and time must be maintained as in Task 1.14.11.05

January 2010 14-18b

	SAFETY THERMAL LIMIT RECORDER (S.T.L.R.)
Task	Inspection Criteria
	recording chart specifications must meet the requirements of Task 1.14.11.03 recording charts must be printed concurrently with sterilizer operation computer must not be diverted from its public health tasks for more than 1 second during printing, and must complete one full cycle of its public health tasks before returning to printing the frequency pen position shall be printed such that the temperature can easily be determined where the product divert valve changes position (C) Documentation (All) Complete and accurate documentation of interwiring, pneumatic controls, programming logic and ladder logic diagrams must be available Programming logic maybe defined by program listings and descriptive narrative text Vendor is responsible for ensuring PLC /computer installations comply with requirements of Appendix 19 - 5 (D) Testing Testing Testing procedures must be provided by the vendor For Non-Public Health Computers: Test procedures to verify that public health safeguards are not under the control of the computer through force-on or other actions during the production cycle For Public Health Computers: Test procedures to verify that the correct computer program is installed in ROM Methods for testing proper operation of all applicable public health controls as required in the testing procedures manual
	(E) Access sealed (AII) o Microprocessor access ports, modem ports, and input/output terminals must be sealed to prevent unauthorized changes or tampering

January 2010 14-19b

	PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL RECORDER CONTROLLERS (P.D.C recorder)
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.12.01 General Conditions (HS=2)	 (A) Pressure Differential Recorder Controllers Required to monitor and record pressures Sensors clean and in good mechanical condition Easy dismantling of sensors for inspection Moisture proof enclosure for indicating / recording unit Interwired with product divert valve divert occurs when the sterilized product pressure in the regenerator does not exceed the raw side pressure by 14 kPa (2 psi) or more it is considered acceptable to use a legal PLC to control the pressure differential.
	(B) Gauges (if used) • Clean and in good condition
1.14.12.02 Location (HS=2)	(A) Raw Product-to-Sterilized Product Regeneration
	(B) ProductBto-Heat Transfer Medium-toBProduct Regeneration

January 2010 14-20b

	PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL RECORDER CONTROLLERS (P.D.C recorder)
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.12.03 Specifications (HS=3)	 (A) Requirements Proper Charts correspond with chart # displayed on identification plate of pressure differential recorder controller circular charts graduated for 12 hours maximum; If operations extend beyond 12 hours, a 24-hour chart can be used if it can provide an equivalent level of accuracy and clarity. Scale divisions not to exceed 14 kPa (2 psi) on scale of not more than 140 kPa (20 psi) Pens to record raw side pressure and sterilized side pressure or pressure differential Electronic data collection, storage and reporting of pressure differentials, with or without hard copy printouts, may be acceptable.
1.14.12.04 Calibration / Records (HS=2)	 (A) Pressure Differential Recorder Controller Calibration Product diversion with improper regenerator pressure differential Probe calibration Frequency of calibration (at least once every 6 months) (B) Gauges Checked for accuracy upon installation and at least once every 6 months (C) Records Available; easily accessible Tests completed according to required methods and standards Satisfactory follow up on out of specification findings and documentation of actions taken
1.14.12.05 Sealed (HS=2)	Pressure Differential Controller / Recorder Access to calibration adjustments/legal panel must be sealed to prevent tampering

	AUXILIARY TEMPERATURE RECORDERS / CONTROLLERS
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.13.01 General Conditions (HS=3)	 (A) Requirements Clean and in good condition Moisture proof Positive drive mechanism equipped with a system to prevent slippage of chart Proper charts, corresponding to chart part number Pens operational, easily calibrated, tracking proper time line Records and frequency of servicing (at least once a year)

January 2010 14-21b

	COOLING SECTION
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.14.01 General Conditions (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements Clean and in good condition Stainless steel or other corrosion resistant material Sanitary design No leakage during operation Program in place to check condition of heat transfer plates, gaskets, tube clamps, etc. adequate frequency to ensure integrity records to be kept
1.14.14.02 Pressure Differentials (HS=2)	Monitored or Controlled Pressure of the cooling media shall be 14 kPa (2psi) less than the product pressure during forward flow During diverted flow conditions, higher pressure must be maintained on the sterilized product side of the plates than on the medium side of the plates. An automated mechanism is the only acceptable means to achieve the correct pressure relationship Checked daily and recorded Gauges Clean and in good condition Calibrated Located at cooling media inlet and sterilized product outlet
1.14.14.03 Cooling Medium (HS=2)	 (A) Quality Cooling media checked at least monthly for microorganisms (psychrotrophs, coliforms) Cooling medium chemicals/additives must be dairy safe and approved Records of cooling water additives and cooling media products used and microbial testing results Appropriate follow-up documented

January 2010 14-22b

	HOMOGENIZER
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.15.01 General Conditions	(A) General Inspection Criteria for Dairy Plant Equipment
(HS=3)	(B) Specific Areas of Interest
1.14.15.02 Homogenizer Larger Than F.C.D. (HS=2)	 (A) Homogenizer Larger Than F.C.D., Downstream From F.C.D. Must not reduce pressure in the holding tube Must not reduce holding time Manufacturer to demonstrate that flow rate not affected

January 2010 14-23b

	ASEPTIC SURGE TANK
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.16.01 General Conditions (HS=2)	(A) General Inspection Criteria for Dairy Plant Equipment (B) Specific Areas of Interest • Clean and in good condition o tank, valves, thermometers, sensors o Instrumentation and Control • Instrumentation (temperature recording chart) installed to verify and record sterilization cycle (C) Sterile air pressure transmitter / controller o when the sterile over-pressure or other means of protection drops below the scheduled process value, product flow to and from the aseptic surge tank shall not be resumed until: (a) potentially contaminated product in the tank is removed (b) aseptic surge tank, filler, valves and pipelines have been returned to a condition of commercial sterility
1.14.16.02 Sterile Air (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements Sterile air must be pressurized to prevent the development of negative pressure inside the aseptic surge tank Venting or air purge schedule established by process authority Sterile air over-pressure is maintained on aseptic surge tanks to ensure proper operation Establishment monitors sterile air over-pressure and method of achieving sterility (either use incineration and/or filtration) if incineration is used, a temperature sensing device is employed if a sterile filter is used, filter specifications, filter location and number of filters must be monitored. Filter must be changed at intervals recommended by the manufacturer or process authority for their method of use and documented in the processing records. Sterile air pressure controller or transmitter is used to monitor the sterile air pressure in the tank records of tests performed to determine the controller's/transmitter's calibrations are maintained in plant files. Tests include accuracy, upon installation and at least every 6 months. Testing methods comply with required standards show satisfactory follow-up on out of specification findings.

January 2010 14-24b

	STUFFING PUMP
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.17.01 General Conditions (HS=2)	(A) General Inspection Criteria for Dairy Plant Equipment
	(B) Specific Areas of Interest Clean and in good condition impellers back plates Painted exterior clean free of flaking paint and rust
1.14.17.02 Proper Installation/ Operation (HS=2)	 (A) Requirements Interwired so that the pump shuts off when F.C.D. is not allowed to run Test performed upon installation, at least once every 6 months and when micro-switch is re-set or replaced and records kept Must not influence the proper pressure relationship within the regeneration section Must not reduce the holding time or holding tube pressure

January 2010 14-25b

	PACKAGING CONDITIONS	
Task	Inspection Criteria	
1.14.18.01 Packaging Material (HS = 2)	(A) Requirements	
1.14.18.02 Sterilant (HS = 2)	 (A) Requirements Hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) or a combination of H₂O₂ and peracetic acid are most commonly used Testing of the residue must be performed at an appropriate frequency and must be at or below the level specified by the scheduled process Sterilants used to sterilize the package are dairy safe and approved for dairy plant purposes. If dilution is required, sterilants must be diluted as per manufacturer's recommendations. See Appendix 19 - 12 B for sterile water requirements Two important factors to consider when using sterilants: microbiological efficiency of the sterilization process and elimination of chemical residues from the package which can subsequently contaminate the filled product 	

January 2010 14-26b

	PACKAGING CONDITIONS	
Task	Inspection Criteria	
1.14.18.03 Head Space Gas (HS = 2)	Requirements Nitrogen gas or other media is filtered or treated in other ways to remove or destroy microorganisms	
1.14.18.04 Packaging/Filling Room Air Quality (HS = 2)	 (A) Requirements The packaging/filling room must be under positive pressure, relative to rest of the plant Microbial analysis of air quality conducted and recorded at a specified timeframe 	

January 2010 14-27b

	PACKAGING AND FILLING CONTROLS
Task	Inspection Criteria
1.14.19.01 Calibration of Controls (HS = 2)	Requirements Packaging controls specified in the scheduled process are calibrated to fail-safe on a regular basis
1.14.19.02 Setting of Controls (HS = 1)	 (A) Requirements Critical controls as specified in the scheduled process must be adhered to during the packaging and filling operation Automatic controls are protected from manual over-ride by unauthorized personnel
1.14.19.03 Setting Deviation (HS = 2)	 (A) Requirements Acceptable variations from specified settings are described in the operator=s log book In case of critical deviation from the settings:

January 2010 14-28b

	QUA	ALITY CONTROL
Task		Inspection Criteria
1.14.20.01 Finished Product Testing (HS = 2)	(A)	Quantity of containers taken, tests to be performed etc. based on the scheduled process Statistically valid sampling
	(B)	Inspection of Heat Seals ■ Done □ before production start, during production □ after jam-ups □ as per manufacturer's recommendation
	(C)	 Incubation Statistically valid number of containers taken from each filling head for incubation Incubate at a specified temperature for a specified time to demonstrate no spoilage
	(D)	 Microbial Evaluation Microbial analysis done for commercial sterility Microbial growth further investigated lot(s) detained
	(E)	Product Release All package integrity, incubation testing, processing record review and the investigation of any process deviations be satisfactory before product as released
	(F)	 Records Available, easily accessible, complete Satisfactory follow up on out of specification findings and documentation of actions taken

January 2010 14-29b

	RECORD KEEPING	
Task	Inspection Criteria	
1.14.21.01 Packaging Records (HS = 3)	Requirements All critical factors specified in the scheduled process must be measured and recorded at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure that the factors are within limits specified in the scheduled process Records available, easily accessible Satisfactory follow up on out of specification findings and documentation of actions taken	

January 2010 14-30b