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# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation ................................................................................................ v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title 21:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (Continued) ................................................. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finding Aids:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Approved for Incorporation by Reference ............................... 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of CFR Titles and Chapters ................................................................. 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR ......................... 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of CFR Sections Affected ................................................................. 197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cite this Code: CFR

To cite the regulations in this volume use title, part and section number. Thus, 21 CFR 600.2 refers to title 21, part 600, section 2.
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The Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

Each volume of the Code is revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a quarterly basis approximately as follows:

- Title 1 through Title 16 as of January 1
- Title 17 through Title 27 as of April 1
- Title 28 through Title 41 as of July 1
- Title 42 through Title 50 as of October 1

The appropriate revision date is printed on the cover of each volume.

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To determine whether a Code volume has been amended since its revision date (in this case, April 1, 2008), consult the “List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA),” which is issued monthly, and the “Cumulative List of Parts Affected,” which appears in the Reader Aids section of the daily Federal Register. These two lists will identify the Federal Register page number of the latest amendment of any given rule.

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The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–511) requires Federal agencies to display an OMB control number with their information collection request.
Many agencies have begun publishing numerous OMB control numbers as amendments to existing regulations in the CFR. These OMB numbers are placed as close as possible to the applicable recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

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(a) The incorporation will substantially reduce the volume of material published in the Federal Register.

(b) The matter incorporated is in fact available to the extent necessary to afford fairness and uniformity in the administrative process.

(c) The incorporating document is drafted and submitted for publication in accordance with 1 CFR part 51.

Regulations containing properly approved incorporations by reference in this volume are listed in the Finding Aids at the end of their CFR volume.

What if the material incorporated by reference cannot be found? If you have any problem locating or obtaining a copy of material listed in the Finding Aids of this volume as an approved incorporation by reference, please contact the agency that issued the regulation containing that incorporation. If, after contacting the agency, you find the material is not available, please notify the Director of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington DC 20408, or call 202-741-6010.

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A subject index to the Code of Federal Regulations is contained in a separate volume, revised annually as of January 1, entitled CFR INDEX AND FINDING AIDS. The CFR Index also contains the parallel table of statutory authorities and agency rules. A list of CFR titles, chapters, subchapters, and parts and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR.

An index to the text of “Title 3—The President” is carried within 3 CFR.

The Federal Register Index is issued monthly in cumulative form. This index is based on a consolidation of the “Contents” entries in the daily Federal Register.

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RAYMOND A. MOSLEY,
Director,
Office of the Federal Register.
April 1, 2008.
Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS is composed of nine volumes. The parts in these volumes are arranged in the following order: Parts 1–99, 100–169, 170–199, 200–299, 300–499, 500–599, 600–799, 800–1299 and 1300–end. The first eight volumes, containing parts 1–1299, comprise Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services. The ninth volume, containing part 1300 to end, includes Chapter II—Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, and Chapter III—Office of National Drug Control Policy. The contents of these volumes represent all current regulations codified under this title of the CFR as of April 1, 2008.

For this volume, Bonnie Fritts was Chief Editor. The Code of Federal Regulations publication program is under the direction of Michael L. White, assisted by Ann Worley.
Title 21—Food and Drugs

(This book contains parts 600 to 799)

CHAPTER I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (Continued) ......................... 600
CHAPTER I—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (CONTINUED)

(Parts 600–799)


SUBCHAPTER F—BIOLOGICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>Biological products: general</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601</td>
<td>Licensing</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606</td>
<td>Current good manufacturing practice for blood and blood components</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607</td>
<td>Establishment registration and product listing for manufacturers of</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>human blood and blood products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
<td>General biological products standards</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>General requirements for blood, blood components, and blood</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>derivatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640</td>
<td>Additional standards for human blood and blood products</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660</td>
<td>Additional standards for diagnostic substances for laboratory tests</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>680</td>
<td>Additional standards for miscellaneous products</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUBCHAPTER G—COSMETICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Cosmetic labeling</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Voluntary registration of cosmetic product establishments</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>Voluntary filing of cosmetic product ingredient composition statements</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>Cosmetic product warning statements</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>741–799</td>
<td>[Reserved]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART 600—BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS: GENERAL

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
600.2 Mailing addresses.
600.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Establishment Standards

600.10 Personnel.
600.11 Physical establishment, equipment, animals, and care.
600.12 Records.
600.13 Retention samples.
600.14 Reporting of biological product deviations by license manufacturers.
600.15 Temperatures during shipment.

Subpart C—Establishment Inspection

600.20 Inspectors.
600.21 Time of inspection.
600.22 Duties of inspector.

Subpart D—Reporting of Adverse Experiences

600.80 Postmarketing reporting of adverse experiences.
600.81 Distribution reports.
600.90 Waivers.


Cross References: For U.S. Customs Service regulations relating to viruses, serums, and toxins, see 19 CFR 12.21–12.23. For U.S. Postal Service regulations relating to the admissibility to the United States mails see parts 124 and 125 of the Domestic Mail Manual, that is incorporated by reference in 39 CFR part 111.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 600.2 Mailing addresses.

(a) Licensed biological products regulated by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER). Unless otherwise stated in paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section, or as otherwise prescribed by FDA regulation, all submissions to CBER referenced in parts 600 through 680 of this chapter, as applicable, must be sent to: Document Control Center (HFM–99), Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 1401 Rockville Pike, suite 200N, Rockville, MD 20852–1448. Examples of such submissions include: Biologics license applications (BLAs) and their amendments and supplements, adverse experience reports, biological product deviation reports, fatality reports, and other correspondence. Biological products samples must not be sent to this address but must be sent to the address in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Licensed biological products regulated by the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER). Unless otherwise stated in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), or (c) of this section, or as otherwise prescribed by FDA regulation, all submissions to CDER referenced in parts 600, 601, and 610 of this chapter, as applicable, must be sent to: CDER Therapeutic Biological Products Document Room, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 12229 Wilkins Ave., Rockville, MD 20852. Examples of such submissions include: BLAs and their amendments and supplements, and other correspondence.

(1) Biological Product Deviation Reporting (CDER). All biological product deviation reports required under § 600.14 must be sent to: Division of Compliance Risk Management and Surveillance (HFD–330), Office of Compliance, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

(2) Postmarketing Adverse Experience Reporting (CDER). All postmarketing reports required under § 600.80 must be sent to: Central Document Room, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

(3) Advertising and Promotional Labeling (CDER). All advertising and promotional labeling supplements required under § 601.12(f) of this chapter must be sent to: Division of Drug Marketing, Advertising and Communication (HFD–42), Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, rm. 8B45, Rockville, MD 20857.
(c) Samples and Protocols for licensed biological products regulated by CBER or CDER. (1) Biological product samples and/or protocols, other than radioactive biological product samples and protocols, required under §§ 600.13, 600.22, 601.15, 610.2, 660.6, 660.36, or 660.46 of this chapter must be sent by courier service to: Sample Custodian (ATTN: HPM-672), Food and Drug Administration, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Bldg: NLRC-B, rm. 113, 5516 Nicholson Lane, Kensington, MD 20895. The protocol(s) may be placed in the box used to ship the samples to CBER. A cover letter should not be included when submitting the protocol with the sample unless it contains pertinent information affecting the release of the lot.

(2) Radioactive biological products required under § 610.2 of this chapter must be sent by courier service to: Sample Custodian (ATTN: HFM-672), Food and Drug Administration, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Nicholson Lane Research Center, c/o Radiation Safety Office, National Institutes of Health, 21 Wilson Dr., rm. 107, Bethesda, MD 20892-6780.

(d) Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). All VAERS reports as specified in § 600.80(c) must be sent to: Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS), P.O. Box 1100, Rockville, MD 20849-1100.

(e) Address information for submissions to CBER and CDER other than those listed in parts 600 through 680 of this chapter are included directly in the applicable regulations.


[70 FR 14981, Mar. 24, 2005]

§ 600.3 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter:

(a) Act means the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 682), approved July 1, 1944.

(b) Secretary means the Secretary of Health and Human Services and any other officer or employee of the Department of Health and Human Serv-

ces to whom the authority involved has been delegated.

(c) Commissioner of Food and Drugs means the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

(d) Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research means Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research of the Food and Drug Administration.

(e) State means a State or the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

(f) Possession includes among other possessions, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

(g) Products includes biological products and trivalent organic arsenicals.

(h) Biological product means any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product applicable to the prevention, treatment or cure of diseases or injuries of man:

(1) A virus is interpreted to be a product containing the minute living cause of an infectious disease and includes but is not limited to filterable viruses, bacteria, rickettsia, fungi, and protozoa.

(2) A therapeutic serum is a product obtained from blood by removing the clot or clot components and the blood cells.

(3) A toxin is a product containing a soluble substance poisonous to laboratory animals or to man in doses of 1 milliliter or less (or equivalent in weight) of the product, and having the property, following the injection of non-fatal doses into an animal, of causing to be produced therein another soluble substance which specifically neutralizes the poisonous substance and which is demonstrable in the serum of the animal thus immunized.

(4) An antitoxin is a product containing the soluble substance in serum or other body fluid of an immunized animal which specifically neutralizes the toxin against which the animal is immune.

(5) A product is analogous:

(1) To a virus if prepared from or with a virus or agent actually or potentially infectious, without regard to the degree of virulence or toxigenicity of the specific strain used.

(2) To a therapeutic serum, if composed of whole blood or plasma or containing some organic constituent or
product other than a hormone or an amino acid, derived from whole blood, plasma, or serum.

(iii) To a toxin or antitoxin, if intended, irrespective of its source of origin, to be applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of disease or injuries of man through a specific immune process.

(i) Trivalent organic arsenicals means arsphenamine and its derivatives (or any other trivalent organic arsenic compound) applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases or injuries of man.

(j) A product is deemed applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases or injuries of man irrespective of the mode of administration or application recommended, including use when intended through administration or application to a person as an aid in diagnosis, or in evaluating the degree of susceptibility or immunity possessed by a person, and including also any other use for purposes of diagnosis if the diagnostic substance so used is prepared from or with the aid of a biological product.

(k) Proper name, as applied to a product, means the name designated in the license for use upon each package of the product.

(l) Dating period means the period beyond which the product cannot be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield its specific results.

(m) Expiration date means the calendar month and year, and where applicable, the day and hour, that the dating period ends.

(n) The word standards means specifications and procedures applicable to an establishment or to the manufacture or release of products, which are prescribed in this subchapter or established in the biologics license application designed to insure the continued safety, purity, and potency of such products.

(o) The word continued as applied to the safety, purity and potency of products is interpreted to apply to the dating period.

(p) The word safety means the relative freedom from harmful effect to persons affected, directly or indirectly, by a product when prudently administered, taking into consideration the character of the product in relation to the condition of the recipient at the time.

(q) The word sterility is interpreted to mean freedom from viable contaminating microorganisms, as determined by the tests prescribed in §616.12 of this chapter.

(r) Purity means relative freedom from extraneous matter in the finished product, whether or not harmful to the recipient or deleterious to the product. Purity includes but is not limited to relative freedom from residual moisture or other volatile substances and pyrogenic substances.

(s) The word potency is interpreted to mean the specific ability or capacity of the product, as indicated by appropriate laboratory tests or by adequately controlled clinical data obtained through the administration of the product in the manner intended, to effect a given result.

(t) Manufacturer means any legal person or entity engaged in the manufacture of a product subject to license under the act; “Manufacturer” also includes any legal person or entity who is an applicant for a license where the applicant assumes responsibility for compliance with the applicable product and establishment standards.

(u) Manufacture means all steps in propagation or manufacture and preparation of products and includes but is not limited to filling, testing, labeling, packaging, and storage by the manufacturer.

(v) Location includes all buildings, appurtenances, equipment and animals used, and personnel engaged by a manufacturer within a particular area designated by an address adequate for identification.

(w) Establishment has the same meaning as “facility” in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act and includes all locations.

(x) Lot means that quantity of uniform material identified by the manufacturer as having been thoroughly mixed in a single vessel.

(y) A filling refers to a group of final containers identical in all respects, which have been filled with the same product from the same bulk lot without any change that will affect the integrity of the filling assembly.
§ 600.10 Personnel.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Personnel. Personnel shall have capabilities commensurate with their assigned functions, a thorough understanding of the manufacturing operations which they perform, the necessary training and experience relating to individual products, and adequate information concerning the application of the pertinent provisions of this subchapter to their respective functions. Personnel shall include such professionally trained persons as are necessary to insure the competent performance of all manufacturing processes.

(c) Restrictions on personnel—(1) Specific duties. Persons whose presence can affect adversely the safety and purity of a product shall be excluded from the room where the manufacture of a product is in progress.

(2) Sterile operations. Personnel performing sterile operations shall wear clean or sterilized protective clothing and devices to the extent necessary to protect the product from contamination.

(3) Pathogenic viruses and spore-forming organisms. Persons working with viruses pathogenic for man or with spore-forming microorganisms, and
persons engaged in the care of animals or animal quarters, shall be excluded from areas where other products are manufactured, or such persons shall change outer clothing, including shoes, or wear protective covering prior to entering such areas.

(4) Live vaccine work areas. Persons may not enter a live vaccine processing area after having worked with other infectious agents in any other laboratory during the same working day. Only persons actually concerned with propagation of the culture, production of the vaccine, and unit maintenance, shall be allowed in live vaccine processing areas when active work is in progress. Casual visitors shall be excluded from such units at all times and all others having business in such areas shall be admitted only under supervision. Street clothing, including shoes, shall be replaced or covered by suitable laboratory clothing before entering a live vaccine processing unit. Persons caring for animals used in the manufacture of live vaccines shall be excluded from other animal quarters and from contact with other animals during the same working day.

§ 600.11 Physical establishment, equipment, animals, and care.

(a) Work areas. All rooms and work areas where products are manufactured or stored shall be kept orderly, clean, and free of dirt, dust, vermin and objects not required for manufacturing. Precautions shall be taken to avoid clogging and back-siphonage of drainage systems. Precautions shall be taken to exclude extraneous infectious agents from manufacturing areas. Work rooms shall be well lighted and ventilated. The ventilation system shall be arranged so as to prevent the dissemination of microorganisms from one manufacturing area to another and to avoid other conditions unfavorable to the safety of the product. Filling rooms, and other rooms where open, sterile operations are conducted, shall be adequate to meet manufacturing needs and such rooms shall be constructed and equipped to permit thorough cleaning and to keep air-borne contaminants at a minimum. If such rooms are used for other purposes, they shall be cleaned and prepared prior to use for sterile operations. Refrigerators, incubators and warm rooms shall be maintained at temperatures within applicable ranges and shall be free of extraneous material which might affect the safety of the product.

(b) Equipment. Apparatus for sterilizing equipment and the method of operation shall be such as to insure the destruction of contaminating microorganisms. The effectiveness of the sterilization procedure shall be no less than that achieved by an attained temperature of 121.5° C maintained for 20 minutes by saturated steam or by an attained temperature of 170° C maintained for 2 hours with dry heat. Processing and storage containers, filters, filling apparatus, and other pieces of apparatus and accessory equipment, including pipes and tubing, shall be designed and constructed to permit thorough cleaning and, where possible, inspection for cleanliness. All surfaces that come in contact with products shall be clean and free of surface solids, leachable contaminants, and other materials that will hasten the deterioration of the product or otherwise render it less suitable for the intended use. For products for which sterility is a factor, equipment shall be sterile, unless sterility of the product is assured by subsequent procedures.

(c) Laboratory and bleeding rooms. Rooms used for the processing of products, including bleeding rooms, shall be effectively fly-proofed and kept free of flies and vermin. Such rooms shall be so constructed as to insure freedom from dust, smoke and other deleterious substances and to permit thorough cleaning and disinfection. Rooms for animal injection and bleeding, and rooms for smallpox vaccine animals, shall be disinfected and be provided with the necessary water, electrical and other services.

(d) Animal quarters and stables. Animal quarters, stables and food storage areas shall be of appropriate construction, fly-proofed, adequately lighted and ventilated, and maintained in a clean, vermin-free and sanitary condition. No manure or refuse shall be
stored as to permit the breeding of flies on the premises, nor shall the establishment be located in close proximity to off-property manure or refuse storage capable of engendering fly breeding.

(e) Restrictions on building and equipment use—(1) Work of a diagnostic nature. Laboratory procedures of a clinical diagnostic nature involving materials that may be contaminated, shall not be performed in space used for the manufacture of products except that manufacturing space which is used only occasionally may be used for diagnostic work provided spore-forming pathogenic microorganisms are not involved and provided the space is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the manufacture of products is resumed.

(2) Spore-forming organisms for supplemental sterilization procedure control test. Spore-forming organisms used as an additional control in sterilization procedures may be introduced into areas used for the manufacture of products, only for the purposes of the test and only immediately before use for such purposes: Provided, That (i) the organism is not pathogenic for man or animals and does not produce pyrogens or toxins, (ii) the culture is demonstrated to be pure, (iii) transfer of test cultures to culture media shall be limited to the sterility test area or areas designated for work with spore-forming organisms, (iv) each culture be labeled with the name of the microorganism and the statement “Caution: microbial spores. See directions for storage, use and disposition.”, and (v) the container of each culture is designed to withstand handling without breaking.

(3) Work with spore-forming microorganisms. (i) Manufacturing processes using spore-forming microorganisms conducted in a multiproduct manufacturing site must be performed under appropriate controls to prevent contamination of other products and other manufacturing areas within the site. Prevention of spore contamination can be achieved by using a separate dedicated building or by using process containment if manufacturing is conducted in a multiproduct manufacturing building. All product and personnel movement between the area where the spore-forming microorganisms are manufactured and other manufacturing areas must be conducted under conditions that will prevent the introduction of spores into other areas of the facility.

(ii) If process containment is employed in a multiproduct manufacturing area, procedures must be in place to demonstrate adequate removal of the spore-forming microorganism(s) from the manufacturing area for subsequent manufacture of other products. These procedures must provide for adequate removal or decontamination of the spore-forming microorganisms on and within manufacturing equipment, facilities, and ancillary room items as well as the removal of disposable or product dedicated items from the manufacturing area. Environmental monitoring specific for the spore-forming microorganism(s) must be conducted in adjacent areas during manufacturing operations and in the manufacturing area after completion of cleaning and decontamination.

(4) Live vaccine processing. Live vaccine processing must be performed under appropriate controls to prevent cross contamination of other products and other manufacturing areas within the building. Appropriate controls must include, at a minimum:

(i)(A) Using a dedicated manufacturing area that is either in a separate building, in a separate wing of a building, or in quarters at the blind end of a corridor and includes adequate space and equipment for all processing steps up to, but not including, filling into final containers; and

(B) Not conducting test procedures that potentially involve the presence of microorganisms other than the vaccine strains or the use of tissue culture cell lines other than primary cultures in space used for processing live vaccine; or

(ii) If manufacturing is conducted in a multiproduct manufacturing building or area, using procedural controls, and where necessary, process containment. Process containment is deemed to be necessary unless procedural controls are sufficient to prevent cross contamination of other products and other manufacturing areas within the building. Process containment is a system
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 600.11

Equipment and supplies—contamination. Equipment and supplies used in work on or otherwise exposed to any pathogenic or potentially pathogenic agent shall be kept separated from equipment and supplies used in the manufacture of products to the extent necessary to prevent cross-contamination.

(f) Animals used in manufacture—(1) Care of animals used in manufacturing. Caretakers and attendants for animals used for the manufacture of products shall be sufficient in number and have adequate experience to insure adequate care. Animal quarters and cages shall be kept in sanitary condition. Animals on production shall be inspected daily to observe response to production procedures. Animals that become ill for reasons not related to production shall be isolated from other animals and shall not be used for production until recovery is complete. Competent veterinary care shall be provided as needed.

(2) Quarantine of animals—(i) General. No animal shall be used in processing unless kept under competent daily inspection and preliminary quarantine for a period of at least 7 days before use, or as otherwise provided in this subchapter. Only healthy animals free from detectable communicable diseases shall be used. Animals must remain in overt good health throughout the quarantine periods and particular care shall be taken during the quarantine periods to reject animals of the equine genus which may be infected with glanders and animals which may be infected with tuberculosis.

(ii) Quarantine of monkeys. In addition to observing the pertinent general quarantine requirements, monkeys used as a source of tissue in the manufacture of vaccine shall be maintained in quarantine for at least 6 weeks prior to use, except when otherwise provided in this part. Only monkeys that have reacted negatively to tuberculin at the start of the quarantine period and again within 2 weeks prior to use shall be used in the manufacture of vaccine. Due precaution shall be taken to prevent cross-infection from any infected or potentially infected monkeys on the premises. Monkeys to be used in the manufacture of a live vaccine shall be maintained throughout the quarantine period in cages closed on all sides with solid materials except the front which shall be screened, with no more than two monkeys housed in one cage. Cage mates shall not be interchanged.

(3) Immunization against tetanus. Horses and other animals susceptible to tetanus, that are used in the processing steps of the manufacture of biological products, shall be treated adequately to maintain immunity to tetanus.

(4) Immunization and bleeding of animals used as a source of products. Toxins or other nonviable antigens administered in the immunization of animals used in the manufacture of products shall be sterile. Viable antigens, when so used, shall be free of contaminants, as determined by appropriate tests prior to use. Injections shall not be made into horses within 6 inches of bleeding site. Horses shall not be bled for manufacturing purposes while showing persistent general reaction or local reaction near the site of bleeding. Blood shall not be used if it was drawn within 5 days of injecting the animals with viable microorganisms. Animals shall not be bled for manufacturing purposes when they have an intercurrent disease. Blood intended for use as a source of a biological product shall
be collected in clean, sterile vessels. When the product is intended for use by injection, such vessels shall also be pyrogen-free.

(5) [Reserved]

(6) Reporting of certain diseases. In cases of actual or suspected infection with foot and mouth disease, glanders, tetanus, anthrax, gas gangrene, equine infectious anemia; equine encephalomyelitis, or any of the pock diseases among animals intended for use or used in the manufacture of products, the manufacturer shall immediately notify the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2).

(7) Monkeys used previously for experimental or test purposes. Monkeys that have been used previously for experimental or test purposes with live microbiological agents shall not be used as a source of kidney tissue for the manufacture of vaccine. Except as provided otherwise in this subchapter, monkeys that have been used previously for other experimental or test purposes may be used as a source of kidney tissue upon their return to a normal condition, provided all quarantine requirements have been met.

(8) Necropsy examination of monkeys. Each monkey used in the manufacture of vaccine shall be examined at necropsy under the direction of a qualified pathologist, physician, or veterinarian having experience with diseases of monkeys, for evidence of ill health, particularly for (i) evidence of tuberculosis, (ii) presence of herpes-like lesions, including eruptions or plaques on or around the lips, in the buccal cavity or on the gums, and (iii) signs of conjunctivitis. If there are any such signs or other significant gross pathological lesions, the tissue shall not be used in the manufacture of vaccine.

(g) Filling procedures. Filling procedures shall be such as will not affect adversely the safety, purity or potency of the product.

(h) Containers and closures. All final containers and closures shall be made of material that will not hasten the deterioration of the product or otherwise render it less suitable for the intended use. All final containers and closures shall be clean and free of surface solids, leachable contaminants and other materials that will hasten the deterioration of the product or otherwise render it less suitable for the intended use. After filling, sealing shall be performed in a manner that will maintain the integrity of the product during the dating period. In addition, final containers and closures for products intended for use by injection shall be sterile and free from pyrogens. Except as otherwise provided in the regulations of this subchapter, final containers for products intended for use by injection shall be colorless and sufficiently transparent to permit visual examination of the contents under normal light. As soon as possible after filling final containers shall be labeled as prescribed in §610.60 et seq. of this chapter, except that final containers may be stored without such prescribed labeling provided they are stored in a sealed receptacle labeled both inside and outside with at least the name of the product, the lot number, and the filling identification.

Food and Drug Administration, HHS § 600.13

latest expiration date for the individual product, whichever represents a later date.

(2) Records of recall. Complete records shall be maintained pertaining to the recall from distribution of any product upon notification by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, to recall for failure to conform with the standards prescribed in the regulations of this subchapter, because of deterioration of the product or for any other factor by reason of which the distribution of the product would constitute a danger to health.

(3) Suspension of requirement for retention. The Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, may authorize the suspension of the requirement to retain records of a specific manufacturing step upon a showing that such records no longer have significance for the purposes for which they were made: Provided, That a summary of such records shall be retained.

(c) Records of sterilization of equipment and supplies. Records relating to the mode of sterilization, date, duration, temperature and other conditions relating to each sterilization of equipment and supplies used in the processing of products shall be made by means of automatic recording devices or by means of a system of recording which gives equivalent assurance of the accuracy and reliability of the record. Such records shall be maintained in a manner that permits an identification of the product with the particular manufacturing process to which the sterilization relates.

(d) Animal necropsy records. A necropsy record shall be kept on each animal from which a biological product has been obtained and which dies or is sacrificed while being so used.

(e) Records in case of divided manufacturing responsibility. If two or more establishments participate in the manufacture of a product, the records of each such establishment must show plainly the degree of its responsibility. In addition, each participating manufacturer shall furnish to the manufacturer who prepares the product in final form for sale, barter or exchange, a copy of all records relating to the manufacturing operations performed by such participating manufacturer insofar as they concern the safety, purity and potency of the lots of the product involved, and the manufacturer who prepares the product in final form shall retain a complete record of all the manufacturing operations relating to the product.


§ 600.13 Retention samples.

Manufacturers shall retain for a period of at least 6 months after the expiration date, unless a different time period is specified in additional standards, a quantity of representative material of each lot of each product, sufficient for examination and testing for safety and potency, except Whole Blood, Cryoprecipitated AHF, Platelets, Red Blood Cells, Plasma, and Source Plasma and Allergenic Products prepared to a physician’s prescription. Samples so retained shall be selected at random from either final container material, or from bulk and final containers, provided they include at least one final container as a final package, or package-equivalent of such filling of each lot of the product as intended for distribution. Such sample material shall be stored at temperatures and under conditions which will maintain the identity and integrity of the product. Samples retained as required in this section shall be in addition to samples of specific products required to be submitted to the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in § 600.2). Exceptions may be authorized by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, when the lot yields relatively few final containers and when such lots are prepared by the same method in large number and in close succession.

§ 600.14 Reporting of biological product deviations by licensed manufacturers.

(a) Who must report under this section?
(1) You, the manufacturer who holds the biological product license and who had control over the product when the deviation occurred, must report under this section. If you arrange for another person to perform a manufacturing, holding, or distribution step, while the product is in your control, that step is performed under your control. You must establish, maintain, and follow a procedure for receiving information from that person on all deviations, complaints, and adverse events concerning the affected product.
(2) Exceptions:
(i) Persons who manufacture only in vitro diagnostic products that are not subject to licensing under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act do not report biological product deviations for those products under this section but must report in accordance with part 803 of this chapter;
(ii) Persons who manufacture blood and blood components, including licensed manufacturers, unlicensed registered blood establishments, and transfusion services, do not report biological product deviations for those products under this section but must report under §606.171 of this chapter;
(iii) Persons who manufacture Source Plasma or any other blood component and use that Source Plasma or any other blood component in the further manufacture of another licensed biological product must report:
(A) Under §606.171 of this chapter, if a biological product deviation occurs during the manufacture of that Source Plasma or any other blood component;
(B) Under this section, if a biological product deviation occurs after the manufacture of that Source Plasma or any other blood component, and during manufacture of the licensed biological product.
(2) What do I report under this section?
You must report any event, and information relevant to the event, associated with the manufacturing, to include testing, processing, packing, labeling, or storage, or with the holding or distribution, of a licensed biological product, if that event meets all the following criteria:
(1) Either:
(i) Represents a deviation from current good manufacturing practice, applicable regulations, applicable standards, or established specifications that may affect the safety, purity, or potency of that product; or
(ii) Represents an unexpected or unforeseeable event that may affect the safety, purity, or potency of that product; and
(2) Occurs in your facility or another facility under contract with you; and
(3) Involves a distributed biological product.
(c) When do I report under this section?
You should report a biological product deviation as soon as possible but you must report at a date not to exceed 45-calendar days from the date you, your agent, or another person who performs a manufacturing, holding, or distribution step under your control, acquire information reasonably suggesting that a reportable event has occurred.
(d) How do I report under this section
You must report on Form FDA–3486.
(e) Where do I report under this section?
(1) For biological products regulated by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER), send the completed Form FDA–3486 to the Director, Office of Compliance and Biologics Quality (HFM–600) (see mailing addresses in §600.2), or an electronic filing through CBER’s Web site at http://www.fda.gov/cber/biodev/biodev.htm.
(2) For biological products regulated by the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER), send the completed Form FDA–3486 to the Division of Compliance Risk Management and Surveillance (HFD–330) (see mailing addresses in §600.2). CDER does not currently accept electronic filings.
(3) If you make a paper filing, you should identify on the envelope that a biological product deviation report (BPDR) is enclosed.
(f) How does this regulation affect other FDA regulations? This part supplements and does not supersede other provisions of the regulations in this chapter. All biological product deviations, whether or not they are required to be reported
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 600.21

Requirements for Biologics License Applicants.

Inspections shall be made by an official of the Food and Drug Administration having special knowledge of the methods used in the manufacture and control of products and designated for such purposes by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, or by any officer, agent, or employee of the Department of Health and Human Services specifically designated for such purpose by the Secretary.

[38 FR 32048, Nov. 20, 1973]

§ 600.21 Time of inspection.

The inspection of an establishment for which a biologics license application is pending need not be made until the establishment is in operation and is manufacturing the complete product for which a biologics license is desired. In case the license is denied following

(b) Exemptions. Exemptions or modifications shall be made only upon written approval, in the form of a supplement to the biologics license application, approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.


Subpart C—Establishment Inspection

§ 600.20 Inspectors.

Inspections shall be made by an officer of the Food and Drug Administration having special knowledge of the

§ 600.15 Temperatures during shipment.

(a) Products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cryoprecipitated AHF</td>
<td>−18 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles and Rubella Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>10 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles Live and Smallpox Vaccine</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumps Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Frozen Plasma</td>
<td>−18 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Plasma</td>
<td>1 to 10 °C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma</td>
<td>−18 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet Rich Plasma</td>
<td>Between 1 and 10 °C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets</td>
<td>Between 1 and 10 °C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral Trivalent</td>
<td>65 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral Type I</td>
<td>0 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral Type II</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral Type III</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Blood Cells (liquid product)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Blood Cells Frozen</td>
<td>10 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubella and Mumps Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubella Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>0 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox Vaccine (Liquid Product)</td>
<td>−5 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Plasma</td>
<td>10 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Plasma Liquid</td>
<td>Blood that is transported from the collecting facility to the processing facility shall be transported in an environment capable of continuously cooling the blood toward a temperature range of 1 to 10 °C, or at a temperature as close as possible to 20 to 24 °C for a period not to exceed 6 hours. Blood transported from the storage facility shall be placed in an appropriate environment to maintain a temperature range between 1 and 10 °C during shipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Blood</td>
<td>0 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case the license is denied following

[65 FR 66634, Nov. 7, 2000, as amended at 70 FR 14982, Mar. 24, 2005]
inspection for the original license, no reinspection need be made until assurance has been received that the faulty conditions which were the basis of the denial have been corrected. An inspection of each licensed establishment and its additional location(s) shall be made at least once every 2 years. Inspections may be made with or without notice, and shall be made during regular business hours unless otherwise directed.

§ 600.22 Duties of inspector.

The inspector shall:
(a) Call upon the active head of the establishment, stating the object of his visit,
(b) Interrogate the proprietor or other personnel of the establishment as he may deem necessary,
(c) Examine the details of location, construction, equipment and maintenance, including stables, barns, warehouses, manufacturing laboratories, bleeding clinics maintained for the collection of human blood, shipping rooms, record rooms, and any other structure or appliance used in any part of the manufacture of a product,
(d) Investigate as fully as he deems necessary the methods of propagation, processing, testing, storing, dispensing, recording, or other details of manufacture and distribution of each licensed product, or product for which a license has been requested, including observation of these procedures in actual operation,
(e) Obtain and cause to be sent to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2), adequate samples for the examination of any product or ingredient used in its manufacture,
(f) Bring to the attention of the manufacturer any fault observed in the course of inspection in location, construction, manufacturing methods, or administration of a licensed establishment which might lead to impairment of a product,
(g) Inspect and copy, as circumstances may require, any records required to be kept pursuant to §600.12,
(h) Certify as to the condition of the establishment and of the manufacturing methods followed and make recommendations as to action deemed appropriate with respect to any application for license or any license previously issued.


Subpart D—Reporting of Adverse Experiences

SOURCE: 59 FR 54042, Oct. 27, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 600.80 Postmarketing reporting of adverse experiences.

(a) Definitions. The following definitions of terms apply to this section:
Adverse experience. Any adverse event associated with the use of a biological product in humans, whether or not considered product related, including the following: An adverse event occurring in the course of the use of a biological product in professional practice; an adverse event occurring from overdose of the product whether accidental or intentional; an adverse event occurring from abuse of the product; an adverse event occurring from withdrawal of the product; and any failure of expected pharmacological action.
Blood Component. As defined in §606.3(c) of this chapter.
Disability. A substantial disruption of a person’s ability to conduct normal life functions.
Life-threatening adverse experience. Any adverse experience that places the patient, in the view of the initial reporter, at immediate risk of death from the adverse experience as it occurred, i.e., it does not include an adverse experience that, had it occurred in a more severe form, might have caused death.
Serious adverse experience. Any adverse experience occurring at any dose that results in any of the following outcomes: Death, a life-threatening adverse experience, inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, a persistent or significant disability/incapacity, or a congenital anomaly/birth defect. Important medical events that may not result in
death, be life-threatening, or require hospitalization may be considered a serious adverse experience when, based upon appropriate medical judgment, they may jeopardize the patient or subject and may require medical or surgical intervention to prevent one of the outcomes listed in this definition. Examples of such medical events include allergic bronchospasm requiring intensive treatment in an emergency room or at home, blood dyscrasias or convulsions that do not result in inpatient hospitalization, or the development of drug dependency or drug abuse.

*Unexpected adverse experience:* Any adverse experience that is not listed in the current labeling for the biological product. This includes events that may be formally symptomatically classified and pathophysiologically related to an event listed in the labeling, but differ from the event because of greater severity or specificity. For example, under this definition, hepatic necrosis would be unexpected (by virtue of greater severity) if the labeling only referred to elevated hepatic enzymes or hepatitis. Similarly, cerebral thromboembolism and cerebral vasculitis would be unexpected (by virtue of greater specificity) if the labeling only listed cerebral vascular accidents. "Unexpected," as used in this definition, refers to an adverse experience that has not been previously observed (i.e., included in the labeling) rather than from the perspective of such experience not being anticipated from the pharmacological properties of the pharmaceutical product.

(b) Review of adverse experiences. Any person having a biologics license under §601.20 of this chapter shall promptly review all adverse experience information pertaining to its product obtained or otherwise received by the licensed manufacturer from any source, foreign or domestic, including information derived from commercial marketing experience, postmarketing clinical investigations, postmarketing epidemiological/surveillance studies, reports in the scientific literature, and unpublished scientific papers. Licensed manufacturers are not required to resubmit to FDA adverse product experience reports forwarded to the licensed manufacturer by FDA; licensed manufacturers, however, must submit all followup information on such reports to FDA. Any person subject to the reporting requirements under paragraph (c) of this section shall also develop written procedures for the surveillance, receipt, evaluation, and reporting of postmarketing adverse experiences to FDA.

(c) Reporting requirements. The licensed manufacturer shall report to FDA adverse experience information, as described in this section. The licensed manufacturer shall submit two copies of each report described in this section for nonvaccine biological products to the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM-210), or to the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2). Submit all vaccine adverse experience reports to: Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) (see mailing addresses in §600.2). FDA may waive the requirement for the second copy in appropriate instances.

(i) Postmarketing 15-day “Alert reports”. The licensed manufacturer shall report each adverse experience that is both serious and unexpected, whether foreign or domestic, as soon as possible but in no case later than 15 calendar days of initial receipt of the information by the licensed manufacturer.

(ii) Postmarketing 15-day “Alert reports”—followup. The licensed manufacturer shall promptly investigate all adverse experiences that are the subject of these postmarketing 15-day Alert reports and shall submit followup reports within 15 calendar days of receipt of new information or as requested by FDA. If additional information is not obtainable, records should be maintained of the unsuccessful steps taken to seek additional information. Postmarketing 15-day Alert reports and followups to them shall be submitted under separate cover.

(iii) Submission of reports. The requirements of paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section, concerning the submission of postmarketing 15-day Alert reports, shall also apply to any person whose name appears on the label of a licensed biological product as a manufacturer, packer, distributor, shared manufacturer, joint manufacturer, or any other participant involved in divided manufacturing. To
avoid unnecessary duplication in the submission to FDA of reports required by paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section, obligations of persons other than the licensed manufacturer of the final biological product may be met by submission of all reports of serious adverse experiences to the licensed manufacturer of the final product. If a person elects to submit adverse experience reports to the licensed manufacturer of the final product rather than to FDA, the person shall submit each report to the licensed manufacturer of the final product within 5 calendar days of receipt of the report by the person, and the licensed manufacturer of the final product shall then comply with the requirements of this section. Under this circumstance, a person who elects to submit reports to the licensed manufacturer of the final product shall maintain a record of this action which shall include:

(A) A copy of all adverse biological product experience reports submitted to the licensed manufacturer of the final product;
(B) The date the report was received by the person;
(C) The date the report was submitted to the licensed manufacturer of the final product; and–
(D) The name and address of the licensed manufacturer of the final product.

(iv) Report identification. Each report submitted under this paragraph shall bear prominent identification as to its contents, i.e., "15-day Alert report," or "15-day Alert report-followup."

(2) Periodic adverse experience reports.
(i) The licensed manufacturer shall report each adverse experience not reported under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section at quarterly intervals, for 3 years from the date of issuance of the biologics license, and then at annual intervals. The licensed manufacturer shall submit each quarterly report within 30 days of the close of the quarter (the first quarter beginning on the date of issuance of the biologics license) and each annual report within 60 days of the anniversary date of the issuance of the biologics license. Upon written notice, FDA may extend or reestablish the requirement that a licensed manufacturer submit quarterly reports, or require that the licensed manufacturer submit reports under this section at different times than those stated. Followup information to adverse experiences submitted in a periodic report may be submitted in the next periodic report.

(ii) Each periodic report shall contain:

(A) A narrative summary and analysis of the information in the report and an analysis of the 15-day Alert reports submitted during the reporting interval (all 15-day Alert reports being appropriately referenced by the licensed manufacturer’s patient identification number, adverse reaction term(s), and date of submission to FDA);

(B) A form designated for Adverse Experience Reporting by FDA for each adverse experience not reported under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section (with an index consisting of a line listing of the licensed manufacturer’s patient identification number and adverse reaction term(s)); and

(C) A history of actions taken since the last report because of adverse experiences (for example, labeling changes or studies initiated).

(iii) Periodic reporting, except for information regarding 15-day Alert reports, does not apply to adverse experience information obtained from postmarketing studies (whether or not conducted under an investigational new drug application), from reports in the scientific literature, and from foreign marketing experience.

(d) Scientific literature.
(1) A 15-day Alert report based on information from the scientific literature shall be accompanied by a copy of the published article. The 15-day Alert reporting requirements in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section (i.e., serious, unexpected adverse experiences) apply only to reports found in scientific and medical journals either as case reports or as the result of a formal clinical trial.

(2) As with all reports submitted under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section, reports based on the scientific literature shall be submitted on the reporting form designated by FDA or comparable format as prescribed by paragraph (f) of this section. In cases
where the licensed manufacturer believes that preparing the form designated by FDA constitutes an undue hardship, the licensed manufacturer may arrange with the Division of Biostatistics and Epidemiology (HFM–210) for an acceptable alternative reporting format.

(e) Postmarketing studies. (1) Licensed manufacturers are not required to submit a 15-day Alert report under paragraph (c) of this section for an adverse experience obtained from a postmarketing clinical study (whether or not conducted under a biological investigational new drug application) unless the licensed manufacturer concludes that there is a reasonable possibility that the product caused the adverse experience.

(2) The licensed manufacturer shall separate and clearly mark reports of adverse experiences that occur during a postmarketing study as being distinct from those experiences that are being reported spontaneously to the licensed manufacturer.

(f) Reporting forms. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(3) of this section, the licensed manufacturer shall complete the reporting form designated by FDA for each report of an adverse experience (FDA Form 3500A, or, for vaccines, a VAERS form; foreign events including those associated with the use of vaccines, may be submitted either on an FDA Form 3500A or, if preferred, on a CIOMS I form).

(2) Each completed form should refer only to an individual patient or single attached publication.

(3) Instead of using a designated reporting form, a licensed manufacturer may use a computer-generated form or other alternative format (e.g., a computer-generated tape or tabular listing) provided that:

(i) The content of the alternative format is equivalent in all elements of information to those specified in the form designated by FDA; and

(ii) the format is approved in advance by MEDWATCH: The FDA Medical Products Reporting Program; or, for alternatives to the VAERS Form, by the Division of Biostatistics and Epidemiology.

(4) Copies of the reporting form designated by FDA (FDA–3500A) for non-vaccine biological products may be obtained from http://www.fda.gov/medwatch/getforms.htm. Additional supplies of the form may be obtained from the Consolidated Forms and Publications Distribution Center, 3222 Hubbard Rd., Landover, MD 20785. Supplies of the VAERS form may be obtained from VAERS by calling 1–800–822–7967.

(g) Multiple reports. A licensed manufacturer should not include in reports under this section any adverse experience that occurred in clinical trials if they were previously submitted as part of the biologics license application. If a report refers to more than one biological product marketed by a licensed manufacturer, the licensed manufacturer should submit the report to the biologics license application for the product listed first in the report.

(h) Patient privacy. For nonvaccine biological products, a licensed manufacturer should not include in reports under this section the names and addresses of individual patients; instead, the licensed manufacturer should assign a unique code number to each report, preferably not more than eight characters in length. The licensed manufacturer should include the name of the reporter from whom the information was received. The names of patients, health care professionals, hospitals, and geographical identifiers in adverse experience reports are not releasable to the public under FDA’s public information regulations in part 20 of this chapter. For vaccine adverse experience reports, these data will become part of the CDC Privacy Act System 09–20–0136, “Epidemiologic Studies and Surveillance of Disease Problems.” Information identifying the person who received the vaccine or that person’s legal representative will not be made available to the public, but may be available to the vaccinee or legal representative.

(i) Recordkeeping. The licensed manufacturer shall maintain for a period of 10 years records of all adverse experiences known to the licensed manufacturer, including raw data and any correspondence relating to the adverse experiences.
§ 600.81 Distribution reports.

The licensed manufacturer shall submit to the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2), information about the quantity of the product distributed under the biologics license, including the quantity distributed to distributors. The interval between distribution reports shall be 6 months. Upon written notice, FDA may require that the licensed manufacturer submit distribution reports under this section at times other than every 6 months. The distribution report shall consist of the bulk lot number (from which the final container was filled), the fill lot numbers for the total number of dosage units of each strength or potency distributed (e.g., fifty thousand per 10-milliliter vials), the label lot number (if different from fill lot number), labeled date of expiration, number of doses in fill lot/label lot, date of release of fill lot/label lot for distribution at that time. If any significant amount of a fill lot/label lot is returned, include this information. Disclosure of financial or pricing data is not required. As needed, FDA may require submission of more detailed product distribution information. Upon written notice, FDA may require that the licensed manufacturer submit reports under this section at times other than those stated. Requests by a licensed manufacturer to submit reports at times other than those stated should be made as a request for a waiver under §600.90.


§ 600.90 Waivers.

(a) A licensed manufacturer may ask the Food and Drug Administration to waive under this section any requirement that applies to the licensed manufacturer under §§600.80 and 600.81. A waiver request under this section is required to be submitted with supporting documentation. The waiver request is required to contain one of the following:

(1) An explanation why the licensed manufacturer’s compliance with the requirement is unnecessary or cannot be achieved,

(2) A description of an alternative submission that satisfies the purpose of the requirement, or

(3) Other information justifying a waiver.

(b) FDA may grant a waiver if it finds one of the following:

(1) The licensed manufacturer’s compliance with the requirement is unnecessary or cannot be achieved,

(2) The licensed manufacturer’s alternative submission satisfies the requirement, or
(3) The licensed manufacturer’s submission otherwise justifies a waiver.

PART 601—LICENSING

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec. 601.2 Applications for biologics licenses; procedures for filing.
601.4 Issuance and denial of license.
601.5 Revocation of license.
601.6 Suspension of license.
601.7 Procedure for hearings.
601.8 Publication of revocation.
601.9 Licenses; reissuance.

Subpart B [Reserved]

Subpart C—Biologics Licensing

601.12 Changes to an approved application.
601.14 Regulatory submissions in electronic format.
601.15 Foreign establishments and products: Samples for each importation.
601.20 Biologics licenses; issuance and conditions.
601.21 Products under development.
601.22 Products in short supply; initial manufacturing at other than licensed location.
601.25 Review procedures to determine that licensed biological products are safe, effective, and not misbranded under prescribed, recommended, or suggested conditions of use.
601.26 Reclassification procedures to determine that licensed biological products are safe, effective, and not misbranded under prescribed, recommended, or suggested conditions of use.
601.27 Pediatric studies.
601.28 Annual reports of postmarketing pediatric studies.
601.29 Guidance documents.

Subpart D—Diagnostic Radiopharmaceuticals

601.30 Scope.
601.31 Definition.
601.32 General factors relevant to safety and effectiveness.
601.33 Indications.
601.34 Evaluation of effectiveness.
601.35 Evaluation of safety.

Subpart E—Accelerated Approval of Biological Products for Serious or Life-Threatening Illnesses

601.40 Scope.
601.41 Approval based on a surrogate endpoint or on an effect on a clinical endpoint other than survival or irreversible morbidity.

601.42 Approval with restrictions to assure safe use.
601.43 Withdrawal procedures.
601.44 Postmarketing safety reporting.
601.45 Promotional materials.
601.46 Termination of requirements.

Subpart F—Confidentiality of Information

601.50 Confidentiality of data and information in an investigational new drug notice for a biological product.
601.51 Confidentiality of data and information in applications for biological licenses.

Subpart G—Postmarketing Studies

601.70 Annual progress reports of postmarketing studies.

Subpart H—Approval of Biological Products When Human Efficacy Studies Are Not Ethical or Feasible

601.90 Scope.
601.91 Approval based on evidence of effectiveness from studies in animals.
601.92 Withdrawal procedures.
601.93 Postmarketing safety reporting.
601.94 Promotional materials.
601.95 Termination of requirements.


SOURCE: 38 FR 32052, Nov. 20, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

Cross References: For U.S. Customs Service regulations relating to viruses, serums, and toxins, see 19 CFR 12.21–12.23. For U.S. Postal Service regulations relating to the admissibility to the United States mails see parts 124 and 125 of the Domestic Mail Manual, that is incorporated by reference in 39 CFR part 111.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 601.2 Applications for biologics licenses; procedures for filing.

(a) General. To obtain a biologics license under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act for any biological product, the manufacturer shall submit an application to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter), on forms prescribed for such purposes, and
shall submit data derived from non-clinical laboratory and clinical studies which demonstrate that the manufactured product meets prescribed requirements of safety, purity, and potency; with respect to each nonclinical laboratory study, either a statement that the study was conducted in compliance with the requirements set forth in part 58 of this chapter, or, if the study was not conducted in compliance with such regulations, a brief statement of the reason for the noncompliance; statements regarding each clinical investigation involving human subjects contained in the application, that it was conducted in compliance with the requirements for institutional review set forth in part 56 of this chapter; or was not subject to such requirements in accordance with §56.104 or §56.105, and was conducted in compliance with requirements for informed consent set forth in part 50 of this chapter. A full description of manufacturing methods; data establishing stability of the product through the dating period; sample(s) representative of the product for introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce; summaries of results of tests performed on the lot(s) represented by the submitted sample(s); specimens of the labels, enclosures, and containers, and if applicable, any Medication Guide required under part 208 of this chapter proposed to be used for the product; and the address of each location involved in the manufacture of the biological product shall be listed in the biologics license application. The applicant shall also include a financial certification or disclosure statement(s) for clinical investigators as required by part 54 of this chapter.

Application for a biologics license shall not be considered as filed until all pertinent information and data have been received by the Food and Drug Administration. The applicant shall also include either a claim for categorical exclusion under §25.30 or §25.31 of this chapter or an environmental assessment under §25.40 of this chapter. The applicant, or the applicant's attorney, agent, or other authorized official shall sign the application. An application for any of the following specified categories of biological products subject to licensure shall be handled as set forth in paragraph (c) of this section:

1. Therapeutic DNA plasmid products;
2. Therapeutic synthetic peptide products of 40 or fewer amino acids;
3. Monoclonal antibody products for in vivo use; and
4. Therapeutic recombinant DNA-derived products.

(b) [Reserved]
(c)(1) To obtain marketing approval for a biological product subject to licensure which is a therapeutic DNA plasmid product, therapeutic synthetic peptide product of 40 or fewer amino acids, monoclonal antibody product for in vivo use, or therapeutic recombinant DNA-derived product, an applicant shall submit a biologics license application in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section except that the following sections in parts 600 through 680 of this chapter shall not be applicable to such products: §§600.10(b) and (c), 600.11, 600.12, 600.13, 610.11, 610.53, and 610.62 of this chapter.

(2) To the extent that the requirements in this paragraph (c) conflict with other requirements in this subchapter, this paragraph (c) shall supersede other requirements.

(d) Approval of a biologics license application or issuance of a biologics license shall constitute a determination that the establishment(s) and the product meet applicable requirements to ensure the continued safety, purity, and potency of such products. Applicable requirements for the maintenance of establishments for the manufacture of a product subject to this section shall include but not be limited to the good manufacturing practice requirements set forth in parts 210, 211, 600, 606, and 820 of this chapter.

(e) Any establishment and product license for a biological product issued under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) that has not been revoked or suspended as of December 20, 1999, shall constitute an approved biologics license application in effect under the same terms and conditions as set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.
§ 601.4 Issuance and denial of license.

(a) A biologics license shall be issued upon a determination by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research that the establishment(s) and the product meet the applicable requirements established in this chapter. A biologics license shall be valid until suspended or revoked.

(b) If the Commissioner determines that the establishment or product does not meet the requirements established in this chapter, the biologics license application shall be denied and the applicant shall be informed of the grounds for, and of an opportunity for a hearing on, the decision. If the applicant so requests, the Commissioner shall issue a notice of opportunity for hearing on the matter pursuant to §12.21(b) of this chapter.

§ 601.5 Revocation of license.

(a) A biologics license shall be revoked upon application of the manufacturer giving notice of intention to discontinue the manufacture of all products manufactured under such license or to discontinue the manufacture of a particular product for which a license is held and waiving an opportunity for a hearing on the matter.

(b)(1) The Commissioner shall notify the licensed manufacturer of the intention to revoke the biologics license, setting forth the grounds for, and offering an opportunity for a hearing on the proposed revocation if the Commissioner finds any of the following:

(i) Authorized Food and Drug Administration employees after reasonable efforts have been unable to gain access to an establishment or a location for the purpose of carrying out the inspection required under §600.21 of this chapter,

(ii) Manufacturing of products or of a product has been discontinued to an extent that a meaningful inspection or evaluation cannot be made,

(iii) The manufacturer has failed to report a change as required by §601.12 of this chapter,

(iv) The establishment or any location thereof, or the product for which the license has been issued, fails to conform to the applicable standards established in the license and in this chapter designed to ensure the continued safety, purity, and potency of the manufactured product,

(v) The establishment or the manufacturing methods have been so changed as to require a new showing that the establishment or product meets the requirements established in this chapter in order to protect the public health, or

(vi) The licensed product is not safe and effective for all of its intended uses or is misbranded with respect to any such use.

(2) Except as provided in §601.6 of this chapter, or in cases involving willfulness, the notification required in this paragraph shall provide a reasonable period for the licensed manufacturer to demonstrate or achieve compliance with the requirements of this chapter, before proceedings will be instituted for the revocation of the license. If compliance is not demonstrated or achieved and the licensed manufacturer does not waive the opportunity for a hearing, the Commissioner shall issue a notice of opportunity for hearing on the matter under §12.21(b) of this chapter.

§ 601.6 Suspension of license.

(a) Whenever the Commissioner has reasonable grounds to believe that any of the grounds for revocation of a license exist and that by reason thereof there is a danger to health, the Commissioner may notify the licensed manufacturer that the biologics license is suspended and require that the licensed manufacturer do the following:

1. Notify the selling agents and distributors to whom such product or products have been delivered of such suspension, and
§ 601.7 Procedure for hearings.

(a) A notice of opportunity for hearing, notice of appearance and request for hearing, and grant or denial of hearing for a biological drug pursuant to this part, for which the exemption from the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in § 310.4 of this chapter has been revoked, shall be subject to the provisions of § 314.200 of this chapter except to the extent that the notice of opportunity for hearing on the matter issued pursuant to § 12.21(b) of this chapter specifically provides otherwise.

(b) Hearings pursuant to §§ 601.4 through 601.6 shall be governed by part 12 of this chapter.

(c) When a license has been suspended pursuant to § 601.6 and a hearing request has been granted, the hearing shall proceed on an expedited basis.


§ 601.8 Publication of revocation.

Notice of revocation of a license, with statement of the cause therefor, shall be issued by the Commissioner and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[42 FR 4718, Jan. 25, 1977]

§ 601.9 Licenses; reissuance.

(a) Compliance with requirements. A biologics license, previously suspended or revoked, may be reissued or reinstated upon a showing of compliance with requirements and upon such inspection and examination as may be considered necessary by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.

(b) Exclusion of noncomplying location. A biologics license, excluding a location or locations that fail to comply with the requirements in this chapter, may be issued without further application and concurrently with the suspension or revocation of the license for noncompliance at the excluded location or locations.

(c) Exclusion of noncomplying product(s). In the case of multiple products included under a single biologics license application, a biologics license may be issued, excluding the noncompliant product(s), without further application and concurrently with the suspension or revocation of the biologics license for a noncompliant product(s).


Subpart B [Reserved]

Subpart C—Biologics Licensing

§ 601.12 Changes to an approved application.

(a) General. (1) As provided by this section, an applicant must inform the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (see mailing addresses in § 600.2 of this chapter) about each change in the product, production process, quality controls, equipment, facilities, responsible personnel, or labeling established in the approved application(s).

(2) Before distributing a product made using a change, an applicant must assess the effects of the change and demonstrate through appropriate validation and/or other clinical and/or nonclinical laboratory studies the lack of adverse effect of the change on the identity, strength, quality, purity, or potency of the product as they may relate to the safety or effectiveness of the product.

(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), and (f) of this section, an applicant must make a change provided for in those paragraphs in accordance with a regulation or guidance that provides for a less burdensome notification of the change.
(for example, by submission of a supplement that does not require approval prior to distribution of the product or in an annual report).

(4) The applicant must promptly revise all promotional labeling and advertising to make it consistent with any labeling change implemented in accordance with paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section.

(5) A supplement or annual report must include a list of all changes contained in the supplement or annual report. For supplements, this list must be provided in the cover letter.

(b) Changes requiring supplement submission and approval prior to distribution of the product made using the change (major changes). (1) A supplement shall be submitted for any change in the product, production process, quality controls, equipment, facilities, or responsible personnel that has a substantial potential to have an adverse effect on the identity, strength, quality, purity, or potency of the product as they may relate to the safety or effectiveness of the product.

(2) These changes include, but are not limited to:

(i) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, changes in the qualitative or quantitative formulation, including inactive ingredients, or in the specifications provided in the approved application;

(ii) Changes requiring completion of an appropriate human study to demonstrate the equivalence of the identity, strength, quality, purity, or potency of the product as they may relate to the safety or effectiveness of the product;

(iii) Changes in the virus or adventitious agent removal or inactivation method(s);

(iv) Changes in the source material or cell line;

(v) Establishment of a new master cell bank or seed; and

(vi) Changes which may affect product sterility assurance, such as changes in product or component sterilization method(s), or an addition, deletion, or substitution of steps in an aseptic processing operation.

(3) The applicant must obtain approval of the supplement from FDA prior to distribution of the product made using the change. Except for submissions under paragraph (e) of this section, the following shall be contained in the supplement:

(i) A detailed description of the proposed change;

(ii) The product(s) involved;

(iii) The manufacturing site(s) or area(s) affected;

(iv) A description of the methods used and studies performed to evaluate the effect of the change on the identity, strength, quality, purity, or potency of the product as they may relate to the safety or effectiveness of the product;

(v) The data derived from such studies;

(vi) Relevant validation protocols and data; and

(vii) A reference list of relevant standard operating procedures (SOP’s).

(4) An applicant may ask FDA to expedite its review of a supplement for public health reasons or if a delay in making the change described in it would impose an extraordinary hardship on the applicant. Such a supplement and its mailing cover should be plainly marked: “Prior Approval Supplement—Expedited Review Requested.”

(c) Changes requiring supplement submission at least 30 days prior to distribution of the product made using the change. (1) A supplement shall be submitted for any change in the product, production process, quality controls, equipment, facilities, or responsible personnel that has a moderate potential to have an adverse effect on the identity, strength, quality, purity, or potency of the product as they may relate to the safety or effectiveness of the product. The supplement shall be labeled “Supplement—Changes Being Effected in 30 Days” or, if applicable under paragraph (c)(5) of this section, “Supplement—Changes Being Effected.”

(2) These changes include, but are not limited to:

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) An increase or decrease in production scale during finishing steps that involves different equipment; and

(iii) Replacement of equipment with that of similar, but not identical, design and operating principle that does
not affect the process methodology or process operating parameters.

(iv) Relaxation of an acceptance criterion or deletion of a test to comply with an official compendium that is consistent with FDA statutory and regulatory requirements.

(3) Pending approval of the supplement by FDA, and except as provided in paragraph (c)(5) of this section, distribution of the product made using the change may begin not less than 30 days after receipt of the supplement by FDA. The information listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i) through (b)(3)(vii) of this section shall be contained in the supplement.

(4) If within 30 days following FDA's receipt of the supplement, FDA informs the applicant that either:

(i) The change requires approval prior to distribution of the product in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section; or

(ii) Any of the information required under paragraph (c)(3) of this section is missing; the applicant shall not distribute the product made using the change until FDA determines that compliance with this section is achieved.

(5) In certain circumstances, FDA may determine that, based on experience with a particular type of change, the supplement for such change is usually complete and provides the proper information, and on particular assurances that the proposed change has been appropriately submitted, the product made using the change may be distributed immediately upon receipt of the supplement by FDA. These circumstances may include substantial similarity with a type of change regularly involving a “Supplement—Changes Being Effected” supplement or a situation in which the applicant presents evidence that the proposed change has been validated in accordance with an approved protocol for such change under paragraph (e) of this section.

(6) If the agency disapproves the supplemental application, it may order the manufacturer to cease distribution of the products made with the manufacturing change.

(d) Changes to be described in an annual report (minor changes). (1) Changes in the product, production process, quality controls, equipment, facilities, or responsible personnel that have a minimal potential to have an adverse effect on the identity, strength, quality, purity, or potency of the product as they may relate to the safety or effectiveness of the product shall be documented by the applicant in an annual report submitted each year within 60 days of the anniversary date of approval of the application. The Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, may approve a written request for an alternative date to combine annual reports for multiple approved applications into a single annual report submission.

(2) These changes include, but are not limited to:

(i) Any change made to comply with a change to an official compendium, except a change described in paragraph (c)(2)(iv) of this section, that is consistent with FDA statutory and regulatory requirements.

(ii) The deletion or reduction of an ingredient intended only to affect the color of the product, except that a change intended only to affect Blood Grouping Reagents requires supplement submission and approval prior to distribution of the product made using the change in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of this section;

(iii) An extension of an expiration dating period based upon full shelf life data on production batches obtained from a protocol approved in the application;

(iv) A change within the container closure system for a nonsterile product, based upon a showing of equivalency to the approved system under a protocol approved in the application or published in an official compendium;

(v) A change in the size and/or shape of a container containing the same number of dosage units for a nonsterile solid dosage form product, without a change from one container closure system to another;

(vi) The addition by embossing, debossing, or engraving of a code imprint.
to a solid dosage form biological product other than a modified release dosage form, or a minor change in an existing code imprint; and

(vii) The addition or revision of an alternative analytical procedure that provides the same or increased assurance of the identity, strength, quality, purity, or potency of the material being tested as the analytical procedure described in the approved application, or deletion of an alternative analytical procedure.

(3) The following information for each change shall be contained in the annual report:

(i) A list of all products involved; and

(ii) A full description of the manufacturing and controls changes including: the manufacturing site(s) or area(s) involved; the date the change was made; a cross-reference to relevant validation protocols and/or SOP’s; and relevant data from studies and tests performed to evaluate the effect of the change on the identity, strength, quality, purity, or potency of the product as they may relate to the safety or effectiveness of the product.

(iii) A statement by the holder of the approved application or license that the effects of the change have been assessed.

(4) The applicant shall submit the report to the FDA office responsible for reviewing the application. The report shall include all the information required under this paragraph for each change made during the annual reporting interval which ends on the anniversary date in the order in which they were implemented.

(e) An applicant may submit one or more protocols describing the specific tests and validation studies and acceptable limits to be achieved to demonstrate the lack of adverse effect for specified types of manufacturing changes on the identity, strength, quality, purity, or potency of the product as they may relate to the safety or effectiveness of the product. Any such protocols, or change to a protocol, shall be submitted as a supplement requiring approval from FDA prior to distribution of the product which, if approved, may justify a reduced reporting category for the particular change because the use of the protocol for that type of change reduces the potential risk of an adverse effect.

(f) Labeling changes. (1) Labeling changes requiring supplement submission—FDA approval must be obtained before distribution of the product with the labeling change. Except as described in paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section, an applicant shall submit a supplement describing a proposed change in the package insert, package label, container label, or, if applicable, a Medication Guide required under part 208 of this chapter, and include the information necessary to support the proposed change. An applicant cannot use paragraph (f)(2) of this section to make any change to the information required in §201.57(a) of this chapter. An applicant may report the minor changes to the information specified in paragraph (f)(3)(i)(D) of this section in an annual report. The supplement shall clearly highlight the proposed change in the labeling. The applicant shall obtain approval from FDA prior to distribution of the product with the labeling change.

(2) Labeling changes requiring supplement submission—product with a labeling change that may be distributed before FDA approval. (1) An applicant shall submit, at the time such change is made, a supplement for any change in the package insert, package label, or container label, except for changes to the package insert required in §201.57(a) of this chapter (which must be made pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section), to accomplish any of the following:

(A) To add or strengthen a contraindication, warning, precaution, or adverse reaction;

(B) To add or strengthen a statement about abuse, dependence, psychological effect, or overdosage;

(C) To add or strengthen an instruction about dosage and administration that is intended to increase the safety of the use of the product; and

(D) To delete false, misleading, or unsupported indications for use or claims for effectiveness.

(E) Any labeling change normally requiring a supplement submission and approval prior to distribution of the product that FDA specifically requests be submitted under this provision.
(ii) Pending approval of the supplement by FDA, the applicant may distribute a product with a package insert, package label, or container label bearing such change at the time the supplement is submitted. The supplement shall clearly identify the change being made and include necessary supporting data. The supplement and its mailing cover shall be plainly marked: “Special Labeling Supplement—Changes Being Effectuated.”

(3) Labeling changes requiring submission in an annual report. (i) An applicant shall submit any final printed package insert, package label, container label, or Medication Guide required under part 208 of this chapter incorporating the following changes in an annual report submitted to FDA each year as provided in paragraph (d)(1) of this section:

(A) Editorial or similar minor changes;

(B) A change in the information on how the product is supplied that does not involve a change in the dosage strength or dosage form;

(C) A change in the information specified in §208.20(b)(8)(iii) and (b)(8)(iv) of this chapter for a Medication Guide; and

(D) A change made pursuant to an exception or alternative granted under §201.26 or §610.68 of this chapter.

(ii) The applicant may distribute a product with a package insert, package label, or container label bearing such change at the time the change is made.

(4) Advertisements and promotional labeling. Advertisements and promotional labeling shall be submitted to the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or Center for Drug Evaluation and Research in accordance with the requirements set forth in §314.81(b)(3)(i) of this chapter, except that Form FDA–2567 (Transmittal of Labels and Circulars) or an equivalent form shall be used.

(5) The submission and grant of a written request for an exception or alternative under §201.26 or §610.68 of this chapter satisfies the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(2) of this section.

(g) Failure to comply. In addition to other remedies available in law and regulations, in the event of repeated failure of the applicant to comply with this section, FDA may require that the applicant submit a supplement for any proposed change and obtain approval of the supplement by FDA prior to distribution of the product made using the change.

(h) Administrative review. Under §10.75 of this chapter, an applicant may request internal FDA review of FDA employee decisions under this section.


§ 601.14 Regulatory submissions in electronic format.

(a) General. Electronic format submissions must be in a form that FDA can process, review, and archive. FDA will periodically issue guidance on how to provide the electronic submission (e.g., method of transmission, media, file formats, preparation and organization of files.)

(b) Labeling. The content of labeling required under §201.100(d)(3) of this chapter (commonly referred to as the package insert or professional labeling), including all text, tables, and figures, must be submitted to the agency in electronic format as described in paragraph (a) of this section. This requirement is in addition to the provisions of §§601.2(a) and 601.12(f) that require applicants to submit specimens of the labels, enclosures, and containers, or to submit other final printed labeling. Submissions under this paragraph must be made in accordance with part 11 of this chapter except for the requirements of §11.10(a), (c) through (h), and (k), and the corresponding requirements of §11.30.

[68 FR 69020, Dec. 11, 2003]

§ 601.15 Foreign establishments and products: samples for each importation.

Random samples of each importation, obtained by the District Director of Customs and forwarded to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see
mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter) must be at least two final containers of each lot of product. A copy of the associated documents which describe and identify the shipment must accompany the shipment for forwarding with the samples to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2). For shipments of 20 or less final containers, samples need not be forwarded, provided a copy of an official release from the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research accompanies each shipment.

(70 FR 14983, Mar. 24, 2005)

§ 601.20 Biologics licenses; issuance and conditions.

(a) Examination—compliance with requirements. A biologics license application shall be approved only upon examination of the product and upon a determination that the product complies with the standards established in the biologics license application and the requirements prescribed in the regulations in this chapter including but not limited to the good manufacturing practice requirements set forth in parts 210, 211, 600, 606, and 820 of this chapter.

(b) Availability of product. No biologics license shall be issued unless:

(1) The product intended for introduction into interstate commerce is available for examination, and

(2) Such product is available for inspection during all phases of manufacture.

(c) Manufacturing process—impairment of assurances. No product shall be licensed if any part of the process of or relating to the manufacture of such product, in the judgment of the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, would impair the assurances of continued safety, purity, and potency as provided by the regulations contained in this chapter.

(d) Inspection—compliance with requirements. A biologics license shall be issued or a biologics license application approved only after inspection of the establishment(s) listed in the biologics license application and upon a determination that the establishment(s) complies with the standards established in the biologics license application and the requirements prescribed in applicable regulations.

(e) One biologics license to cover all locations. One biologics license shall be issued to cover all locations meeting the establishment standards identified in the approved biologics license application and each location shall be subject to inspection by FDA officials.


§ 601.21 Products under development.

A biological product undergoing development, but not yet ready for a biologics license, may be shipped or otherwise delivered from one State or possession into another State or possession provided such shipment or delivery is not for introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce, except as provided in sections 505(i) and 520(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, and the regulations thereunder (21 CFR parts 312 and 812).

(64 FR 56451, Oct. 20, 1999)

§ 601.22 Products in short supply; initial manufacturing at other than licensed location.

A biologics license issued to a manufacturer and covering all locations of manufacture shall authorize persons other than such manufacturer to conduct at places other than such locations the initial, and partial manufacturing of a product for shipment solely to such manufacturer only to the extent that the names of such persons and places are registered with the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and it is found upon application of such manufacturer, that the product is in short supply due either to the peculiar growth requirements of the organism involved or to the scarcity of the animal required for manufacturing purposes, and such manufacturer has established with respect to such persons and places such procedures, inspections, tests or other arrangements as will ensure full compliance with the
§ 601.25 Review procedures to determine that licensed biological products are safe, effective, and not misbranded under prescribed, recommended, or suggested conditions of use.

For purposes of reviewing biological products that have been licensed prior to July 1, 1972, to determine that they are safe and effective and not misbranded, the following regulations shall apply. Prior administrative action exempting biological products from the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is superseded to the extent that these regulations result in imposing requirements pursuant to provisions therein for a designated biological product or category of products.

(a) Advisory review panels. The Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall appoint advisory review panels (1) to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of biological products for which a license has been issued pursuant to section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, (2) to review the labeling of such biological products, and (3) to advise him on which of the biological products under review are safe, effective, and not misbranded. An advisory review panel shall be established for each designated category of biological product. The members of a panel shall be qualified experts, appointed by the Commissioner, and shall include persons from lists submitted by organizations representing professional, consumer, and industry interests. Such persons shall represent a wide divergence of responsible medical and scientific opinion. The Commissioner shall designate the chairman of each panel, and summary minutes of all meetings shall be made.

(b) Request for data and views. (1) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER requesting interested persons to submit, for review and evaluation by an advisory review panel, published and unpublished data and information pertinent to a designated category of biological products.

(2) Data and information submitted pursuant to a published notice, and falling within the confidentiality provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1905, 5 U.S.C. 552(b), or 21 U.S.C. 331(j), shall be handled by the advisory review panel and the Food and Drug Administration as confidential until publication of a proposed evaluation of the biologics under review and the full report or reports of the panel. Thirty days thereafter such data and information shall be made publicly available and may be viewed at the Division of Dockets Management of the Food and Drug Administration, except to the extent that the person submitting it demonstrates that it still falls within the confidentiality provisions of one or more of those statutes.

(3) To be considered, 12 copies of the submission on any marketed biological product within the class shall be submitted, preferably bound, indexed, and on standard sized paper, approximately 8½ × 11 inches. The time allotted for submissions will be 60 days, unless otherwise indicated in the specific notice requesting data and views for a particular category of biological products. When requested, abbreviated submissions should be sent. All submissions...
shall be in the following format, indicating “none” or “not applicable” where appropriate, unless changed in the Federal Register notice:

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS REVIEW INFORMATION

I. Label or labels and all other labeling (preferably mounted. Facsimile labeling is acceptable in lieu of actual container labeling), including labeling for export.

II. Representative advertising used during the past 5 years.

III. The complete quantitative composition of the biological product.

IV. Animal safety data.

A. Individual active components.

1. Controlled studies.

2. Partially controlled or uncontrolled studies.

B. Combinations of the individual active components.

1. Controlled studies.

2. Partially controlled or uncontrolled studies.

C. Finished biological product.

1. Controlled studies.

2. Partially controlled or uncontrolled studies.

V. Human safety data.

A. Individual active components.

1. Controlled studies.

2. Partially controlled or uncontrolled studies.

3. Documented case reports.

4. Pertinent marketing experiences that may influence a determination as to the safety of each individual active component.

5. Pertinent medical and scientific literature.

B. Combinations of the individual active components.

1. Controlled studies.

2. Partially controlled or uncontrolled studies.

3. Documented case reports.

4. Pertinent marketing experiences that may influence a determination as to the effectiveness of combinations of the individual active components.

5. Pertinent medical and scientific literature.

C. Finished biological product.

1. Controlled studies.

2. Partially controlled or uncontrolled studies.

3. Documented case reports.

4. Pertinent marketing experiences that may influence a determination as to the effectiveness of the finished biological product.

5. Pertinent medical and scientific literature.

VII. A summary of the data and views setting forth the medical rational and purpose (or lack thereof) for the biological product and its components and the scientific basis (or lack thereof) for the conclusion that the biological product, including its components, has been proven safe and effective and is properly labeled for the intended use or uses. If there is an absence of controlled studies in the materials submitted, an explanation as to why such studies are not considered necessary or feasible shall be included.

VIII. If the submission is by a licensed manufacturer, a statement signed by the authorized official of the licensed manufacturer shall be included, stating that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, it includes all information, favorable and unfavorable, pertinent to an evaluation of the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of the product, including information derived from investigation, commercial marketing, or published literature. If the submission is by an interested person other than a licensed manufacturer, a statement signed by the person responsible for such submission shall be included, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief, it fairly reflects a balance of all the available information, favorable and unfavorable available to him, pertinent to an evaluation of the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of the product.

(c) Deliberations of an advisory review panel. An advisory review panel will meet as often and for as long as is appropriate to review the data submitted to it and to prepare a report containing
its conclusions and recommendations to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs with respect to the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of the biological products in the designated category under review.

1. A panel may also consult any individual or group.

2. Any interested person may request in writing an opportunity to present oral views to the panel. Such written requests for oral presentations should include a summarization of the data to be presented to the panel. Such request may be granted or denied by the panel.

3. Any interested person may present written data and views which shall be considered by the panel. This information shall be presented to the panel in the format set forth in paragraph (b)(3) of this section and within the time period established for the biological product category in the notice for review by a panel.

(d) Standards for safety, effectiveness, and labeling. The advisory review panel, in reviewing the submitted data and preparing the panel’s conclusions and recommendations, and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, in reviewing and implementing the conclusions and recommendations of the panel, shall apply the following standards to determine that a biological product is safe and effective and not misbranded.

1. Safety means the relative freedom from harmful effect to persons affected, directly or indirectly, by a product when prudently administered, taking into consideration the character of the product in relation to the condition of the recipient at the time. Proof of safety shall consist of adequate tests by methods reasonably applicable to show the biological product is safe under the prescribed conditions of use, including results of significant human experience during use.

2. Effectiveness means a reasonable expectation that, in a significant proportion of the target population, the pharmacological or other effect of the biological product, when used under adequate directions, for use and warnings against unsafe use, will serve a clinically significant function in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man. Proof of effectiveness shall consist of controlled clinical investigations as defined in §314.126 of this chapter, unless this requirement is waived on the basis of a showing that it is not reasonably applicable to the biological product or essential to the validity of the investigation, and that an alternative method of investigation is adequate to substantiate effectiveness. Alternate methods, such as serological response evaluation in clinical studies and appropriate animal and other laboratory assay evaluations may be adequate to substantiate effectiveness where a previously accepted correlation between data generated in this way and clinical effectiveness already exists. Investigations may be corroborated by partially controlled or uncontrolled studies, documented clinical studies by qualified experts, and reports of significant human experience during marketing. Isolated case reports, random experience, and reports lacking the details which permit scientific evaluation will not be considered.

3. The benefit-to-risk ratio of a biological product shall be considered in determining safety and effectiveness.

4. A biological product may combine two or more safe and effective active components: (i) When each active component makes a contribution to the claimed effect or effects; (ii) when combining of the active ingredients does not decrease the purity, potency, safety, or effectiveness of any of the individual active components; and (iii) if the combination, when used under adequate directions for use and warnings against unsafe use, provides rational concurrent preventive therapy or treatment for a significant proportion of the target population.

5. Labeling shall be clear and truthful in all respects and may not be false or misleading in any particular. It shall comply with section 351 of the Public Health Service Act and sections 502 and 503 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and in particular with the applicable requirements of §§610.60 through 610.65 and subpart D of part 201 of this chapter.

(e) Advisory review panel report to the Commissioner. An advisory review panel shall submit to the Commissioner a report containing the
panel’s conclusions and recommendations with respect to the biological products falling within the category covered by the panel. Included within this report shall be:

(1) A statement which designates those biological products determined by the panel to be safe and effective and not misbranded. This statement may include any condition relating to active components, labeling, tests required prior to release of lots, product standards, or other conditions necessary or appropriate for their safety and effectiveness.

(2) A statement which designates those biological products determined by the panel to be unsafe or ineffective, or to be misbranded. The statement shall include the panel’s reasons for each such determination.

(3) A statement which designates those biological products determined by the panel not to fall within either paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section on the basis of the panel’s conclusion that the available data are insufficient to classify such biological products, and for which further testing is therefore required. The report shall recommend with as much specificity as possible the type of further testing required and the time period within which it might reasonably be concluded. The report shall also recommend whether the product license should or should not be revoked, thus permitting or denying continued manufacturing and marketing of the biological product pending completion of the testing. This recommendation will be based on an assessment of the present evidence of the safety and effectiveness of the product and the potential benefits and risks likely to result from the continued use of the product for a limited period of time while the questions raised concerning the product are being resolved by further study.

(f) Proposed order. After reviewing the conclusions and recommendations of the advisory review panel, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall publish in the Federal Register a proposed order containing:

(1) A statement designating the biological products in the category under review that are determined by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to be safe and effective and not misbranded. This statement may include any condition relating to active components, labeling, tests required prior to release of lots, product standards, or other conditions necessary or appropriate for their safety and effectiveness, and may propose corresponding amendments in other regulations under this subchapter.

(2) A statement designating the biological products in the category under review that are determined by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to be unsafe or ineffective, or to be misbranded, together with the reasons therefor. All licenses for such products shall be proposed to be revoked.

(3) A statement designating the biological products not included in either of the above two statements on the basis of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs determination that the available data are insufficient to classify such biological products under either paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section. Licenses for such products may be proposed to be revoked or to remain in effect on an interim basis. Where the Commissioner determines that the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks, the proposed order shall provide that the biological license for any biological product, falling within this paragraph, will not be revoked but will remain in effect on an interim basis while the data necessary to support its continued marketing are being obtained for evaluation by the Food and Drug Administration. The tests necessary to resolve whatever safety or effectiveness questions exist shall be described.

2 As of November 4, 1982, the provisions under paragraphs (e)(3) and (f)(3) of this section for the interim marketing of certain biological products pending completion of additional studies have been superseded by the review and reclassification procedures under §601.26 of this chapter. The superseded text is included for the convenience of the user only.
§ 601.26 Reclassification procedures to determine that licensed biological products are safe, effective, and not misbranded under prescribed, recommended, or suggested conditions of use.

This regulation establishes procedures for the reclassification of all biological products that have been classified into Category IIIA. A Category IIIA biological product is one for which an advisory review panel has recommended under §601.25(e)(3), the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (Commissioner) has proposed under §601.25(f)(3), or the Commissioner has finally decided under §601.25(g) that available data are insufficient to determine whether the product license should be revoked or affirmed and which may be marketed pending the completion of further testing. All of these Category IIIA products will either be reclassified into Category I (safe, effective, and not misbranded) or Category II (unsafe, ineffective, or misbranded) in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

(a) Advisory review panels. The Commissioner will appoint advisory review panels and use existing advisory review panels to (1) evaluate the safety and effectiveness of all Category IIIA biological products; (2) review the labeling of such products; and (3) advise the Commissioner on which Category IIIA biological products are safe, effective, and not misbranded. These advisory review panels will be established in accordance with procedures set forth in §601.25(a).

(b) Deliberations of advisory review panels. The deliberations of advisory review panels will be conducted in accordance with §601.25(d).

(c) Advisory review panel report to the Commissioner. An advisory review panel shall submit to the Commissioner a report containing the panel’s conclusions and recommendations with respect to the biological products falling within the category of products reviewed by the panel. The panel report shall include:

(1) A statement designating the biological products in the category under review in accordance with either §601.25(e)(1) or §601.25(e)(2).

(2) A statement identifying those biological products designated under §601.25(e)(2) that the panel recommends should be designated as safe and presumptively effective and should remain on the market pending completion of further testing because there is a compelling medical need and no suitable alternative therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic agent that is available in sufficient quantities to meet current...
medical needs. For the products or categories of products so recommended, the report shall include:

(i) A description and evaluation of the available evidence concerning effectiveness and an explanation why the evidence shows that the product has any benefit; and

(ii) A description of the alternative therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic agents considered and a statement of why such alternatives are not suitable. In making this recommendation the panel shall also take into account the seriousness of the condition intended to be treated, prevented, or diagnosed by the product, the risks involved in the continued use of the product, and the likelihood that, based upon existing data, the effectiveness of the product can eventually be established by further testing.

(d) Proposed order. After reviewing the conclusions and recommendations of the advisory review panels, the Commissioner shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a proposed order containing:

(1) A statement designating the biological products in the category under review in accordance with either §601.25(e)(1) or 601.25(e)(2);

(2) A notice of availability of the full panel report or reports. The full panel report or reports shall be made publicly available at the time of publication of the proposed order.

(3) A proposal to accept or reject the findings of the advisory review panel required by §601.26(c)(2)(i) and (ii).

(4) A statement identifying those biological products that the Commissioner proposes should be designated as safe and presumptively effective under §601.26(c)(2) and should be permitted to remain on the market pending completion of further testing because there is a compelling medical need and no suitable alternative therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic agent for the product that is available in sufficient quantities to meet current medical needs. In making this proposal, the Commissioner shall take into account the seriousness of the condition to be treated, prevented, or diagnosed by the product, the risks involved in the continued use of the product, and the likelihood that, based upon existing data, the effectiveness of the product can eventually be established by further testing.

(e) Final order. After reviewing the comments on the proposed order, the Commissioner shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a final order on the matters covered in the proposed order. Where the Commissioner determines that there is a compelling medical need and no suitable alternative therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic agent for any biological product that is available in sufficient quantities to meet current medical needs, the final order shall provide that the biological license application for that biological product will not be revoked, but will remain in effect on an interim basis while the data necessary to support its continued marketing are being obtained for evaluation by the Food and Drug Administration. The final order shall describe the tests necessary to resolve whatever effectiveness questions exist.

(f) Additional studies and labeling. (1) Within 60 days following publication of the final order, each licensed manufacturer for a biological product designated as requiring further study to justify continued marketing on an interim basis, under paragraph (e) of this section, shall submit to the Commissioner a written statement intended to show that studies adequate and appropriate to resolve the questions raised about the product have been undertaken. The Federal Government may undertake the studies. Any study involving a clinical investigation that involves human subjects shall be conducted in compliance with the requirements for informed consent under part 50 of this chapter. Such a study is also subject to the requirements for institutional review under part 56 of this chapter unless exempt under §56.104 or §56.105. The Commissioner may extend this 60-day period if necessary, either to review and act on proposed protocols or upon indication from the licensed manufacturer that the studies will commence at a specified reasonable time. If no such commitment is made,
or adequate and appropriate studies are not undertaken, the biologics license or licenses shall be revoked.

(2) A progress report shall be filed on the studies by January 1 and July 1 until completion. If the progress report is inadequate or if the Commissioner concludes that the studies are not being pursued promptly and diligently, or if interim results indicate the product is not a medical necessity, the biologics license or licenses shall be revoked.

(3) Promptly upon completion of the studies undertaken on the product, the Commissioner will review all available data and will either retain or revoke the biologics license or licenses involved. In making this review the Commissioner may again consult the advisory review panel which prepared the report on the product, or other advisory committees, professional organizations, or experts. The Commissioner shall take such action by notice published in the Federal Register.

(4) Labeling and promotional material for those biological products requiring additional studies shall bear a box statement in the following format:

Based on a review by the (insert name of appropriate advisory review panel) and other information, the Food and Drug Administration has directed that further investigation be conducted before this product is conclusively determined to be effective for labeled indication(s).

(5) A written informed consent shall be obtained from participants in any additional studies required under paragraph (f)(1) of this section, explaining the nature of the product and the investigation. The explanation shall consist of such disclosure and be made so that intelligent and informed consent be given and that a clear opportunity to refuse is presented.

(g) Court appeal. The final order(s) published pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section constitute final agency action from which appeal lies to the courts. The Food and Drug Administration will request consolidation of all appeals in a single court. Upon court appeal, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs may, at the Commissioner’s discretion, stay the effective date for part or all of the final order or notice, pending appeal and final court adjudication.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) Institutional review and informed consent. Information and data submitted under this section after July 27, 1981, shall include statements regarding each clinical investigation involving human subjects, that it was conducted in compliance with the requirements for informed consent under part 50 of this chapter. Such a study is also subject to the requirements for institutional review under part 56 of this chapter, unless exempt under §56.106 or §56.105.


§ 601.27 Pediatric studies.

(a) Required assessment. Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, each application for a new active ingredient, new indication, new dosage form, new dosing regimen, or new route of administration shall contain data that are adequate to assess the safety and effectiveness of the product for the claimed indications in all relevant pediatric subpopulations, and to support dosing and administration for each pediatric subpopulation for which the product is safe and effective. Where the course of the disease and the effects of the product are similar in adults and pediatric patients, FDA may conclude that pediatric effectiveness can be extrapolated from adequate and well-controlled effectiveness studies in adults, usually supplemented with other information in pediatric patients, such as pharmacokinetic studies. In addition, studies may not be needed in each pediatric age group, if data from one age group can be extrapolated to another. Assessments required under this section for a product that represents a meaningful therapeutic benefit over existing treatments must be carried out using appropriate formulations for the age group(s) for which the assessment is required.

(b) Deferred submission. (1) FDA may, on its own initiative or at the request of an applicant, defer submission of some or all assessments of safety and effectiveness described in paragraph (a) of this section until after licensing of the product for use in adults. Deferral may be granted if, among other reasons, the product is ready for approval
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 601.27

in adults before studies in pediatric patients are complete, pediatric studies should be delayed until additional safety or effectiveness data have been collected. If an applicant requests deferred submission, the request must provide an adequate justification for delaying pediatric studies, a description of the planned or ongoing studies, and evidence that the studies are being or will be conducted with due diligence and at the earliest possible time.

(2) If FDA determines that there is an adequate justification for temporarily delaying the submission of assessments of pediatric safety and effectiveness, the product may be licensed for use in adults subject to the requirement that the applicant submit the required assessments within a specified time.

(c) Waivers—(1) General. FDA may grant a full or partial waiver of the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section on its own initiative or at the request of an applicant. A request for a waiver must provide an adequate justification.

(2) Full waiver. An applicant may request a waiver of the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section if the applicant certifies that:

(i) The product does not represent a meaningful therapeutic benefit over existing therapies for pediatric patients and is not likely to be used in a substantial number of pediatric patients;

(ii) Necessary studies are impossible or highly impractical because, e.g., the number of such patients is so small or geographically dispersed; or

(iii) There is evidence strongly suggesting that the product would be ineffective or unsafe in that age group; or

(iv) The applicant can demonstrate that reasonable attempts to produce a pediatric formulation necessary for that age group have failed.

(4) FDA action on waiver. FDA shall grant a full or partial waiver, as appropriate, if the agency finds that there is a reasonable basis on which to conclude that one or more of the grounds for waiver specified in paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section have been met. If a waiver is granted on the ground that it is not possible to develop a pediatric formulation, the waiver will cover only those pediatric age groups requiring that formulation. If a waiver is granted because there is evidence that the product would be ineffective or unsafe in pediatric populations, this information will be included in the product’s labeling.

(5) Definition of “meaningful therapeutic benefit”. For purposes of this section, a product will be considered to offer a meaningful therapeutic benefit over existing therapies if FDA estimates that:

(i) If approved, the product would represent a significant improvement in the treatment, diagnosis, or prevention of a disease, compared to marketed products adequately labeled for that use in the relevant pediatric population. Examples of how improvement might be demonstrated include, e.g., evidence of increased effectiveness in treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of disease; elimination or substantial reduction of a treatment-limiting drug reaction; documented enhancement of compliance; or evidence of safety and effectiveness in a new subpopulation; or

(ii) The product is in a class of products or for an indication for which there is a need for additional therapeutic options.

(d) Exemption for orphan drugs. This section does not apply to any product for an indication or indications for which orphan designation has been granted under part 316, subpart C, of this chapter.

[63 FR 66671, Dec. 2, 1998]
§ 601.28 Annual reports of postmarketing pediatric studies.

Sponsors of licensed biological products shall submit the following information each year within 60 days of the anniversary date of approval of each product under the license to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in § 600.2 of this chapter):

(a) Summary. A brief summary stating whether labeling supplements for pediatric use have been submitted and whether new studies in the pediatric population to support appropriate labeling for the pediatric population have been initiated. Where possible, an estimate of patient exposure to the drug product, with special reference to the pediatric population (neonates, infants, children, and adolescents) shall be provided, including dosage form.

(b) Clinical data. Analysis of available safety and efficacy data in the pediatric population and changes proposed in the labeling based on this information. An assessment of data needed to ensure appropriate labeling for the pediatric population shall be included.

(c) Status reports. A statement on the current status of any postmarketing studies in the pediatric population performed by, or on behalf of, the applicant. The statement shall include whether postmarketing clinical studies in pediatric populations were required or agreed to, and, if so, the status of these studies shall be reported to FDA in annual progress reports of postmarketing studies under § 601.70 rather than under this section.


Subpart D—Diagnostic Radiopharmaceuticals

SOURCE: 64 FR 26668, May 17, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 601.30 Scope.

This subpart applies to radiopharmaceuticals intended for in vivo administration for diagnostic and monitoring use. It does not apply to radiopharmaceuticals intended for therapeutic purposes. In situations where a particular radiopharmaceutical is proposed for both diagnostic and therapeutic uses, the radiopharmaceutical must be evaluated taking into account each intended use.

§ 601.31 Definition.

For purposes of this part, diagnostic radiopharmaceutical means:

(a) An article that is intended for use in the diagnosis or monitoring of a disease or a manifestation of a disease in humans and that exhibits spontaneous disintegration of unstable nuclei with the emission of nuclear particles or photons; or

(b) Any nonradioactive reagent kit or nuclide generator that is intended to be used in the preparation of such article as defined in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 601.32 General factors relevant to safety and effectiveness.

FDA’s determination of the safety and effectiveness of a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical includes consideration of the following:

(a) The proposed use of the diagnostic radiopharmaceutical in the practice of medicine;

(b) The pharmacological and toxicological activity of the diagnostic radiopharmaceutical (including any
carrier or ligand component of the diagnostic radiopharmaceutical; and
(c) The estimated absorbed radiation dose of the diagnostic radiopharmaceutical.

§ 601.33 Indications.
(a) For diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals, the categories of proposed indications for use include, but are not limited to, the following:
(1) Structure delineation;
(2) Functional, physiological, or biochemical assessment;
(3) Disease or pathology detection or assessment; and
(4) Diagnostic or therapeutic patient management.
(b) Where a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical is not intended to provide disease-specific information, the proposed indications for use may refer to a biochemical, physiological, anatomical, or pathological process or to more than one disease or condition.

§ 601.34 Evaluation of effectiveness.
(a) The effectiveness of a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical is assessed by evaluating its ability to provide useful clinical information related to its proposed indications for use. The method of this evaluation varies depending upon the proposed indication(s) and may use one or more of the following criteria:
(1) The claim of structure delineation is established by demonstrating in a defined clinical setting the ability to locate anatomical structures and to characterize their anatomy.
(2) The claim of functional, physiological, or biochemical assessment is established by demonstrating in a defined clinical setting reliable measurement of function(s) or physiological, biochemical, or molecular process(es).
(3) The claim of disease or pathology detection or assessment is established by demonstrating in a defined clinical setting that the diagnostic radiopharmaceutical has sufficient accuracy in identifying or characterizing the disease or pathology.
(4) The claim of diagnostic or therapeutic patient management is established by demonstrating in a defined clinical setting that the test is useful in diagnostic or therapeutic patient management.
(5) For a claim that does not fall within the indication categories identified in §601.33, the applicant or sponsor should consult FDA on how to establish the effectiveness of the diagnostic radiopharmaceutical for the claim.
(b) The accuracy and usefulness of the diagnostic information is determined by comparison with a reliable assessment of actual clinical status. A reliable assessment of actual clinical status may be provided by a diagnostic standard or standards of demonstrated accuracy. In the absence of such diagnostic standard(s), the actual clinical status must be established in another manner, e.g., patient followup.

§ 601.35 Evaluation of safety.
(a) Factors considered in the safety assessment of a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical include, among others, the following:
(1) The radiation dose;
(2) The pharmacology and toxicology of the radiopharmaceutical, including any radionuclide, carrier, or ligand;
(3) The risks of an incorrect diagnostic determination;
(4) The adverse reaction profile of the drug;
(5) Results of human experience with the radiopharmaceutical for other uses; and
(6) Results of any previous human experience with the carrier or ligand of the radiopharmaceutical when the same chemical entity as the carrier or ligand has been used in a previously studied product.
(b) The assessment of the adverse reaction profile includes, but is not limited to, an evaluation of the potential of the diagnostic radiopharmaceutical, including the carrier or ligand, to elicit the following:
(1) Allergic or hypersensitivity responses,
(2) Immunologic responses,
(3) Changes in the physiologic or biochemical function of the target and nontarget tissues, and
(4) Clinically detectable signs or symptoms.
(c) To establish the safety of a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical, FDA
may require, among other information, the following types of data:
(A) Pharmacology data,
(B) Toxicology data,
(C) Clinical adverse event data, and
(D) Radiation safety assessment.

(2) The amount of new safety data required will depend on the characteristics of the product and available information regarding the safety of the diagnostic radiopharmaceutical, and its carrier or ligand, obtained from other studies and uses. Such information may include, but is not limited to, the dose, route of administration, frequency of use, half-life of the ligand or carrier, half-life of the radionuclide, and results of clinical and preclinical studies. FDA will establish categories of diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals based on defined characteristics relevant to risk and will specify the amount and type of safety data that are appropriate for each category (e.g., required safety data may be limited for diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals with a well established, low-risk profile). Upon reviewing the relevant product characteristics and safety information, FDA will place each diagnostic radiopharmaceutical into the appropriate safety risk category.

(d) Radiation safety assessment. The radiation safety assessment must establish the radiation dose of a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical by radiation dosimetry evaluations in humans and appropriate animal models. The maximum tolerated dose need not be established.

Subpart E—Accelerated Approval of Biological Products for Serious or Life-Threatening Illnesses

SOURCE: 57 FR 58959, Dec. 11, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 601.40 Scope.

This subpart applies to certain biological products that have been studied for their safety and effectiveness in treating serious or life-threatening illnesses and that provide meaningful therapeutic benefit to patients over existing treatments (e.g., ability to treat patients unresponsive to, or intolerant of, available therapy, or improved patient response over available therapy).

§ 601.41 Approval based on a surrogate endpoint or on an effect on a clinical endpoint other than survival or irreversible morbidity.

FDA may grant marketing approval for a biological product on the basis of adequate and well-controlled clinical trials establishing that the biological product has an effect on a surrogate endpoint that is reasonably likely, based on epidemiologic, therapeutic, pathophysiologic, or other evidence, to predict clinical benefit or on the basis of an effect on a clinical endpoint other than survival or irreversible morbidity. Approval under this section will be subject to the requirement that the applicant study the biological product further, to verify and describe its clinical benefit, where there is uncertainty as to the relation of the surrogate endpoint to clinical benefit, or of the observed clinical benefit to ultimate outcome. Postmarketing studies would usually be studies already underway. When required to be conducted, such studies must also be adequate and well-controlled. The applicant shall carry out any such studies with due diligence.

§ 601.42 Approval with restrictions to assure safe use.

(a) If FDA concludes that a biological product shown to be effective can be safely used only if distribution or use is restricted, FDA will require such postmarketing restrictions as are needed to assure safe use of the biological product, such as:
(1) Distribution restricted to certain facilities or physicians with special training or experience; or
(2) Distribution conditioned on the performance of specified medical procedures.
(b) The limitations imposed will be commensurate with the specific safety concerns presented by the biological product.

§ 601.43 Withdrawal procedures.

(a) For biological products approved under §601.41 or §601.42, FDA may withdraw approval, following a hearing as
§ 601.45 Promotional materials.

For biological products being considered for approval under this subpart, unless otherwise informed by the agency, applicants must submit to the agency for consideration during the preapproval review period copies of all promotional materials, including promotional labeling as well as advertisements, intended for dissemination or publication within 120 days following marketing approval. After 120 days following marketing approval, unless otherwise informed by the agency, the applicant must submit promotional materials at least 30 days prior to the intended time of initial dissemination of
§ 601.46 Termination of requirements.

If FDA determines after approval that the requirements established in § 601.42, § 601.43, or § 601.45 are no longer necessary for the safe and effective use of a biological product, it will so notify the applicant. Ordinarily, for biological products approved under § 601.41, these requirements will no longer apply when FDA determines that the required postmarketing study verifies and describes the biological product's clinical benefit and the biological product would be appropriate for approval under traditional procedures. For biological products approved under § 601.42, the restrictions would no longer apply when FDA determines that safe use of the biological product can be assured through appropriate labeling. FDA also retains the discretion to remove specific postapproval requirements upon review of a petition submitted by the sponsor in accordance with § 10.30.

Subpart F—Confidentiality of Information

§ 601.50 Confidentiality of data and information in an investigational new drug notice for a biological product.

(a) The existence of an IND notice for a biological product will not be disclosed by the Food and Drug Administration unless it has previously been publicly disclosed or acknowledged.

(b) The availability for public disclosure of all data and information in an IND file for a biological product shall be handled in accordance with the provisions established in § 601.51.

(c) The existence of a biological product file will not be disclosed by the Food and Drug Administration before a biologics license application has been approved unless it has previously been publicly disclosed or acknowledged. The Food and Drug Administration will maintain a list available for public disclosure of biological products for which a license application has been approved.

(d) If the existence of a biological product file has not been publicly disclosed or acknowledged, no data or information in the biological product file is available for public disclosure.

(d)(1) If the existence of a biological product file has been publicly disclosed or acknowledged before a license has been issued, no data or information contained in the file is available for public disclosure before such license is issued, but the Commissioner may, in his discretion, disclose a summary of such selected portions of the safety and effectiveness data as are appropriate for public consideration of a specific pending issue, e.g., at an open session of a Food and Drug Administration advisory committee or pursuant to an exchange of important regulatory information with a foreign government.

(d)(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, FDA will make available to the public upon request the information in the IND that was required to be filed in Docket Number 95S–0158 in the Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, for investigations involving an exception from informed consent under § 50.24 of this chapter. Persons wishing to request this information shall submit a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

§ 601.51 Confidentiality of data and information in applications for biologics licenses.

(a) For purposes of this section the biological product file includes all data and information submitted with or incorporated by reference in any application for a biologics license, IND’s incorporated into any such application, master files, and other related submissions. The availability for public disclosure of any record in the biological product file shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(b) The existence of a biological product file will not be disclosed by the Food and Drug Administration before a biologics license application has been approved unless it has previously been publicly disclosed or acknowledged. The Food and Drug Administration will maintain a list available for public disclosure of biological products for which a license application has been approved.

(c) If the existence of a biological product file has not been publicly disclosed or acknowledged, no data or information in the biological product file is available for public disclosure.

(d)(1) If the existence of a biological product file has been publicly disclosed or acknowledged before a license has been issued, no data or information contained in the file is available for public disclosure before such license is issued, but the Commissioner may, in his discretion, disclose a summary of such selected portions of the safety and effectiveness data as are appropriate for public consideration of a specific pending issue, e.g., at an open session of a Food and Drug Administration advisory committee or pursuant to an exchange of important regulatory information with a foreign government.

(d)(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, FDA will make available to the public upon request the information in the IND that was required to be filed in Docket Number 95S–0158 in the Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, for investigations involving an exception from informed consent under § 50.24 of this chapter. Persons wishing to request this information shall submit a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

(e) After a license has been issued, the following data and information in
the biological product file are immediately available for public disclosure unless extraordinary circumstances are shown:

(1) All safety and effectiveness data and information.
(2) A protocol for a test or study, unless it is shown to fall within the exemption established for trade secrets and confidential commercial or financial information in §20.61 of this chapter.
(3) Adverse reaction reports, product experience reports, consumer complaints, and other similar data and information, after deletion of:
   (i) Names and any information that would identify the person using the product.
   (ii) Names and any information that would identify any third party involved with the report, such as a physician or hospital or other institution.
(4) A list of all active ingredients and any inactive ingredients previously disclosed to the public, as defined in §20.81 of this chapter.
(5) An assay method or other analytical method, unless it serves no regulatory or compliance purpose and it is shown to fall within the exemption established in §20.61 of this chapter.
(6) All correspondence and written summaries of oral discussions relating to the biological product file, in accordance with the provisions of part 20 of this chapter.
(7) All records showing the manufacturer's testing of a particular lot, after deletion of data or information that would show the volume of the drug produced, manufacturing procedures and controls, yield from raw materials, costs, or other material falling within §20.61 of this chapter.
(8) All records showing the testing of and action on a particular lot by the Food and Drug Administration.

(f) The following data and information in a biological product file are not available for public disclosure unless they have been previously disclosed to the public as defined in §20.81 of this chapter or they relate to a product or ingredient that has been abandoned and they no longer represent a trade secret or confidential commercial or financial information as defined in §20.61 of this chapter:

(1) Manufacturing methods or processes, including quality control procedures.
(2) Production, sales, distribution, and similar data and information, except that any compilation of such data and information aggregated and prepared in a way that does not reveal data or information which is not available for public disclosure under this provision is available for public disclosure.
(3) Quantitative or semiquantitative formulas.

(g) For purposes of this regulation, safety and effectiveness data include all studies and tests of a biological product on animals and humans and all studies and tests on the drug for identity, stability, purity, potency, and bioavailability.


Subpart G—Postmarketing Studies

SOURCE: 65 FR 64618, Oct. 30, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 601.70 Annual progress reports of postmarketing studies.

(a) General requirements. This section applies to all required postmarketing studies (e.g., accelerated approval clinical benefit studies, pediatric studies) and postmarketing studies that an applicant has committed, in writing, to conduct either at the time of approval of an application or a supplement to an application, or after approval of an application or a supplement. Postmarketing studies within the meaning of this section are those that concern:

(1) Clinical safety;
(2) Clinical efficacy;
(3) Clinical pharmacology; and
(4) Nonclinical toxicology.

(b) What to report. Each applicant of a licensed biological product shall submit a report to FDA on the status of postmarketing studies for each approved product application. The status of these postmarketing studies shall be reported annually until FDA notifies the applicant, in writing, that the
agency concurs with the applicant’s determination that the study commitment has been fulfilled, or that the study is either no longer feasible or would no longer provide useful information. Each annual progress report shall be accompanied by a completed transmittal Form FDA–2252, and shall include all the information required under this section that the applicant received or otherwise obtained during the annual reporting interval which ends on the U.S. anniversary date. The report must provide the following information for each postmarketing study:

1. Applicant’s name.
2. Product name. Include the approved product’s proper name and the proprietary name, if any.
3. Biologics license application (BLA) and supplement number.
4. Date of U.S. approval of BLA.
5. Date of postmarketing study commitment.
6. Description of postmarketing study commitment. The description must include sufficient information to uniquely describe the study. This information may include the purpose of the study, the type of study, the patient population addressed by the study and the indication(s) and dosage(s) that are to be studied.
7. Schedule for completion and reporting of the postmarketing study commitment. The schedule should include the actual or projected dates for submission of the study protocol to FDA, completion of patient accrual or initiation of an animal study, completion of the study, submission of the final study report to FDA, and any additional milestones or submissions for which projected dates were specified as part of the commitment. In addition, it should include a revised schedule, as appropriate. If the schedule has been previously revised, provide both the original schedule and the most recent, previously submitted revision.
8. Current status of the postmarketing study commitment. The status of each postmarketing study should be categorized using one of the following terms that describes the study’s status on the anniversary date of the U.S. approval of the application or other agreed upon date:
   (i) Pending. The study has not been initiated, but does not meet the criterion for delayed.
   (ii) Ongoing. The study is proceeding according to or ahead of the original schedule described under paragraph (b)(7) of this section.
   (iii) Delayed. The study is behind the original schedule described under paragraph (b)(7) of this section.
   (iv) Terminated. The study was ended before completion but a final study report has not been submitted to FDA.
   (v) Submitted. The study has been completed or terminated and a final study report has been submitted to FDA.
9. Explanation of the study’s status. Provide a brief description of the status of the study, including the patient accrual rate (expressed by providing the number of patients or subjects enrolled to date, and the total planned enrollment), and an explanation of the study’s status identified under paragraph (b)(8) of this section. If the study has been completed, include the date the study was completed and the date the final study report was submitted to FDA, as applicable. Provide a revised schedule, as well as the reason(s) for the revision, if the schedule under paragraph (b)(7) of this section has changed since the previous report.
(c) When to report. Annual progress reports for postmarketing study commitments entered into by applicants shall be reported to FDA within 60 days of the anniversary date of the U.S. approval of the application for the product.
(d) Where to report. Submit two copies of the annual progress report of postmarketing studies to the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter).
(e) Public disclosure of information. Except for the information described in this paragraph, FDA may publicly disclose any information concerning a postmarketing study, within the meaning of this section, if the agency determines that the information is necessary to identify an applicant or to establish the status of the study including the reasons, if any, for failure to conduct, complete, and report the
study. Under this section, FDA will not publicly disclose trade secrets, as defined in §20.61 of this chapter, or information, described in §20.63 of this chapter, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.


Subpart H—Approval of Biological Products When Human Efficacy Studies Are Not Ethical or Feasible

SOURCE: 67 FR 37996, May 31, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 601.90 Scope.

This subpart applies to certain biological products that have been studied for their safety and efficacy in ameliorating or preventing serious or life-threatening conditions caused by exposure to lethal or permanently disabling toxic biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear substances. This subpart applies only to those biological products for which: Definitive human efficacy studies cannot be conducted because it would be unethical to deliberately expose healthy human volunteers to a lethal or permanently disabling toxic biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear substance; and field trials to study the product’s efficacy after an accidental or hostile exposure have not been feasible. This subpart does not apply to products that can be approved based on efficacy standards described elsewhere in FDA’s regulations (e.g., accelerated approval based on surrogate markers or clinical endpoints other than survival or irreversible morbidity), nor does it address the safety evaluation for the products to which it does apply.

§ 601.91 Approval based on evidence of effectiveness from studies in animals.

(a) FDA may grant marketing approval for a biological product for which safety has been established and for which the requirements of §601.90 are met based on adequate and well-controlled animal studies when the results of those animal studies establish that the biological product is reasonably likely to produce clinical benefit in humans. In assessing the sufficiency of animal data, the agency may take into account other data, including human data, available to the agency. FDA will rely on the evidence from studies in animals to provide substantial evidence of the effectiveness of these products only when:

(1) There is a reasonably well-understood pathophysiological mechanism of the toxicity of the substance and its prevention or substantial reduction by the product;

(2) The effect is demonstrated in more than one animal species expected to react with a response predictive for humans, unless the effect is demonstrated in a single animal species that represents a sufficiently well-characterized animal model for predicting the response in humans;

(3) The animal study endpoint is clearly related to the desired benefit in humans, generally the enhancement of survival or prevention of major morbidity; and

(4) The data or information on the kinetics and pharmacodynamics of the product or other relevant data or information, in animals and humans, allows selection of an effective dose in humans.

(b) Approval under this subpart will be subject to three requirements:

(1) Postmarketing studies. The applicant must conduct postmarketing studies, such as field studies, to verify and describe the biological product’s clinical benefit and to assess its safety when used as indicated when such studies are feasible and ethical. Such postmarketing studies would not be feasible until an exigency arises. When such studies are feasible, the applicant must conduct such studies with due diligence. Applicants must include as part of their application a plan or approach to postmarketing study commitments in the event such studies become ethical and feasible.

(2) Approval with restrictions to ensure safe use. If FDA concludes that a biological product shown to be effective under this subpart can be safely used only if distribution or use is restricted, FDA will require such postmarketing restrictions as are needed to ensure
safe use of the biological product, commensurate with the specific safety concerns presented by the biological product, such as:

(i) Distribution restricted to certain facilities or health care practitioners with special training or experience;

(ii) Distribution conditioned on the performance of specified medical procedures, including medical followup; and

(iii) Distribution conditioned on specified recordkeeping requirements.

(3) Information to be provided to patient recipients. For biological products or specific indications approved under this subpart, applicants must prepare, as part of their proposed labeling, labeling to be provided to patient recipients. The patient labeling must explain that, for ethical or feasibility reasons, the biological product's approval was based on efficacy studies conducted in animals alone and must give the biological product's indication(s), directions for use (dosage and administration), contraindications, a description of any reasonably foreseeable risks, adverse reactions, anticipated benefits, drug interactions, and any other relevant information required by FDA at the time of approval. The patient labeling must be available with the product to be provided to patients prior to administration or dispensing of the biological product for the use approved under this subpart, if possible.

§ 601.92 Withdrawal procedures.

(a) Reasons to withdraw approval. For biological products approved under this subpart, FDA may withdraw approval, following a hearing as provided in part 15 of this chapter, as modified by this section, if:

(1) A postmarketing clinical study fails to verify clinical benefit;

(2) The applicant fails to perform the postmarketing study with due diligence;

(3) Use after marketing demonstrates that postmarketing restrictions are inadequate to ensure safe use of the biological product;

(4) The applicant fails to adhere to the postmarketing restrictions applied at the time of approval under this subpart;

(5) The promotional materials are false or misleading; or

(6) Other evidence demonstrates that the biological product is not shown to be safe or effective under its conditions of use.

(b) Notice of opportunity for a hearing. The Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director of the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research will give the applicant notice of an opportunity for a hearing on the proposal to withdraw the approval of an application approved under this subpart. The notice, which will ordinarily be a letter, will state generally the reasons for the action and the proposed grounds for the order.

(c) Submission of data and information. (1) If the applicant fails to file a written request for a hearing within 15 days of receipt of the notice, the applicant waives the opportunity for a hearing.

(2) If the applicant files a timely request for a hearing, the agency will publish a notice of hearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER in accordance with §§12.32(e) and 15.20 of this chapter.

(3) An applicant who requests a hearing under this section must, within 30 days of receipt of the notice of opportunity for a hearing, submit the data and information upon which the applicant intends to rely at the hearing.

(e) Procedures for hearings. Hearings held under this section will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of part 15 of this chapter, with the following modifications:

(1) An advisory committee duly constituted under part 14 of this chapter will be present at the hearing. The committee will be asked to review the issues involved and to provide advice and recommendations to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

(2) The presiding officer, the advisory committee members, up to three representatives of the applicant, and up to three representatives of CBER may question any person during or at the conclusion of the person's presentation. No other person attending the hearing may question a person making a presentation. The presiding officer may, as a matter of discretion, permit...
questions to be submitted to the presiding officer for response by a person making a presentation.

(f) Judicial review. The Commissioner of Food and Drugs' decision constitutes final agency action from which the applicant may petition for judicial review. Before requesting an order from a court for a stay of action pending review, an applicant must first submit a petition for a stay of action under §10.35 of this chapter.


§601.93 Postmarketing safety reporting.

Biological products approved under this subpart are subject to the postmarketing recordkeeping and safety reporting applicable to all approved biological products.

§601.94 Promotional materials.

For biological products being considered for approval under this subpart, unless otherwise informed by the agency, applicants must submit to the agency for consideration during the preapproval review period copies of all promotional materials, including promotional labeling as well as advertisements, intended for dissemination or publication within 120 days following marketing approval. After 120 days following marketing approval, unless otherwise informed by the agency, the applicant must submit promotional materials at least 30 days prior to the intended time of initial dissemination of the labeling or initial publication of the advertisement.

§601.95 Termination of requirements.

If FDA determines after approval under this subpart that the requirements established in §§601.91(b)(2), 601.92, and 601.93 are no longer necessary for the safe and effective use of a biological product, FDA will so notify the applicant. Ordinarily, for biological products approved under §601.91, these requirements will no longer apply when FDA determines that the postmarketing study verifies and describes the biological product's clinical benefit. For biological products approved under §601.91, the restrictions would no longer apply when FDA determines that safe use of the biological product can be ensured through appropriate labeling. FDA also retains the discretion to remove specific postapproval requirements upon review of a petition submitted by the sponsor in accordance with §10.30 of this chapter.

PART 606—CURRENT GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICE FOR BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

606.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Organization and Personnel

606.20 Personnel.

Subpart C—Plant and Facilities

606.40 Facilities.

Subpart D—Equipment

606.60 Equipment.

Subpart E [Reserved]

Subpart F—Production and Process Controls

606.100 Standard operating procedures.

606.110 Plateletpheresis, leukapheresis, and plasmapheresis.

Subpart G—Finished Product Control

606.120 Labeling, general requirements.

606.121 Container label.

606.122 Instruction circular.

Subpart H—Laboratory Controls

606.140 Laboratory controls.

606.151 Compatibility testing.

Subpart I—Records and Reports

606.160 Records.

606.165 Distribution and receipt; procedures and records.

606.170 Adverse reaction file.

606.171 Reporting of product deviations by licensed manufacturers, unlicensed registered blood establishments, and transfusion services.

§ 606.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:
(a) Blood means whole blood collected from a single donor and processed either for transfusion or further manufacturing.
(b) Unit means the volume of blood or one of its components in a suitable volume of anticoagulant obtained from a single collection of blood from one donor.
(c) Component means that part of a single-donor’s blood separated by physical or mechanical means.
(d) Plasma for further manufacturing means that liquid portion of blood separated and used as material to prepare another product.
(e) Plasmapheresis means the procedure in which blood is removed from the donor, the plasma is separated from the formed elements and at least the red blood cells are returned to the donor.
(f) Platelethpheresis means the procedure in which blood is removed from a donor, a platelet concentrate is separated, and the remaining formed elements are returned to the donor along with a portion of the residual plasma.
(g) Leukapheresis means the procedure in which blood is removed from the donor, a leukocyte concentrate is separated, and the remaining formed elements and residual plasma are returned to the donor.
(h) Facilities means any area used for the collection, processing, compatibility testing, storage or distribution of blood and blood components.
(i) Processing means any procedure employed after collection, and before or after compatibility testing of blood, and includes the identification of a unit of donor blood, the preparation of components from such unit of donor blood, serological testing, labeling and associated recordkeeping.
(j) Compatibility testing means the procedures performed to establish the matching of a donor’s blood or blood components with that of a potential recipient.
(k) Distributed means:

1. The blood or blood components have left the control of the licensed manufacturer, unlicensed registered blood establishment, or transfusion service; or
2. The licensed manufacturer has provided Source Plasma or any other blood component for use in the manufacture of a licensed biological product.

(l) Control means having responsibility for maintaining the continued safety, purity, and potency of the product and for compliance with applicable product and establishment standards, and for compliance with current good manufacturing practices.

§ 606.20 Personnel.

(a) [Reserved]
(b) The personnel responsible for the collection, processing, compatibility testing, storage or distribution of blood or blood components shall be adequate in number, educational background, training and experience, including professional training as necessary, or combination thereof, to assure competent performance of their assigned functions, and to ensure that the final product has the safety, purity, potency, identity and effectiveness it purports or is represented to possess. All personnel shall have capabilities commensurate with their assigned functions, a thorough understanding of the procedures or control operations they perform, the necessary training or experience, and adequate information concerning the application of pertinent provisions of this part to their respective functions.
(c) Persons whose presence can adversely affect the safety and purity of the products shall be excluded from areas where the collection, processing, compatibility testing, storage or distribution of blood or blood components is conducted.
Subpart C—Plant and Facilities

§ 606.40 Facilities.
Facilities shall be maintained in a clean and orderly manner, and shall be of suitable size, construction and location to facilitate adequate cleaning, maintenance and proper operations. The facilities shall:
(a) Provide adequate space for the following when applicable:
(1) Private and accurate examinations of individuals to determine their suitability as blood donors.
(2) The withdrawal of blood from donors with minimal risk of contamination, or exposure to activities and equipment unrelated to blood collection.
(3) The storage of blood or blood components pending completion of tests.
(4) The quarantine storage of blood or blood components in a designated location pending repetition of those tests that initially gave questionable serological results.
(5) The storage of finished products prior to distribution.
(6) The quarantine storage, handling and disposition of products and reagents not suitable for use.
(7) The orderly collection, processing, compatibility testing, storage and distribution of blood and blood components to prevent contamination.
(8) The adequate and proper performance of all steps in plasmapheresis, platelethpheresis and leukapheresis procedures.
(9) The orderly conduction of all packaging, labeling and other finishing operations.
(b) Provide adequate lighting, ventilation and screening of open windows and doors.
(c) Provide adequate, clean, and convenient handwashing facilities for personnel, and adequate, clean, and convenient toilet facilities for donors and personnel. Drains shall be of adequate size and, where connected directly to a sewer, shall be equipped with traps to prevent back-siphonage.
(d) Provide for safe and sanitary disposal for the following:
(1) Trash and items used during the collection, processing and compatibility testing of blood and blood components.
(2) Blood and blood components not suitable for use or distribution.

Subpart D—Equipment

§ 606.60 Equipment.
(a) Equipment used in the collection, processing, compatibility testing, storage and distribution of blood and blood components shall be maintained in a clean and orderly manner and located so as to facilitate cleaning and maintenance. The equipment shall be observed, standardized and calibrated on a regularly scheduled basis as prescribed in the Standard Operating Procedures Manual and shall perform in the manner for which it was designed so as to assure compliance with the official requirements prescribed in this chapter for blood and blood products.
(b) Equipment that shall be observed, standardized and calibrated with at least the following frequency, include but are not limited to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Performance check</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Frequency of calibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature recorder</td>
<td>Compare against thermometer</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>As necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerated centrifuge</td>
<td>Observe speed and temperature</td>
<td>Each day of use</td>
<td>Do, standardize before initial use, after repairs or adjustments, and annually, timer every 3 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematocrit centrifuge</td>
<td>Standardize against cyanmethemoglobin standard</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>As necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General lab centrifuge</td>
<td>Standardize against distilled water</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automated blood-typing machine</td>
<td>Observe controls for correct results</td>
<td>Each day of use</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobinometer</td>
<td>Standardize against cyanmethemoglobin standard</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>As necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refractometer</td>
<td>Standardize against distilled water</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood container scale</td>
<td>Standardize against container of known weight</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>Do, each time of use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water bath</td>
<td>Observe temperature</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>Speed as necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rh view box</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>Do, each time of use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoclave</td>
<td>Observe controls for correct results</td>
<td>Each day of use</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serologic rotators</td>
<td>Standardize against cyanmethemoglobin standard</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>Do, each time of use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 606.65 Supplies and reagents.

All supplies and reagents used in the collection, processing, compatibility testing, storage and distribution of blood and blood components shall be stored in a safe, sanitary and orderly manner.

(a) All surfaces coming in contact with blood and blood components intended for transfusion shall be sterile, pyrogen-free, and shall not interact with the product in such a manner as to have an adverse effect upon the safety, purity, potency or effectiveness of the product. All final containers and closures for blood and blood components not intended for transfusion shall be clean and free of surface solids and other contaminants.

(b) Each blood collecting container and its satellite container(s), if any, shall be examined visually for damage or evidence of contamination prior to its use and immediately after filling. Such examination shall include inspection for breakage of seals, when indicated, and abnormal discoloration. Where any defect is observed, the container shall not be used, or, if detected after filling, shall be properly discarded.

(c) Equipment employed in the sterilization of materials used in blood collection or for disposition of contaminated products shall be designed, maintained and utilized to ensure the destruction of contaminating microorganisms. The effectiveness of the sterilization procedure shall be no less than that achieved by an attained temperature of 121.5 °C (251 °F) maintained for 20 minutes by saturated steam or by an attained temperature of 170 °C (338 °F) maintained for 2 hours with dry heat.

(d) Supplies and reagents that do not bear an expiration date shall be stored in such a manner that the oldest is used first.

(e) Supplies and reagents shall be used in a manner consistent with instructions provided by the manufacturer.

(f) Items that are required to be sterile and come into contact with blood should be disposable whenever possible.

§ 606.100 Standard operating procedures.

(a) In all instances, except clinical investigations, standard operating procedures shall comply with published additional standards in part 640 of this chapter for the products being processed; except that, references in part 640 relating to licenses, licensed establishments and submission of material or data to or approval by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, are not applicable to establishments not subject to licensure.
under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act.

(b) Written standard operating procedures shall be maintained and shall include all steps to be followed in the collection, processing, compatibility testing, storage, and distribution of blood and blood components for transfusion and further manufacturing purposes. Such procedures shall be available to the personnel for use in the areas where the procedures are performed. The written standard operating procedures shall include, but are not limited to, descriptions of the following, when applicable:

(1) Criteria used to determine donor suitability, including acceptable medical history criteria.

(2) Methods of performing donor qualifying tests and measurements, including minimum and maximum values for a test or procedure when a factor in determining acceptability.

(3) Solutions and methods used to prepare the site of phlebotomy to give maximum assurance of a sterile container of blood.

(4) Method of accurately relating the product(s) to the donor.

(5) Blood collection procedure, including in-process precautions taken to measure accurately the quantity of blood removed from the donor.

(6) Methods of component preparation, including any time restrictions for specific steps in processing.

(7) All tests and repeat tests performed on blood and blood components during manufacturing.

(8) Pretransfusion testing, where applicable, including precautions to be taken to identify accurately the recipient blood samples and crossmatched donor units.

(9) Procedures for investigating adverse donor and recipient reactions.

(10) Storage temperatures and methods of controlling storage temperatures for all blood products and reagents as prescribed in §§600.15 and 610.53 of this chapter.

(11) Length of expiration dates, if any, assigned for all final products as prescribed in §610.53 of this chapter.

(12) Criteria for determining whether returned blood is suitable for reissue.

(13) Procedures used for relating a unit of blood or blood component from the donor to its final disposition.

(14) Quality control procedures for supplies and reagents employed in blood collection, processing and pretransfusion testing.

(15) Schedules and procedures for equipment maintenance and calibration.

(16) Labeling procedures, including safeguards to avoid labeling mixups.

(17) Procedures of plasmapheresis, plateletpheresis, and leukapheresis, if performed, including precautions to be taken to ensure reinfusion of a donor’s own cells.

(18) Procedures for preparing recovered plasma, if performed, including details of separation, pooling, labeling, storage, and distribution.

(19) Procedures under §§610.46, 610.47, and 610.48 of this chapter:

(i) To identify previously donated blood and blood components from a donor who later tests reactive for evidence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection when tested under §610.40 of this chapter, or when a blood establishment is made aware of other reliable test results or information indicating evidence of HIV or HCV infection.

(ii) To quarantine in-date blood and blood components previously donated by such a donor that are intended for use in another person or further manufacture into injectable products, except pooled components intended solely for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures;

(iii) To notify consignees to quarantine in-date blood and blood components previously donated by such a donor intended for use in another person or further manufacture into injectable products, except pooled components intended solely for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures;

(iv) To determine the suitability for release, destruction, or relabeling of quarantined in-date blood and blood components;
(v) To notify consignees of the results of the HIV or HCV testing performed on the donors of such blood and blood components;

(vi) To notify the transfusion recipient, the recipient’s physician of record, or the recipient’s legal representative that the recipient received blood or blood components at increased risk of transmitting HIV or HCV, respectively.

(20) Procedures for donor deferral as prescribed in §610.41 of this chapter; and procedures for donor notification and autologous donor referring physician notification, including procedures for the appropriate followup if the initial attempt at notification fails, as prescribed in §630.6 of this chapter.

(c) All records pertinent to the lot or unit maintained pursuant to these regulations shall be reviewed before the release or distribution of a lot or unit of final product. The review or portions of the review may be performed at appropriate periods during or after blood collecting, processing, compatibility testing and storing. A thorough investigation, including the conclusions and followup, of any unexplained discrepancy or the failure of a lot or unit to meet any of its specifications shall be made and recorded.

(d) In addition to the requirements of this subpart and in conformity with this section, any facility may utilize current standard operating procedures such as the manuals of the organizations, as long as such specific procedures are consistent with, and at least as stringent as, the requirements contained in this part.

(1) American Association of Blood Banks.

(2) American National Red Cross.

(3) Other organizations or individual blood banks, subject to approval by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

§ 606.110 Platelethpheresis, leukapheresis, and plasmapheresis.

(a) The use of platelethpheresis and leukapheresis procedures to obtain a product for a specific recipient may be at variance with the additional standards for specific products prescribed in this part provided that: (1) A physician has determined that the recipient must be transfused with the leukocytes or platelets from a specific donor, and (2) the procedure is performed under the supervision of a qualified licensed physician who is aware of the health status of the donor, and the physician has certified in writing that the donor’s health permits platelethpheresis or leukapheresis.

(b) Plasmapheresis of donors who do not meet the donor requirements of §§640.63, 640.64 and 640.65 of this chapter for the collection of plasma containing rare antibodies shall be permitted only with the prior approval of the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

§ 606.120 Labeling, general requirements.

(a) Labeling operations shall be separated physically or spatially from other operations in a manner adequate to prevent mixups.

(b) The labeling operation shall include the following labeling controls:

(1) Labels shall be held upon receipt, pending review and proofing against an approved final copy, to ensure accuracy regarding identity, content, and conformity with the approved copy.

(2) Each type of label representing different products shall be stored and maintained in a manner to prevent mixups, and stocks of obsolete labels shall be destroyed.

(3) All necessary checks in labeling procedures shall be utilized to prevent errors in translating test results to container labels.

(c) All labeling shall be clear and legible.

§ 606.121 Container label.

(a) The container label requirements are designed to facilitate the use of a uniform container label for blood and
Food and Drug Administration, HHS § 606.121

blood components (except Source Plasma) by all blood establishments.

(b) The label provided by the collecting facility and the initial processing facility shall not be removed, altered, or obscured, except that the label may be altered to indicate the proper name and other information required to identify accurately the contents of a container after blood components have been prepared.

(c) The container label shall include the following information, as well as other specialized information as required in this section for specific products:

(1) The proper name of the product in a prominent position, and modifier(s), if appropriate.

(2) The name, address, registration number, and, if a licensed product, the license number of each manufacturer.

(3) The donor, pool, or lot number relating the unit to the donor.

(4) The expiration date, including the day, month, and year, and, if the dating period for the product is 72 hours or less, the hour of expiration.

(5) If the product is intended for transfusion, the appropriate donor classification statement, i.e., “paid donor” or “volunteer donor”, in no less prominence than the proper name of the product.

(i) A paid donor is a person who receives monetary payment for a blood donation.

(ii) A volunteer donor is a person who does not receive monetary payment for a blood donation.

(iii) Benefits, such as time off from work, membership in blood assurance programs, and cancellation of non-replacement fees that are not readily convertible to cash, do not constitute monetary payment within the meaning of this paragraph.

(6) For Whole Blood, Plasma, Platelets, and partial units of Red Blood Cells, the volume of the product, accurate to within ±10 percent; or optionally for Platelets, the volume range within reasonable limits.

(7) The recommended storage temperature (in degrees Celsius).

(8) If the product is intended for transfusion, the statements:

(i) “Rx only.”

(ii) “See circular of information for indications, contraindications, cautions, and methods of infusion.”

(iii) “Properly identify intended recipient.”

(9) The statement: “This product may transmit infectious agents.”

(10) Where applicable, the name and volume of source material.

(11) The statement: “Caution: For Manufacturing Use Only”, when applicable.

(12) If the product is intended for transfusion, the ABO and Rh groups of the donor shall be designated conspicuously. For Cryoprecipitated AHF, the Rh group may be omitted. The Rh group shall be designated as follows:

(i) If the test using Anti-D Blood Grouping Reagent is positive, the product shall be labeled: “Rh positive.”

(ii) If the test using Anti-D Blood Grouping Reagent is negative but the test for D is positive, the product shall be labeled: “Rh positive.”

(iii) If the test using Anti-D Blood Grouping Reagent is negative and the test for D is negative, the product shall be labeled: “Rh negative.”

(13) The container label must bear encoded information in a format that is machine-readable and approved for use by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(i) Who is subject to this machine-readable requirement? All blood establishments that manufacture, process, repack, or relabel blood or blood components intended for transfusion and regulated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or the Public Health Service Act.

(ii) What blood products are subject to this machine-readable requirement? All blood and blood components intended for transfusion are subject to the machine-readable information label requirement in this section.

(iii) What information must be machine-readable? Each label must have machine-readable information that contains, at a minimum:

(A) A unique facility identifier;

(B) Lot number relating to the donor;

(C) Product code; and

(D) ABO and Rh of the donor.

(iv) How must the machine-readable information appear? The machine-readable information must:
(A) Be unique to the blood or blood component;
(B) Be surrounded by sufficient blank space so that the machine-readable information can be scanned correctly; and
(C) Remain intact under normal conditions of use.

(v) Where does the machine-readable information go? The machine-readable information must appear on the label of any blood or blood component which is or can be transfused to a patient or from which the blood or blood component can be taken and transfused to a patient.

(d) Except for recovered plasma intended for manufacturing use or as otherwise approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, the paper of the container label shall be white and print shall be solid black, with the following additional exceptions:

(i) The Rh blood group shall be printed as follows:

(ii) Rh positive: Use black print on white background.

(ii) Rh negative: Use white print on black background.

(2) The proper name of the product, any appropriate modifier(s), the donor classification statement, and the statement “properly identify intended recipient” shall be printed in solid red or in solid black.

(3) The following color scheme may be used optionally for differentiating ABO Blood groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood group</th>
<th>Color of label paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Ink colors used for the optional color coding system described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section shall be a visual match to specific color samples designated by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(5) Special labels, such as those described in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this section, may be color coded using the colors recommended in the guideline (see paragraph (a) of this section), or colors otherwise approved for use by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(e) Container label requirements for particular products or groups of products.

(1) Whole Blood labels shall include:

(i) The volume of anticoagulant.

(ii) The name of the applicable anticoagulant immediately preceding and of no less prominence than the proper name approved for use by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(iii) If tests for unexpected antibodies are positive, blood intended for transfusion shall be labeled: “Contains (name of antibody).”

(2) Except for frozen, deglycerolized, or washed Red Blood Cell products, red blood cell labels shall include:

(i) The volume and kind of Whole Blood, including the type of anticoagulant, from which the product was prepared.

(ii) If tests for unexpected antibodies are positive and the product is intended for transfusion, the statement: “Contains (name of antibody).”

(3) Labels for products with a dating period of 72 hours or less, including any product prepared in a system that may compromise sterility, shall bear the hour of expiration.

(4) If tests for unexpected antibodies are positive, Plasma intended for transfusion shall be labeled: “Contains (name of antibody).”

(5) Recovered plasma labels shall include:

(i) In lieu of an expiration date, the date of collection of the oldest material in the container.

(ii) The statement as applicable: “Caution: For Manufacturing Use Only”; or “Caution: For Use in Manufacturing Noninjectable Products Only.” If the recovered plasma has a reactive screening test for evidence of infection due to a communicable disease agent(s) under § 610.40 of this chapter, or is collected from a donor with a previous record of a reactive screening test for evidence of infection due to a communicable disease agent(s) under § 610.40 of this chapter, the recovered plasma must be labeled as required under § 610.40(h)(2)(i)(E) of this chapter.

(iii) For recovered plasma not meeting the requirements for manufacture
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 606.122

Instruction circular.

An instruction circular shall be available for distribution if the product is intended for transfusion. The instruction circular shall provide adequate directions for use, including the following information:

(a) Instructions to mix the product before use.

(b) Instructions to use a filter in the administration equipment.

(c) The statement “Do Not Add Medications” or an explanation concerning allowable additives.

(d) A description of the product, its source, and preparation, including the name and proportion of the anticoagulant used in collecting the Whole Blood from each product is prepared.

(e) Statements that the product was prepared from blood that was negative when tested for antibody to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and non-reactive for hepatitis B surface antigen by FDA required tests and non-reactive when tested for syphilis by a serologic test for syphilis (STS).

(f) The statement, “Warning. The risk of transmitting infectious agents is present. Careful donor selection and available laboratory tests do not eliminate the hazard.”

(g) The names of cryoprotective agents and other additives that may still be present in the product.

(h) The names and results of all tests performed when necessary for safe and effective use.

(i) The use of the product, indications, contradictions, side effects and hazards, dosage and administration recommendations.
(j) [Reserved]

(k) For Red Blood Cells, the instruction circular shall contain:

(1) Instructions to administer a suitable plasma volume expander if Red Blood Cells are substituted when Whole Blood is the indicated product.


(l) For Platelets, the instruction circular shall contain:

(1) The approximate volume of plasma from which a sample unit of Platelets is prepared.

(2) Instructions to begin administration as soon as possible, but not more than 4 hours after entering the container.

(m) For Plasma, the instruction circular shall contain:

(1) A warning against further processing of the frozen product if there is evidence of breakage or thawing.

(2) Instructions to thaw the frozen product at a temperature between 30 and 37 °C.

(3) When applicable, instructions to begin administration of the product within 6 hours after thawing.

(4) Instructions to administer to ABO-group-compatible recipients.

(5) A statement that this product has the same hepatitis risk as Whole Blood; other plasma volume expanders without this risk are available for treating hypovolemia.

(n) For Cryoprecipitated AHF, the instruction circular shall contain:

(1) A statement that the average potency is 80 or more International Units of antihemophilic factor.

(2) The statement: “Usually contains at least 150 milligrams of fibrinogen”; or, alternatively, the average fibrinogen level determined by assay of representative units.

(3) A warning against further processing of the product if there is evidence of breakage or thawing.

(4) Instructions to thaw the product for no more than 15 minutes at a temperature of between 30 and 37 °C.

(5) Instructions to store at room temperature after thawing and to begin administration as soon as possible but no more than 4 hours after entering the container or after pooling and within 6 hours after thawing.

(6) A statement that 0.9 percent Sodium Chloride Injection U.S.P. is the preferred diluent.

(7) Adequate instructions for pooling to ensure complete removal of all concentrated material from each container.

(8) The statement: “Good patient management requires monitoring treatment responses to Cryoprecipitated AHF transfusions with periodic plasma factor VIII or fibrinogen assays in hemophilia A and hypofibrinogenemic recipients, respectively.”


Subpart H—Laboratory Controls

§ 606.140 Laboratory controls.

Laboratory control procedures shall include:

(a) The establishment of scientifically sound and appropriate specifications, standards and test procedures to assure that blood and blood components are safe, pure, potent and effective.

(b) Adequate provisions for monitoring the reliability, accuracy, precision and performance of laboratory test procedures and instruments.

(c) Adequate identification and handling of all test samples so that they are accurately related to the specific unit of product being tested, or to its donor, or to the specific recipient, where applicable.

§ 606.151 Compatibility testing.

Standard operating procedures for compatibility testing shall include the following:

(a) A method of collecting and identifying the blood samples of recipients to ensure positive identification.

(b) The use of fresh recipient serum or plasma samples less than 3 days old for all pretransfusion testing if the recipient has been pregnant or transfused within the previous 3 months.

(c) Procedures to demonstrate incompatibility between the donor’s cell type and the recipient’s serum or plasma type.

(d) A provision that, if the unit of donor’s blood has not been screened by a
Food and Drug Administration, HHS § 606.160

method that will demonstrate agglutinating, coating and hemolytic antibodies, the recipient’s cells shall be tested with the donor’s serum (minor crossmatch) by a method that will so demonstrate.

e) Procedures to expedite transfusion in life-threatening emergencies. Records of all such incidents shall be maintained, including complete documentation justifying the emergency action, which shall be signed by a physician.


Subpart I—Records and Reports

§ 606.160 Records.

(a)(1) Records shall be maintained concurrently with the performance of each significant step in the collection, processing, compatibility testing, storage and distribution of each unit of blood and blood components so that all steps can be clearly traced. All records shall be legible and indelible, and shall identify the person performing the work, include dates of the various entries, show test results as well as the interpretation of the results, show the expiration date assigned to specific products, and be as detailed as necessary to provide a complete history of the work performed.

(2) Appropriate records shall be available from which to determine lot numbers of supplies and reagents used for specific lots or units of the final product.

(b) Records shall be maintained that include, but are not limited to, the following when applicable:

(1) Donor records:

(i) Donor selection, including medical interview and examination and where applicable, informed consent.

(ii) Permanent and temporary deferrals for health reasons including reason(s) for deferral.

(iii) Donor adverse reaction complaints and reports, including results of all investigations and followup.

(iv) Therapeutic bleedings, including signed requests from attending physicians, the donor’s disease and disposition of units.

(v) Immunization, including informed consent, identification of the antigen, dosage and route of administration.

(vi) Blood collection, including identification of the phlebotomist.

(vii) Records to relate the donor with the unit number of each previous donation from that donor.

(viii) Records concerning the following activities performed under §§610.46, 610.47, and 610.48 of this chapter: Quarantine; consignee notification; testing; notification of a transfusion recipient, the recipient’s physician of record, or the recipient’s legal representative; and disposition.

(ix) Records of notification of donors deferred or determined not to be suitable for donation, including appropriate followup if the initial attempt at notification fails, performed under §630.6 of this chapter.

(x) The donor’s address provided at the time of donation where the donor may be contacted within 8 weeks after donation.

(xi) Records of notification of the referring physician of a deferred autologous donor, including appropriate followup if the initial notification attempt fails, performed under §630.6 of this chapter.

(2) Processing records:

(i) Blood processing, including results and interpretation of all tests and retests.

(ii) Component preparation, including all relevant dates and times.

(iii) Separation and pooling of recovered plasma.

(iv) Centrifugation and pooling of source plasma.

(v) Labeling, including initials of the person(s) performing the procedure.

(3) Storage and distribution records:

(i) Distribution and disposition, as appropriate, of blood and blood products.

(ii) Visual inspection of whole blood and red blood cells during storage and immediately before distribution.

(iii) Storage temperature, including initialized temperature recorder charts.

(iv) Reissue, including records of proper temperature maintenance.

(v) Emergency release of blood, including signature of requesting physician obtained before or after release.

(4) Compatibility test records:
§ 606.165 Distribution and receipt; procedures and records.

(a) Distribution and receipt procedures shall include a system by which the distribution or receipt of each unit can be readily determined to facilitate its recall, if necessary.

(b) Distribution records shall contain information to readily facilitate the identification of the name and address of the consignee, the date and quantity delivered, the lot number of the unit(s), the date of expiration or the date of collection, whichever is applicable, or for crossmatched blood and blood components, the name of the recipient.

(c) Receipt records shall contain the name and address of the collecting facility, date received, donor or lot number assigned by the collecting facility and the date of expiration or the date of collection, whichever is applicable.

§ 606.170 Adverse reaction file.

(a) Records shall be maintained of any reports of complaints of adverse reactions regarding each unit of blood or blood product arising as a result of blood collection or transfusion. A thorough investigation of each reported adverse reaction shall be made. A written report of the investigation of adverse reactions, including conclusions and followup, shall be prepared and maintained as part of the record for that lot or unit of final product by the collecting or transfusing facility. When it is determined that the product was at fault in causing a transfusion reaction, copies of all such written reports shall be forwarded to and maintained by the manufacturer or collecting facility.

(b) When a complication of blood collection or transfusion is confirmed to be fatal, the Director, Office of Compliance and Biologics Quality, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, shall be notified by telephone, facsimile, express mail, or electronically transmitted mail as soon as possible: a written report of the investigation
§606.171 Reporting of product deviations by licensed manufacturers, unlicensed registered blood establishments, and transfusion services.

(a) Who must report under this section? You, a licensed manufacturer of blood and blood components, including Source Plasma; an unlicensed registered blood establishment; or a transfusion service who had control over the product when the deviation occurred, must report under this section. If you arrange for another person to perform a manufacturing, holding, or distribution step, while the product is in your control, that step is performed under your control. You must establish, maintain, and follow a procedure for receiving information from that person on all deviations, complaints, and adverse events concerning the affected product.

(b) What do I report under this section? You must report any event, and information relevant to the event, associated with the manufacturing, to include testing, processing, packing, labeling, or storage, or with the holding or distribution, of both licensed and unlicensed blood or blood components, including Source Plasma, if that event meets all the following criteria:

(1) Either:
   (i) Represents a deviation from current good manufacturing practice, applicable regulations, applicable standards, or established specifications that may affect the safety, purity, or potency of that product; or
   (ii) Represents an unexpected or unforeseeable event that may affect the safety, purity, or potency of that product; and

(2) Occurs in your facility or another facility under contract with you; and

(3) Involves distributed blood or blood components.

(c) When do I report under this section? You should report a biological product deviation as soon as possible but you must report at a date not to exceed 45-calendar days from the date you, your agent, or another person who performs a manufacturing, holding, or distribution step under your control, acquire information reasonably suggesting that a reportable event has occurred.

(d) How do I report under this section? You must report on Form FDA–3486.

(e) Where do I report under this section? You must send the completed Form FDA–3486 to the Director, Office of Compliance and Biologics Quality (HFM–600) (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter) by either a paper or electronic filing:

(1) If you make a paper filing, you should identify on the envelope that a BPDR (biological product deviation report) is enclosed; or

(2) If you make an electronic filing, you may submit the completed Form FDA–3486 electronically through CBER’s website at www.fda.gov/cber.

(f) How does this regulation affect other FDA regulations? This part supplements and does not supersede other provisions of the regulations in this chapter. All biological product deviations, whether or not they are required to be reported under this section, should be investigated in accordance with the applicable provisions of parts 211, 606, and 820 of this chapter.

[65 FR 66635, Nov. 7, 2000, as amended at 70 FR 14984, Mar. 24, 2005]
Subpart B—Procedures for Domestic Blood Product Establishments

607.20 Who must register and submit a blood product list.
607.21 Times for establishment registration and blood product listing.
607.22 How and where to register establishments and list blood products.
607.25 Information required for establishment registration and blood product listing.
607.26 Amendments to establishment registration.
607.30 Updating blood product listing information.
607.31 Additional blood product listing information.
607.35 Notification of registrant; blood product establishment registration number and NDC Labeler Code.
607.37 Inspection of establishment registrations and blood product listings.
607.39 Misbranding by reference to establishment registration or to registration number.

Subpart C—Procedures for Foreign Blood Product Establishments

607.40 Establishment registration and blood product listing requirements for foreign blood product establishments.

Subpart D—Exemptions

607.65 Exemptions for blood product establishments.

SOURCE: 40 FR 52788, Nov. 12, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 607.3 Definitions.


(b) Blood and blood product means a drug which consists of human whole blood, plasma, or serum or any product derived from human whole blood, plasma, or serum, hereinafter referred to as “blood product.” For the purposes of this part only, blood and blood product also means those products that meet the definition of a device under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and that are licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act.

(c) Establishment means a place of business under one management at one general physical location. The term includes, among others, human blood and plasma donor centers, blood banks, transfusion services, other blood product manufacturers and independent laboratories that engage in quality control and testing for registered blood product establishments.

(d) Manufacture means the collection, preparation, processing or compatibility testing by chemical, physical, biological, or other procedures of any blood product which meets the definition of a drug as defined in section 201(g) of the act, and including manipulation, sampling, testing, or control procedures applied to the final product or to any part of the process. The term includes packaging, labeling, repackaging or otherwise changing the container, wrapper, or labeling of any blood product package in furtherance of the distribution of the blood product from the original place of manufacture to the person who makes final delivery or sale to the ultimate consumer.

(e) Commercial distribution means any distribution of a blood product except under the investigational use provisions of part 312 of this chapter, but does not include internal or interplant transfer of a bulk product substance between registered establishments within the same parent, subsidiary, and/or affiliate company. For foreign establishments, the term “commercial distribution” shall have the same meaning except that the term shall not include distribution of any blood or blood product that is neither imported nor offered for import into the United States.

(f) Any material change includes but is not limited to any change in the name of the blood product, in the quantity or identity of the active ingredient(s) or in the quantity or identity of the inactive ingredient(s) where quantitative listing of all ingredients is required pursuant to § 607.31(a)(2) and any significant change in the labeling of a blood product. Changes that are not significant include changes in arrangement or printing or changes of an editorial nature.

(g) Bulk product substance means any substance that is represented for use in
a blood product and when used in the manufacturing of a blood product becomes an active ingredient or a finished dosage form of such product.

(h) Advertising and labeling include the promotional material described in §202.1(1) (1) and (2) of this chapter, respectively.

(i) The definitions and interpretations contained in sections 201 and 510 of the act shall be applicable to such terms when used in this part 607.

(j) United States agent means a person residing or maintaining a place of business in the United States whom a foreign establishment designates as its agent. This definition excludes mailboxes, answering machines or services, or other places where an individual acting as the foreign establishment’s agent is not physically present.


§ 607.7 Establishment registration and product listing of blood banks and other firms manufacturing human blood and blood products.

(a) All owners or operators of establishments that engage in the manufacturing of blood products are required to register, pursuant to section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Registration and listing of blood products shall comply with this part. Registration does not permit any blood bank or similar establishment to ship blood products in interstate commerce.

(b) Forms for registration of an establishment are obtainable on request from the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM–375) (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter), or at any of the Food and Drug Administration district offices.

(c) The completed form should be mailed to the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM–375) (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter).


Subpart B—Procedures for Domestic Blood Product Establishments

§ 607.20 Who must register and submit a blood product list.

(a) Owners or operators of all establishments, not exempt under section 510(g) of the act or subpart D of this part, that engage in the manufacture of blood products shall register and submit a list of every blood product in commercial distribution (except that registration and listing information may be submitted by the parent, subsidiary, and/or affiliate company for all establishments when operations are conducted at more than one establishment and there exists joint ownership and control among all the establishments). Blood products manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed in any State as defined in section 201(a)(1) of the act must be listed whether or not the output of such blood product establishment or any particular blood product so listed enters interstate commerce.

(b) Preparatory to engaging in the manufacture of blood products, owners or operators of establishments who are submitting a biologics license application to manufacture blood products are required to register before the biologics license application is approved.

(c) No registration fee is required. Establishment registration and blood product listing do not constitute an admission or agreement or determination that a blood product is a “drug” within the meaning of section 201(g) of the act.

[40 FR 52788, Nov. 12, 1975, as amended at 64 FR 56452, Oct. 20, 1999; 66 FR 59158, Nov. 27, 2001]

§ 607.21 Times for establishment registration and blood product listing.

The owner or operator of an establishment entering into an operation defined in §607.3(d) shall register such establishment within 5 days after the beginning of such operation and submit a list of every blood product in commercial distribution at the time. If the owner or operator of the establishment has not previously entered into such operation (defined in §607.3(d) of this chapter) for which a license is required,
registration shall follow within 5 days after the submission of a biologics license application in order to manufacture blood products. Owners or operators of all establishments so engaged shall register annually between November 15 and December 31 and shall update their blood product listing information every June and December.

[40 FR 52788, Nov. 12, 1975, as amended at 64 FR 56453, Oct. 20, 1999]

§ 607.22 How and where to register establishments and list blood products.

(a) The first registration of an establishment shall be on Form FD–2830 (Blood Establishment Registration and Product Listing) obtainable on request from the Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM–375), (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter), or from Food and Drug Administration district offices. Subsequent annual registration shall also be accomplished on Form FD–2830, which will be furnished by the Food and Drug Administration before November 15 of each year to establishments whose product registration for that year was validated under §607.35. The completed form shall be mailed to the preceding address before December 31 of that year.

(b) The first list of blood products and subsequent June and December updatings shall be on Form FD–2830, obtainable upon request as described in paragraph (a) of this section.

[66 FR 59158, Nov. 27, 2001, as amended at 70 FR 14984, Mar. 24, 2005]

§ 607.25 Information required for establishment registration and blood product listing.

(a) Form FD–2830 (Blood Establishment Registration and Product Listing) requires furnishing or confirming registration information required by the act. This information includes the name and street address of the establishment, including post office code; all trade names used by the establishment; the kind of ownership or operation (that is, individually owned partnership, or corporation); and the name of the owner or operator of such establishment. The term ‘‘name of the owner or operator’’ shall include in the case of a partnership the name of each partner, and in the case of a corporation the name and title of each corporate officer and director and the name of the State of incorporation. The information required shall be given separately for each establishment, as defined in §607.3(c).

(b) Form FD–2830 also requires furnishing blood product listing information required by the act as follows:

(1) A list of blood products, including bulk product substances as well as finished dosage forms, by established name as defined in section 502(e) of the act and by proprietary name, which are being manufactured for commercial distribution and which have not been included in any list previously submitted on Form FD–2830 (Blood Establishment Registration and Product Listing) or Form FD–2250 (National Drug Code Directory Input).

(2) For each blood product so listed which is subject to section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, the license number of the manufacturer issued by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration.

(3) For each blood product listed, the registration number of the parent establishment. An establishment not owned, operated, or controlled by another firm or establishment is its own parent establishment.


§ 607.26 Amendments to establishment registration.

Changes in individual ownership, corporate or partnership structure, location, or blood-product handling activity shall be submitted on Form FDA–2830 (Blood Establishment Registration and Product Listing) as an amendment to registration within 5 days of such changes. Changes in the names of officers and directors of the corporations do not require such amendment but must be shown at time of annual registration.

[40 FR 52788, Nov. 12, 1975, as amended at 66 FR 59158, Nov. 27, 2001]
§ 607.30 Updating blood product listing information.

(a) After submission of the initial blood product listing information, every person who is required to list blood products pursuant to §607.20 shall submit on Form FD–2830 (Blood Establishment Registration and Product Listing) during each subsequent June and December, or at the discretion of the registrant at the time the change occurs, the following information:

(1) A list of each blood product introduced by the registrant for commercial distribution which has not been included in any list previously submitted. All of the information required by §607.25(b) shall be provided for each such blood product.

(2) A list of each blood product formerly listed pursuant to §607.25(b) for which commercial distribution has been discontinued, including for each blood product so listed the identity by established name and proprietary name, and date of discontinuance. It is requested but not required that the reason for discontinuance of distribution be included with this information.

(3) A list of each blood product for which a notice of discontinuance was submitted pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of this section and for which commercial distribution has been resumed, including for each blood product so listed the identity by established name as defined in section 502(e) of the act and by any proprietary name, the date of resumption, and any other information required by §607.25(b) not previously submitted.

(4) Any material change in any information previously submitted.

(b) When no changes have occurred since the previously submitted list, no listing information is required.

§ 607.31 Additional blood product listing information.

(a) In addition to the information routinely required by §§607.25 and 607.30, the Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research may require submission of the following information by letter or by FEDERAL REGISTER notice:

(1) For a particular blood product so listed, upon request made by the Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research for good cause, a copy of all advertisements.

(2) For a particular blood product so listed, upon a finding by the Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research that it is necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, a quantitative listing of all ingredients.

(3) For each registrant, upon a finding by the Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research that it is necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, a list of each listed blood product containing a particular ingredient.

(b) [Reserved]

[66 FR 59158, Nov. 27, 2001]

§ 607.35 Notification of registrant; blood product establishment registration number and NDC Labeler Code.

(a) The Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research will provide to the registrant a validated copy of Form FD–2830 (Blood Establishment Registration and Product Listing) as evidence of registration. This validated copy will be sent to the location shown for the registering establishment, and a copy will be sent to the reporting official at another address. A permanent registration number will be assigned to each blood product establishment registered in accordance with these regulations.

(b) If a registered blood product establishment has not previously participated in the National Drug Code system, or in the National Health Related Items Code system, the National Drug Code (NDC) numbering system shall be used in assigning the first five numeric characters, otherwise known as the Labeler Code, of the 10-character NDC Code. The Labeler Code identifies the manufacturer.

(c) Although establishment registration and blood product listing are required as described in §607.20, validation of registration and the assignment of a NDC Labeler Code do not, in themselves, establish that the holder of the registration is legally qualified to deal in such products.

[40 FR 52788, Nov. 12, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 23633, June 9, 1984; 66 FR 59159, Nov. 27, 2001]
§ 607.37 Inspection of establishment registrations and blood product listings.

(a) A copy of the Form FD–2830 (Blood Establishment Registration and Product Listing) filed by the registrant will be available for inspection under section 510(f) of the act, at the Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Communication, Training and Manufacturers’ Assistance (HFM–40), Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter). In addition, for domestic firms, the same information will be available for inspection at each of the Food and Drug Administration district offices for firms within the geographical area of such district office. Upon request and receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope, verification of registration number, or location of registered establishment will be provided. The following information submitted under the blood product listing requirements is illustrative of the type of information that will be available for public disclosure when it is compiled:

1. A list of all blood products.
2. A list of all blood products manufactured by each establishment.
3. A list of blood products discontinued.
4. All data or information that has already become a matter of public knowledge.

(b) Requests for information regarding blood establishment registrations and blood product listings should be directed to the Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Communication, Training and Manufacturers’ Assistance (HFM–40), Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter).


§ 607.39 Misbranding by reference to establishment registration or to registration number.

Registration of an establishment or assignment of a registration number or assignment of a NDC number does not in any way denote approval of the firm or its products. Any representation that creates an impression of official approval because of establishment registration or possession of registration number or NDC number is misleading and constitutes misbranding.

Subpart C—Procedures for Foreign Blood Product Establishments

§ 607.40 Establishment registration and blood product listing requirements for foreign blood product establishments.

(a) Every foreign establishment shall comply with the establishment registration and blood product listing requirements contained in subpart B of this part, unless exempt under subpart D of this part or unless the blood product enters a foreign trade zone and is re-exported from that foreign trade zone without having entered U.S. commerce.

(b) No blood product may be imported or offered for import into the United States unless it is the subject of a blood product listing as required under subpart B of this part, and is manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed at a registered foreign establishment; however, this restriction does not apply to a blood product imported or offered for import under the investigational use provisions of part 312 of this chapter or to a blood product imported under section 801(d)(4) of the act. The establishment registration and blood product listing information shall be in the English language.

(c) Each foreign establishment required to register under paragraph (a) of this section shall, as part of the establishment registration and blood product listing, submit the name and address of the establishment and the name of the individual responsible for submitting establishment registration and blood product listing information. Any changes in this information shall be reported to the Food and Drug Administration at the intervals specified for updating establishment registration information in §607.26 and blood product listing information in §607.30(a).
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 607.65

Subpart D—Exemptions

§ 607.65 Exemptions for blood product establishments.

The following classes of persons are exempt from registration and blood product listing in accordance with this part 607 under the provisions of section 510(g)(1), (g)(2), and (g)(3) of the act, or because the Commissioner of Food and Drugs has found, under section 510(g)(5), that such registration is not necessary for the protection of the public health. The exemptions in paragraphs (a), (b), (f), and (g) of this section are limited to those classes of persons located in any State as defined in section 201(a)(1) of the act.

(a) Pharmacies that are operating under applicable local laws regulating dispensing of prescription drugs and that are not manufacturing blood products for sale other than in the regular course of the practice of the profession of pharmacy including the business of dispensing and selling blood products at retail. The supplying by such pharmacies of blood products to a practitioner licensed to administer such blood products for his use in the course of his professional practice or to other pharmacies to meet temporary inventory shortages are not acts which require such pharmacies to register.

(b) Practitioners who are licensed by law to prescribe or administer drugs and who manufacture blood products solely for use in the course of their professional practice.

(c) Persons who manufacture blood products which are not for sale, rather, are solely for use in research, teaching, or analysis, including laboratory samples.

(d) Carriers, by reason of their receipt, carriage, holding, or delivery of blood products in the usual course of business as carriers.

(e) Persons who engage solely in the manufacture of in vitro diagnostic blood products and reagents not subject to licensing under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262). This paragraph does not exempt such persons from registration and listing for medical devices required under part 807 of this chapter.

(f) Transfusion services which are a part of a facility that is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 263a) and 42 CFR part 493 or has met equivalent requirements as determined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and which are engaged in the compatibility testing and transfusion of blood and blood components, but which neither routinely collect nor process blood and blood components. The collection and processing of blood and blood components in an emergency situation as determined by a responsible person and documented in writing, therapeutic collection of blood or plasma, the preparation of recovered human plasma for further manufacturing use, or preparation of red blood
cells for transfusion are not acts requiring such transfusion services to register.


PART 610—GENERAL BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS STANDARDS

Subpart A—Release Requirements

Sec. 610.1 Tests prior to release required for each lot.

No lot of any licensed product shall be released by the manufacturer prior to the completion of tests for conformity with standards applicable to such product. Each applicable test shall be made on each lot after completion of all processes of manufacture which may affect compliance with the standard to which the test applies. The results of all tests performed shall be considered in determining whether or not the test results meet the test objective, except that a test result may be disregarded when it is established that the test is invalid due to causes unrelated to the product.

§ 610.2 Requests for samples and protocols; official release.

(a) Licensed biological products regulated by CBER. Samples of any lot of any licensed product together with the protocols showing results of applicable tests, may at any time be required to be sent to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (see

§ 610.30 Test for Mycoplasma.

Subpart E—Testing Requirements for Communicable Disease Agents

§ 610.40 Test requirements.

§ 610.41 Donor deferral.

§ 610.42 Restrictions on use for further manufacture of medical devices.

§ 610.44 Use of reference panels by manufacturers of test kits.

§ 610.46 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) “lookback” requirements.

§ 610.47 Hepatitis C virus (HCV) “lookback” requirements.

§ 610.48 Hepatitis C virus (HCV) “lookback” requirements based on review of historical testing records.

Subpart F—Dating Period Limitations

§ 610.50 Date of manufacture.

§ 610.53 Dating periods for licensed biological products.

Subpart G—Labeling Standards

§ 610.60 Container label.

§ 610.61 Package label.

§ 610.62 Proper name; package label; legible type.

§ 610.63 Divided manufacturing responsibility to be shown.

§ 610.64 Name and address of distributor.

§ 610.65 Products for export.

§ 610.67 Bar code label requirements.

§ 610.68 Exceptions or alternatives to labeling requirements for biological products held by the Strategic National Stockpile.


SOURCE: 38 FR 32056, Nov. 20, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

CROSS REFERENCES: For U.S. Customs Service regulations relating to viruses, serums, and toxins, see 19 CFR 12.21–12.23. For U.S. Postal Service regulations relating to the admissibility to the United States mails see parts 124 and 125 of the Domestic Mail Manual, that is incorporated by reference in 39 CFR part 111.

Subpart A—Release Requirements

§ 610.1 Tests prior to release required for each lot.

No lot of any licensed product shall be released by the manufacturer prior to the completion of tests for conformity with standards applicable to such product. Each applicable test shall be made on each lot after completion of all processes of manufacture which may affect compliance with the standard to which the test applies. The results of all tests performed shall be considered in determining whether or not the test results meet the test objective, except that a test result may be disregarded when it is established that the test is invalid due to causes unrelated to the product.

§ 610.2 Requests for samples and protocols; official release.

(a) Licensed biological products regulated by CBER. Samples of any lot of any licensed product together with the protocols showing results of applicable tests, may at any time be required to be sent to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (see
maining addresses in § 600.2 of this chapter. Upon notification by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, a manufacturer shall not distribute a lot of a product until the lot is released by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research: Provided, That the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, shall not issue such notification except when deemed necessary for the safety, purity, or potency of the product.

(b) Licensed biological products regulated by CBER. Samples of any lot of any licensed product together with the protocols showing results of applicable tests, may at any time be required to be sent to the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in § 600.2) for official release. Upon notification by the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, a manufacturer shall not distribute a lot of a biological product until the lot is released by the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research: Provided, That the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research shall not issue such notification except when deemed necessary for the safety, purity, or potency of the product.


Subpart B—General Provisions

§ 610.9 Equivalent methods and processes.

Modification of any particular test method or manufacturing process or the conditions under which it is conducted as required in this part or in the additional standards for specific biological products in parts 620 through 680 of this chapter shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

(a) The applicant presents evidence, in the form of a license application, or a supplement to the application submitted in accordance with § 610.12(b) or (c), demonstrating that the modification will provide assurances of the safety, purity, potency, and effectiveness of the biological product equal to or greater than the assurances provided by the method or process specified in the general standards or additional standards for the biological product; and

(b) Approval of the modification is received in writing from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.


§ 610.10 Potency.

Tests for potency shall consist of either in vitro or in vivo tests, or both, which have been specifically designed for each product so as to indicate its potency in a manner adequate to satisfy the interpretation of potency given by the definition in § 600.3(s) of this chapter.

§ 610.11 General safety.

A general safety test for the detection of extraneous toxic contaminants shall be performed on biological products intended for administration to humans. The general safety test is required in addition to other specific tests prescribed in the additional standards for individual products in this subchapter, except that, the test need not be performed on those products listed in paragraph (g) of this section. The general safety test shall be performed as specified in this section, unless: Modification is prescribed in the additional standards for specific products, or variation is approved as a supplement to the product license under § 610.9.

(a) Product to be tested. The general safety test shall be conducted upon a representative sample of the product in the final container from every final filling of each lot of the product. If any product is processed further after filling, such as by freeze-drying, sterilization, or heat treatment, the test shall be conducted upon a sample from each filling of each drying chamber run, sterilization chamber, or heat treatment bath.

(b) Test animals. Only overtly healthy guinea pigs weighing less than 400 grams each and mice weighing less than 22 grams each shall be used. The animals shall not have been used previously for any test purpose.
§610.11  21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition)

(c) Procedure. The duration of the general safety test shall be 7 days for both species, except that a longer period may be established for specific products in accordance with §610.9. Once the manufacturer has established a specific duration of the test period for a specific product, it cannot be varied subsequently, except, in accordance with §610.9. Each test animal shall be weighed and the individual weights recorded immediately prior to injection and on the last day of the test. Each animal shall be observed every working day. Any animal response including any which is not specific for or expected from the product and which may indicate a difference in its quality shall be recorded on the day such response is observed. The test product shall be administered as follows:

(1) Liquid product or freeze-dried product which has been reconstituted as directed on the label. Inject intraperitoneally 0.5 milliliter of the liquid product or the reconstituted product into each of at least two mice, and 5.0 milliliters of the liquid product or the reconstituted product into each of at least two guinea pigs.

(2) Freeze-dried product for which the volume of reconstitution is not indicated on the label. The route of administration, test dose, and diluent shall be as approved in accordance with §610.9. Administer the test product as approved on at least two mice and at least two guinea pigs.

(3) Nonliquid products other than freeze-dried product. The route of administration, test dose, and diluent shall be as in accordance with §610.9. Dissolve or grind and suspend the product in the approved diluent. Administer the test product as approved on at least two mice and at least two guinea pigs.

(d) Test requirements. A safety test is satisfactory if all animals meet all of the following requirements:

(1) They survive the test period.

(2) They do not exhibit any response which is not specific for or expected from the product and which may indicate a difference in its quality.

(3) They weigh no less at the end of the test period than at the time of injection.

(e) Repeat tests—(1) First repeat test. If a filling fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section in the initial test, a repeat test may be conducted on the species which failed the initial test, as prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section. The filling is satisfactory only if each retest animal meets the requirements prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Second repeat test. If a filling fails to meet the requirements of the first repeat test, a second repeat test may be conducted on the species which failed the test: Provided, That 50 percent of the total number of animals in that species has survived the initial and first repeat tests. The second repeat test shall be conducted as prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, except that the number of animals shall be twice that used in the first repeat test. The filling is satisfactory only if each second repeat test animal meets the requirements prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) Exceptions—(1) The test prescribed in this section need not be performed for Whole Blood, Red Blood Cells, Cryoprecipitated AHF, Platelets, Plasma, or Cellular Therapy Products.

(2) For products other than those identified in paragraph (g)(1) of this section, a manufacturer may request from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter), an exemption from the general safety test. The manufacturer must submit information as part of a biologics license application submission or supplement to an approved biologics license application establishing that because of the mode of administration, the method of preparation, or the special nature of the product a test of general safety is unnecessary to assure the safety, purity, and potency of the product or cannot be performed. The request must include alternate procedures, if any, to be performed. The Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, upon finding that the manufacturer's request justifies an exemption, may exempt the product from
the general safety test subject to any condition necessary to assure the safety, purity, and potency of the product.


§ 610.11a Inactivated influenza vaccine, general safety test.

For inactivated influenza vaccine, the general safety test shall be conducted in the manner indicated in § 610.11 of this chapter except that, with reference to guinea pigs, the test shall be satisfied if the product provides satisfactory results using either the subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection of 5.0 milliliters of inactivated influenza vaccine into each guinea pig. The requirements for general safety for inactivated influenza vaccine shall not be considered to be satisfied unless each lot of influenza vaccine is assayed for endotoxin in comparison to a reference preparation provided by the Food and Drug Administration, and such lot is found to contain no more endotoxin than the reference preparation.

[39 FR 40016, Nov. 13, 1974]

§ 610.12 Sterility.

Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, the sterility of each lot of each product shall be demonstrated by the performance of the tests prescribed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for both bulk and final container material.

(a) The test. Bulk material shall be tested separately from final container material and material from each final container shall be tested in individual test vessels as follows:

(1) Using Fluid Thioglycollate Medium—(i) Bulk and final container material. The volume of product, as required by paragraph (d) of this section (hereinafter referred to also as the “inoculum”), from samples of both bulk and final container material, shall be inoculated into test vessels of Fluid Thioglycollate Medium. The inoculum and medium shall be mixed thoroughly and incubated at a temperature of 30 to 35 °C for a test period of no less than 14 days and examined visually for evidence of growth on the third, fourth, or fifth day, and on the seventh or eighth day, and on the last day of the test period. Results of each examination shall be recorded. If the inoculum renders the medium turbid so that the absence of growth cannot be determined reliably by visual examination, portions of this turbid medium in amounts of no less than 1.0 milliliter shall be transferred on the third, fourth, or fifth day of incubation, from each of the test vessels and inoculated into additional vessels of the medium. The material in the additional vessels shall be incubated at a temperature of 30 to 35 °C for no less than 14 days. Notwithstanding such transfer of material, examination of the original vessels shall be continued as prescribed above. The additional test vessels shall be examined visually for evidence of growth on the third, fourth, or fifth day of incubation, and on the seventh or eighth day, and on the last day of the incubation period. If growth appears, repeat tests may be performed as prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section and interpreted as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) Final container material containing a mercurial preservative. In addition to the test prescribed in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, final container material containing a mercurial preservative shall be tested using Fluid Thioglycollate Medium following the procedures prescribed in such subparagraph, except that the incubation shall be at a temperature of 20 to 25 °C.

(2) Using Soybean-Casein Digest Medium. Except for products containing a mercurial preservative, a test shall be made on final container material, following the procedures prescribed in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, except that the medium shall be Soybean-Casein Digest Medium and the incubation shall be at a temperature of 20 to 25 °C.

(b) Repeat tests. If growth appears in any of the test media during testing of either bulk or final container material, the test may be repeated to rule out faulty test procedures as follows:
(1) Repeat bulk test. Only one repeat bulk test may be conducted. The volume of inoculum to be used for the repeat bulk test shall be as prescribed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. The repeat test shall be performed using the procedure prescribed in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) First repeat final container test. The number of test samples and the volumes of product used for the first repeat test shall be as prescribed in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. For products that do not contain a mercurial preservative, the repeat test shall be performed, using both Fluid Thioglycollate Medium and Soybean-Casein Digest Medium, following the procedures prescribed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(2), respectively, of this section. If the product contains a mercurial preservative, the repeat test shall be performed using Fluid Thioglycollate Medium and the procedures prescribed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(3) Second repeat final container test. If growth appears in any of the first repeat final container tests, all tests of the first repeat final container test shall be repeated, provided there was no evidence of growth in any test of the bulk material. The test samples used for the second repeat final container test shall be twice the number used for the first repeat final container test.

(c) Interpretation of test results. The results of all tests performed on a lot shall be considered in determining whether or not the lot meets the requirements for sterility, except that tests may be excluded when demonstrated by adequate controls to be invalid. The lot meets the test requirements if no growth appears in the tests prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section. If repeat tests are performed, the lot meets the test requirements if no growth appears in the tests prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) or (3) of this section, whichever is applicable.

(d) Test samples and volumes—(1) Bulk. Each sample for the bulk sterility test shall be representative of the bulk material and the volume tested shall be no less than 10 ml. (Note exceptions in paragraph (g) of this section.)

(2) Final containers. The sample used for each test medium or each incubation temperature of a test medium for the final container and first repeat final container test shall be no less than 20 final containers from each filling of each lot, selected to represent all stages of filling from the bulk vessel. If the amount of material in the final container is 1.0 milliliter or less, the entire contents shall be tested. If the amount of material in the final container is more than 1.0 milliliter, the volume tested shall be the largest single dose recommended by the manufacturer or 1.0 milliliter, whichever is larger, but no more than 10 milliliters of material or the entire contents from a single final container need be tested. If more than 2 filling machines, each with either single or multiple filling stations, are used for filling one lot, no less than 10 filled containers shall be tested from each filling machine for each test medium or each incubation temperature condition, but no more than 100 containers of each lot need be tested. The items tested shall be representative of each filling assembly and shall be selected to represent all stages of the filling operation. (Note exceptions in paragraph (g) of this section.)

(e) Culture medium—(1) Formulae. (i) The formula for Fluid Thioglycollate Medium is as follows:

**FLUID THIOGLYCOLLATE MEDIUM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount (per liter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-cystine</td>
<td>0.5 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>2.5 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrose (C6H12O6, H2O)</td>
<td>5.5 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granular agar (less than 15% moisture by weight)</td>
<td>0.75 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeast extract (water-soluble)</td>
<td>5.0 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreatic digest of casein</td>
<td>15.0 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purified water</td>
<td>1,000.0 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium thioglycollate (or thioctic acid—0.3 ml).</td>
<td>0.5 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resazurin (0.10%, solution, 1.0 ml, freshly prepared)</td>
<td>pH after sterilization 7.1±0.2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) The formula for Soybean-Casein Digest Medium is as follows:

**SOYBEAN-CASEIN DIGEST MEDIUM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount (per liter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pancreatic Digest of Casein</td>
<td>17.0 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaic Digest of Soybean Meal</td>
<td>3.0 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Chloride</td>
<td>5.0 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibasic Potassium Phosphate</td>
<td>2.5 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrose (C6H12O6, H2O)</td>
<td>2.5 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purified water</td>
<td>1,000.0 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH after sterilization 7.1±0.2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 610.12

(2) Culture media requirements—(i) Definition of a lot of culture medium and test requirements. A lot of culture medium is that quantity of uniform material identified as having been thoroughly mixed in a single vessel, dispensed into a group of vessels of the same composition and design, sterilized in a single autoclave run, and identified in a manner to distinguish one lot from another. Each lot of culture medium shall be tested for its growth-promoting qualities unless it meets the exception for dehydrated culture medium described in this subpart. The growth-promoting quality test shall be performed on the smallest sized vessel used in an autoclave run. When using a single batch of dehydrated culture medium, a manufacturer need not perform growth-promoting tests on each lot of prepared liquid medium, provided that a validation program exists for autoclaves used to sterilize the culture medium, and the manufacturer has received approval for this practice from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.

(ii) Test organisms, strains, characteristics, identity, and verification. Two or more strains of microorganisms that are exacting in their nutritive and aerobic/anaerobic requirements shall be used to test the growth-promoting qualities of each lot of test medium. When using Fluid Thioglycollate medium, both an aerobic and an anaerobic test microorganism shall be chosen. When using Soybean Casein Digest Medium, the yeast, *Candida albicans*, shall be one of the two test microorganisms chosen. Manufacturers shall choose the strains of microorganisms from the chart in this paragraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Test microorganisms</th>
<th>Incubation temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluid Thioglycollate</td>
<td>Spore-formers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>Bacillus subtilis</em> (ATCC No. 6633)</td>
<td>30 to 35 °C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Clostridium sporogenes</em> (ATCC No. 11437)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-spor-formers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>Bacteroides vulgatus</em> (ATCC No. 8482)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean-Casein Digest</td>
<td>Spore-formers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>Bacillus subtilis</em> (ATCC No. 6633)</td>
<td>20 to 25 °C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-spor-formers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ATCC strains of microorganisms described in this section are available from the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110. Periodic tests shall be performed to verify the integrity of the test organisms in accordance with §610.18 (a) and (b). The results of these periodic tests shall be recorded and retained in accordance with §600.12(b) of this chapter.

(iii) Storage and maintenance of cultures of test organisms. Cultures of the test organisms used to determine the growth-promoting qualities of the medium shall be stored in a manner that will prevent cross contamination or loss of identity, at a temperature and by a method that will retain the initial characteristics of the organisms and ensure freedom from contamination and deterioration. If the test organisms are stored in the freeze-dried state, or frozen, they shall be reconstituted or thawed, whichever is applicable, and plated periodically to verify the colony count of the suspension. If the test suspensions are stored in a state other than freeze-dried or frozen, they shall be plated, and a colony count shall be performed at the time of each growth-promoting quality test to assure that not more than 100 organisms are used per test vessel. The results of tests for verification of the colony count shall be recorded and retained in accordance with §600.12(b) of this chapter.

71
§610.12  
21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition)  

(iv) Storage and condition of media. A medium shall not be used if the extent of evaporation affects its fluidity, nor shall it be reused in a sterility test of the product. Fluid Thioglycollate Medium shall be stored in the dark at room temperature if the vessels are unsealed. Sealed vessels shall be stored at the manufacturer’s specified storage temperature. Fluid Thioglycollate Medium shall not be used if more than the upper one-third of the medium has acquired a pink color. The medium may be restored once by heating on a steam bath or in free-flowing steam until the pink color disappears. The design of the test vessel for Fluid Thioglycollate Medium shall provide favorable aerobic and anaerobic conditions for growth of the microorganisms throughout the test period. Soybean-Casein Digest Medium shall be stored in the dark at 20 to 25 °C. Unsealed vessels of either medium may be stored for more than 10 days at the proper temperature, provided they are tested monthly for growth-promotion and found to be satisfactory. Sealed vessels of either medium may be stored at the proper temperature for a period of time not to exceed 1 year, provided they are tested for growth-promotion every 3 months and found to be satisfactory. The results of such testing shall be recorded and retained in accordance with §600.12(b) of this chapter.

(v) Criteria for a satisfactory growth-promoting quality test. (a) One hundred or fewer organisms of each strain tested shall be used. The test is satisfactory if evidence of growth appears within 7 days in all vessels inoculated. If a lot of medium fails to support the growth of any test organism, or if the test results show that more than 100 organisms of a strain were used or are necessary to promote growth in the lot of medium being tested, or if the growth is not a pure culture of the test organism, a second test may be performed. If it fails the second test, the lot of medium shall be rejected. (b) Inoculated Fluid Thioglycollate Medium shall be incubated at 30 to 35 °C for 7 days. If the test medium is to be used in determining the sterility of a product containing a mercurial preservative, a second test shall be performed in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(v)(a) of this section, except that the test shall be incubated at 20 to 25 °C for 7 days. Inoculated Soybean-Casein Digest Medium shall be incubated at 20 to 25 °C for 7 days. The sterility of each lot of medium shall be confirmed by the incubation of uninoculated control test vessels for 7 days at the temperature(s) for that particular medium. The lot of medium is satisfactory if no growth is observed in the control test vessels within the incubation period. The tests for growth-promoting qualities of culture media may be performed simultaneously with sterility testing of biological products, provided the sterility test is considered invalid if the test medium shows no growth response.

(vi) Volume of culture medium. The volume of each culture medium shall be determined for each bulk and final container sterility test required for each product. The ratio of the volume of inoculum to the volume of culture medium shall result in a dilution of the product that is not bacteriostatic or fungistatic, except for products to be tested by membrane filtration. The volume of inhibitors or neutralizers of preservatives added should be considered in determining the proper ratio of inoculum/medium. Vessels of the product-medium mixture(s) and control vessels of the medium shall be inoculated with dilutions of cultures of bacteria or fungi which are viable in the product being tested, and incubated at the appropriate temperature for no less than 7 days.

(f) Membrane filtration. Bulk and final container material or products containing oil products in water-insoluble ointments may be tested for sterility using the membrane filtration procedure set forth in the United States Pharmacopeia (23d Revision, 1995), section entitled “Test Procedures Using Membrane Filtration,” pp. 1689 to 1690, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., 12601 Twinbrook Pkwy., Rockville, MD 20852, or available for inspection at the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research’s Division of Medical Library, 5600 Fishers Lane, rm. 11B–40.
Rockville, MD, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). (For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html). Except that:

(1) The test samples shall conform with paragraph (d) of this section; and

(2) In addition, for products containing a mercurial preservative, the product shall be tested in a second test using Fluid Thioglycollate Medium incubated at 20 to 25°C in lieu of the test in Soybean-Casein Digest Medium.

(g) Exceptions. Bulk and final container material shall be tested for sterility as described above in this section, except as follows:

(1) Different sterility tests prescribed. When different sterility tests are prescribed for a product in this subchapter.

(2) Alternate incubation temperatures. Two tests may be performed as prescribed in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, one test using an incubation temperature of 18 to 22°C, the other test using an incubation temperature of 30 to 37°C, in lieu of performing one test using an incubation temperature of 30 to 35°C, provided that growth-promoting quality tests have been performed at these temperatures.

(3) [Reserved]

(4) Test precluded or not required. (i) The tests prescribed in this section need not be performed for Whole Blood, Cryoprecipitated AHF, Platelets, Red Blood Cells, Plasma, Source Plasma, Smallpox Vaccine, Reagent Red Blood Cells, Anti-Human Globulin, or Blood Grouping Reagent.

(ii) Where a manufacturer submits data which the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, finds adequate to establish that the mode of administration, the method of preparation, or the special nature of the product precludes or does not require a sterility test or that the sterility of the lot is not necessary to assure the safety, purity, and potency of the product, the Director may exempt a product from the sterility requirements of this section subject to any conditions necessary to assure the safety, purity, and potency of the product.

(5) Number of final containers more than 20, less than 200. If the number of final containers in the filling is more than 20 or less than 200, the sample shall be no less than 10 percent of the containers.

(6) Number of final containers—20 or less. If the number of final containers in a filling is 20 or less, the sample shall be two final containers, or the sample need be no more than one final container, provided (i) the bulk material met the sterility test requirements and (ii) after filling, it is demonstrated by testing a simulated sample that all surfaces to which the product was exposed were free of contaminating microorganisms. The simulated sample shall be prepared by rinsing the filling equipment with sterile 1.0 percent peptone solution, pH 7.1 ±0.1, which shall be discharged into a final container by the same method used for filling the final containers with the product.

(7) Samples—large volume of product in final containers. For Albumin (Human) and Plasma Protein Fraction (Human), when the volume of product in the final container is 50 milliliters or more, the final containers selected as the test sample may contain less than the full volume of product in the final containers of the filling from which the sample is taken: Provided, That the containers and closures of the sample are identical with those used for the filling to which the test applies, and the sample represents all stages of that filling.

(8) Diagnostic biological products not intended for injection. For diagnostic biological products not intended for injection, (i) only the Fluid Thioglycollate Medium test incubated at 30 to 35°C is required, (ii) the volume of material for the bulk test shall be no less than 2.0 milliliters, and (iii) the sample for the final container test shall be no less than three final containers if the total number filled is 100 or less, and, if greater, one additional container for each additional 50 containers or fraction thereof, but the sample need be no more than 10 containers.

(9) Immune globulin preparations. For immune globulin preparations, the test
samples from the bulk material and from each final container need be no more than 2.0 ml.

(h) Records. The records related to the testing requirements of this section shall be prepared and maintained as required by §§211.167 and 211.194 of this chapter.


§ 610.13 Purity.

Products shall be free of extraneous material except that which is unavoidable in the manufacturing process described in the approved biologics license application. In addition, products shall be tested as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a)(1) Test for residual moisture. Each lot of dried product shall be tested for residual moisture and shall meet and not exceed established limits as specified by an approved method on file in the biologics license application. The test for residual moisture may be exempted by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, when deemed not necessary for the continued safety, purity, and potency of the product.

(a)(2) Test procedure, results, and interpretation; standards to be met. The test for pyrogenic substances shall be performed according to the requirements specified in United States Pharmacopeia XX.

(b) Test for pyrogenic substances. Each lot of final containers of any product intended for use by injection shall be tested for pyrogenic substances by intravenous injection into rabbits as provided in paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section: Provided. That notwithstanding any other provision of Subchapter F of this chapter, the test for pyrogenic substances is not required for the following products: Products containing formed blood elements; Cryoprecipitate; Plasma; Source Plasma; Normal Horse Serum; bacterial, viral, and rickettsial vaccines and antigens; toxoids; toxins; allergenic extracts; venoms; diagnostic substances and trivalent organic arsenicals.

(1) Test dose. The test dose for each rabbit shall be at least 3 milliliters per kilogram of body weight of the rabbit and also shall be at least equivalent proportionately, on a body weight basis, to the maximum single human dose recommended, but need not exceed 10 milliliters per kilogram of body weight of the rabbit, except that: (i) Regardless of the human dose recommended, the test dose shall be at least equivalent proportionately, on a body weight basis, to the maximum single human dose recommended.

(2) Test procedure, results, and interpretation; standards to be met. The test for pyrogenic substances shall be performed according to the requirements specified in United States Pharmacopeia XX.

(3) Retest. If the lot fails to meet the test requirements prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the test may be repeated once using five other rabbits. The temperature rises recorded for all eight rabbits used in testing shall be included in determining whether the requirements are met. The lot meets the requirements for absence of pyrogens if not more than three of the eight rabbits show individual rises in temperature of 0.6 °C or more, and if the sum of the eight individual maximum temperature rises does not exceed 3.7 °C.


§ 610.14 Identity.

The contents of a final container of each filling of each lot shall be tested for identity after all labeling operations shall have been completed. The identity test shall be specific for each
product in a manner that will adequately identify it as the product designated on final container and package labels and circulars, and distinguish it from any other product being processed in the same laboratory. Identity may be established either through the physical or chemical characteristics of the product, inspection by macroscopic or microscopic methods, specific cultural tests, or in vitro or in vivo immunological tests.

§ 610.15 Constituent materials.

(a) Ingredients, preservatives, diluents, adjuvants. All ingredients used in a licensed product, and any diluent provided as an aid in the administration of the product, shall meet generally accepted standards of purity and quality. Any preservative used shall be sufficiently nontoxic so that the amount present in the recommended dose of the product will not be toxic to the recipient, and in the combination used it shall not denature the specific substances in the product to result in a decrease below the minimum acceptable potency within the dating period when stored at the recommended temperature. Products in multiple-dose containers shall contain a preservative, except that a preservative need not be added to Yellow Fever Vaccine; Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral; viral vaccines labeled for use with the jet injector; dried vaccines when the accompanying diluent contains a preservative; or to an Allergenic Product in 50 percent or more volume in volume (v/v) glycerin. An adjuvant shall not be introduced into a product unless there is satisfactory evidence that it does not affect adversely the safety or potency of the product. The amount of aluminum in the recommended individual dose of a biological product shall not exceed:

(1) 0.85 milligrams if determined by assay;
(2) 1.14 milligrams if determined by calculation on the basis of the amount of aluminum compound added; or
(3) 1.25 milligrams determined by assay provided that data demonstrating that the amount of aluminum used is safe and necessary to produce the intended effect are submitted to and approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in § 600.2 of this chapter).

(b) Extraneous protein; cell culture produced vaccines. Extraneous protein known to be capable of producing allergenic effects in human subjects shall not be added to a final virus medium of cell culture produced vaccines intended for injection. If serum is used at any stage, its calculated concentration in the final medium shall not exceed 1:1,000,000.

(c) Antibiotics. A minimum concentration of antibiotics, other than penicillin, may be added to the production substrate of viral vaccines.

§ 610.16 Total solids in serums.

Except as otherwise provided by regulation, no liquid serum or antitoxin shall contain more than 20 percent total solids.

§ 610.17 Permissible combinations.

Licensed products may not be combined with other licensed products either therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic, except as a license is obtained for the combined product. Licensed products may not be combined with nonlicensable therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic substances except as a license is obtained for such combination.

§ 610.18 Cultures.

(a) Storage and maintenance. Cultures used in the manufacture of products shall be stored in a secure and orderly manner, at a temperature and by a method that will retain the initial characteristics of the organisms and insure freedom from contamination and deterioration.

(b) Identity and verification. Each culture shall be clearly identified as to source strain. A complete identification of the strain shall be made for each new stock culture preparation. Primary and subsequent seed lots shall be identified by lot number and date of
preparation. Periodic tests shall be performed as often as necessary to verify the integrity of the strain characteristics and freedom from extraneous organisms. Results of all periodic tests for verification of cultures and determination of freedom from extraneous organisms shall be recorded and retained.

(c) Cell lines used for manufacturing biological products—(1) General requirements. Cell lines used for manufacturing biological products shall be:
   (i) Identified by history;
   (ii) Described with respect to cytogenetic characteristics and tumorigenicity;
   (iii) Characterized with respect to in vitro growth characteristics and life potential; and
   (iv) Tested for the presence of detectable microbial agents.

(2) Tests. Tests that are necessary to assure the safety, purity, and potency of a product may be required by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.

(3) Applicability. This paragraph applies to diploid and nondiploid cell lines. Primary cell cultures that are not subcultivated and primary cell cultures that are subsequently subcultivated for only a very limited number of population doublings are not subject to the provisions of this paragraph (c).

(d) Records. The records appropriate for cultures under this section shall be prepared and maintained as required by the applicable provisions of §§211.188 and 211.194 of this chapter.

Subpart C—Standard Preparations and Limits of Potency

§ 610.20 Standard preparations.

Standard preparations made available by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research shall be applied in testing, as follows:

(a) Potency standards. Potency standards shall be applied in testing for potency all forms of the following:

Antibodies

- Botulinum Antitoxin, Type A.
- Botulinum Antitoxin, Type B.
- Botulinum Antitoxin, Type E.
- Diphtheria Antitoxin.
- Histolyticus Antitoxin.
- Oedematiens Antitoxin.
- Perfringens Antitoxin.
- Antipertussis Serum.
- Antirabies Serum.
- Sorsellii Antitoxin.
- Staphylococcus Antitoxin.
- Tetanus Antitoxin.
- Vibron Septique Antitoxin.

Antigens

- Cholera Vaccine, Inaba serotype.
- Cholera Vaccine, Ogawa serotype.
- Diphtheria Toxin for Schick Test.
- Pertussis Vaccine.
- Tuberculin, Old.
- Tuberculin, Purified Protein Derivative.
- Typhoid Vaccine.

Blood Derivative

- Thrombin.

(b) Opacity standard. The U.S. Opacity Standard shall be applied in estimating the bacterial concentration of all bacterial vaccines. The assigned value of the standard when observed visually is 10 units. The assigned value of the standard when observed with a photometer is (1) 10 units when the wavelength of the filter is 530 millimicrons, (2) 10.6 units when the wavelength of the filter is 650 millimicrons, and (3) 9 units when the wavelength of the filter is 420 millimicrons.

§ 610.21 Limits of potency.

The potency of the following products shall be not less than that set forth below and products dispensed in the dried state shall represent liquid products having the stated limitations.

Antibodies

- Diphtheria Antitoxin, 500 units per milliliter.
- Tetanus Antitoxin, 400 units per milliliter.
- Tetanus Immune Globulin (Human), 250 units of tetanus antitoxin per container.

Antigens

- Cholera Vaccine, 8 units each of Inaba and Ogawa serotype antigens per milliliter.
- Pertussis Vaccine, 12 units per total human immunizing dose.
§ 610.30 Test for Mycoplasma.

Except as provided otherwise in this subchapter, prior to clarification or filtration in the case of live virus vaccines produced from in vitro living cell cultures, and prior to inactivation in the case of inactivated virus vaccines produced from such living cell cultures, each virus harvest pool and control fluid pool shall be tested for the presence of Mycoplasma, as follows:

Samples of the virus for this test shall be stored either (1) between 2 and 8 °C for no longer than 24 hours, or (2) at −20 °C or lower if stored for longer than 24 hours. The test shall be performed on samples of the viral harvest pool and on control fluid pool obtained at the time of viral harvest, as follows: No less than 2.0 ml. of each sample shall be inoculated in evenly distributed amounts over the surface of no less than 10 plates of at least two agar media. No less than 1.0 ml. of sample shall be inoculated into each of four tubes containing 10 ml. of a semisolid broth medium. The media shall be such as have been shown to be capable of detecting known Mycoplasma and each test shall include control cultures of at least two known strains of Mycoplasma, one of which must be M. pneumoniae. One half of the plates and two tubes of broth shall be incubated aerobically at 36 ± 1 °C and the remaining plates and tubes shall be incubated anaerobically at 36 ± 1 °C in an environment of 5–10 percent CO₂ in N₂. Aerobic incubation shall be for a period of no less than 14 days and the broth in the two tubes shall be tested after 3 days and 14 days, at which times 0.5 ml. of broth from each of the two tubes shall be combined and subinoculated on to no less than 4 additional plates and incubated aerobically. Anaerobic incubation shall be for no less than 14 days and the broth in the two tubes shall be tested after 3 days and 14 days, at which times 0.5 ml. of broth from each of the two tubes shall be combined and subinoculated onto no less than four additional plates and incubated anaerobically. All inoculated plates shall be incubated for no less than 14 days, at which time observation for growth of Mycoplasma shall be made at a magnification of no less than 300×. If the Dienes Methylene Blue- Azure dye or an equivalent staining procedure is used, no less than a one square cm. plug of the agar shall be excised from the inoculated area and examined for the presence of Mycoplasma. The presence of the Mycoplasma shall be determined by comparison of the growth obtained from the test samples with that of the control cultures, with respect to typical colonial and microscopic morphology. The virus pool is satisfactory for vaccine manufacture if none of the tests on the samples show evidence of the presence of Mycoplasma.

Subpart E—Testing Requirements for Communicable Disease Agents

§ 610.40 Test requirements.

(a) Human blood and blood components. Except as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, you, an establishment that collects blood or blood components, must test each donation of human blood or blood component intended for use in preparing a product, including donations intended as a component of, or used to prepare, a medical device, for evidence of infection due to the following communicable disease agents:

(1) Human immunodeficiency virus, type 1;
(2) Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2;
(3) Hepatitis B virus;
(4) Hepatitis C virus;
(5) Human T-lymphotropic virus, type I; and
(6) Human T-lymphotropic virus, type II.

(b) Testing using one or more approved screening tests. To test for evidence of infection due to communicable disease agents designated in paragraph (a) of this section, you must use screening tests that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved for such use, in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. You must perform one or more such tests as necessary to reduce adequately and appropriately the risk of transmission of communicable disease.

(c) Exceptions to testing for allogeic transfusion or further manufacturing use—(1) Dedicated donations. (i) You must test donations of human blood and blood components from a donor whose donations are dedicated to and
used solely by a single identified recipient under paragraphs (a), (b), and (e) of this section; except that, if the donor makes multiple donations for a single identified recipient, you may perform such testing only on the first donation in each 30-day period. If an untested dedicated donation is made available for any use other than transfusion to the single, identified recipient, then this exemption from the testing required under this section no longer applies.

(ii) Each donation must be labeled as required under §606.121 of this chapter and with a label entitled “INTENDED RECIPIENT INFORMATION LABEL” containing the name and identifying information of the recipient. Each donation must also have the following label, as appropriate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Testing Status</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tests negative</td>
<td>Label as required under §606.121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tested negative within the last 30 days</td>
<td>“DONOR TESTED WITHIN THE LAST 30 DAYS”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) **Source Plasma.** You are not required to test donations of Source Plasma for evidence of infection due to the communicable disease agents listed in paragraphs (a)(5) and (a)(6) of this section.

(3) **Medical device.** (i) You are not required to test donations of human blood or blood components intended solely as a component of, or used to prepare, a medical device for evidence of infection due to the communicable disease agents listed in paragraphs (a)(5) and (a)(6) of this section unless the final device contains viable leucocytes.

(ii) Donations of human blood and blood components intended solely as a component of, or used to prepare, a medical device must be labeled “Caution: For Further Manufacturing Use as a Component of, or to Prepare, a Medical Device.”

(4) **Samples.** You are not required to test samples of blood, blood components, plasma, or sera if used or distributed for clinical laboratory testing or research purposes and not intended for administration to humans or in the manufacture of a product.

(d) **Autologous donations.** You, an establishment that collects human blood or blood components from autologous donors, or you, an establishment that is a consignee of a collecting establishment, are not required to test donations of human blood or blood components from autologous donors for evidence of infection due to communicable disease agents listed in paragraph (a) of this section or by a serological test for syphilis under paragraph (i) of this section, except:

(1) If you allow any autologous donation to be used for allogeneic transfusion, you must assure that all autologous donations are tested under this section.

(2) If you ship autologous donations to another establishment that allows autologous donations to be used for allogeneic transfusion, you must assure that all autologous donations shipped to that establishment are tested under this section.

(3) If you ship autologous donations to another establishment that does not allow autologous donations to be used for allogeneic transfusion, you must assure that, at a minimum, the first donation in each 30-day period is tested under this section.

(4) Each autologous donation must be labeled as required under §606.121 of this chapter and with the following label, as appropriate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Testing Status</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untested</td>
<td>“DONOR UNTESTED”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tests negative</td>
<td>Label as required under §606.121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactive on current collection/reactive in the last 30 days</td>
<td>“BIOHAZARD” legend in §610.40(h)(2)(ii)(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tested negative within the last 30 days</td>
<td>“DONOR TESTED WITHIN THE LAST 30 DAYS”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(e) **Further testing.** You must further test each donation, including autologous donations, found to be reactive by a screening test performed under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, whenever a supplemental (additional, more specific) test has been approved for such use by FDA, except:

1. For autologous donations, you must further test under this paragraph, at a minimum, the first reactive donation in each 30-day period; or

2. If you have a record for that donor of a positive result on a supplemental (additional, more specific) test approved for such use by FDA, you do not have to further test an autologous donation.

(f) **Testing responsibility.** Required testing under this section, must be performed by a laboratory registered in accordance with part 607 of this chapter and either certified to perform such testing on human specimens under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 263a) under 42 CFR part 493 or has met equivalent requirements as determined by the Health Care Financing Administration in accordance with those provisions.

(g) **Release or shipment prior to testing.** Human blood or blood components that are required to be tested for evidence of infection due to communicable disease agents designated in paragraphs (a) and (i) of this section may be released or shipped prior to completion of testing in the following circumstances provided that you label the blood or blood components under §606.121(h) of this chapter, you complete the tests for evidence of infection due to communicable disease agents as soon as possible after release or shipment, and that you provide the results promptly to the consignee:

1. Only in appropriately documented medical emergency situations; or

2. For further manufacturing use as approved in writing by FDA.

(h) **Restrictions on shipment or use—(1) Reactive screening test.** You must not ship or use human blood or blood components that have a reactive screening test for evidence of infection due to a communicable disease agent(s) designated in paragraphs (a) and (i) of this section or that are collected from a donor with a previous record of a reactive screening test for evidence of infection due to a communicable disease agent(s) designated in paragraphs (a) and (i) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) through (h)(2)(vii) of this section.

(2) **Exceptions.** (i) You may ship or use blood or blood components intended for autologous use, including reactive donations, as described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(ii) You must not ship or use human blood or blood components that have a reactive screening test for evidence of infection due to a communicable disease agent(s) designated in paragraph (a) of this section or that are collected from a donor deferred under §610.41(a) unless you meet the following conditions:

(A) Except for autologous donations, you must obtain from FDA written approval for the shipment or use;

(B) You must appropriately label such blood or blood components as required under §606.121, or §640.70 of this chapter, and with the “BIOHAZARD” legend;

(C) Except for autologous donations, you must label such human blood and blood components as reactive for the appropriate screening test for evidence of infection due to the identified communicable disease agent(s);

(D) If the blood or blood components are intended for further manufacturing use into injectable products, you must include a statement on the container label indicating the exempted use specifically approved by FDA.

(E) Each blood or blood component with a reactive screening test and intended solely as a component of, or used to prepare a medical device, must be labeled with the following label, as appropriate:
§ 610.41 Donor deferral.

(a) You, an establishment that collects human blood or blood components, must defer donors testing reactive by a screening test for evidence of infection due to a communicable disease agent(s) listed in § 610.40(a), from future donations of human blood or blood components, except:

(1) You are not required to defer a donor who tests reactive for anti-HBc or anti-HTLV, types I or II, on only one occasion. When a supplemental (additional, more specific) test for anti-HBc or anti-HTLV, types I and II, has been approved for use under § 610.40(e) by FDA, such a donor must be deferred;

(2) A deferred donor who tests reactive for evidence of infection due to a communicable disease agent(s) listed in § 610.40(a), may serve as a donor of blood or blood components shipped or used under § 610.40(h)(2)(ii);

(3) A deferred donor who showed evidence of infection due to hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) when previously tested under § 610.40(a), (b), and (e) subsequently may donate Source Plasma for use in the preparation of Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (Human) provided the current donation tests nonreactive for HBsAg and the donor is otherwise determined to be suitable;

(4) A deferred donor, who otherwise is determined to be suitable for donation and tests reactive for anti-HBc or for evidence of infection due to HTLV, types I and II, may serve as a donor of Source Plasma;

(5) A deferred donor who tests reactive for a communicable disease

(i) Syphilis testing. In addition to the testing otherwise required under this section, you must test by a serological test for syphilis under §§ 640.5(a), 640.11, 640.23(a), 640.33(a), 640.39(a), and 640.55(b)(2) of this chapter.

[66 FR 31162, June 11, 2001]
agent(s) described under §610.40(a) or reactive with a serological test for syphilis under §610.40(i), may serve as an autologous donor under §610.40(d).

(b) A deferred donor subsequently may be found to be suitable as a donor of blood or blood components by a re-qualification method or process found acceptable for such purposes by FDA. Such a donor is considered no longer deferred.

(c) You must comply with the requirements under §§610.46 and 610.47 when a donor tests reactive by a screening test for HIV or HCV required under §610.40(a) and (b), or when you are aware of other reliable test results or information indicating evidence of HIV or HCV infection.

§ 610.42 Restrictions on use for further manufacture of medical devices.

(a) In addition to labeling requirements in subchapter H of this chapter, when a medical device contains human blood or a blood component as a component of the final device, and the human blood or blood component was found to be reactive by a screening test performed under §610.40(a) and (b) or reactive for syphilis under §610.40(i), then you must include in the device labeling a statement of warning indicating that the product was manufactured from a donation found to be reactive by a screening test for evidence of infection due to the identified communicable disease agent(s).

(b) FDA may approve an exception or alternative to the statement of warning required in paragraph (a) of this section based on evidence that the reactivity of the human blood or blood component presents no significant health risk through use of the medical device.

§ 610.44 Use of reference panels by manufacturers of test kits.

(a) When available and appropriate to verify acceptable sensitivity and specificity, you, a manufacturer of test kits, must use a reference panel you obtain from FDA or from an FDA designated source to test lots of the following products. You must test each lot of the following products, unless FDA informs you that less frequent testing is appropriate, based on your consistent prior production of products of acceptable sensitivity and specificity:

(1) A test kit approved for use in testing donations of human blood and blood components for evidence of infection due to communicable disease agents listed in §610.40(a); and

(2) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test kit approved for use in the diagnosis, prognosis, or monitoring of this communicable disease agent.

(b) You must not distribute a lot that is found to be not acceptable for sensitivity and specificity under §610.44(a). FDA may approve an exception or alternative to this requirement. Applicants must submit such requests in writing. However, in limited circumstances, such requests may be made orally and permission may be given orally by FDA. Oral requests and approvals must be promptly followed by written requests and written approvals.

§ 610.46 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) “lookback” requirements.

(a) If you are an establishment that collects Whole Blood or blood components, including Source Plasma and Source Leukocytes, you must establish, maintain, and follow an appropriate system for the following actions:

(1) Within 3 calendar days after a donor tests reactive for evidence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection when tested under §610.40(a) and (b) or when you are made aware of other reliable test results or information indicating evidence of HIV infection, you must review all records required under §606.160(d) of this chapter, to identify blood and blood components previously donated by such a donor. For those identified blood and blood components collected:

(i) Twelve months and less before the donor’s most recent nonreactive screening tests, or

(ii) Twelve months and less before the donor’s reactive direct viral detection test, e.g., nucleic acid test or HIV
§ 610.46 21 CFR Ch. I (4—1—08 Edition)

(p24 antigen test, and nonreactive antibody screening test, whichever is the lesser period, you must:

(A) Quarantine all previously collected in-date blood and blood components identified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section if intended for use in another person or for further manufacturing into injectable products, except pooled blood components intended solely for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures; and

(B) Notify consignees to quarantine all previously collected in-date blood and blood components identified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section if intended for use in another person or for further manufacturing into injectable products, except pooled blood components intended solely for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures, when notified by the collecting establishment.

(2) You must perform a supplemental (additional, more specific) test for HIV as required under § 610.40(e) of this chapter on the reactive donation.

(3) You must notify consignees of the supplemental (additional, more specific) test results for HIV as required under § 610.40(e) of this chapter on the reactive donation.

(b) If you are a consignee of Whole Blood or blood components, including Source Plasma and Source Leukocytes, you must establish, maintain, and follow an appropriate system for the following actions:

(1) You must quarantine all previously collected in-date blood and blood components identified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, except pooled blood components intended solely for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures; and

(2) You must release from quarantine, destroy, or relabel quarantined in-date blood and blood components consistent with the results of the supplemental (additional, more specific) test performed under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or the results of the reactive screening test if there is no available supplemental test that is approved for such use by FDA, or if under an IND or IDE, is exempted for such use by FDA.

(3) When the supplemental (additional, more specific) test for HIV is positive or when the screening test is reactive and there is no available supplemental test that is approved for such use by FDA, or if under an IND or IDE is exempted for such use by FDA, you must notify transfusion recipients of previous collections of blood and blood components at increased risk of transmitting HIV infection, or the recipient’s physician of record, of the need for recipient HIV testing and counseling. You must notify the recipient’s physician of record or a legal representative or relative if the recipient is a minor, deceased, adjudged incompetent by a State court, or, if the recipient is competent but State law permits a legal representative or relative to receive information on behalf of the recipient. You must make reasonable attempts to perform the notification within 12 weeks after receiving the supplemental (additional, more specific) test results for evidence of HIV infection from the collecting establishment, or after receiving the donor’s reactive screening test result for HIV if there is no available supplemental test that is approved for such use by FDA, or if
§ 610.47 Hepatitis C virus (HCV) "lookback" requirements.

(a) If you are an establishment that collects Whole Blood or blood components, including Source Plasma and Source Leukocytes, you must establish, maintain, and follow an appropriate system for the following actions:

(1) Within 3 calendar days after a donor tests reactive for evidence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection when tested under §610.40(a) and (b) of this chapter or when you are made aware of other reliable test results or information indicating evidence of HCV infection, you must review all records required under §606.160(d) of this chapter, to identify blood and blood components previously donated by such a donor. For those identified blood and blood components collected:

(i) Twelve months and less before the donor’s most recent nonreactive screening tests, or

(ii) Twelve months and less before the donor’s reactive direct viral detection test, e.g., nucleic acid test and nonreactive antibody screening test, whichever is the lesser period, you must:

(A) Quarantine all previously collected in-date blood and blood components identified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section if intended for use in another person or for further manufacture into injectable products, except pooled blood components intended solely for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures; and

(B) Notify consignees to quarantine all previously collected in-date blood and blood components identified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section if intended for use in another person or for further manufacture into injectable products, except pooled blood components intended solely for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures;

(2) You must perform a supplemental (additional, more specific) test for HCV as required under §610.40(e) on the reactive donation.

(3) You must notify consignees of the supplemental (additional, more specific) test results for HCV, or the results of the reactive screening test if there is no available supplemental test that is approved for such use by FDA, or if under an investigational new drug application (IND) or investigational device exemption (IDE), is exempted for such use by FDA, within 45 calendar days after the donor tests reactive for evidence of HCV infection under §610.40(a) and (b). Notification of consignees must include the test results for blood and blood components identified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section that were previously collected from donors who later test reactive for evidence of HCV infection.

(4) You must release from quarantine, destroy, or relabel quarantined in-date blood and blood components consistent with the results of the supplemental (additional, more specific) test performed under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or the results of the reactive screening test if there is no available supplemental test that is approved for such use by FDA, or if under an IND or IDE, exempted for such use by FDA.

(b) If you are a consignee of Whole Blood or blood components, including Source Plasma or Source Leukocytes, you must establish, maintain, and follow an appropriate system for the following actions:

(1) You must quarantine all previously collected in-date blood and blood components identified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section if intended for use in another person or for further manufacture into injectable products, except pooled blood components intended solely for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures, when notified by the collecting establishment.

(2) You must release from quarantine, destroy, or relabel quarantined in-date blood and blood components, consistent with the results of the supplemental (additional, more specific) test performed under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or the results of the reactive screening test if there is no
§ 610.48 Hepatitis C virus (HCV) "lookback" requirements based on review of historical testing records.

(a) Establishments that collect Whole Blood or blood components, including Source Plasma and Source Leukocytes, must complete the following actions by February 19, 2009.

(b) If you are an establishment that collects Whole Blood or blood components, including Source Plasma and Source Leukocytes, you must establish, maintain, and follow an appropriate system for the following actions:

(i) You must:

(a) Review all records of donor testing for hepatitis C virus (HCV) performed before February 20, 2008. The review must include records dating back indefinitely for computerized electronic records, and to January 1, 1988, for all other records. Record review, quarantine, testing, notification, and disposition performed before February 20, 2008 that otherwise satisfy the requirements under §610.47, are exempt from this section.

(ii) Identify donors who tested reactive for evidence of HCV infection. Donors who tested reactive by a screening test and negative by an appropriate supplemental (additional, more specific) test under §610.40(e) for evidence of HCV infection on the same donation are not subject to further action.

(iii) Identify the blood and blood components previously collected from such donors:

(A) Twelve months and less before the donor’s most recent nonreactive screening tests, or

(B) Twelve months and less before the donor’s reactive direct viral detection test, e.g., nucleic acid test and nonreactive antibody screening test, whichever is the lesser period.

(2) If you did not perform a supplemental (additional, more specific) test at the time of the reactive donation, you may perform a supplemental test or a licensed screening test with known greater sensitivity than the test of record using either a frozen sample from the same reactive donation or a fresh sample from the same donor, if obtainable. If neither is available, proceed with paragraphs (b)(3), (b)(4), and (b)(5) of this section.

(3) You must, within 3 calendar days after identifying the blood and blood components previously collected from donors who tested reactive for evidence of HCV infection:

(i) Quarantine all previously collected in-date blood and blood components identified under paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section if intended for use in another person or for further manufacture into injectable products, except pooled components solely intended for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures.

(ii) Notify consignees to quarantine all previously collected in-date blood and blood components identified under
paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section if intended for use in another person or for further manufacture into injectable products, except pooled blood components intended solely for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures; and

(iii) Notify consignees of the donor’s test results, including the results of a supplemental (additional, more specific) test or a licensed screening test with known greater sensitivity than the test of record, if available at that time.

(4) You must notify consignees of the results of the supplemental (additional, more specific) test or the licensed screening test with known greater sensitivity than the test of record for HCV, if performed, within 45 calendar days of completing the further testing. Notification of consignees must include the test results for blood and blood components identified under paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section that were previously collected from a donor who later tests reactive for evidence of HCV infection.

(5) You must release from quarantine, destroy, or relabel quarantined in-date blood and blood components consistent with the results of the further testing performed under paragraph (b)(2) of this section or the results of the reactive screening test if there is no available supplemental test that is approved for such use by FDA, or if under an IND or IDE, is exempted for such use by FDA.

(c) If you are a consignee of Whole Blood or blood components, including Source Plasma and Source Leukocytes, you must establish, maintain, and follow an appropriate system for the following actions, which you must complete within 1 year of the date of notification by the collecting establishment:

(1) You must quarantine all previously collected in-date blood and blood components identified under paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section, except pooled blood components solely intended for further manufacturing into products that are manufactured using validated viral clearance procedures, when notified by the collecting establishment.

(2) You must release from quarantine, destroy, or relabel quarantined in-date blood and blood components, consistent with the results of the further testing performed under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, or the results of the reactive screening test if there is no available supplemental test that is approved for such use by FDA, or if under an IND or IDE is exempted for such use by FDA.

(3) When the supplemental (additional, more specific) test for HCV is positive; or the supplemental test is indeterminate, but the supplemental test is known to be less sensitive than the screening test; or the screening test is reactive and there is no available supplemental test that is approved for such use by FDA, or if under an IND or IDE is exempted for such use by FDA; or if supplemental testing is not performed, you must make reasonable attempts to notify transfusion recipients of previous collections of blood and blood components at increased risk of transmitting HCV infection, or the recipient’s physician of record, of the need for recipient HCV testing and counseling. You must notify the recipient’s physician of record or a legal representative or relative if the recipient is a minor, adjudged incompetent by a State court, or if the recipient is competent but State law permits a legal representative or relative to receive information on behalf of the recipient.

(d) Actions under this section do not constitute a recall as defined in § 7.3 of this chapter.

(e) This section will expire on August 24, 2015.

[72 FR 48800, Aug. 24, 2007]

Subpart F— Dating Period Limitations

§ 610.50 Date of manufacture.

The date of manufacture shall be determined as follows:

(a) For products for which an official standard of potency is prescribed in either § 610.20 or § 610.21, or which are subject to official potency tests, the date of initiation by the manufacturer of the last valid potency test.

85
§ 610.53 Dating periods for licensed biological products.

(a) General. The minimum dating periods in paragraph (c) of this section are based on data relating to usage, clinical experience, or laboratory tests that establish the reasonable period beyond which the product cannot be expected to yield its specific results and retain its safety, purity, and potency, provided the product is maintained at the recommended temperatures. The standards prescribed by the regulations in this subchapter are designed to ensure the continued safety, purity, and potency of the products and are based on the dating periods set forth in paragraph (c) of this section. Package labels for each product shall recommend storage at the stated temperatures.

(b) When the dating period begins. The dating period for a product shall begin on the date of manufacture, as prescribed in §610.50. The dating period for a combination of two or more products shall be no longer than the dating period of the component with the shortest dating period.

(c) Table of dating periods. In using the table in this paragraph, a product in column A may be stored by the manufacturer at the prescribed temperature and length of time in either column B or column C, plus the length of time in column D. The dating period in column D shall be applied from the day the product leaves the manufacturer’s storage, provided the product has not exceeded its maximum storage period, as prescribed in column B or C. If a product is held in the manufacturer’s storage beyond the period prescribed, the dating period for the product being distributed shall be reduced by a corresponding period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adenovirus Vaccine Live Oral</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>6 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin (Human)</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>(a) 5 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>(b) 3 years, provided labeling recommends storage at room temperature, no warmer than 37 °C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>(c) 10 years, if in a hermetically sealed metal container and provided labeling recommends storage between 2 and 8 °C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergic Extracts labeled “No U.S. Standard of Potency”</td>
<td>1. With 50 percent or more glycine</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>3 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. With less than 50 percent glycine</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>18 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Products for which cold storage conditions are inappropriate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>18 months (from date of manufacture), provided labeling recommends storage at 30 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Powders and tablets</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 years (from date of manufacture), provided labeling recommends storage at 30 °C or colder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Freeze-dried products:</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4 years (from date of manufacture).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Unreconstituted</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>18 months (cannot exceed 4-year unreconstituted dating period plus an additional 12 months).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Reconstituted</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>18 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergic Extracts, Alum Precipitated labeled “No U.S. Standard of Potency”</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>18 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax Vaccine Adsorbed</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>6 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Date of manufacture</td>
<td>Date of collection of product</td>
<td>Dating period after leaving manufacturer's storage when stored at 2 to 8 °C (unless otherwise stated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyophilized coated red blood cells</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzyme conjugated products</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodinated (125I) products</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthemophilic Factor (Human)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Human Globulin Liquid</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Inhibitor Coagulant Complex</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirabies Serum</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>...do.</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antitoxin (Crotalidae Polyvalent)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>4 years (from date of manufacture)</td>
<td>...do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antivenin (Laxodontus Maculans)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antivenin (Mucuna fruticosa)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparaginase</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>18 months from the date of the last valid potency test</td>
<td>...do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Group Reagents</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Grouping Reagents</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Group Substance A</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>4 years (from date of manufacture), provided labeling recommends storage at 37 °C or colder</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Group Substance B</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>3 years, provided labeling recommends storage at 37 °C or colder</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botulism Antitoxin</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>5 years with an initial 10 percent excess of potency</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Group Substance AB</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>5 years with an initial 10 percent excess of potency</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Group Substance C</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Group Substance D</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCG Vaccine</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera Vaccine</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccidioidin</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collagenase</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>4 years (from date of manufacture), provided labeling recommends storage at 37 °C or colder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryoprecipitated AFH</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>12 months from the date of collection of source blood, provided labeling recommends storage at 37 °C or colder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria Antitoxin:</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>5 years with an initial 20 percent excess of potency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Liquid</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>5 years with an initial 20 percent excess of potency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dried</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>5 years with an initial 10 percent excess of potency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids, Adsorbed</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria Toxin for Schick Test</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria Toxoid</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria Toxoid Adsorbed</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor IX Complex</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>1 year (from date of manufacture)</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibenolysin</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>3 years, provided labeling recommends storage at 30 °C or colder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibenolysin and Desoxyribonuclease Combined (Bovine)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibenolysin and Desoxyribonuclease Combined (Bovine) with Chioramphenicol</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B Surface Antigen:</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>14 days (from date of manufacture)</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Unlyophilized coated red blood cells</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Iodinated (125I) product</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histoplasmin</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunoglobulins:</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (Human)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Immune Globulin (Human)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Immune Globulin Intravenous (Human)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lymphocyte Immune Globulin, Anti-Thymocyte Globulin (Equine)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pertussis Immune Globulin (Human)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>3 years from date the dried or frozen bulk product is placed in final solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product</strong></td>
<td>Manufacturer’s storage period 1 to 5 °C (unless otherwise stated)</td>
<td>Manufacturer’s storage period 0 °C or colder (unless otherwise stated)</td>
<td>Dating period after leaving manufacturer’s storage when stored at 2 to 8 °C (unless otherwise stated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human).</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>6 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Tetanus Immune Globulin (Human).</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>3 years with an initial 10 percent excess of potency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Vaccinia Immune Globulin (Human).</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>3 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Varicella-Zoster Immune Globulin (Human).</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B Vaccine</td>
<td>2 years at 2 to 8 °C.</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>3 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza Virus Vaccine</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>18 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>18 months (from date of manufacture).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Virus Vaccine Live.</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles and Mumps Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles and Rubella Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles Live and Smallpox Vaccine</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year (from date of manufacture).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine Group A:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Final bulk powder</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Final container</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 years (–20 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine Group C:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Final bulk powder</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2 years (–20 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Final container</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>3 years (–20 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine Groups A and C combined:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Final bulk powder</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2 years (–20 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Final container</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>3 years (–20 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine Groups A, C, Y, and W135 combined:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Final bulk powder</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2 years (–20 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Final container</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>3 years (–20 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumps Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>18 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Horse Serum</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis Vaccine</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>18 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plague Vaccine</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma products:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Fresh Frozen Plasma</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year from date of collection of source blood (–18 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Liquid Plasma</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>(a) 26 days from date of collection of source blood (between 1 and 6 °C), (b) 40 days from date of collection of source blood only when CPDA-1 solution is used as the anticoagulant (between 1 and 6 °C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Plasma</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 years from date of collection of source blood (–18 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Platelet Rich Plasma</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>72 hours from time of collection of source blood, provided labeling recommends storage (20 to 24 °C or between 1 and 6 °C). 5 days if certain approved containers are used (20 to 24 °C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Source Leukocytes</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>In lieu of expiration date, the collection date shall appear on the label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Source Plasma</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Therapeutic Exchange Plasma</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma Protein Fraction (Human)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Platelets</td>
<td>Not applic.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal Vaccine Polysialglycan:</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>24 months after potency assay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(–20 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus Vaccine Inactivated</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral Trivalent:</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Frozen</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year (–10 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Liquid</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral Type I:</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year (–10 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral Type II:</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year (–10 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral Type III:</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year (–10 °C or colder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvalent bacterial antigens with “No</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Standard of Potency” liquid.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvalent bacterial vaccines with “No</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Standard of Potency” liquid.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies Vaccine:</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dried</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Liquid</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Not applic.</td>
<td>Not applic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACD Red Blood Cells</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPO Red Blood Cells</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPDA-1 Red Blood Cells</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Blood Cells Deglycerolized</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Blood Cells Frozen</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubella and Mumps Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubella Virus Vaccine Live</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Test Antigens for Cellular Hyper-sensitivity:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Liquid</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dried</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptokinase</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus and Diphtheria Toxoids Adsorbed for Adult Use:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Liquid</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dried</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus Antitoxin:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Liquid</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dried</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus Toxoid:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Liquid</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dried</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus Toxoid Adsorbed</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombin</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombin Impregnated Pad</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's storage period 1 to 5 °C (unless otherwise stated)</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 months (~10 °C or colder) if product is maintained as glycerinated or equivalent vaccine in bulk or final containers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years with an initial 20 percent excess or potency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years with an initial 10 percent excess or potency.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year, or 6 months at 20 to 24 °C.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's storage period 0 °C or colder (unless otherwise stated)</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<td>do</td>
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<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dating period after leaving manufacturer's storage when stored at 2 to 8 °C (unless otherwise stated)</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) 21 days from date of collection of source blood, provided labeling recommends storage between 1 and 6 °C and the hermetic seal is not broken during processing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) 24 hours after plasma removal, provided labeling recommends storage between 1 and 6 °C and the hermetic seal is broken during processing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 21 days from date of collection of source blood, provided labeling recommends storage between 1 and 6 °C and the hermetic seal is not broken during processing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) 24 hours after plasma removal, provided labeling recommends storage between 1 and 6 °C and the hermetic seal is broken during processing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 35 days from date of collection of source blood, provided labeling recommends storage between 1 and 6 °C and the hermetic seal is not broken during processing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) 24 hours after plasma removal, provided labeling recommends storage between 1 and 6 °C and the hermetic seal is broken during processing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 hours after removal from storage at ~65 °C or colder, provided labeling recommends storage between 1 and 6 °C, or as specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system approved for such use by the Director, CBER.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years from date of collection of source blood, provided labeling recommends storage at ~65 °C or colder, or as specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system approved for such use by the Director, CBER.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year (~20 °C or colder). Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months, provided labeling recommends storage at 0 °C or colder.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years with an initial 20 percent excess or potency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years with an initial 10 percent excess or potency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year, or 6 months at 20 to 24 °C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subpart G—Labeling Standards

§ 610.60 Container label.

(a) Full label. The following items shall appear on the label affixed to each container of a product capable of bearing a full label:

1. The proper name of the product;
2. The name, address, and license number of manufacturer;
3. The lot number or other lot identification;
4. The expiration date;
5. The recommended individual dose, for multiple dose containers.

(b) Package label information. If the container is not enclosed in a package, all the items required for a package label shall appear on the container label.

(c) Partial label. If the container is capable of bearing only a partial label, the container shall show as a minimum the name (expressed either as the proper or common name), the lot number or other lot identification and the name of the manufacturer; in addition, for multiple dose containers, the recommended individual dose. Containers bearing partial labels shall be placed in a package which bears all the items required for a package label.

(d) No container label. If the container is incapable of bearing any label, the items required for a container label may be omitted, provided the container is placed in a package which bears all the items required for a package label.

(7) If a Medication Guide is required under part 208 of this chapter, the statement required under §208.24(d) of this chapter instructing the authorized dispenser to provide a Medication Guide to each patient to whom the drug is dispensed and stating how the Medication Guide is provided, except where the container label is too small, the required statement may be placed on the package label.
§ 610.61 Package label.

The following items shall appear on the label affixed to each package containing a product:
(a) The proper name of the product;
(b) The name, address, and license number of manufacturer;
(c) The lot number or other lot identification;
(d) The expiration date;
(e) The preservative used and its concentration, or if no preservative is used and the absence of a preservative is a safety factor, the words “no preservative”;
(f) The number of containers, if more than one;
(g) The amount of product in the container expressed as (1) the number of doses, (2) volume, (3) units of potency, (4) weight, (5) equivalent volume (for dried product to be reconstituted), or (6) such combination of the foregoing as needed for an accurate description of the contents, whichever is applicable;
(h) The recommended storage temperature;
(i) The words “Shake Well”, “Do not Freeze” or the equivalent, as well as other instructions, when indicated by the character of the product;
(j) The recommended individual dose if the enclosed container(s) is a multiple-dose container;
(k) The route of administration recommended, or reference to such directions in an enclosed circular;
(l) Known sensitizing substances, or reference to an enclosed circular containing appropriate information;
(m) The type and calculated amount of antibiotics added during manufacture;
(n) The inactive ingredients when a safety factor, or reference to an enclosed circular containing appropriate information;
(o) The adjuvant, if present;
(p) The source of the product when a factor in safe administration;
(q) The identity of each microorganism used in manufacture, and, where applicable, the production medium and the method of inactivation, or reference to an enclosed circular containing appropriate information;
(r) Minimum potency of product expressed in terms of official standard of potency or, if potency is a factor and no U.S. standard of potency has been prescribed, the words “No U.S. standard of potency.”
(s) The statement: “Rx only” for prescription biologicals.

§ 610.62 Proper name; package label; legible type.

(a) Position. The proper name of the product on the package label shall be placed above any trademark or trade name identifying the product and symmetrically arranged with respect to other printing on the label.
(b) Prominence. The point size and typeface of the proper name shall be at least as prominent as the point size and typeface used in designating the trademark and trade name. The contrast in color value between the proper name and the background shall be at least as great as the color value between the trademark and trade name and the background. Typography, layout, contrast, and other printing features shall not be used in a manner that will affect adversely the prominence of the proper name.
(c) Legible type. All items required to be on the container label and package label shall be in legible type. “Legible type” is type of a size and character which can be read with ease when held in a good light and with normal vision.

§ 610.63 Divided manufacturing responsibility to be shown.

If two or more licensed manufacturers participate in the manufacture of a biological product, the name, address, and license number of each must appear on the package label, and on the label of the container if capable of bearing a full label.

[64 FR 56453, Oct. 20, 1999]
§ 610.64 Name and address of distributor.

The name and address of the distributor of a product may appear on the label provided that the name, address, and license number of the manufacturer also appears on the label and the name of the distributor is qualified by one of the following phrases: "Manufactured for __________", "Distributed by __________", "Manufactured by __________ for __________", "Manufactured for __________ by __________", "Distributor: __________", or "Marketed by __________". The qualifying phrases may be abbreviated.

[61 FR 57330, Nov. 6, 1996]

§ 610.65 Products for export.

Labels on packages or containers of products for export may be adapted to meet specific requirements of the regulations of the country to which the product is to be exported provided that in all such cases the minimum label requirements prescribed in §610.60 are observed.

§ 610.67 Bar code label requirements.

Biological products must comply with the bar code requirements at §201.25 of this chapter. However, the bar code requirements do not apply to devices regulated by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research or to blood and blood components intended for transfusion. For blood and blood components intended for transfusion, the requirements at §606.121(c)(13) of this chapter apply instead.

[69 FR 9171, Feb. 26, 2004]

§ 610.68 Exceptions or alternatives to labeling requirements for biological products held by the Strategic National Stockpile.

(a) The appropriate FDA Center Director may grant an exception or alternative to any provision listed in paragraph (f) of this section and not explicitly required by statute, for specified lots, batches, or other units of a biological product, if the Center Director determines that compliance with such labeling requirement could adversely affect the safety, effectiveness, or availability of such product that is or will be included in the Strategic National Stockpile.

(b)(1)(i) A Strategic National Stockpile official or any entity that manufactures (including labeling, packing, relabeling, or repackaging), distributes, or stores a biological product that is or will be included in the Strategic National Stockpile may submit, with written concurrence from a Strategic National Stockpile official, a written request for an exception or alternative described in paragraph (a) of this section to the Center Director.

(ii) The Center Director may grant an exception or alternative described in paragraph (a) of this section on his or her own initiative.

(2) A written request for an exception or alternative described in paragraph (a) of this section must:
   (i) Identify the specified lots, batches, or other units of the biological product that would be subject to the exception or alternative.
   (ii) Identify the labeling provision(s) listed in paragraph (f) of this section that are the subject of the exception or alternative request.
   (iii) Explain why compliance with such labeling provision(s) could adversely affect the safety, effectiveness, or availability of the specified lots, batches, or other units of the biological product that are or will be included in the Strategic National Stockpile;
   (iv) Describe any proposed safeguards or conditions that will be implemented so that the labeling of the product includes appropriate information necessary for the safe and effective use of the product, given the anticipated circumstances of use of the product;
   (v) Provide a draft of the proposed labeling of the specified lots, batches, or other units of the biological product subject to the exception or alternative;
   and
   (vi) Provide any other information requested by the Center Director in support of the request.

(c) The Center Director must respond in writing to all requests under this section.

(d) A grant of an exception or alternative under this section will include any safeguards or conditions deemed appropriate by the Center Director so that the labeling of product subject to
the exception or alternative includes
the information necessary for the safe
and effective use of the product, given
the anticipated circumstances of use.

(e) If you are a sponsor receiving a
grant of a request for an exception or
alternative to the labeling require-
ments under this section:

(1) You need not submit a supplement
under §601.12(f)(1) through (f)(2) of this
chapter; however,

(2) You must report any grant of a re-
quest for an exception or alternative
under this section as part of your an-
nual report under §601.12(f)(3) of this
chapter.

(f) The Center Director may grant an
exception or alternative under this sec-
tion to the following provisions of this
chapter, to the extent that the require-
ments in these provisions are not ex-
plicitly required by statute:

(1) §610.60;

(2) §610.61(c) and (e) through (r);

(3) §610.62;

(4) §610.63;

(5) §610.64;

(6) §610.65; and

(7) §312.6.

[72 FR 73600, Dec. 28, 2007]

PART 630—GENERAL REQUIRE-
MENTS FOR BLOOD, BLOOD
COMPONENTS, AND BLOOD DER-
IVATIVES

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 321, 331, 351, 352, 355,

SOURCE: 66 FR 31176, June 11, 2001, unless
otherwise noted.

§630.6 Donor notification.

(a) Notification of donors. You, an es-
establishment that collects blood or
blood components, must make reason-
able attempts to notify any donor, in-
cluding an autologous donor, who has
been deferred based on the results of
tests for evidence of infection with a
communicable disease agent(s) as re-
quired by §610.41 of this chapter; or
who has been determined not to be
suitable as a donor based on suitability
criteria under §640.3 or §640.63 of this
chapter. You must attempt to obtain
the results of supplemental testing re-
quired under §610.40(e) of this chapter
prior to notifying a donor of the defer-
ral. If notification occurs prior to re-
ceipt of such results, you must also no-
tify a deferred donor of the results of
the supplemental testing. You must
notify a donor as described in para-
graph (b) of this section.

(b) Content of notification. You must
provide the following information to a
donor deferred or determined not to be
suitable as a donor as described in
paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) That the donor is deferred or de-
termined not to be suitable for dona-
tion and the reason for that decision;

(2) Where appropriate, the types of
donation of blood or blood components
that the donor should not donate in the
future;

(3) Where applicable, the results of
tests for evidence of infection due to
communicable disease agent(s) that
were a basis for deferral under §610.41
of this chapter, including results of
supplemental (i.e., additional, more
specific) tests as required in §610.40(e)
of this chapter; and,

(4) Where appropriate, information
concerning medical followup and coun-
seling;

(c) Time period for notification. You
must make reasonable attempts to no-
tify the donor within 8 weeks after de-
termining that the donor is deferred or
determined not to be suitable for dona-
tion as described in paragraph (a) of
this section. You must document that
you have successfully notified the
donor or when you are unsuccessful
that you have made reasonable at-
ttempts to notify the donor.

(d) Autologous donors. (1) You also
must provide the following informa-
tion to the referring physician of an
autologous donor who is deferred based
on the results of tests for evidence of
infection with a communicable disease
agent(s) as described in paragraph (a)
of this section:

(1) Information that the autologous
donor is deferred based on the results
of tests for evidence of infection due to
communicable disease agent(s), as re-
quired under §610.41 of this chapter,
and the reason for that decision;

(2) Where appropriate, the types of
donation of blood or blood components
that the autologous donor should not
donate in the future; and
(iii) The results of tests for evidence of infection due to communicable disease agent(s), that were a basis for deferral under §610.41 of this chapter, including results of supplemental (i.e., additional, more specific) tests as required in §610.40(e) of this chapter.

(2) You must make reasonable attempts to notify the autologous donor's referring physician within 8 weeks after determining that the autologous donor is deferred as described in paragraph (a) of this section. You must document that you have successfully notified the autologous donor's referring physician or when you are unsuccessful that you have made reasonable attempts to notify the physician.

PART 640—ADDITIONAL STANDARDS FOR HUMAN BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS

Subpart A—Whole Blood

Sec. 640.1 Whole Blood.
640.2 General requirements.
640.3 Suitability of donor.
640.4 Collection of the blood.
640.5 Testing the blood.
640.6 Modifications of Whole Blood.

Subpart B—Red Blood Cells

640.10 Red Blood Cells.
640.11 General requirements.
640.12 Suitability of donor.
640.13 Collection of the blood.
640.14 Testing the blood.
640.15 Segments for testing.
640.16 Processing.
640.17 Modifications for specific products.

Subpart C—Platelets

640.20 Platelets.
640.21 Suitability of donors.
640.22 Collection of source material.
640.23 Testing the blood.
640.24 Processing.
640.25 General requirements.
640.27 Emergency provisions.

Subpart D—Plasma

640.30 Plasma.
640.31 Suitability of donors.
640.32 Collection of source material.
640.33 Testing the blood.
640.34 Processing.

Subpart E [Reserved]
Subpart A—Whole Blood

§ 640.1 Whole Blood.

The proper name of this product shall be Whole Blood. Whole Blood is defined as blood collected from human donors for transfusion to human recipients.

§ 640.2 General requirements.

(a) Manufacturing responsibility. All manufacturing of Whole Blood, including donor examination, blood collection, laboratory tests, labeling, storage and issue, shall be done under the supervision and control of the same licensed establishment except that the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, may approve arrangements, upon joint request of two or more licensed establishments, which he finds are of such a nature as to assure compliance otherwise with the provisions of this subchapter.

(b) Blood container. The blood container shall not be entered prior to issue for any purpose except for blood collection or when the method of processing requires use of a different container. The container shall be uncolored and transparent to permit visual inspection of the contents and any closure shall be such as will maintain a hermetic seal and prevent contamination of the contents. The container material shall not interact with the contents under the customary conditions of storage and use, in such a manner as to have an adverse effect upon the safety, purity, or potency of the blood.

(c) Reissue of blood. Blood that has been removed from storage controlled by a licensed establishment shall not be reissued by a licensed establishment unless the following conditions are observed:

1. The container has a tamper-proof seal when originally issued and this seal remains unbroken;
2. A segment is properly attached and has not been removed, except that blood lacking a properly attached segment may be reissued in an emergency provided it is accompanied by instructions for sampling and for use within 6 hours after entering the container for sampling;
3. The blood has been stored continuously at 1 to 6 °C and shipped between 1 and 10 °C;
4. The blood is held for observation until a significant inspection consistent with the requirements of §640.5(e) can be made.

§ 640.3 Suitability of donor.

(a) Method of determining. The suitability of a donor as a source of Whole Blood shall be determined by a qualified physician or by persons under his supervision and trained in determining suitability. Such determination shall be made on the day of collection from the donor by means of medical history, a test for hemoglobin level, and such physical examination as appears necessary to a physician who shall be present on the premises when examinations are made, except that the suitability of donors may be determined when a physician is not present on the premises, provided the establishment (1) maintains on the premises, and files with the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, a manual of standard procedures and methods, approved by the Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, that shall be followed by employees who determine the suitability of donors, and (2) maintains records indicating the name and qualifications of the person immediately in charge of the employees who determine the suitability of donors when a physician is not present on the premises.
(b) Qualifications of donor; general. Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section and for autologous donations, a person may not serve as a source of Whole Blood more than once in 8 weeks. In addition, donors shall be in good health, as indicated in part by:

(1) Normal temperature;

(2) Demonstration that systolic and diastolic blood pressures are within normal limits, unless the examining physician is satisfied that an individual with blood pressures outside these limits is an otherwise qualified donor under the provisions of this section;

(3) For allogeneic donors, a blood hemoglobin level which shall be demonstrated to be no less than 12.5 grams (g) of hemoglobin per 100 milliliters (mL) of blood; or a hematocrit value of 38 percent, and for autologous donors, a blood hemoglobin level which shall be demonstrated to be no less than 11.0 g of hemoglobin per 100 mL of blood or a hematocrit value of 33 percent.

(4) Freedom from acute respiratory diseases;

(5) Freedom from any infectious skin disease at the site of phlebotomy and from any such disease generalized to such an extent as to create a risk of contamination of the blood;

(6) Freedom from any disease transmissible by blood transfusion, insofar as can be determined by history and examinations indicated above; and

(7) Freedom of the arms and forearms from skin punctures or scars indicative of addiction to self-injected narcotics.

(c) Additional qualifications of donor; viral hepatitis. No individual shall be used as a source of Whole Blood if he has—

(1) A history of viral hepatitis after the 11th birthday;

(2) A history of close contact within 12 months of donation with an individual having viral hepatitis;

(3) A history of having received within 12 months of donation, human blood or any derivative of human blood which the Food and Drug Administration has advised the blood establishment is a possible source of viral hepatitis.

(d) Therapeutic bleedings. Blood withdrawn in order to promote the health of a donor otherwise qualified under the provisions of this section, shall not be used as a source of Whole Blood unless the container label conspicuously indicates the donor’s disease that necessitated withdrawal of blood.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) Qualifications; donations within less than 8 weeks. A person may serve as a source of Whole Blood more than once in 8 weeks only if at the time of donation the person is examined and certified by a physician to be in good health, as indicated in part in paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 640.4 Collection of the blood.

(a) Supervision. Blood shall be drawn from the donor by a qualified physician or under his supervision by assistants trained in the procedure. A physician shall be present on the premises when blood is being collected, except that blood may be collected when a physician is not present on the premises, provided the establishment (1) maintains on the premises, and files with the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, a manual of standard procedures and methods, approved by the Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, that shall be followed by employees who collect blood, and (2) maintains records indicating the name and qualifications of the person immediately in charge of the employees who collect blood when a physician is not present on the premises.

(b) The donor center. The pertinent requirements of §§600.10 and 600.11 of this chapter shall apply at both the blood establishment and at any other place where the bleeding is performed.

(c) Blood containers. Blood containers and donor sets shall be pyrogen-free, sterile and identified by lot number. The amount of anticoagulant required for the quantity of blood to be collected shall be in the blood container when it is sterilized. In addition, all container and donor set surfaces that come in contact with blood used in the processing of Heparin Whole Blood shall be water repellent.
§ 640.5 21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition)

(d) The anticoagulant solution. The anticoagulant solution shall be sterile and pyrogen-free. Anticoagulant solutions shall be compounded and used according to a formula approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(e) Donor identification. Each unit of blood shall be so marked or identified by number or other symbol as to relate it to the individual donor whose identity shall be established to the extent necessary for compliance with §640.3.

(f) Prevention of contamination of the blood. The skin of the donor at the site of phlebotomy shall be prepared thoroughly and carefully by a method that gives maximum assurance of a sterile container of blood. The blood shall be collected by aseptic methods in a sterile system which may be closed or may be vented if the vent protects the blood against contamination.

(g) Samples and segments for laboratory tests. Samples and segments for laboratory tests shall meet the following standards:

(1) One or more segments shall be provided with each unit of blood when issued or reissued except as provided in §640.2(c)(2) and all segments shall be from the donor who is the source of the unit of blood.

(2) All samples for laboratory tests performed by the manufacturer and all segments accompanying a unit of blood shall be collected at the time of filling the original blood container.

(3) All containers for all samples shall bear the donor’s identification before collecting the samples.

(4) All segments accompanying a unit of blood shall be attached to the whole blood container before blood collection, in a tamperproof manner that will conspicuously indicate removal and reattachment.

(5) Segments for compatibility testing shall contain blood mixed with the appropriate anticoagulant.

(h) Storage. Whole Blood must be placed in storage at a temperature between 1 and 6 °C immediately after collection unless the blood is to be further processed into another component or the blood must be transported from the donor center to the processing laboratory. If transported, the blood must be placed in temporary storage having sufficient refrigeration capacity to cool the blood continuously toward a temperature range between 1 and 10 °C until arrival at the processing laboratory. At the processing laboratory, the blood must be stored at a temperature between 1 and 6 °C. Blood from which a component is to be prepared must be held in an environment maintained at a temperature range specified for that component in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system approved for such use by the Director, CBER.


§ 640.5 Testing the blood.

All laboratory tests shall be made on a specimen of blood taken from the donor at the time of collecting the unit of blood, and these tests shall include the following:

(a) Serological test for syphilis. Whole Blood shall be negative to a serological test for syphilis.

(b) Determination of blood group. Each container of Whole Blood shall be classified as to ABO blood group. At least two blood group tests shall be made and the unit shall not be issued until grouping tests by different methods or with different lots of antiseraums are in agreement. Only those Anti-A and Anti-B Blood Grouping Reagents licensed under, or that otherwise meet the requirements of, the regulations of this subchapter shall be used, and the technique used shall be that for which the serum is specifically designed to be effective.

(c) Determination of the Rh factors. Each container of Whole Blood shall be classified as to Rh type on the basis of tests done on the sample. The label shall indicate the extent of typing and the results of all tests performed. If the test, using Anti-D Blood Grouping Reagent, is positive, the container may be labeled “Rh Positive.” If the test is negative, the results shall be confirmed by further testing which shall include tests for the “weak D (formerly D-).” Blood may be labeled “Rh Negative” if
§ 640.14 Testing the blood.

Blood from which Red Blood Cells are prepared shall be tested as prescribed in § 640.4.

§ 640.15 Modifications of Whole Blood.

Upon approval by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, of a supplement to the biologics license application for Whole Blood a manufacturer may prepare Whole Blood from which the antihemophilic factor has been removed, provided the Whole Blood meets the applicable requirements of this subchapter and the following conditions are met:

(a) The antihemophilic factor shall be removed in accordance with paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of § 640.52.

(b) Although the closed system between the red blood cells and plasma shall be maintained, the red blood cells shall be maintained between 1 and 6 °C at all times, including that time when the plasma is being frozen for removal of the antihemophilic factor.

§ 640.15 Segments for testing.

Segments collected in integral tubing shall meet the following standards:
(a) One or more segments shall be provided with each unit of Whole Blood or Red Blood Cells when issued or reissued.
(b) Before they are filled, all segments shall be marked or identified so as to relate them to the donor of that unit of red cells.
(c) All segments accompanying a unit of Red Blood Cells shall be filled at the time the blood is collected or at the time the final product is prepared.

[66 FR 40890, Aug. 6, 2001]

§ 640.16 Processing.

(a) Separation. Within the timeframe specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system used, Red Blood Cells may be prepared either by centrifugation, done in a manner that will not tend to increase the temperature of the blood, or by normal undisturbed sedimentation. A portion of the plasma sufficient to assure optimal cell preservation shall be left with the red cells except when a cryoprotective substance or additive solution is added for prolonged storage.
(b) Sterile system. All surfaces that come in contact with the red cells shall be sterile and pyrogen-free.
(c) Final containers. Final containers used for Red Blood Cells shall be the original blood containers unless the method of processing requires a different container. The final container shall meet the requirements for blood containers prescribed in §640.2(c). At the time of filing, if a different container is used, it shall be marked or identified by number or other symbol so as to relate it to the donor of that unit of red cells.

[66 FR 40890, Aug. 6, 2001]

Subpart C—Platelets

§ 640.20 Platelets.

(a) Proper name and definition. The proper name of this product shall be Platelets. The product is defined as platelets collected from one unit of blood and resuspended in an appropriate volume of original plasma, as prescribed in §640.24(d).
(b) Source. The source material for Platelets is plasma which may be obtained by whole blood collection or by platelethpheresis.

[63 FR 16685, Apr. 6, 1998; 72 FR 45887, Aug. 16, 2007]

§ 640.21 Suitability of donors.

(a) Whole blood donors shall meet the criteria for suitability prescribed in §640.3.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Platelethpheresis donors must meet the criteria for suitability as prescribed in §§640.3 and 640.63(c)(6) or as described in an approved biologics license application (BLA) or an approved...
§ 640.24 Processing.

(a) Separation of plasma and platelets and resuspension of the platelets must be done in a closed system. Platelets must not be pooled during processing unless the platelets are pooled as specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system approved for such use by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(b) Immediately after collection, the whole blood or plasma shall be held in storage between 20 and 24 °C unless it must be transported from the collection center to the processing laboratory. During such transport, all reasonable methods shall be used to maintain the temperature as close as possible to a range between 20 and 24 °C until it arrives at the processing laboratory where it shall be held between 20 and 24 °C until the platelets are separated. The platelet concentrate shall be separated within 4 hours or within the timeframe specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system.

(c) The time and speed of centrifugation must have been demonstrated to produce an unclumped product, without visible hemolysis, that yields a count of not less than 5.5×10¹¹ platelets per unit in at least 75 percent of the units tested.

(d) The volume of original plasma used for resuspension of the platelets shall be determined by the maintenance of a pH of not less than 6.2 during the storage period. The pH shall be measured on a sample of platelets which has been stored for the maximum dating period at the selected storage temperature. One of the following storage temperatures shall be used continuously:

(1) 20 to 24 °C.

(2) 1 to 6 °C.

(e) Final containers used for Platelets shall be colorless and transparent to permit visual inspection of the contents; any closure shall maintain a hermetic seal and prevent contamination of the contents. The container material shall not interact with the contents, under the customary conditions of storage and use, in such a manner as to have an adverse effect upon the safety, purity, potency, or efficacy of the product. At the time of filling, the final container shall be marked or identified by number so as to relate it to the donor.
§ 640.25 General requirements.

(a) Storage. Immediately after re-suspension, Platelets shall be placed in storage at the selected temperature range. If stored at 20 to 24 °C, a continuous gentle agitation of the platelet concentrate shall be maintained throughout the storage period. Agitation is optional if stored at a temperature between 1 and 6 °C.

(b) Quality control testing. Each month four units prepared from different donors shall be tested at the end of the storage period as follows:

(1) Platelet count.

(2) pH of not less than 6.2 measured at the storage temperature of the unit.

(3) Measurement of actual plasma volume.

(4) If the results of the quality control testing indicate that the product does not meet the prescribed requirements, immediate corrective action shall be taken and a record maintained of such action.

(c) Manufacturing responsibility. All manufacturing of Platelets shall be performed at the same licensed establishment, except that the quality control testing under paragraph (b) of this section may be performed by a clinical laboratory which meets the standards of the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) (42 U.S.C. 263a) and is qualified to perform platelet counts. Such arrangements must be approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration. Such testing shall not be considered as divided manufacturing, as described in §610.63 of this chapter, provided the following conditions are met:

(1) The results of each test are received within 10 days of the preparation of the platelet concentrate, and are maintained by the establishment licensed for Platelets so that they may be reviewed by an authorized representative of the Food and Drug Administration.

(2) The licensed Platelet manufacturer has obtained a written agreement that the testing laboratory will participate in any proficiency testing programs undertaken by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration.


§ 640.27 Emergency provisions.

The use of the plateletpheresis procedure to obtain a product for a specific recipient may be at variance with §§640.21(c) and 640.22(c): Provided, That:

(a) A licensed physician has determined that the recipient must be transfused with the platelets from a specific donor, and (b) the plateletpheresis procedure is performed under the supervision of a qualified licensed physician who is aware of the health status of the donor and the physician has certified in writing that the donor’s health permits plateletpheresis.

[40 FR 53544, Nov. 18, 1975]

Subpart D—Plasma

§ 640.30 Plasma.

(a) Proper name and definition. The proper name of this component is Plasma. The component is defined as:

(1) The fluid portion of one unit of human blood intended for intravenous use which is collected in a closed system, stabilized against clotting, and separated from the red cells; or

(2) The fluid portion of human blood intended for intravenous use which is prepared by apheresis methods as specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system including closed and open systems.

(b) Source. (1) Plasma shall be obtained by separating plasma from blood collected from blood donors or by plasmapheresis.

(2) Plasma may be obtained from a unit of Whole Blood collected by another licensed establishment.

§ 640.31 Suitability of donors.

(a) Whole blood donors shall meet the criteria for donor suitability prescribed in §640.3.

(b) Plasmapheresis donors shall meet the criteria for donor suitability prescribed in §640.63, excluding the phrase “other than malaria” in paragraph (c)(9) of that section. Informed consent shall be required as prescribed in §640.61.

[42 FR 59878, Nov. 22, 1977, as amended at 64 FR 45372, Aug. 19, 1999]

§ 640.32 Collection of source material.

(a) Whole Blood must be collected, transported, and stored as prescribed in §640.4. When whole blood is intended for Plasma, Fresh Frozen Plasma, and Liquid Plasma, until the plasma is removed, the whole blood must be maintained at a temperature between 1 and 6 °C or as specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system approved for such use by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluations and Research. Whole blood intended for Platelet Rich Plasma must be maintained as prescribed in §640.24 until the plasma is separated. The red blood cells must be placed in storage at a temperature between 1 and 6 °C immediately after the plasma is separated.

(b) Plasma obtained by plasmapheresis shall be collected as prescribed in §§640.62, 640.64 (except that paragraph (c)(3) of §640.64 shall not apply), and §640.65.


§ 640.33 Testing the blood.

(a) Blood from which plasma is separated shall be tested as prescribed in §610.40 of this chapter and §640.5 (a), (b), and (c).

(b) Manufacturers of Plasma collected by plasmapheresis shall have testing and recordkeeping responsibilities equivalent to those prescribed in §§640.71 and 640.72.


§ 640.34 Processing.

(a) Plasma. Plasma shall be separated from the red blood cells and shall be stored at -18 °C or colder within 6 hours after transfer to the final container or within the timeframe specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system unless the product is to be stored as Liquid Plasma.

(b) Fresh Frozen Plasma. Fresh frozen plasma shall be prepared from blood collected by a single uninterrupted venipuncture with minimal damage to and minimal manipulation of the donor’s tissue. The plasma must be separated from the red blood cells or collected by an apheresis procedure, and placed in a freezer within 8 hours or within the timeframe specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system, and stored at -18 °C or colder.

(c) Liquid Plasma. Liquid Plasma shall be separated from the red blood cells and shall be stored at a temperature of 1 to 6 °C within 4 hours after filling the final container or within the timeframe specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system.

(d) Platelet Rich Plasma. Platelet rich plasma shall be prepared from blood collected by a single uninterrupted venipuncture with minimal damage to and manipulation of the donor’s tissue. The plasma shall be separated from the red blood cells by centrifugation within 4 hours after completion of the phlebotomy or within the timeframe specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system. The time and speed of the centrifugation shall have been shown to produce a product with at least 250,000 platelets per microliter. The plasma shall be stored at a temperature between 20 and 24 °C. A gentle and continuous agitation of the product shall be maintained throughout the storage period, if stored at a temperature of 20 to 24 °C.

(e) Modifications of Plasma. It is possible to separate Platelets and/or Cryoprecipitated AHF from Plasma. When these components are to be separated, the plasma shall be collected as described in §640.32 for Plasma.
§ 640.50

(1) Platelets shall be separated as prescribed in subpart C of part 640, prior to freezing the plasma. The remaining plasma may be labeled as “Fresh Frozen Plasma,” if frozen within 6 hours after filling the final container or within the timeframe specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system.

(2) Cryoprecipitated AHF shall be removed as prescribed in subpart F of part 640. The remaining plasma shall be labeled “Plasma, Cryoprecipitate Reduced.”

(3) Plasma remaining after both Platelets and Cryoprecipitated AHF have been removed may be labeled “Plasma, Cryoprecipitate Reduced.”

(f) The final container. (1) The final container shall have no color added to the plastic and shall be transparent to permit visual inspection of the contents; any closure shall maintain a hermetic seal and prevent contamination of the contents.

(2) The final container material shall not interact with the contents, under the customary conditions of storage and use, in such a manner as to have an adverse effect upon the safety, purity, potency, and effectiveness of the product.

(3) Prior to filling, the final container shall be identified by number so as to relate it to the donor.

(g) The final product. (1) The final product shall be inspected immediately after separation of the plasma and shall not be issued for transfusion if there is (i) any abnormality in color or physical appearance, or (ii) any indication of contamination.

(2) With the exception of Platelet Rich Plasma and Liquid Plasma the final product shall be inspected for evidence of thawing or breakage at the time of issuance, however, the containers need not be stored in a manner that shows evidence of thawing if records of continuous monitoring of the storage temperature establish that the temperature remained at –18 °C or colder. If continuous monitoring of the product is not available, the final product shall be stored in a manner that will show evidence of thawing and shall not be issued if there is any evidence of thawing.

(3) No preservative shall be added to the final product.

Subpart E [Reserved]

Subpart F—Cryoprecipitate

§ 640.50 Cryoprecipitated AHF.

(a) Proper name and definition. The proper name of this product shall be Cryoprecipitated AHF. The product is defined as a preparation of antihemophilic factor, which is obtained from a single unit of plasma collected and processed in a closed system.

(b) Source. The source material for Cryoprecipitated AHF shall be plasma which may be obtained by whole blood collection or by plasmapheresis.

§ 640.51 Suitability of donors.

(a) Whole blood donors shall meet the criteria for suitability prescribed in §640.3.

(b) Plasmapheresis donors shall meet the criteria for suitability prescribed in §640.63, excluding the phrase “other than malaria” in paragraph (c)(9) of that section. Informed consent shall be required as prescribed in §640.61.

§ 640.52 Collection of source material.

(a) Whole blood used as a source of Cryoprecipitated AHF shall be collected as prescribed in §640.4. Whole blood from which both Platelets and Cryoprecipitated AHF is derived shall be maintained as required under §640.24 until the platelets are removed.

(b) If plasmapheresis is used, the procedure for collection shall be as prescribed in §§640.62, 640.64 (except that paragraph (c)(3) of that section shall not apply), and 640.65.

§ 640.53 Testing the blood.

(a) Blood from which plasma is separated for the preparation of Cryoprecipitated AHF shall be tested as prescribed in §610.40 of this chapter and §640.5 (a), (b), and (c).

(b) The tests shall be performed on a sample of blood collected at the time of collecting the source blood, and such sample container shall be labeled with the donor’s number before the container is filled.

(c) Manufacturers of Cryoprecipitated AHF obtained from plasma collected by plasmapheresis shall have testing and record-keeping responsibilities equivalent to those prescribed in §§640.71 and 640.72.


§ 640.54 Processing.

(a) Processing the plasma. (1) The plasma shall be separated from the red blood cells by centrifugation to obtain essentially cell-free plasma.

(2) The plasma shall be placed in a freezer within 8 hours after blood collection or within the timeframe specified in the directions for use for the blood collecting, processing, and storage system. A combination of dry ice and organic solvent may be used for freezing: Provided, That the procedure has been shown not to cause the solvent to penetrate the container or leach plasticizer from the container into the plasma.

(3) Immediately after separation and freezing of the plasma, the plasma shall be stored and maintained at −18 °C or colder until thawing of the plasma for further processing to remove the Cryoprecipitated AHF.

(b) Processing the final product. (1) The Cryoprecipitated AHF shall be separated from the plasma by a procedure that has been shown to produce an average of no less than 80 units of antihemophilic factor per final container.

(2) No diluent shall be added to the product by the manufacturer prior to freezing.

(3) The final container used for Cryoprecipitated AHF shall be colorless and transparent to permit visual inspection of the contents; any closure shall maintain a hermetic seal and prevent contamination of the contents. The container material shall not interact with the contents under customary conditions of storage and use in such a manner as to have an adverse effect upon the safety, purity, potency and effectiveness of the product. At the time of filling, the final container shall be identified by a number so as to relate it to the donor.


A U.S. Standard Antihemophilic Factor (Factor VIII) preparation may be obtained from the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, (HFM–407) (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter) for use in the preparation of a working reference to be employed in a quality control potency test of Cryoprecipitated AHF.


§ 640.56 Quality control test for potency.

(a) Quality control tests for potency of antihemophilic factor shall be conducted each month on at least four representative containers of Cryoprecipitated AHF.

(b) The results of each test are received by the establishment licensed for Cryoprecipitated AHF within 30 days of the preparation of the cryoprecipitated antihemophilic factor and are maintained at that establishment so that they may be reviewed by an authorized representative of the Food and Drug Administration.

(c) The quality control test for potency may be performed by a clinical laboratory which meets the standards of the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) (42 U.S.C. 263a) and is qualified to perform potency tests for antihemophilic factor. Such arrangements must be approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration. Such testing
§640.60 Source Plasma.

The proper name of the product shall be Source Plasma. The product is defined as the fluid portion of human blood collected by plasmapheresis and intended as source material for further manufacturing use. The definition excludes single donor plasma products intended for intravenous use.

§640.61 Informed consent.

The written consent of a prospective donor shall be obtained after a qualified licensed physician has explained the hazards of the procedure to the prospective donor. The explanation shall include the risks of a hemolytic transfusion reaction if he is given the cells of another donor, and the hazards involved if he is hyperimmunized. The explanation shall consist of such disclosure and be made in such a manner that intelligent and informed consent be given and that a clear opportunity to refuse is presented.

§640.62 Medical supervision.

A qualified licensed physician shall be on the premises when donor suitability is being determined, immunizations are being made, whole blood is being collected, and red blood cells are being returned to the donor.

§640.63 Suitability of donor.

(a) Method of determining. The suitability of a donor for Source Plasma shall be determined by a qualified licensed physician or by persons under his supervision and trained in determining donor suitability. Such determination shall be made on the day of collection from the donor by means of a medical history, tests, and such physical examination as appears necessary to the qualified licensed physician.

(b) Initial medical examinations. (1) Each donor shall be examined by a qualified licensed physician on the day of the first donation or no more than 1 week before the first donation and at subsequent intervals of no longer than 1 year.

(2)(i) A donor who is to be immunized for the production of high-titer plasma shall be examined by a qualified licensed physician. The medical examination shall be performed within no more than 1 week before the first immunization injection. The medical examination for plasmapheresis need not be repeated, if the first donation occurs within 3 weeks after the first injection.

(ii) A donor who is an active participant in a plasmapheresis program, and has been examined in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, need not be reexamined before immunization for the production of high-titer plasma.

(3) Each donor shall be certified to be in good health by the examining physician. The certification of good health shall be on a form supplied by the licensed establishment and shall indicate that the certification applies to the suitability of the individual to be a plasmapheresis donor and, when applicable, an immunized donor.

(c) Qualification of donor. Donors shall be in good health on the day of donation, as indicated in part by:

(1) Normal temperature;
(2) Demonstration that systolic and diastolic blood pressures are within normal limits, unless the examining physician is satisfied that an individual with blood pressures outside these limits is an otherwise qualified donor under the provisions of this section;
(3) A blood hemoglobin level of no less than 12.5 grams of hemoglobin per 100 milliliters of blood or a hematocrit level of 38 percent;
(4) A normal pulse rate;
(5) A total serum or total plasma protein of no less than 6.0 grams per 100 milliliters of blood;
(6) Weight, which shall be at least 110 pounds;
(7) Freedom from acute respiratory diseases;
(8) Freedom from any infectious skin disease at the site of phlebotomy and from any such disease generalized to such an extent as to create a risk of contamination of the plasma;
(9) Freedom from any disease, other than malaria, transmissible by blood transfusion, insofar as can be determined by history and examinations indicated in this section;
(10) Freedom of the arms and forearms from skin punctures or scars indicative of addiction to self-injected narcotics;
(11) Freedom from a history of viral hepatitis after the 11th birthday;
(12) Freedom from a history of close contact within 12 months of donation with an individual having viral hepatitis;
(13) Freedom from a history of having received, within 12 months, human blood or any derivative of human blood which the Food and Drug Administration has advised the blood establishment is a possible source of viral hepatitis, except for specific immunization performed in accordance with §640.66.
(d) General. Any donor who, in the opinion of the interviewer, appears to be under the influence of any drug, alcohol, or for any reason does not appear to be providing reliable answers to medical history questions, shall not be considered a suitable donor.
(e) Failure to return red blood cells. Any donor who has not had the red blood cells returned from a unit of blood collected during a plasmapheresis procedure or who has been a donor of a unit of whole blood shall not be subjected to plasmapheresis for a period of 8 weeks, unless:
(1) The donor has been examined by a qualified licensed physician and certified by the physician to be acceptable for further plasmapheresis before expiration of the 8-week period;
(2) The donor possesses an antibody that is (i) transitory, (ii) of a highly unusual or infrequent specificity, or (iii) of an unusually high titer; and
(3) The special characteristics of the antibody and the need for plasmapheresing the donor are documented.

§ 640.64 Collection of blood for Source Plasma.
(a) Supervision. All blood for the collection of Source Plasma shall be drawn from the donor by a qualified licensed physician or by persons under his supervision trained in the procedure.
(b) Blood containers. Blood containers and donor sets must be pyrogen-free, sterile, and identified by lot number.
(c) The anticoagulant solution. The anticoagulant solution must be sterile and pyrogen-free. Anticoagulant solutions must be compounded and used according to a formula that has been approved for the applicant by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.
(d) Donor identification. Each unit of blood and plasma shall be so marked or identified by number or other symbol so as to relate it directly to the donor.
(e) Prevention of contamination of the blood and plasma. The skin of the donor at the site of phlebotomy shall be prepared thoroughly and carefully by a method that gives maximum assurance of a sterile container of blood. The blood shall be collected, the plasma separated, and the cells returned to the donor by aseptic methods in a sterile system which may be closed, or may be vented if the vent protects the blood
§ 640.65 Plasmapheresis.

(a) Procedure-general. The plasmapheresis procedure is a procedure in which, during a single visit to the establishment, blood is removed from a donor, the plasma separated from the formed elements, and at least the red blood cells returned to the donor. This procedure shall be described in detail in the biologics license application.

(b) Procedures-specific requirements. The plasmapheresis procedure shall meet the following requirements:

(1)(i) A sample of blood shall be drawn from each donor on the day of the first medical examination or plasmapheresis, whichever comes first and at least every 4 months thereafter by a qualified licensed physician or by persons under his supervision and trained in such procedure. A serologic test for syphilis, a total plasma or serum protein determination, and a plasma or serum protein electrophoresis or quantitative immuno-diffusion test or an equivalent test to determine immunoglobulin composition of the plasma or serum shall be performed on the sample.

(ii) A repeat donor who does not return for plasmapheresis at the time the 4-month sample is due to be collected may be plasmapheresed on the day he appears: Provided, That no longer than 6 months has elapsed since the last sample was collected, and the physician on the premises approves the plasmapheresis procedure and so indicates by signing the donor’s record before such procedure is performed. The sample for the 4-month tests shall be collected on the day of the donor’s return.

(iii) A donor whose serum is determined to have a biologic false-positive reaction to a serologic test for syphilis may be plasmapheresed: Provided, That the donor’s file identifies the serologic test for syphilis and results used to confirm the biologic false-positive reaction and indicates that the physician on the premises has determined the false-positive reaction is not the result of an underlying disorder that would disqualify the donor from participation in the plasmapheresis program. If the serologic test for syphilis is performed at a facility other than the plasmapheresis center, all applicable provisions of § 640.71 shall be met.

(iv) A donor with a reactive serologic test for syphilis may be plasmapheresed only to obtain plasma to be used for further manufacturing into control serum for the serologic test for syphilis: Provided, That the physician on the premises approves the donation, the donor’s file contains a signed statement from a physician or clinic establishing that treatment for syphilis has been initiated and that continuance in the plasmapheresis program will not interfere with or jeopardize the treatment of the syphilitic donor.

(2)(i) The accumulated laboratory data, including tracings, if any, of the plasma or serum protein electrophoresis pattern, the calculated values of each component, and the collection records shall be reviewed by a qualified licensed physician within 21 days after the sample is drawn to determine whether or not the donor may continue in the program. The review shall be signed by the reviewing physician. If the protein composition is not within normal limits established by the testing laboratory, or if the total protein is less than 6.0 grams per 100 milliliters of samples, the donor shall be removed from the program until these values return to normal.

(ii) A donor with a reactive serologic test for syphilis shall not be plasmapheresed again until the donor’s serum is tested and found to be non-reactive to a serologic test for syphilis, except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) and (iv) of this section.

(iii) A donor whose serum is determined to have a biologic false-positive reaction to a serologic test for syphilis may be plasmapheresed: Provided, That the donor’s file identifies the serologic test for syphilis and results used to confirm the biologic false-positive reaction and indicates that the physician on the premises has determined the false-positive reaction is not the result of an underlying disorder that would disqualify the donor from participation in the plasmapheresis program. If the serologic test for syphilis is performed at a facility other than the plasmapheresis center, all applicable provisions of § 640.71 shall be met.

(iv) A donor with a reactive serologic test for syphilis may be plasmapheresed only to obtain plasma to be used for further manufacturing into control serum for the serologic test for syphilis: Provided, That the physician on the premises approves the donation, the donor’s file contains a signed statement from a physician or clinic establishing that treatment for syphilis has been initiated and that continuance in the plasmapheresis program will not interfere with or jeopardize the treatment of the syphilitic donor.

(3) A donor identification system shall be established that positively
identifies each donor and relates such donor directly to his blood and its components as well as to his accumulated records and laboratory data. Such system shall include either a photograph of each donor which shall be used on each visit to confirm the donor’s identity, or some other method that provides equal or greater assurance of positively identifying the donor.

(4) The amount of whole blood, not including anticoagulant, removed from a donor during a manual plasmapheresis procedure or in any 2-day period shall not exceed 1,000 milliliters unless the donor’s weight is 175 pounds or greater, in which case the amount of whole blood, not including anticoagulant, removed from the donor during a manual plasmapheresis procedure or in any 2-day period shall not exceed 1,200 milliliters.

(5) The amount of whole blood, not including anticoagulant, removed from a donor during a manual plasmapheresis procedure within a 7-day period shall not exceed 2,000 milliliters unless the donor’s weight is 175 pounds or greater, in which case the amount of whole blood, not including anticoagulant, removed from a donor during a manual plasmapheresis procedure within a 7-day period shall not exceed 2,400 milliliters.

(6) No more than 500 milliliters of whole blood shall be removed from a donor at one time, unless the donor’s weight is 175 pounds or greater, in which case no more than 600 milliliters of whole blood shall be removed from the donor at one time.

(7) The plasma shall be separated from the red blood cells immediately after blood collection. The maximum feasible volume of red blood cells shall be returned to the donor before another unit is collected.

(8) The volume of plasma collected during an automated plasmapheresis procedure shall be consistent with the volumes specifically approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, and collection shall not occur less than 2 days apart or more frequently than twice in a 7-day period.

§ 640.66 Immunization of donors.

If specific immunization of a donor is to be performed, the selection and scheduling of the injection of the antigen, and the evaluation of each donor’s clinical response, shall be by a qualified licensed physician or physicians. The administration of the antigen may be performed by a licensed physician or a trained person under his supervision. Any material used for immunization shall be either a product licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act for such purpose or one specifically approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration. Immunization procedures shall be on file at each plasmapheresis center where immunizations are performed.


§ 640.67 Laboratory tests.

Each unit of Source Plasma shall be tested for evidence of infection due to communicable disease agents as required under § 610.40 of this chapter.

[66 FR 31165, June 11, 2001]

§ 640.68 Processing.

(a) Sterile system. All administration and transfer sets inserted into blood containers used for processing Source Plasma intended for manufacturing into injectable or noninjectable products and all interior surfaces of plasma containers used for processing Source Plasma intended for manufacturing into injectable products shall be sterile, pyrogen-free, nontoxic, and compatible with the contents under normal conditions of use. Only Sodium Chloride Injection USP shall be used as a red blood cell diluent. If the method of separation of the plasma intended for injectable products involves a system in which an airway must be inserted into the plasma container, the airway shall be sterile and constructed so as to exclude microorganisms and maintain a sterile system.

(b) Final containers. Final containers used for Source Plasma, whether integrally attached or separated from the original blood container, shall not be
entered prior to issuance for any purpose except for filling with the plasma. Such containers shall be uncolored and hermetically sealed, and shall permit clear visibility of the contents. Final containers and their components shall not interact with the plasma contents under conditions of storage and use so as to alter the safety, quality, purity, or potency of the plasma and shall provide adequate protection against external factors that may cause deterioration or contamination. Prior to filling, the final container shall be marked or identified by number or other symbol which will relate it directly to the donor.

(c) Preservative. Source Plasma shall not contain a preservative.

§ 640.70 Labeling.

(a) In addition to the labeling requirements of §610.62 of this chapter, and in lieu of the requirements in §§606.121, 610.60, and 610.61 of this chapter, the following information shall appear on the label affixed to each container of Source Plasma:

(1) The proper name of the product.

(2) The statement “Caution: For Manufacturing Use Only” for products intended for further manufacturing into injectable products, or the statement, “Caution: For Use In Manufacturing Noninjectable Products Only”, for products intended for further manufacturing into noninjectable products. The statement shall follow the proper name in the same size and type of print.
§ 640.71 Manufacturing responsibility.

(a) All steps in the manufacturing of Source Plasma, including donor examination, blood collection, plasmapheresis, laboratory testing, labeling, storage, and issuing shall be performed by personnel of the establishment licensed to manufacture Source Plasma, except that the following tests may be performed by personnel of an establishment licensed for blood and blood derivatives under section 351(a) of the Public Health Service Act, or by a clinical laboratory that meets the standards of the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) (42 U.S.C. 263a): Provided, The establishment or clinical laboratory is qualified to perform the assigned test(s).

(1) The test for hepatitis B surface antigen.

(2) The total plasma or serum protein and the quantitative test for plasma or serum proteins or for immunoglobulins.

(3) The serologic test for syphilis.

(4) A test for antibody to HIV.

(b) Source Plasma diverted for Source Plasma Salvaged shall be relabeled “Source Plasma Salvaged” as prescribed in §640.76. Immediately following the proper name of the product, the labeling shall conspicuously state as applicable, “STORAGE TEMPERATURE EXCEEDED −20 °C” or “SHIPPING TEMPERATURE EXCEEDED −5 °C”.

this chapter and by an authorized representative of the Food and Drug Administration.

(2) The Source Plasma manufacturer has obtained a written agreement that the testing laboratory will permit authorized representatives of the Food and Drug Administration to inspect its testing procedures and facilities during reasonable business hours.

(3) The testing laboratory will participate in any proficiency testing programs undertaken by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration.

§ 640.72 Records.

(a) In addition to the recordkeeping requirements of this subchapter, the following records shall be maintained:

(1) Documentation shall be available to ensure that the shipping temperature requirements of § 600.15 of this title and of §640.74(b)(2) are being met for Source Plasma intended for manufacture into injectable products.

(2) For each donor, a separate and complete record of all initial and periodic examinations, tests, laboratory data, interviews, etc., undertaken pursuant to §§ 640.63, 640.65, 640.66, and 640.67, except that negative test results for hepatitis B surface antigen, negative test results for antibody to HIV, and the volume or weight of plasma withdrawn from a donor need not be kept on the individual donor record: Provided, That such information is maintained on the premises of the plasmapheresis center where the donor’s plasma has been collected.

(3) The original or a clear copy of the donor’s written consent for participation in the plasmapheresis program or for immunization.

(4) The certification of the donor’s good health as prescribed in §640.63(b)(3).

(5) If plasma that is reactive to a serologic test for syphilis is issued as prescribed in §640.65(b)(2)(iv), the distribution records shall indicate by number those units that are reactive.

(b) Each donor record must be directly cross-referenced to the unit(s) of Source Plasma associated with the donor.

(c) If a repeat donor is rejected or a donor’s plasma is found unsuitable, the donor’s record shall contain a full explanation for the rejection.

(d) If a donor has a reaction while on the plasmapheresis premises, or a donor reaction is reported to the center after the donor has left the premises, the donor’s record shall contain a full explanation of the reaction, including the measures taken to assist the donor and the outcome of the incident.

§ 640.73 Reporting of fatal donor reactions.

If a donor has a fatal reaction which, in any way, may be associated with plasmapheresis the Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research shall be notified by telephone as soon as possible. If the facility is located outside of the continental United States, notification by cable or telegram shall be acceptable.

§ 640.74 Modification of Source Plasma.

(a) Upon approval by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, of a supplement to the biologics license application for Source Plasma, a manufacturer may prepare Source Plasma as a liquid product for a licensed blood derivative manufacturer who has indicated a need for a liquid product.

(b) Source Plasma Liquid shall meet all standards of the frozen Source Plasma except:

(1) Source Plasma Liquid shall be stored in nonleachable containers so that the containers and their components will not interact with the plasma contents under conditions of storage and use so as to alter the safety, quality, purity, or potency of the plasma and shall provide adequate protection.
against external factors that may cause deterioration or contamination.

(2) Source Plasma Liquid shall be shipped, stored and labeled for storage at a temperature of 10 °C or colder. An exception to the shipping or storage temperature shall be approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, based upon his receipt of substantial evidence to support another temperature. Such evidence may be submitted by either the licensed manufacturer of the Source Plasma Liquid or the manufacturer of the final blood derivative product who has requested the Source Plasma Liquid.

(3) The label for the Source Plasma Liquid shall be easily distinguished from that of the frozen product. Color coding shall not be used for this purpose.

(4) The label affixed to each container of Source Plasma Liquid shall contain, in addition to the information required by §640.70(a) but excluding §640.70(a)(3), the name of the manufacturer of the final blood derivative product for whom it was prepared.

(5) Source Plasma Liquid shall be inspected immediately prior to issuance. If the color or physical appearance is abnormal, or there is any indication or suspicion of microbial contamination, the unit of Source Plasma Liquid shall not be issued.

§640.76 Products stored or shipped at unacceptable temperatures.

(a) Storage temperature. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, Source Plasma intended for manufacture into injectable products that is inadvertently exposed (i.e., an unforeseen occurrence in spite of compliance with good manufacturing practice) to a storage temperature warmer than −20 °C and colder than −5 °C may be issued only if labeled as “Source Plasma Salvaged.” The label shall be revised before issuance, and appropriate records shall be maintained identifying the units involved, describing their disposition, and explaining fully the conditions that caused the inadvertent temperature exposure.

(2) Source Plasma intended for manufacture into injectable products that is exposed inadvertently (i.e., an unforeseen occurrence in spite of compliance with good manufacturing practice) to one episode of storage temperature fluctuation that is warmer than −20 °C and colder than −5 °C for not more than 72 hours is exempt from the labeling requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, provided that the plasma has been and remains frozen solid. Appropriate records shall be maintained identifying the units involved, describing their disposition, explaining fully the conditions that caused the inadvertent temperature exposure, and documenting that the episode of temperature elevation did not exceed 72 hours, that the temperature did not rise to warmer than −5 °C in storage, and that the plasma remained frozen solid throughout the period of elevated temperature. When requested, copies of the records shall be provided to the plasma derivative manufacturer.

(b) Shipping temperature. If Source Plasma for manufacture into injectable products is exposed inadvertently (i.e., an unforeseen occurrence in spite of compliance with good manufacturing practice) to a shipping temperature warmer than −5 °C and colder than +10 °C, the plasma derivative manufacturer shall label it “Source Plasma Salvaged.” Appropriate records shall be maintained identifying the units involved, describing their disposition, and explaining fully the conditions that caused the inadvertent temperature exposure.

(c) Relabeling. If Source Plasma is required to be relabeled as “Source Plasma Salvaged” under paragraph (a)(1) or (b) of this section, the person responsible for the relabeling shall cover the original label with either (1) a complete new label containing the appropriate information or (2) a partial label affixed to the original label and containing the appropriate new information, which covers the incorrect information regarding storage temperature.


\[38 FR 80501, Dec. 5, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 4140, Jan. 29, 1985\]
Subpart H—Albumin (Human)

§ 640.80 Albumin (Human).

(a) Proper name and definition. The proper name of the product shall be Albumin (Human). The product is defined as a sterile solution of the albumin derived from human plasma.

(b) Source material. The source material of Albumin (Human) shall be plasma recovered from Whole Blood prepared as prescribed in §§ 640.1 through 640.5, or Source Plasma prepared as prescribed in §§ 640.60 through 640.76.

(c) Additives in source material. Source material shall not contain an additive unless it is shown that the processing method yields a final product free of the additive to such extent that the continued safety, purity, potency, and effectiveness of the final product will not be adversely affected.

(d) Date of manufacture. The date of manufacture shall be the date of final sterile filtration of a uniform pool of bulk solution.

(21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition))

§ 640.81 Processing.

(a) Additives. Source material shall not contain an additive unless it is shown that the processing method yields a final product free of the additive to such extent that the continued safety, purity, potency, and effectiveness of the final product will not be adversely affected.

(b) Date of manufacture. The date of manufacture shall be the date of final sterile filtration of a uniform pool of bulk solution.

(c) Processing method. The processing method shall not affect the integrity of the product, and shall have been shown to yield consistently a product which is safe for intravenous injection.

(d) Microbial contamination. All processing steps shall be conducted in a manner to minimize the risk of contamination from microorganisms, pyrogens, or other impurities. Preservatives to inhibit growth of microorganisms shall not be used during processing.

(e) Storage of bulk fraction. Bulk concentrate to be held more than 1 week prior to further processing shall be stored in clearly identified closed vessels at a temperature of −5 °C or colder. Any other bulk form of the product, exclusive of the sterile bulk solution, to be held more than 1 week prior to further processing shall be stored in clearly identified closed vessels at a temperature of 5 °C or colder. Any bulk fraction to be held one week or less prior to further processing shall be stored in clearly identified closed vessels at a temperature of 5 °C or colder.

(f) Heat treatment. Heating of the final containers of Albumin (Human) shall begin within 24 hours after completion of filling. Heat treatment shall be conducted so that the solution is heated continuously for not less than 10, or more than 11 hours, at an attained temperature of 60±0.5 °C.

§ 640.82 Tests on final product.

Tests shall be performed on the final product to determine that it meets the following standards:

(a) Protein concentration. Final product shall conform to one of the following concentrations: 4.0 ±0.25 percent; 5.0 ±0.30 percent; 20.0 ±1.2 percent; and 25.0 ±1.5 percent solution of protein.

(b) Protein composition. At least 96 percent of the total protein in the final product shall be albumin, as determined by a method that has been approved by each manufacturer by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration.

(c) pH. The pH shall be 6.9 ±0.5 when measured in a solution of the final product.
product diluted to a concentration of 1 percent protein with 0.15 molar sodium chloride.

(d) Sodium concentration. The sodium concentration of the final product shall be 130 to 160 milliequivalents per liter.

(e) Potassium concentration. The potassium concentration of the final product shall not exceed 2 milliequivalents per liter.

(f) Heat stability. A final container sample of Albumin (Human) shall remain unchanged, as determined by visual inspection, after heating at 57 °C for 50 hours, when compared to its control consisting of a sample, from the same lot, which has not undergone this heating.

§ 640.83 General requirements.

(a) Preservative. The final product shall not contain a preservative.

(b) Storage of bulk solution. After all processing steps have been completed, the sterile bulk solution shall be stored in a manner that will ensure the continued sterility of the product, and at a temperature that shall not exceed the recommended storage temperature of the final product prescribed in §610.53 of this chapter.

§ 640.84 Labeling.

In addition to the labeling requirements of §§610.60, 610.61, and 610.62 of this chapter, the container and package labels shall contain the following information:

(a) The osmotic equivalent in terms of plasma, and the sodium concentration in terms of a value or a range in milliequivalents per liter;

(b) The cautionary statement placed in a prominent position on the label, “Do Not Use if Turbid. Do Not Begin Administration More Than 4 Hours After the Container Has Been Entered.”;

(c) The need for additional fluids when 20 percent or 25 percent albumin is administered to a patient with marked dehydration;

(d) The protein concentration, expressed as a 4 percent, 5 percent, 20 percent, or 25 percent solution.

§ 640.91 Processing.

(a) Date of manufacture. The date of manufacture shall be the date of final sterile filtration of a uniform pool of bulk solution.

(b) Processing method. The processing method shall not affect the integrity of the product, and shall have been shown to yield consistently a product which:

(1) After the heating prescribed in paragraph (e) of this section does not show an increase in the components with electrophoretic mobility similar to that of alpha globulin that amounts to more than 5 percent of the total protein.

(2) Contains less than 5 percent protein with a sedimentation coefficient greater than 7.0 S.
§ 640.92 Tests on final product.

Tests shall be performed on the final product to determine that it meets the following standards:

(a) **Protein concentration.** The final product shall be a 5.0 ±0.30 percent solution of protein.

(b) **Protein composition.** The total protein in the final product shall consist of at least 83 percent albumin, and no more than 17 percent globulins. No more than 1 percent of the total protein shall be gamma globulin. The protein composition shall be determined by a method that has been approved for each manufacturer by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration.

(c) **pH.** The pH shall be 7.0 ±0.3 when measured in a solution of the final product diluted to a concentration of 1 percent protein with 0.15 molar sodium chloride.

(d) **Sodium concentration.** The sodium concentration of the final product shall be 130 to 160 milliequivalents per liter.

(e) **Potassium concentration.** The potassium concentration of the final product shall not exceed 2 milliequivalents per liter.

(f) **Heat stability.** A final container sample of Plasma Protein Fraction (Human) shall remain unchanged, as determined by visual inspection, after heating at 57 °C for 50 hours, when compared to its control consisting of a sample, from the same lot, which has not undergone this heating.

§ 640.93 General requirements.

(a) **Preservative.** The final product shall not contain a preservative.

(b) **Storage of bulk solution.** After all processing steps have been completed, the sterile bulk solution shall be stored in a manner that will ensure the continued sterility of the product, and at a temperature that shall not exceed the recommended storage temperature of
the final product prescribed in §610.53 of this chapter.

§ 640.94 Labeling.

In addition to the labeling requirements of §§610.60, 610.61, and 610.62 of this chapter, the container and package labels shall contain the following information:

(a) The osmotic equivalent in terms of plasma, and the sodium concentration in terms of a value or a range in milliequivalents per liter.

(b) The cautionary statement placed in a prominent position on the label, “Do Not Use if Turbid. Do Not Begin Administration More than 4 Hours After the Container Has Been Entered.”


Subpart J—Immune Globulin (Human)

§ 640.100 Immune Globulin (Human).

(a) Proper name and definition. The proper name of this product shall be Immune Globulin (Human). The product is defined as a sterile solution containing antibodies derived from human plasma.

(b) Source material. The source material of Immune Globulin (Human) shall be plasma recovered from Whole Blood prepared as prescribed in §§640.1 through 640.5, or Source Plasma prepared as prescribed in §§640.60 through 640.76.

(c) Additives in source material. The source material shall contain no additives other than citrate or acid citrate dextrose anticoagulant solution, unless it is shown that the processing method yields a product free of the additive to such an extent that the safety, purity, and potency of the product will not be affected adversely.


§ 640.101 General requirements.

(a) Heat stability test. Approximately 2 ml. of completely processed material of each lot shall not show any visible sign of gelation after heating in a 12x75 mm. stoppered glass tube at 57 °C for 4 hours.

(b) pH. The pH of final container material shall be 6.8 ±0.4 when measured in a solution diluted to 1 percent protein with 0.15 molar sodium chloride.

(c) Turbidity. The product shall be free of turbidity as determined by visual inspection of final containers.

(d) Date of manufacture. The date of manufacture is the date of initiating the last valid measles or poliomyelitis antibody test (§640.104(b) (2) and (3)) whichever date is earlier.

(e) Labeling. In addition to complying with all applicable labeling required in this subchapter, labeling shall indicate that:

(1) There is no prescribed potency for viral hepatitis antibodies.

(2) The product is not recommended for intravenous administration.


§ 640.102 Manufacture of Immune Globulin (Human).

(a) Processing method. The processing method shall be one that has been shown: (1) To be capable of concentrating tenfold from source material at least two different antibodies; (2) not to affect the integrity of the globulins; (3) to consistently yield a product which is safe for subcutaneous and intramuscular injection and (4) not to transmit viral hepatitis.

(b) Microbial contamination. Low temperatures or aseptic techniques shall be used to minimize contamination by microorganisms. Preservatives to inhibit growth of microorganisms shall not be used during processing.

(c) Bulk storage. The globulin fraction may be stored in bulk prior to further processing provided it is stored in clearly identified hermetically closed vessels. Globulin as either a liquid concentrate or a solid and containing alcohol or more than 5 percent moisture shall be stored at a temperature of –10 °C or lower. Globulin as a solid free from alcohol and containing less than 5 percent moisture, shall be stored at a temperature of 0 °C or lower.
§ 640.103 Determination of the lot. Each lot of Immune Globulin (Human) shall represent a pooling of approximately equal amounts of material from not less than 1,000 donors.

(e) Sterilization and heating. The final product shall be sterilized promptly after solution. At no time during processing shall the product be exposed to temperatures above 45 °C, and after sterilization the product shall not be exposed to temperatures above 32 °C for more than 72 hours.

§ 640.104 The final product.

(a) Final solution. The final product shall be a 16.5 ± 1.5 percent solution of globulin containing 0.3 molar glycine and a preservative.

(b) Protein composition. At least 96 percent of the total protein shall be immunoglobulin G (IgG), as determined by a method that has been approved for each manufacturer by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration.

§ 640.104 Potency.

(a) Antibody levels and tests. Each lot of final product shall contain at least the minimum levels of antibodies for diphtheria, measles, and for at least one type of poliomyelitis. In the event the final bulk solution is stored at a temperature above 5 °C the antibody level tests shall be performed after such storage with a sample of the stored material.

(b) Minimum levels. The minimum antibody levels are as follows:

(1) No less than 2 units of diphtheria antitoxin per ml.

(2) A measles neutralizing antibody level that, when compared with that of a reference material designated by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, as indicated in paragraph (c) of this section, demonstrates adequate potency. The Director, CBER, shall notify manufacturers when a new reference material will be used and will advise manufacturers of an appropriate antibody level taking into account a comparison of the new reference material to the previous reference material.

(3) A poliomyelitis Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3 neutralizing antibody level that, when compared with that of a reference material designated by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, as indicated in paragraph (c) of this section, demonstrates adequate potency. The Director, CBER, shall notify manufacturers when a new reference material will be used and will advise manufacturers of an appropriate antibody level taking into account a comparison of the new reference material to the previous reference material.

(c) Reference materials. The following reference materials shall be obtained from the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research:

(1) Reference Immune Globulin for correlation of measles antibody titers.

(2) Reference Immune Globulin for correlation of poliomyelitis antibody titers, Types 1, 2, and 3.

§ 640.120 Alternative procedures.

(a) The Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, may approve an exception or alternative to any requirement in subchapter F of chapter I of title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations regarding blood, blood components, or blood products. Requests for such exceptions or alternatives shall ordinarily be in writing. Licensed establishments shall submit such requests in accordance with §601.12 of this chapter. However, in limited circumstances, such requests may be made orally and permission may be given orally by the Director. Oral requests and approvals must be promptly followed by written requests and written approvals.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

(b) FDA will publish a list of approved alternative procedures and exceptions periodically in the Federal Register.


PART 660—ADDITIONAL STANDARDS FOR DIAGNOSTIC SUBSTANCES FOR LABORATORY TESTS

Subpart A—Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen

§ 660.1 Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen.

(a) Proper name and definition. The proper name of this product shall be Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen. The product is defined as a preparation of serum containing antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen.

(b) Source. The source of this product shall be plasma or blood, obtained aseptically from animals immunized with hepatitis B surface antigen, which have met the applicable requirements of § 600.11 of this chapter, or from human donor whose blood is positive for hepatitis B surface antigen.

[40 FR 29711, July 15, 1975]

§ 660.2 General requirements.

(a) Processing. The processing method shall be one that has been shown to consistently yield a specific and potent final product free of properties which would adversely affect the test results when the product is tested by the methods recommended by the manufacturer in the package enclosure.

(b) Ancillary reagents and materials. All ancillary reagents and materials supplied in the package with the product shall meet generally accepted standards of purity and quality and shall be effectively segregated and otherwise manufactured in a manner (such as heating at 60 °C. for 10 hours) that will reduce the risk of contaminating the product and other biological products. Ancillary reagents and materials accompanying the product which are used in the performance of the test as described by the manufacturer’s recommended test procedures shall have been shown not to adversely affect the

660.25 Labeling.


CROSS REFERENCES: For U.S. Customs Service regulations relating to viruses, serums, and toxins, see 19 CFR 12.21–12.23. For U.S. Postal Service regulations relating to the admissibility to the United States mails see parts 124 and 125 of the Domestic Mail Manual, that is incorporated by reference in 39 CFR part 111.

Subpart B [Reserved]

Subpart C—Blood Grouping Reagent

§ 660.20 Blood Grouping Reagent.

§ 660.21 Processing.

§ 660.22 Potency requirements with reference preparations.

§ 660.24 Potency tests without reference preparations.

§ 660.26 Specificity tests and avidity tests.

§ 660.28 Labeling.

Subpart D—Reagent Red Blood Cells

§ 660.30 Reagent Red Blood Cells.

§ 660.31 Suitability of the donor.

§ 660.32 Collection of source material.

§ 660.33 Testing of source material.

§ 660.34 Processing.

§ 660.35 Labeling.

§ 660.36 Samples and protocols.

Subpart E—Hepatitis B Surface Antigen

§ 660.40 Hepatitis B Surface Antigen.

§ 660.41 Processing.

§ 660.43 Potency test.

§ 660.45 Labeling.

§ 660.46 Samples; protocols; official release.

Subpart F—Anti-Human Globulin

§ 660.50 Anti-Human Globulin.

§ 660.51 Processing.

§ 660.53 Controls for serological procedures.

§ 660.54 Potency tests, specificity tests, tests for heterospecific antibodies, and additional tests for nonspecific properties.
§ 660.3

Product within the prescribed dating period.

(c) Labeling. In addition to the items required by other applicable labeling provisions of this subchapter, the following shall also be included:

(1) Indication of the source of the product immediately following the proper name on both the final container and package label, e.g., human, guinea pig.

(2) Name of the test method(s) recommended for the product on the package label and on the final container label when capable of bearing a full label (see §610.60(a) of this chapter).

(3) A warning on the package label and on the final container label if capable of bearing a full label (see §610.60(a) of this chapter) indicating that the product and antigen if supplied, shall be handled as if capable of transmitting hepatitis.

(4) If the product is dried, the final container label shall indicate "Reconstitution date: " and a statement indicating the period within which the product may be used after reconstitution.

(5) The package shall include a package enclosure providing (i) adequate instructions for use, (ii) a description of all recommended test methods, and (iii) warnings as to possible hazards, including hepatitis, in handling the product and any ancillary reagents and materials accompanying the product.

(d) Final container. A final container shall be sufficiently transparent to permit visual inspection of the contents for presence of particulate matter and increased turbidity. The effectiveness of the contents of a final container shall be maintained throughout its dating period.

(e) Date of manufacture. The date of manufacture of Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen that has been iodinated with radioactive iodine (125I) shall be the day of labeling the antibody with the radionuclide.

(f) Retention samples. Each manufacturer shall retain representative samples of the product in accordance with §600.13 of this chapter except for that which has been iodinated with radioactive iodine. Retention samples of Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen iodinated with 125I shall consist of a minimum of two complete finished packages of each lot of the diagnostic test kit and shall be retained for a period of at least 90 days from the date of manufacture.


§ 660.3 Reference panel.

A Reference Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Panel shall be obtained from the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM–407) (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter) and shall be used for determining the potency and specificity of Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen.


§ 660.4 Potency test.

To be satisfactory for release, each filling of Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen shall be tested against the Reference Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Panel and shall be sufficiently potent to detect the antigen in the appropriate sera of the reference panel by all test methods recommended by the manufacturer in the package insert.

[40 FR 29711, July 15, 1975]

§ 660.5 Specificity.

Each filling of the product shall be specific for antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen, as determined by specificity tests found acceptable by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

[40 FR 29712, July 15, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 23834, June 8, 1984; 55 FR 11013, Mar. 26, 1990]

§ 660.6 Samples; protocols; official release.

(a) Samples. (1) For the purposes of this section, a sample of product not iodinated with 125I means a sample from each filling of each lot packaged as for distribution, including all ancillary reagents and materials; and a sample of product iodinated with 125I means a sample from each lot of diagnostic test kits in a finished package, including all ancillary reagents and materials.
(2) Unless the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, determines that the reliability and consistency of the finished product can be assured with a smaller quantity of sample or no sample and specifically reduces or eliminates the required quantity of sample, each manufacturer shall submit the following samples to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter), within 5 working days after the manufacturer has satisfactorily completed all tests on the samples:

(i) One sample until written notification of official release is no longer required under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) One sample at periodic intervals of 90 days, beginning after written notification of official release is no longer required under paragraph (c)(2) of this section. The sample submitted at the 90-day interval shall be from the first lot or filling, as applicable, released by manufacturer, under the requirements of §610.1 of this chapter, after the end of the previous 90-day interval. The sample shall be identified as “surveillance sample” and shall include the date of manufacture.

(iii) Samples may at any time be required to be submitted to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, if the Director finds that continued evaluation is necessary to ensure the potency, quality, and reliability of the product.

(b) Protocols. For each sample submitted as required in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the manufacturer shall send a protocol that consists of a summary of the history of manufacture of the product, including all results of each test for which test results are requested by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. The protocols submitted with the samples at periodic intervals as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section shall be identified by the manufacturer as “surveillance test results.”

(c) Official release. (1) The manufacturer shall not distribute the product until written notification of official release is received from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Official release is required for samples from at least five consecutive lots or fillings, as applicable, manufactured after licensure of the product.

(2) After written notification of official release is received from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, for at least five consecutive lots or fillings, as applicable, manufactured after licensure of the product, and after the manufacturer receives from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, written notification that official release is no longer required, subsequent lots or fillings may be released by the manufacturer under the requirements of §610.1 of this chapter.

(3) The manufacturer shall not distribute lots or fillings, as applicable, of products that required sample submission under paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section until written notification of official release or notification that official release is no longer required is received from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.


Subpart B [Reserved]

Subpart C—Blood Grouping Reagent

SOURCE: 53 FR 12764, Apr. 19, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§660.20 Blood Grouping Reagent.

(a) Proper name and definition. The proper name of this product shall be Blood Grouping Reagent and it shall consist of an antibody-containing fluid containing one or more of the blood grouping antibodies listed in §660.28(d).

(b) Source. The source of this product shall be blood, plasma, serum, or protein-rich fluids, such as those derived from stable immunoglobulin-secreting cell lines maintained either in tissue cultures or in secondary hosts.

[53 FR 12764, Apr. 19, 1988, as amended at 65 FR 77499, Dec. 12, 2000]
§ 660.21 Processing.

(a) Processing method. (1) The processing method shall be one that has been shown to yield consistently a specific, potent final product, free of properties that would affect adversely the intended use of the product throughout its dating period. Stability testing shall be performed on an adequate number of representative samples of each group of products manufactured in the same fashion.

(2) Only that material that has been fully processed, thoroughly mixed in a single vessel, and filtered shall constitute a lot.

(3) A lot may be subdivided into sublots. If lots are to be subdivided, the manufacturer shall include this information in the biologics license application. The manufacturer shall describe the test specifications to verify that each sublot is identical to other sublots of the lot.

(4) Each lot of Blood Grouping Reagent shall be identified by a lot number. Each sublot shall be identified by that lot number to which a distinctive prefix or suffix shall be added. Final container and package labels shall bear the lot number and all distinctive prefixes and suffixes that have been applied to identify the sublot from which filling was accomplished.

(b) Color coding of reagents. Blood Grouping Reagents may be colored provided the added colorant does not adversely affect the safety, purity, or potency of the product and the colorant is approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(c) Final containers and dropper assemblies. Final containers and dropper pipettes shall be colorless and sufficiently transparent to permit observation of the contents to detect particulate matter or increased turbidity during use.

(d) Volume of final product. Each manufacturer shall identify the possible final container volumes in the biologics license application.

(e) Date of manufacture. The date of manufacture shall be the date the manufacturer begins the last entire group of potency tests.

§ 660.22 Potency requirements with reference preparations.

(a) Potency requirements. Products for which reference Blood Grouping Reagents are available shall have a potency titer value at least equal to that of the reference preparation.

(b) Reference preparations. Reference Blood Grouping Reagents shall be obtained from the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM–407) (see mailing addresses in § 600.2 of this chapter), and shall be used as described in the accompanying package insert for determining the potency of Blood Grouping Reagents.

§ 660.25 Potency tests without reference preparations.

Products for which Reference Blood Grouping Reagents are not available shall be tested for potency by a method approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(a) Potency requirements. Blood Grouping Reagents recommended for the test tube methods, including the indirect antiglobulin tests, shall have the following potency titer values, unless other values are approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(1) For Anti-K, Anti-k, Anti-Jk⁺, Anti-Fy⁺, Anti-C⁺, at least 1+ reaction with a 1:8 dilution of the reagent.

(2) For Anti-S, Anti-s, Anti-P, Anti-M, Anti-I, Anti-e (saline), Anti-c (saline), and Anti-A₁, at least 1+ reaction with a 1:4 dilution of the reagent.

(3) For Anti-U, Anti-Kp⁺, Anti-Kp⁻, Anti-Js⁺, Anti-Js⁻, Anti-Fy⁻, Anti-N, Anti-Le⁺, Anti-Le⁻, Anti-Lu⁺, Anti-Lu⁻, Anti-Di⁺, Anti-M⁺, Anti-Jk⁺, Anti-Co⁺, Anti-Wr⁺, and Anti-Xg⁺, at least 2+ reaction with undiluted reagent.

(b) Products recommended for slide tests or microplate techniques. Blood Grouping Reagent recommended for slide test methods or microplate techniques shall
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 660.28 Labeling.

In addition to the applicable labeling requirements of §§610.62 through 610.65 and §809.10, and in lieu of the requirements in §§610.60 and 610.61, the following requirements shall be met:

(a) Final container label—(1) Color coding. The final container label of all Blood Grouping Reagents shall be completely white, except that all or a portion of the final container label of the following Blood Grouping Reagents may be color coded with the specified color which shall be a visual match to a specific color sample designated by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. Printing on all final container labels shall be in solid black. A logo or company name may be placed on the final container label; however, the logo or company name shall be located along the bottom or end of the label, outside the main panel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood grouping reagent</th>
<th>Color of label paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-A</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-B</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-C</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-D</td>
<td>Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-E</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-CDE</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-c</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-e</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Required information. The proper name “Blood Grouping Reagent” need not appear on the final container label provided the final container is distributed in a package and the package label bears the proper name. The final container label shall bear the following information:

(i) Name of the antibody or antibodies present as set forth in paragraph (d) of this section.

(ii) Name, address (including ZIP code), and license number of the manufacturer.

(iii) Lot number, including sublot designations.

(iv) Expiration date.

(v) Source of product if other than human plasma or serum.

(vi) Test method(s) recommended.

(vii) Recommended storage temperature in degrees Celsius.

(viii) Volume of product if a liquid, or equivalent volume for a dried product if it is to be reconstituted.

(ix) If a dried product, to remind users to record the reconstitution date on the label, the statement “RECONSTITUTION DATE ________, EXPIRES 1 YEAR AFTER RECONSTITUTION DATE.”

(3) Lettering size. The type size for the specificity of the antibody designation on the labels of a final container with a capacity of less than 5 milliliters shall be not less than 12 point. The type size for the specificity of the antibody designations on the label of a container with a capacity of 5 milliliters or more shall be not less than 18 point.

(4) Visual inspection. When the label has been affixed to the final container, a sufficient area of the container shall remain uncovered for its full length or no less than 5 millimeters of the lower circumference to permit inspection of
the contents. The label on a final product container for antibodies Anti-c, Anti-k, or Anti-s shall display a bar immediately over the specificity letter used in the name, i.e., Anti-c, Anti-k, or Anti-s.

(b) Package label. The following information shall appear either on the package label or on the final container label if it is visible within the package.

(1) Proper name of the product.
(2) Name of the antibody or antibodies present as set forth in paragraph (d) of this section.
(3) Name, address (including ZIP Code), and license number of the manufacturer.
(4) Lot number, including sublot designations.
(5) Expiration date.
(6) Preservative used and its concentration.
(7) Number of containers, if more than one.
(8) Volume or equivalent volume for dried products when reconstituted, and precautions for adequate mixing when reconstituting.
(9) Recommended storage temperature in degrees Celsius.
(10) Source of the product if other than human serum or plasma.
(11) Reference to enclosed package insert.
(12) If a dried product, a statement indicating the period within which the product may be used after reconstitution.
(13) The statement: “FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE.”
(14) The statement: “MEETS FDA POTENCY REQUIREMENTS.”
(15) If human blood was used in manufacturing the product, the statement: “CAUTION: ALL BLOOD PRODUCTS SHOULD BE TREATED AS POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS. SOURCE MATERIAL FROM WHICH THIS PRODUCT WAS DERIVED WAS FOUND NEGATIVE WHEN TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT FDA REQUIRED TESTS. NO KNOWN TEST METHODS CAN OFFER ASSURANCE THAT PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM HUMAN BLOOD WILL NOT TRANSMIT INFECTIOUS AGENTS.”
(16) A statement of an observable indication of an alteration of the product, e.g., turbidity, color change, pre-cipitate, that may indicate possible deterioration of the product.

(c) Package insert. Each final container of Blood Grouping Reagent shall be accompanied by a package insert meeting the requirements of §809.10. If two or more final containers requiring identical package inserts are placed in a single package, only one package insert per package is required.

(d) Names of antibodies.

**BLOOD GROUP DESIGNATION FOR CONTAINER LABEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anti-A</th>
<th>Anti-Jk&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-A</td>
<td>Anti-Js&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-A, B</td>
<td>Anti-J&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-A and B</td>
<td>Anti-K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-B</td>
<td>Anti-&lt;i&gt;k&lt;/i&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-C</td>
<td>Anti-Kp&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-C&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Anti-Kp&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-&lt;i&gt;c&lt;/i&gt;</td>
<td>Anti-Le&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-CD</td>
<td>Anti-Le&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-CDE</td>
<td>Anti-La&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Co&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Anti-La&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-D</td>
<td>Anti-M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-DE</td>
<td>Anti-M&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-D&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Anti-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-D&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Anti-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-E</td>
<td>Anti-P&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-e</td>
<td>Anti-S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Fy&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Anti-&lt;i&gt;ß&lt;/i&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Fy&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Anti-U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-I</td>
<td>Anti-W&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-I&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Anti-W&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Jk&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Anti-Xg&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Subpart D—Reagent Red Blood Cells**

**SOURCE:** 52 FR 37450, Oct. 7, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 660.30 **Reagent Red Blood Cells.**

(a) **Proper name and definition.** The proper name of the product shall be Reagent Red Blood Cells, which shall consist of a preparation of human red blood cells used to detect or identify human blood-group antibodies.

(b) **Source.** Reagent Red Blood Cells shall be prepared from human peripheral blood meeting the criteria of §§660.31 and 660.32 of this chapter, or from umbilical cord cells which shall be collected and prepared according to
§ 660.31 Suitability of the donor.

Donors of peripheral blood for Reagent Red Blood Cells shall meet the criteria for donor suitability under § 640.3 of this chapter, except that paragraphs (b)(5) and (6), (d), and (e) of § 640.3 shall not apply.

§ 660.32 Collection of source material.

Blood for Reagent Red Blood Cells from donors of peripheral blood shall be collected as prescribed under § 640.4 of this chapter, except that paragraphs (c), (d), (g), and (h) of § 640.4 shall not apply.

§ 660.33 Testing of source material.

Except as provided in this section, a sample of each blood incorporated into the Reagent Red Blood Cell product shall be individually tested, with no fewer than two donor sources of each antibody specificity employed, to confirm the identification of all blood group antigens specified in the labeling as present or absent. The manufacturer shall perform at least one of the required tests for each factor. The Reagent Red Blood Cell product may be tested with a single donor source of antibody specificity if only one source of antibody is available, and the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, has approved the use of a single donor source of antiserum. Each of these tests shall be conducted and interpreted independently, and any discrepancy between the results of these two tests shall be resolved by testing with at least one additional antiserum before concluding that the antigen is present or absent. Where fewer than three donor sources of an antibody specificity are available, test discrepancies shall be resolved in accordance with the manufacturer’s biologics license application. Group O Reagent Red Blood Cells used in the detection or identification of unexpected antibodies shall include at least the following common antigens in each lot of the product: D, C, E, ĉ, e, K, K, Fy^a, Fy^b, Jk^a, Jk^b, Le^a, Le^b, P_1, M, N, S, and s^a.

§ 660.34 Processing.

(a) Processing method. The processing method shall be one that has been shown to yield consistently a product that is capable of detecting, throughout the dating period, alloantibodies corresponding to all required blood group antigens specified in the labeling as present.

(b) Products prepared from pooled red blood cells. If the product is recommended for the detection of unexpected antibodies, the pool shall be prepared by combining equal amounts of cells from no more than two donors. Umbilical cord cells are exempt from this requirement. Pooled cells shall not be recommended for pretransfusion tests, done in lieu of a major cross-match, to detect unexpected antibodies in patients’ samples.

(c) Absence of antibodies. Each lot of final product shall be free of demonstrable antibodies, including anti-A and anti-B, unless the package insert and container label include instructions to wash the cells before use. The final product shall also be direct antiglobulin test negative when tested with polyspecific anti-human globulin.

(d) Final container. The final containers used for each lot of product shall be clean and shall permit observation of the contents for hemolysis or a change in color. The final container label, container cap, and dropper bulb of a Reagent Red Blood Cell product may be color-coded with a visual match to a specific color approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(e) Date of manufacture. The date of manufacture of the product shall be the date that the blood is withdrawn from the donor or obtained from umbilical cords. The period during which the reagent red blood cell source material is kept by the manufacturer in storage in a frozen state at -65 °C or colder is excluded from the dating period. If the product consists of red blood cells from two or more donors, the date of manufacture of the final product shall be the date of withdrawal of blood from the donor.

§ 660.35 Labeling.

In addition to the items required by §809.10 of this chapter and other applicable labeling provisions of this chapter, the following information shall be included in the labeling:

(a)(1) A logo or company name may be placed on the final container label, however, the logo or company name shall be located along the bottom or end of the label, outside of the main panel.

(2) If washing the cells is required by the manufacturer, the container label shall include appropriate instructions; if the cells should not be washed before use, e.g., if washing will adversely affect the product, the package insert shall explain.

(b) The container label of Group O cells shall state:

“FOR USE IN DETECTION OF UNEXPECTED ANTIBODIES” or “FOR USE IN IDENTIFICATION OF UNEXPECTED ANTIBODIES” or “NOT FOR USE IN DETECTION OR IDENTIFICATION OF UNEXPECTED ANTIBODIES”.

(c) Except as provided in this section, the container and package labels shall state the percentage of red blood cells in the suspension either as a discrete figure with a variance of more than ±1 percentage unit or as a range the extremes of which differ by no more than 2 percentage units. If the stated red blood cell concentration is less than 2 percent, the variance shall be no more than ±0.5 percentage unit.

(d) The words “pooled cells” shall appear on the container and package labels of products prepared from pooled cells. The package label or package insert shall state that pooled cells are not recommended for pretransfusion tests, done in lieu of a major crossmatch, to detect unexpected antibodies in patients’ samples.

(e) The package insert of a pooled product intended for detection of unexpected antibodies shall identify the number of donors contributing to the pool. Products designed exclusively for ABO Serum Grouping and umbilical cord cells need not identify the number of donors in the pool.

(f) When the product is a multicontainer product, e.g., a cell panel, the container label and package label shall be assigned the same identifying lot number, and shall also bear a number or symbol to distinguish one container from another. Such number or symbol shall also appear on the antigenic constitution matrix.

(g) The package label or package insert shall state the blood group antigens that have been tested for and found present or absent on the cells of each donor, or refer to such information in an accompanying antigenic constitution matrix. Cells for ABO Serum Grouping are exempt from this requirement. The package insert or antigen constitution matrix shall list each of the antigens tested with only one source of antibody.

(h) The package label or package insert shall bear the cautionary statement: “The reactivity of the product may decrease during the dating period.”

(i) The package insert of a product intended for the detection or identification of unexpected antibodies shall note that the rate at which antigen reactivity (e.g., agglutinability) is lost is partially dependent upon individual donor characteristics that are neither controlled nor predicted by the manufacturer.

(j) The package insert shall provide adequate directions for use.

(k) The package insert shall bear the statement:

“CAUTION: ALL BLOOD PRODUCTS SHOULD BE TREATED AS POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS. SOURCE MATERIAL FROM WHICH THIS PRODUCT WAS DERIVED WAS FOUND NEGATIVE WHEN TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT FDA REQUIRED TESTS. NO KNOWN TEST METHODS CAN OFFER ASSURANCE THAT
§ 660.40 Hepatitis B Surface Antigen.

(a) Proper name and definition. The proper name of this product shall be Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg), which shall consist of a serum or tissue preparation containing one or more subtypes of the Hepatitis B Surface Antigen.

(b) Source. The source of the product shall be blood, plasma, serum, or tissue, obtained aseptically from nonhuman primates that have met the applicable requirements of § 600.11 of this chapter, or from human donors whose blood is positive for the Hepatitis B Surface Antigen.

§ 660.41 Processing.

(a) Method. The processing method shall be one that has been shown to yield consistently a specific and potent final product, free of properties which would adversely affect the test results when the product is tested by the methods recommended by the manufacturer in the package insert. The product and all ancillary reagents and materials supplied in the package with the product shall be manufactured in a manner that will reduce the risk of transmitting type B viral hepatitis.

(b) Ancillary reagents and materials. All ancillary reagents and materials supplied in the package with the product shall meet generally accepted umbilical cord cells, are excluded from this requirement.

(c) Except for umbilical cord samples, whenever a new donor is used, a sample of red blood cells from each new donor used in a cell panel intended for the identification of unexpected antibodies shall be submitted by the manufacturer to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. The sample should contain a minimum volume of 0.5 milliliter of red blood cells.

Subpart E—Hepatitis B Surface Antigen

SOURCE: 44 FR 36382, June 22, 1979, unless otherwise noted.
standards of purity and quality and shall be effectively segregated and otherwise manufactured in a manner that will reduce the risk of contaminating the product and other biological products. Ancillary reagents and materials accompanying the product, which are used in the performance of the test as described by the manufacturer’s recommended test procedures, shall have been shown not to affect adversely the product within the prescribed dating period.

(c) Final container. A final container shall be sufficiently transparent to permit visual inspection of the contents for presence of particulate matter and increased turbidity. The effectiveness of the contents of a final container shall be maintained throughout its dating period.

(d) Date of manufacture. The date of manufacture of Hepatitis B Surface Antigen that has been iodinated with radioactive iodine (125I) shall be the day of labeling the antibody with the radionuclide.

§660.43 Potency test.

To be satisfactory for release, each filling of Hepatitis B Surface Antigen shall be tested against the Reference Hepatitis B Antiserum Panel and shall be sufficiently potent to be able to detect the antibody in the appropriate sera of the reference panel by all test methods recommended by the manufacturer in the package insert.

§660.44 Specificity.

Each filling of the product shall be specific for Hepatitis B Surface Antigen as determined by specificity tests found acceptable to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

§660.45 Labeling.

In addition to the requirements of §§610.60, 610.61, and 809.10 of this chapter, the labeling shall bear the following:

(a) The “d and y” antigen subtype and the source of the product to follow immediately the proper name on both the final container label and the package label. If the product is intended to identify antibodies to the “r and w” antigen subtype, the antigen subtype designation shall include the “r and w” antigen subtype.

(b) The name of the test method(s) recommended for use of the product on the package label and on the final container label, when capable of bearing a full label (see §610.60(a) of this chapter).

(c) A warning on the package label and on the final container label stating that the product is capable of transmitting hepatitis and should be handled accordingly.

(d) The package shall include a package insert providing (1) detailed instructions for use, (2) an adequate description of all recommended test methods, and (3) warnings as to possible hazards, including hepatitis transmitted in handling the product and any ancillary reagents and materials accompanying the product.

§660.46 Samples; protocols; official release.

(a) Samples. (1) For the purposes of this section, a sample of product not iodinated with 125I means a sample from each filling of each lot packaged as for distribution, including all ancillary reagents and materials; and a sample of product iodinated with 125I or unlyophilized HBsAg-coated red blood cells means a sample from each lot of diagnostic test kits in a finished package, including all ancillary reagents and materials.

(2) Unless the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, determines that the reliability and consistency of the finished product can be assured with a smaller quantity of sample or no sample and specifically reduces or eliminates the required quantity of sample, each manufacturer shall submit the following samples to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2 of this chapter), within 5 working days after the manufacturer has satisfactorily completed all tests on the samples.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 660.51

(i) One sample until written notification of official release is no longer required under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) One sample of product at periodic intervals of 90 days, beginning after written notification of official release is no longer required under paragraph (c)(2) of this section. The sample submitted at the 90-day interval shall be from the first lot or filling, as applicable, released by the manufacturer, under the requirements of §610.1 of this chapter, after the end of the previous 90-day interval. The sample shall be identified as “surveillance sample” and shall include the date of manufacture.

(iii) Samples may at any time be required to be submitted to the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, if the Director finds that continued evaluation is necessary to ensure the potency, quality, and reliability of the product.

(b) Protocols. For each sample submitted as required in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the manufacturer shall send a protocol that consists of a summary of the history of manufacture of the product, including all results of each test for which test results are requested by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. The protocols submitted with the samples at periodic intervals as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section shall be identified by the manufacturer as “surveillance test results.”

(c) Official release. (1) The manufacturer shall not distribute the product until written notification of official release is received from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Official release is required for at least five consecutive lots or fillings manufactured after licensure of the product.

(2) After written notification of official release is received from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, for at least five consecutive lots or fillings manufactured after licensure of the products, and after the manufacturer receives from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research written notification that official release is no longer required, subsequent lots or fillings may be released by the manufacturer under the requirements of §610.1 of this chapter.

(3) The manufacturer shall not distribute lots or fillings, as applicable, of products that require sample submission under paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section until written notification of official release or notification that official release is no longer required is received from the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.


Subpart F—Anti-Human Globulin

§ 660.50 Anti-Human Globulin.

(a) Proper name and definition. The proper name of this product shall be Anti-Human Globulin which shall consist of one or more antiglobulin antibodies identified in §660.55(d).

(b) Source. The source of this product shall be either serum from animals immunized with one or more human serum globulins or protein-rich fluids derived from stable immunoglobulin-secreting cell lines maintained either in tissue cultures or in secondary hosts.


§ 660.51 Processing.

(a) Processing method. (1) The processing method shall be one that has been shown to yield consistently a specific, potent final product, free of properties that would adversely affect the product for its intended use throughout its dating period.

(2) Anti-IgG, –C3d (polyspecific) reagents and anti-IgG products may be colored green.

(3) Only that material which has been fully processed, thoroughly mixed in a single vessel, and filtered shall constitute a lot. Each lot shall be identified by a lot number.

(4) A lot may be subdivided into sublots which shall be identified by the lot number to which has been added a distinctive prefix or suffix. If lots are to be subdivided, the manufacturer
§ 660.52 Reference preparations.

Reference Anti-Human Globulin preparations shall be obtained from the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM–407) (see mailing addresses in § 600.2 of this chapter), and shall be used as described in the accompanying package insert for determining the potency of Anti-Human Globulin.

§ 660.53 Controls for serological procedures.

Red blood cells sensitized with complement shall be tested with appropriate positive and negative control antisera. All tests shall be performed in accordance with serological testing procedures approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

§ 660.54 Potency tests, specificity tests, tests for heterospecific antibodies, and additional tests for nonspecific properties.

The following tests shall be performed using test procedures approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research:

(a) Potency tests for determining anti-IgG and anti-complement activity.

(b) Specificity tests, tests for heterospecific antibodies, and additional tests for nonspecific properties.

§ 660.55 Labeling.

In addition to the applicable labeling requirements of §§ 610.62 through 610.65 and 809.10 of this chapter, and in lieu of the requirements in §§ 610.60 and 610.61 of this chapter, the following requirements shall be met:

(a) Final container label—(1) Color coding. The main panel of the final container label of all Anti-IgG, -C3d (polyspecific) reagents shall be white or colorless and printing shall be solid dark contrasting lettering. The main panel of the final container label of all other Anti-Human Globulin reagents shall be black with solid white lettering. A logo or company name may be placed on the final container label, however, the logo or company name shall be located along the bottom or end of the label, outside of the main panel.

(2) Required information. The proper name “Anti-Human Globulin” need not appear on the final container label provided the final container is distributed in a package and the package label bears the proper name. The final container label shall bear the following information:

(i) Name of the antibody or antibodies present as set forth in paragraph (d) of this section. Anti-Human Globulin may contain one or more antibodies to either immunoglobulins or complement components but the name of each significant antibody must appear on the final container label (e.g., anti-C3b, -C3d, -C4d). The final container labels of polyspecific Anti-Human Globulin are not required to identify antibody specificities other than anti-IgG and anti-C3d but the reactivity of the Anti-Human Globulin shall be accurately described in the package insert.

(ii) Name, address, and license number of the manufacturer.
(iii) Lot number, including any sublot designations.
(iv) Expiration date.
(v) Source of the product.
(vi) Recommended storage temperature in degrees Celsius.
(vii) Volume of product.
(viii) Appropriate cautionary statement if the Anti-Human Globulin is not polyspecific. For example, “DOES NOT CONTAIN ANTIBODIES TO IMMUNOGLOBULINS” or “DOES NOT CONTAIN ANTIBODIES TO COMPLEMENT COMPONENTS.”
(ix) If the final container is not enclosed in a package, all items required for a package label shall appear on the container label.

(3) Lettering size. The type size for the designation of the specific antibody on the label of a final container shall be not less than 12 point, unless otherwise approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. The prefix anti- and other parts of the name such as polyspecific may appear in smaller type.

(4) Visual inspection. When the label has been affixed to the final container, a sufficient area of the container shall remain uncovered for its full length or for no less than 5 millimeters of the lower circumference to permit inspection of the contents.

(b) Package label. The following items shall appear either on the package label or on the final container label if see-through packaging is used:
(1) Proper name of the product, and the name of the antibody or antibodies as listed in paragraph (d) of this section.
(2) Name, address (including zip code), and license number of the manufacturer.
(3) Lot number, including any sublot designations.
(4) Expiration date.
(5) Preservative(s) used and its concentration.
(6) Number of containers, if more than one.
(7) Recommended storage temperature in degrees Celsius.
(8) Source of the product.
(9) Reference to enclosed package insert.
(10) The statement: “For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.”
(11) The statement: “Meets FDA Potency Requirements.”
(12) A statement of an observable indication of an alteration of the product, e.g., turbidity, color change, precipitate, that may indicate possible deterioration of the product.
(13) Appropriate cautions.
(c) Package insert. Each final container of Anti-Human Globulin shall be accompanied by a package insert meeting the requirements of §809.10 of this chapter. If two or more final containers requiring identical package inserts are placed in a single package, only one package insert per package is required.

(d) Names of antibodies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibody designation on container label</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Anti-IgG, -C3d, Polyspecific.</td>
<td>Contains anti-IgG and anti-C3d (may contain other anticomplement and anti-immunoglobulin antibodies).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Anti-IgG</td>
<td>Contains anti-IgG with no anti-complement activity (not necessarily gamma chain specific).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Anti-IgG; heavy chains.</td>
<td>Contains only antibodies reactive against human gamma chains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Anti-C3b</td>
<td>Contains only C3b antibodies with no anti-immunoglobulin activity. Note: The antibody produced in response to immunization is usually directed against the antigenic determinant which is located in the C3c subunit; some persons have called this antibody “anti-C3c.” In product labeling, this antibody should be designated anti-C3b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Anti-C3d</td>
<td>Contains only C3d antibodies with no anti-immunoglobulin activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Anti-C4b</td>
<td>Contains only C4b antibodies with no anti-immunoglobulin activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Anti-C4d</td>
<td>Contains only C4d antibodies with no anti-immunoglobulin activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anti-Human Globulin preparations may contain one or more of the antibody specificities listed in this paragraph as described in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.

§ 680.1 Allergenic Products.

(a) Definition. Allergenic Products are products that are administered to man for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of allergies.

(b) Source materials—(1) Criteria for source material. Only specifically identified allergenic source materials that contain no more than a total of 1.0 percent of detectable foreign materials shall be used in the manufacture of Allergenic Products, except that this requirement shall not apply to molds and animals described under paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section, respectively. Source materials such as pelts, feathers, hairs, and danders shall be collected in a manner that will minimize contamination of the source material.

(2) Molds. (i) Molds (excluding rusts and smuts) used as source material in the manufacture of Allergenic Products shall meet the requirements of §610.18 of this chapter and §680.2(a) and (b).

(ii) Mold cultures shall be free of contaminating materials (including microorganisms) prior to harvest, and care shall be taken to minimize contamination during harvest and subsequent processing.

(iii) Mold manufacturers shall maintain written standard operating procedures, developed by a qualified individual, that will ensure the identity of the seed culture, prescribe adequate processing of the mold, and specify the acceptable limits and kinds of contamination. These limits shall be based on results of appropriate tests performed by the manufacturer on at least three consecutive lots of a mold that is a representative species of mold subject to the standard operating procedures. The tests shall be performed at each manufacturing step during and subsequent to harvest, as specified in the standard operating procedures. Before use of the mold as a source material for Allergenic Products, in accordance with 21 CFR 601.2, the standard operating procedures and test data from the three representative lots described above shall be submitted to and approved by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2).

(3) Mammals and birds—(i) Care of animals. Animals intended as a source material for Allergenic Products shall be maintained by competent personnel in facilities or designated areas that will ensure adequate care. Competent veterinary care shall be provided as needed.

(ii) Health of animals. Only animals in good health and free from detectable skin diseases shall be used as a source material for Allergenic Products. The determination of good health prior to collection of the source material shall be made by a licensed veterinarian or a competent individual under the supervision and instruction of a licensed veterinarian provided that the licensed veterinarian certifies in writing that the individual is capable of determining the good health of the animals.

(iii) Immunization against tetanus. Animals of the equine genus intended as a source material for Allergenic Products shall be treated to maintain immunity to tetanus.

(iv) Reporting of certain diseases. In cases of actual or suspected infection with foot and mouth disease, glanders, tetanus, anthrax, gas gangrene, equine infectious anemia, equine encephalomyelitis, or any of the pox diseases among animals intended for use or used as source material in the manufacture of allergenic Products, the manufacturer shall immediately notify the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2).

(v) Dead animals. Dead animals may be used as source material in the manufacture of Allergenic Products: Provided, That (a) the carcasses shall be frozen or kept cold until the allergen can be collected, or shall be stored under other acceptable conditions so that the postmortal decomposition processes do not adversely affect the allergen, and (b) when alive, the animal
met the applicable requirements prescribed in paragraphs (b)(3) (i), (ii), and (iii) of this section.

(vi) Mammals and birds inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Mammals and birds, subject to inspection by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the time of slaughter and found suitable as food, may be used as a source material, and the requirements of paragraph (b)(3) (i) through (iv) of this section do not apply in such a case. Notwithstanding U.S. Department of Agriculture inspection, the carcasses of such inspected animals shall be frozen or kept cold until the allergen is collected, or shall be stored under other acceptable conditions so that the postmortem decomposition processes do not adversely affect the allergen.

(c) Listing of source materials and suppliers. Each licensed manufacturer shall initially list with the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (see mailing addresses in §600.2), the name and address of each of the manufacturer’s source material suppliers. The listing shall identify each source material obtained from each source material supplier. The licensed manufacturers shall update the listing annually to include new source material suppliers or to delete those no longer supplying source materials.

(d) Exemptions. (1) Exemptions or modifications from the requirements under paragraph (b) of this section shall be made only upon written approval by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

(2) Nonlicensed source material suppliers are exempt from drug registration.

§ 680.3 Tests.

(a) Identity. When a specific identity test meeting the provisions of §610.14 of this chapter cannot be performed, the manufacture of each lot shall be separated from the manufacture of other products in a manner that will preclude adulteration, and records made in the course of manufacture shall be in sufficient detail to verify the identity of the product.

(b) Safety. A safety test shall be performed on the contents of a final container of each lot of each product as prescribed in §610.11 of this chapter, except for the following:

(1) For lots consisting of no more than 20 final containers or 20 sets of individual dilutions, or where the final container contains no more than one intended human dose, the safety test need not be performed on the contents of a final container provided the safety test is performed on each lot of stock.
§ 680.3

concentrate and on each lot of diluent contained in the final product. Only stock concentrates and diluents which have passed the general safety test shall be kept in the work areas used for the manufacture of Allergenic Products. A stock concentrate is an extract derived from a single allergenic source and used in the manufacture of more than one lot of product, and from which final dilutions or mixtures, are prepared directly.

(2) For powders for scratch tests, a sample shall be suspended in a suitable diluent and injected into each animal, and the sample size shall be the single human dose recommended.

(c) Sterility. A sterility test shall be performed on each lot of each Allergenic Product as prescribed in § 610.12 of this chapter, with the following exceptions:

(1) When bulk material is not prepared, the sterility test prescribed for bulk material shall be performed on each container of each stock concentrate at the time a stock concentrate is prepared, and the test sample shall be no less than 1 ml. from each stock concentrate container.

(2) For lots consisting of no more than 5 final containers, the final container test shall be performed in accordance with § 610.12(g)(6) of this chapter using the sample therein prescribed or using a sample of no less than 0.25 ml. of product from each final container, divided in approximately equal proportions for testing in Fluid Thioglycollate and Soybean-Casein Digest Media. The test sample in the later alternative method may be an overfill in the final container.

(3) For products prepared in sets of individual dilution series, a test sample of 0.25 ml. shall be taken from a final container of each dilution, which samples may be pooled and one half of the pooled material used for the test with Fluid Thioglycollate Medium and one half used for the test with Soybean-Casein Digest Medium.

(4) Tablets and capsules need not be tested for sterility provided aseptic techniques are employed in their manufacture.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) Potency. The potency of each lot of each Allergenic Product shall be determined as prescribed in § 610.10 of this chapter. Except as provided in this section, the potency test methods shall measure the allergenic activity of the product. Until manufacturers are notified by the Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, of the existence of a potency test that measures the allergenic activity of an allergenic product, manufacturers may continue to use unstandardized potency designations.

(f) Records. The records related to the testing requirements of this section shall be prepared and maintained as required by §§ 211.165, 211.167, 211.188, and 211.194 of this chapter.

SUBCHAPTER G—COSMETICS

PART 700—GENERAL

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec. 700.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Requirements for Specific Cosmetic Products

700.11 Cosmetics containing bithionol.

700.13 Use of mercury compounds in cosmetics, including use as skinbleaching agents in cosmetic preparations also regarded as drugs.

700.14 Use of vinyl chloride as an ingredient, including propellant of cosmetic aerosol products.

700.15 Use of certain halogenated salicylanilides as ingredients in cosmetic products.

700.16 Use of aerosol cosmetic products containing zirconium.

700.18 Use of chloroform as an ingredient in cosmetic products.

700.19 Use of methylene chloride as an ingredient of cosmetic products.

700.23 Chlorofluorocarbon propellants.

700.25 Tamper-resistant packaging requirements for cosmetic products.

700.27 Use of prohibited cattle materials in cosmetic products.

700.35 Cosmetics containing sunscreen ingredients.


SOURCE: 39 FR 10054, Mar. 15, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 700.3 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter:


(b) The term cosmetic product means a finished cosmetic the manufacture of which has been completed. Any cosmetic product which is also a drug or device or component thereof is also subject to the requirements of Chapter V of the act.

(c) The term flavor means any natural or synthetic substance or substances used solely to impart a taste to a cosmetic product.

(d) The term fragrance means any natural or synthetic substance or substances used solely to impart an odor to a cosmetic product.

(e) The term ingredient means any single chemical entity or mixture used as a component in the manufacture of a cosmetic product.

(f) The term proprietary ingredient means any cosmetic product ingredient whose name, composition, or manufacturing process is protected from competition by secrecy, patent, or copyright.

(g) The term chemical description means a concise definition of the chemical composition using standard chemical nomenclature so that the chemical structure or structures of the components of the ingredient would be clear to a practicing chemist. When the composition cannot be described chemically, the substance shall be described in terms of its source and processing.

(h) The term cosmetic raw material means any ingredient, including an ingredient that is a mixture, which is used in the manufacture of a cosmetic product for commercial distribution and is supplied to a cosmetic product manufacturer, packer, or distributor by a cosmetic raw material manufacturer or supplier.

(i) The term commercial distribution of a cosmetic product means annual gross sales in excess of $1,000 for that product.

(j) Establishment means a place of business where cosmetic products are manufactured or packaged.

(k) The term manufacture of a cosmetic product means the making of any cosmetic product by chemical, physical, biological, or other procedures, including manipulation, sampling, testing, or control procedures applied to the product.

(l) The term packaging of a cosmetic product means filling or labeling the product container, including changing the immediate container or label (but excluding changing other labeling) at any point in the distribution of the cosmetic product from the original place of manufacture to the person who makes final delivery or sale to the ultimate consumer.
§ 700.11

(m) The term all business trading names used by the establishment means any name which is used on a cosmetic product label and owned by the cosmetic product manufacturer or packer, but is different from the principal name under which the cosmetic product manufacturer or packer is registered.

(n) The definitions and interpretations contained in sections 201, 601, and 602 of the act shall be applicable to such terms when used in the regulations in this subchapter.

(o) System of commercial distribution of a cosmetic product means any distribution outside the establishment manufacturing the product, whether for sale, to promote future sales (including free samples of the product), or to gage consumer acceptance through market testing, in excess of $1,000 in cost of goods.

(p) Filed screening procedure means a procedure that is:

(1) On file with the Food and Drug Administration and subject to public inspection;

(2) Designed to determine that there is a reasonable basis for concluding that an alleged injury did not occur in conjunction with the use of the cosmetic product; and

(3) Which is subject, upon request by the Food and Drug Administration, to an audit conducted by the Food and Drug Administration at reasonable times and, where an audit is conducted, such audit shows that the procedure is consistently being applied and that the procedure is not disregarding reportable information.

(q) Reportable experience means an experience involving any allergic reaction, or other bodily injury, alleged to be the result of the use of a cosmetic product under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling of the product, under such conditions of use as are customary or reasonably foreseeable for the product or under conditions of misuse, that has been reported to the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of the product by the affected person or any other person having factual knowledge of the incident, other than an alleged experience which has been determined to be unfounded or spurious when evaluated by a filed screening procedure.


Subpart B—Requirements for Specific Cosmetic Products

§ 700.11 Cosmetics containing bithionol.

(a) Bithionol has been used to some extent as an antibacterial agent in cosmetic preparations such as detergent bars, shampoos, creams, lotions, and bases used to hide blemishes. New evidence of clinical experience and photopatch tests indicate that bithionol is capable of causing photosensitivity in man when used topically and that in some instances the photosensitization may persist for prolonged periods as severe reactions without further contact with sensitizing articles. Also, there is evidence to indicate that bithionol may produce cross-sensitization with other commonly used chemicals such as certain halogenated salicylanilides and hexachlorophene. It is, therefore, the view of the Food and Drug Administration that bithionol is a deleterious substance which may render any cosmetic product that contains it injurious to users. Accordingly, any cosmetic containing bithionol is deemed to be adulterated under section 601(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(b) Regulatory proceedings may be initiated with respect to any cosmetic preparation containing bithionol shipped within the jurisdiction of the act after March 15, 1968.

§ 700.13 Use of mercury compounds in cosmetics including use as skinbleaching agents in cosmetic preparations also regarded as drugs.

(a) Mercury-containing cosmetic preparations have been represented for many years as skin-bleaching agents or as preparations to remove or prevent freckles and/or brown spots (so-called age spots). Preparations intended for such use are regarded as drugs as well as cosmetics. In addition to such use as skin-bleaching agents, mercury compounds have also been widely used as preservatives in cosmetics such as
hand and body creams and lotions; hair shampoos, hair sets and rinses, hair straighteners, hair coloring, and other preparations; bath oils, bubble bath, and other bath preparations; makeup; antiperspirants and deodorants; and eye-area cosmetics.

(b) The toxicity of mercury compounds is extensively documented in scientific literature. It is well known that mercury compounds are readily absorbed through the unbroken skin as well as through the lungs by inhalation and by intestinal absorption after ingestion. Mercury is absorbed from topical application and is accumulated in the body, giving rise to numerous adverse effects. Mercury is a potent allergen and sensitizer, and skin irritation is common after topical application. Cosmetic preparations containing mercury compounds are often applied with regularity and frequency for prolonged periods. Such chronic use of mercury-containing skin-bleaching preparations has resulted in the accumulation of mercury in the body and the occurrence of severe reactions. Recently it has also been determined that microorganisms in the environment can convert various forms of mercury into highly toxic methyl mercury which has been found in the food supply and is now considered to be a serious environmental problem.

(c) The effectiveness of mercury-containing preparations as skin-bleaching agents is questionable. The Food and Drug Administration has not been provided with well controlled studies to document the effectiveness of these preparations. Although mercurial preservatives are recognized as highly effective, less toxic and satisfactory substitutes are available except in the case of certain eye-area cosmetics.

(d) Because of the known hazards of mercury, its questionable efficacy as a skin-bleaching agent, and the availability of effective and less toxic non-mercurial preservatives, there is no justification for the use of mercury in skin-bleaching preparations or its use as a preservative in cosmetics, with the exception of eye-area cosmetics for which no other effective and safe non-mercurial preservative is available. The continued use of mercurial preservatives in such eye-area cosmetics is warranted because mercury compounds are exceptionally effective in preventing *Pseudomonas* contamination of cosmetics and *Pseudomonas* infection of the eye can cause serious injury, including blindness. Therefore:

(1) The Food and Drug Administration withdraws the opinion expressed in trade correspondence TC–9 (issued May 13, 1939) and concludes that any product containing mercury as a skin-bleaching agent and offered for sale as skin-bleaching, beauty, or facial preparation is misbranded within the meaning of sections 502(a), 502(f)(1) and (2), and 502(j), and may be a new drug without approval in violation of section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Any such preparation shipped within the jurisdiction of the Act after January 5, 1973 will be the subject of regulatory action.

(2) The Food and Drug Administration withdraws the opinion expressed in trade correspondence TC–412 (issued Feb. 11, 1944) and will regard as adulterated within the meaning of section 601(a) of the Act any cosmetic containing mercury unless the cosmetic meets the conditions of paragraph (d)(2) (i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) It is a cosmetic containing no more than a trace amount of mercury and such trace amount is unavoidable under conditions of good manufacturing practice and is less than 1 part per million (0.0001 percent), calculated as the metal; or

(ii) It is a cosmetic intended for use only in the area of the eye, it contains no more than 65 parts per million (0.0065 percent) of mercury, calculated as the metal, as a preservative, and there is no effective and safe non-mercurial substitute preservative available for use in such cosmetic.

§ 700.14 Use of vinyl chloride as an ingredient, including propellant of cosmetic aerosol products.

(a) Vinyl chloride has been used as an ingredient in cosmetic aerosol products including hair sprays. Where such aerosol products are used in the confines of a small room, as is often the case, the level of vinyl chloride to which the

137
individual may be exposed could be significantly in excess of the safe level established in connection with occupational exposure. Evidence indicates that vinyl chloride inhalation can result in acute toxicity, manifested by dizziness, headache, disorientation, and unconsciousness where inhaled at high concentrations. Studies also demonstrate carcinogenic effects in animals as a result of inhalation exposure to vinyl chloride. Furthermore, vinyl chloride has recently been linked to liver disease, including liver cancer, in workers engaged in the polymerization of vinyl chloride. It is the view of the Commissioner that vinyl chloride is a deleterious substance which may render any cosmetic aerosol product that contains it as an ingredient injurious to users. Accordingly, any cosmetic aerosol product containing vinyl chloride as an ingredient is deemed to be adulterated under section 601(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(b) Any cosmetic aerosol product containing vinyl chloride as an ingredient shipped within the jurisdiction of the Act is subject to regulatory action.

§ 700.15 Use of certain halogenated salicylanilides as ingredients in cosmetic products.

(a) Halogenated salicylanilides (tribromosalan (TBS,3′,4′,5′-tribromosalicylanilide), dibromosalan (DBS,4′-dibromosalicylanilide), metabolismalsal (MBS, 3,5′-dibromosalicylanilide) and 3,3′,4,5′-tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCSA)) have been used as antimicrobial agents for a variety of purposes in cosmetic products. These halogenated salicylanilides are potent photosensitizers and cross-sensitizers and can cause disabling skin disorders. In some instances, the photosensitization may persist for prolonged periods as a severe reaction without further exposure to these chemicals. Safer alternative antimicrobial agents are available.

(b) These halogenated salicylanilides are deleterious substances which render any cosmetic that contains them injurious to users. Therefore, any cosmetic product that contains such a halogenated salicylanilide as an ingredient at any level for any purpose is deemed to be adulterated under section 601(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(c) Any cosmetic product containing these halogenated salicylanilides as an ingredient that is initially introduced into interstate commerce after December 1, 1975, that is not in compliance with this section is subject to regulatory action.

§ 700.16 Use of aerosol cosmetic products containing zirconium.

(a) Zirconium-containing complexes have been used as an ingredient in cosmetics and/or cosmetics that are also drugs, as, for example, aerosol antiperspirants. Evidence indicates that certain zirconium compounds have caused human skin granulomas and toxic effects in the lungs and other organs of experimental animals. When used in aerosol form, some zirconium will reach the deep portions of the lungs of users. The lung is an organ, like skin, subject to the development of granulomas. Unlike the skin, the lung will not reveal the presence of granulomatous changes until they have become advanced and, in some cases, permanent. It is the view of the Commissioner that zirconium is a deleterious substance that may render any cosmetic aerosol product that contains it injurious to users.

(b) Any aerosol cosmetic product containing zirconium is deemed to be adulterated under section 601(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(c) Any such cosmetic product introduced in interstate commerce after September 15, 1977 is subject to regulatory action.

§ 700.18 Use of chloroform as an ingredient in cosmetic products.

(a) Chloroform has been used as an ingredient in cosmetic products. Recent information has become available associating chloroform with carcinogenic effects in animals. Studies conducted by the National Cancer Institute have demonstrated that the oral administration of chloroform to mice
and rats induced hepatocellular carcinomas (liver cancer) in mice and renal tumors in male rats. Scientific literature indicates that chloroform is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, through the respiratory system, and through the skin. The Commissioner concludes that, on the basis of these findings, chloroform is a deleterious substance which may render injurious to users any cosmetic product that contains chloroform as an ingredient.

(b) Any cosmetic product containing chloroform as an ingredient is adulterated and is subject to regulatory action under sections 301 and 601(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Any cosmetic product containing chloroform in residual amounts from its use as a processing solvent during manufacture, or as a byproduct from the synthesis of an ingredient, is not, for the purpose of this section, considered to contain chloroform as an ingredient.

[41 FR 26845, June 29, 1976]

§ 700.19 Use of methylene chloride as an ingredient of cosmetic products.

(a) Methylene chloride has been used as an ingredient of aerosol cosmetic products, principally hair sprays, at concentrations generally ranging from 10 to 25 percent. In a 2-year animal inhalation study sponsored by the National Toxicology Program, methylene chloride produced a significant increase in benign and malignant tumors of the lung and liver of male and female mice. Based on these findings and on estimates of human exposure from the customary use of hair sprays, the Food and Drug Administration concludes that the use of methylene chloride in cosmetic products poses a significant cancer risk to consumers, and that the use of this ingredient in cosmetic products may render these products injurious to health.

(b) Any cosmetic product that contains methylene chloride as an ingredient is deemed adulterated and is subject to regulatory action under sections 301 and 601(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

[54 FR 27342, June 29, 1989]
this section, the term “distinctive by design” means the packaging cannot be duplicated with commonly available materials or through commonly available processes. For purposes of this section, the term “aerosol product” means a product which depends upon the power of a liquified or compressed gas to expel the contents from the container. A tamper-resistant package may involve an immediate-container and closure system or secondary-container or carton system or any combination of systems intended to provide a visual indication of package integrity. The tamper-resistant feature shall be designed to and shall remain intact when handled in a reasonable manner during manufacture, distribution, and retail display.

(c) Labeling. Each retail package of a cosmetic product covered by this section, except aerosol products as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, is required to bear a statement that is prominently placed so that consumers are alerted to the specific tamper-resistant feature of the package. The labeling statement is also required to be so placed that it will be unaffected if the tamper-resistant feature of the package is breached or missing. If the tamper-resistant feature chosen to meet the requirement in paragraph (b) of this section is one that uses an identifying characteristic, that characteristic is required to be referred to in the labeling statement. For example, the labeling statement on a bottle with a shrink band could say “For your protection, this bottle has an imprinted seal around the neck.”

(d) Requests for exemptions from packaging and labeling requirements. A manufacturer or packer may request an exemption from the packaging and labeling requirements of this section. A request for an exemption is required to be submitted in the form of a citizen petition under §10.30 of this chapter and should be clearly identified on the envelope as a “Request for Exemption from Tamper-resistant Rule.” The petition is required to contain the following:

(1) The name of the product.

(2) The reasons that the product’s compliance with the tamper-resistant packaging or labeling requirements of this section is unnecessary or cannot be achieved.

(3) A description of alternative steps that are available, or that the petitioner has already taken, to reduce the likelihood that the product will be the subject of malicious adulteration.

(4) Other information justifying an exemption.

This information collection requirement has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under number 0910–0149.

(e) Effective date. Cosmetic products covered by this section are required to comply with the requirements of this section on the dates listed below except to the extent that a product’s manufacturer or packer has obtained an exemption from a packaging or labeling requirement.

(1) Initial effective date for packaging requirements. (i) The packaging requirement in paragraph (b) of this section is effective on February 7, 1983 for each affected cosmetic product (except vaginal tablets) packaged for retail sale on or after that date, except for the requirement in paragraph (b) of this section for a distinctive indicator or barrier to entry.

(ii) The packaging requirement in paragraph (b) of this section is effective on May 5, 1983 for each cosmetic product that is a vaginal tablet packaged for retail sale on or after that date, except for the requirement in paragraph (b) of this section for a distinctive indicator or barrier to entry.

(2) Initial effective date for labeling requirements. The requirement in paragraph (b) of this section that the indicator or barrier to entry be distinctive by design and the requirement in paragraph (c) of this section for a labeling statement are effective on May 5, 1983 for each affected cosmetic product that is a vaginal tablet packaged for retail sale on or after that date.

(3) Retail level effective date. The tamper-resistant packaging requirement of paragraph (b) of this section is effective February 6, 1984 for each affected cosmetic product packaged for retail sale on or after that date.
not include the requirement in paragraph (b) of this section that the indicator or barrier to entry be distinctive by design. Products packaged for retail sale after May 5, 1983, as required to be in compliance with all aspects of the regulations without regard to the retail level effective date.


EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: See 48 FR 41579, Sept. 16, 1983, for a document announcing an interim stay of the effective date of certain provisions in paragraph (e)(3) of §700.25.

§ 700.27 Use of prohibited cattle materials in cosmetic products.

(a) Definitions. The definitions and interpretations of terms contained in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) apply to such terms when used in this part. The following definitions also apply:

(1) Prohibited cattle materials means specified risk materials, small intestine of all cattle except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, material from nonambulatory disabled cattle, material from cattle not inspected and passed, or Mechanically Separated (MS)(Beef). Prohibited cattle materials do not include tallow that contains no more than 0.15 percent insoluble impurities, tallow derivatives, hides and hide-derived products, and milk and milk products.

(2) Inspected and passed means that the product has been inspected and passed for human consumption by the appropriate regulatory authority, and at the time it was inspected and passed, it was found to be not adulterated.

(3) Mechanically Separated (MS)(Beef) means a meat food product that is finely comminuted, resulting from the mechanical separation and removal of most of the bone from attached skeletal muscle of cattle carcasses and parts of carcasses that meet the specifications contained in 9 CFR 319.5, the regulation that prescribes the standard of identity for MS (Species).

(4) Nonambulatory disabled cattle means cattle that cannot rise from a recumbent position or that cannot walk, including, but not limited to, those with broken appendages, severed tendons or ligaments, nerve paralysis, fractured vertebral column, or metabolic conditions.

(5) Specified risk material means the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and dorsal root ganglia of cattle 30 months and older and the tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine of all cattle.

(6) Tallow means the rendered fat of cattle obtained by pressing or by applying any other extraction process to tissues derived directly from discrete adipose tissue masses or to other carcass parts and tissues. Tallow must be produced from tissues that are not prohibited cattle materials or must contain not more than 0.15 percent insoluble impurities as determined by the method entitled “Insoluble Impurities” (AOCS Official Method Ca 3a-46), American Oil Chemists’ Society (AOCS), 5th Edition, 1997, incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51, or another method equivalent in accuracy, precision, and sensitivity to AOCS Official Method Ca 3a-46. You may obtain copies of the method from the AOCS (http://www.aocs.org) 2211 W. Bradley Ave. Champaign, IL 61821. Copies may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741–6030, or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(7) Tallow derivative means any chemical obtained through initial hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification of tallow; chemical conversion of material obtained by hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification may be applied to obtain the desired product.

(b) Requirements. (1) No cosmetic shall be manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise contain, prohibited cattle materials.
§ 700.35

(2) The small intestine is not considered prohibited cattle material if the distal ileum is removed by a procedure that removes at least 80 inches of the uncoiled and trimmed small intestine, as measured from the caeco-colic junction and progressing proximally towards the jejunum, or by a procedure that the establishment can demonstrate is equally effective in ensuring complete removal of the distal ileum.

(c) Records. (1) Manufacturers and processors of a cosmetic that is manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise contains, material from cattle must establish and maintain records sufficient to demonstrate that the cosmetic is not manufactured from, processed with, or does not otherwise contain, prohibited cattle materials.

(2) Records must be retained for 2 years after the date they were created.

(3) Records must be retained at the manufacturing or processing establishment or at a reasonably accessible location.

(4) The maintenance of electronic records is acceptable. Electronic records are considered to be reasonably accessible if they are accessible from an onsite location.

(5) Records required by this section and existing records relevant to compliance with this section must be available to FDA for inspection and copying.

(6) When filing entry with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the importer of record of a cosmetic manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise containing, cattle material and must affirm that the cosmetic was manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise contains, cattle material and must affirm that the cosmetic was manufactured in accordance with this section. If a cosmetic is manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise contains, cattle material, then the importer of record must, if requested, provide within 5 days records sufficient to demonstrate that the cosmetic is not manufactured from, processed with, or does not otherwise contain, prohibited cattle material.

(7) Records established or maintained to satisfy the requirements of this subpart that meet the definition of electronic records in §11.3(b)(6) of this chapter are exempt from the requirements of part 11 of this chapter.

Records that satisfy the requirements of this subpart but that are also required under other applicable statutory provisions or regulations remain subject to part 11 of this chapter.

(d) Adulteration. Failure of a manufacturer or processor to operate in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (b) or (c) of this section renders a cosmetic adulterated under section 601(c) of the act.


§ 700.35 Cosmetics containing sunscreen ingredients.

(a) A product that includes the term "sunscreen" in its labeling or in any other way represents or suggests that it is intended to prevent, cure, treat, or mitigate disease or to affect a structure or function of the body comes within the definition of a drug in section 201(g)(1) of the act. Sunscreen active ingredients affect the structure or function of the body by absorbing, reflecting, or scattering the harmful, burning rays of the sun, thereby altering the normal physiological response to solar radiation. These ingredients also help to prevent diseases such as sunburn and may reduce the chance of premature skin aging, skin cancer, and other harmful effects due to the sun when used in conjunction with limiting sun exposure and wearing protective clothing. When consumers see the term "sunscreen" or similar sun protection terminology in the labeling of a product, they expect the product to protect them in some way from the harmful effects of the sun, irrespective of other labeling statements. Consequently, the use of the term "sunscreen" or similar sun protection terminology in the labeling of a product's labeling generally causes the product to be subject to regulation as a drug. However, sunscreen ingredients may also be used in some products for nontherapeutic, nonphysiologic uses (e.g., as a color additive or to protect the color of the product). To avoid consumer misunderstanding, if a cosmetic product contains a sunscreen ingredient and uses the term "sunscreen" or similar sun protection terminology...
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

anywhere in its labeling, the term must be qualified by describing the cosmetic benefit provided by the sunscreen ingredient.

(b) The qualifying information required under paragraph (a) of this section shall appear prominently and conspicuously at least once in the labeling in conjunction with the term “sunscreen” or other similar sun protection terminology used in the labeling. For example: “Contains a sunscreen—to protect product color.”

[64 FR 27693, May 21, 1999]

PART 701—COSMETIC LABELING

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
701.1 Misbranding.
701.2 Form of stating labeling requirements.
701.3 Designation of ingredients.
701.9 Exemptions from labeling requirements.

Subpart B—Package Form

701.10 Principal display panel.
701.11 Identity labeling.
701.12 Name and place of business of manufacturer, packer, or distributor.
701.13 Declaration of net quantity of contents.

Subpart C—Labeling of Specific Ingredients

701.20 Detergent substances, other than soap, intended for use in cleansing the body.
701.30 Ingredient names established for cosmetic ingredient labeling.


SOURCE: 39 FR 10056, Mar. 15, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 701.1 Misbranding.

(a) Among representations in labeling of a cosmetic which render such cosmetic misbranded is a false or misleading representation with respect to another cosmetic or a food, drug, or device.

(b) The labeling of a cosmetic which contains two or more ingredients may be misleading by reason (among other reasons) of the designation of such cosmetic in such labeling by a name which includes or suggests the name of one or more but not all such ingredients, even though the names of all such ingredients are stated elsewhere in the labeling.

§ 701.2 Form of stating labeling requirements.

(a) A word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of the Act to appear on the part or panel of the label which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase;

(2) The failure of such word, statement, or information to appear on two or more parts or panels of the label, each of which has sufficient space therefor, and each of which is so designed as to render it likely to be, under customary conditions of purchase, the part or panel displayed;

(3) The failure of the label to extend over the area of the container or package available for such extension, so as to provide sufficient label space for the prominent placing of such word, statement, or information;

(4) Insufficiency of label space (for the prominent placing of such word, statement, or information) resulting from the use of label space for any word, statement, design, or device which is not required by or under authority of the Act to appear on the label;

(5) Insufficiency of label space (for the prominent placing of such word, statement, or information) resulting from the use of label space to give materially greater conspicuousness to any other word, statement, or information, or to any design or device;

(6) Smallness or style of type in which such word, statement, or information appears, insufficient background contrast, obscuring designs or vignettes, or crowding with other written, printed, or graphic matter.

(b)(1) All words, statements, and other information required by or under authority of the Act to appear on the
§ 701.3 Designation of ingredients.

(a) The label on each package of a cosmetic shall bear a declaration of the name of each ingredient in descending order of predominance, except that fragrance or flavor may be listed as fragrance or flavor. An ingredient which is both fragrance and flavor shall be designated by each of the functions it performs unless such ingredient is identified by name. No ingredient may be designated as fragrance or flavor unless it is within the meaning of such term as commonly understood by consumers. Where one or more ingredients is accepted by the Food and Drug Administration as exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the procedure established in §720.8(a) of this chapter, in lieu of label declaration of identity the phrase “and other ingredients” may be used at the end of the ingredient declaration.

(b) The declaration of ingredients shall appear with such prominence and conspicuousness as to render it likely to be read and understood by ordinary individuals under normal conditions of purchase. The declaration shall appear on any appropriate information panel in letters not less than 1/16 of an inch in height and without obscuring design, vignettes, or crowding. In the absence of sufficient space for such declaration on the package, or where the manufacturer or distributor wishes to use a decorative container, the declaration may appear on a firmly affixed tag, tape, or card. In those cases where there is insufficient space for such declaration on the package, and it is not practical to firmly affix a tag, tape, or card, the Commissioner may establish by regulation an acceptable alternate, e.g., a smaller type size. A petition requesting such a regulation as an amendment to this paragraph shall be submitted pursuant to part 10 of this chapter.

(c) A cosmetic ingredient shall be identified in the declaration of ingredients by:

(1) The name specified in §701.30 as established by the Commissioner for that ingredient for the purpose of cosmetic ingredient labeling pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section;

(2) In the absence of the name specified in §701.30, the name adopted for that ingredient in the following editions and supplements of the following compendia, listed in order as the source to be utilized:

(i) CTFA (Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Inc.) Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, Second Ed., 1977 (available from the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Inc. 1110 Vermont Ave. NW., Suite 800, Washington, DC 20005, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), which is incorporated by reference, except for the following deletions and revisions. (For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.)

(a) The following names are not adopted for the purpose of cosmetic ingredient labeling:

Acid Black 58
Acid Black 107
Acid Black 139
Acid Blue 168
Acid Blue 170
Acid Blue 188
Acid Blue 209
Acid Brown 19
Acid Brown 30
Acid Brown 44
Acid Brown 45
Acid Brown 46
Acid Brown 48
Acid Brown 224
Acid Orange 80
Acid Orange 85
Acid Orange 86
Acid Orange 88
Acid Orange 89
Acid Orange 116
Acid Red 131
Acid Red 213
Acid Red 232
Acid Red 259
Acid Violet 73
Acid Violet 76
Acid Violet 99
Acid Yellow 114
Acid Yellow 127
Direct Yellow 81
Solvent Black 5
Solvent Brown 43
Solvent Yellow 63
(b) The following names are adopted for the purpose of cosmetic ingredient labeling, provided the respective monographs are revised to describe their otherwise disclosed chemical compositions, or describe their chemical compositions more precisely, and such revised monographs are published in supplements to this dictionary edition by July 18, 1980.

Acid Black 2
Benzophenone-11
Carbomer 934
Carbomer 934P
Carbomer 940
Carbomer 941
Carbomer 960
Carbomer 961
Chlorofluorocarbon 11S
Dimethicone Copolyol
Disperse Red 17
Pigment Green 7
Polyamino Sugar Condensate
SD Alcohol (all 27 alphanumeric designations)
Sodium Chondroitin Sulfate
Synthetic Beeswax
(c) The following names are adopted for the purpose of cosmetic ingredient labeling until January 19, 1981.

Amphoteric (all 20 numeric designations)
Quaternium (all 49 numeric designations)

(iii) National Formulary, 14th Ed., 1975, and Second Supplement to the USP XIX and NF XIV, 1976. (Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.)

(iv) Food Chemicals Codex, 2d Ed., 1972; First Supplement, 1974, and Second Supplement, 1975, which are incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.)

(v) USAN and the USP dictionary of drug names, USAN 1975, 1961–1975 cumulative list. (Copies are available from the U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., 12601 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, MD 20852, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.)

(3) In the absence of such a listing, the name generally recognized by consumers.

(4) In the absence of any of the above, the chemical or other technical name or description.

(d) Where a cosmetic product is also an over-the-counter drug product, the declaration shall declare the active drug ingredients as set forth in §201.66(c)(2) and (d) of this chapter, and the declaration shall declare the cosmetic ingredients as set forth in §201.66(c)(8) and (d) of this chapter.
§ 701.3  21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition)

(e) Interested persons may submit a petition requesting the establishment of a specific name for a cosmetic ingredient pursuant to part 10 of this chapter. The Commissioner may also propose such a name on his own initiative.

(f) As an alternative to listing all ingredients in descending order of predominance, ingredients may be grouped and the groups listed in the following manner and order:

(1) Ingredients, other than color additives, present at a concentration greater than 1 percent, in descending order of predominance; followed by

(2) Ingredients, other than color additives, present at a concentration of not more than 1 percent, without respect to order of predominance; followed by

(3) Color additives, without respect to order of predominance. Ingredients specified in paragraph (f)(2) of this section may be included with those specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section and listed in descending order of predominance.

(g) A declaration of ingredients may include an ingredient not in the product if the ingredient is identified by the phrase “may contain” and:

(1) It is a color additive added to some batches of the product for purposes of color matching; or

(2)(i) The same declaration of ingredients is also used for other products similar in composition and intended for the same use, including products which may be assortments of products similar in composition and intended for the same use; and

(ii) Such products are “shaded” products, i.e., those falling within the product categories identified in §720.4(c)(3), (7) and (8)(v) of this chapter, and are held for sale in tightly compartmented trays or racks. The holder of the labeling bearing the declaration of ingredients shall be attached to a display unit; or

(j) The holder of labeling bearing a declaration of ingredients and used in accordance with paragraph (i) of this section shall be attached to the display unit or chart and shall meet one of the following conditions:

(1) The labeling is on the front of the display unit or chart and can be read in full by a purchaser facing the display unit or chart under customary conditions of retail sale; or

(2) The labeling is on the front of the display unit or chart, is partially visible, and is accompanied by a conspicuous notice on the front of the display unit or chart describing the location of such labeling in letters not less
than \( \frac{3}{16} \) of an inch in height, e.g., “Ingredient lists above”, that can be read by a purchaser facing the display unit or chart under customary conditions of retail sale, or by the notice required by provisions in paragraph (k)(3) of this section, if conspicuous at all times; or

(3) The labeling is on a side of the display unit or chart, but not on the top, back, or bottom, and is accompanied by a conspicuous notice on the front of the display unit or chart describing the location of such labeling in letters not less than \( \frac{3}{16} \) of an inch in height, e.g., “Ingredient lists located on right side of display”, that can be read by a purchaser facing the display unit or chart under customary conditions of retail sale.

(k) Any use of a display unit or chart bearing labeling under the provisions of paragraph (i) of this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) All articles of labeling bearing ingredient declarations and used in conjunction with any one display unit or chart shall be identical and shall declare the ingredients of all products sold in conjunction with the display unit or chart for which the ingredient declaration is made pursuant to paragraph (i) of this section.

(2) Any display unit or chart intended for such use shall be shipped together with the labeling intended to be attached to it.

(3) Every display unit or chart and/or labeling system shall be designed so that the words “Federal law requires ingredient lists to be displayed here” in letters not less than \( \frac{3}{16} \) of an inch in height (i) become conspicuous when no ingredient declarations are displayed and when the last list has been taken, or (ii) are conspicuous at all times adjacent to the place where ingredient declarations are to be attached.

(4) Any labeling containing a declaration of ingredients which reflects a formulation change and not shipped accompanying a display unit or chart shall be dated. Whenever any formulation change is made, and the labeling containing the declaration of ingredients is thereby required to be used in conjunction with products of both the old and new formulations, the labeling shall declare the ingredients of both the old and new formulations separately in a way that is not misleading and in a way that permits the purchaser to identify the ingredient declaration applicable to each package, or which clearly advises the purchaser that the formulation has been changed and that either declaration may be applicable.

(5) Sufficient copies of the declaration of ingredients shall be provided with each shipment of a cosmetic so that a purchaser may obtain a copy of the declaration with each purchase. Display units and replacement labeling for display units shall be accompanied by instructions to the retailer, which when followed will result in compliance with the requirements of this section. Copies of the declaration accompanying refills shall be attached to the specific refill items to which they pertain, or shall be packed with the specific refill items to which they pertain, in a container that does not contain other cosmetic products.

(6) The firm whose name appears on a product pursuant to §701.12 shall promptly mail a copy of the declaration of ingredients to any person requesting it.

(7) The display unit or chart shall be designed and located such that the labeling is easily accessible to a purchaser facing the display unit or chart under customary conditions of retail sale.

(l) The provisions of this section do not require the declaration of incidental ingredients that are present in a cosmetic at insignificant levels and that have no technical or functional effect in the cosmetic. For the purpose of this paragraph, incidental ingredients are:

(1) Substances that have no technical or functional effect in the cosmetic but are present by reason of having been incorporated into the cosmetic as an ingredient of another cosmetic ingredient.

(2) Processing aids, which are as follows:

(i) Substances that are added to a cosmetic during the processing of such cosmetic but are removed from the cosmetic in accordance with good manufacturing practices before it is packaged in its finished form.
(ii) Substances that are added to a cosmetic during processing for their technical or functional effect in the processing, are converted to substances the same as constituents of declared ingredients, and do not significantly increase the concentration of those constituents.

(iii) Substances that are added to a cosmetic during the processing of such cosmetic for their technical and functional effect in the processing but are present in the finished cosmetic at insignificant levels and do not have any technical or functional effect in that cosmetic.

(m) In the event that there is a current or anticipated shortage of a cosmetic ingredient, the declaration required by this section may specify alternatives to any ingredients that may be affected. An alternative ingredient shall be declared either (1) immediately following the normally used ingredient for which it substitutes, in which case it shall be identified as an alternative ingredient by the word “or” following the name of the normally used ingredient and any other alternative ingredient, or (2) following the declaration of all normally used ingredients, in which case they shall be listed in their cumulative order of predominance or in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section, in terms that are as informative as practicable and that are not misleading, declaring the other ingredients and identifying the products in which they are present. The color additive ingredients of all the products in such an assortment, whether or not common to all the products, may be declared in a single composite list following the declaration of the other ingredients without identifying the products in which they are present.

(n) In the event that the shortage of a cosmetic ingredient necessitates a formulation change, packages bearing labels declaring the ingredients of the old formulation may be used if the revised ingredient declaration appears (1) on a firmly affixed tag, tape, card, or sticker or similar overlabeling attached to the package and bearing the conspicuous words “new ingredient list inside” in letters not less than 3/16 of an inch in height.

(o) The ingredients of products that are similar in composition and intended for the same use may be declared as follows:

1. The declaration of ingredients for an assortment of such products that are sold together in the same package, e.g., eyeshadows of different colors, may declare the ingredients that are common to all the products, in a single list in their cumulative order of predominance or in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section, together with a statement, in terms that are as informative as practicable.

2. The ingredients of an assortment of such products that are sold together in the same package, e.g., eyeshadows of different colors, may be declared in a single list in their cumulative order of predominance or in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section, if the package is designed such that it has a total surface area available to bear labeling of less than 12 square inches. For the purpose of this paragraph, surface area is not available for labeling if physical characteristics of the package surface, e.g., decorative relief, make application of a label impractical.

3. The declaration of ingredients for such a product that is individually packaged and bears a label that is shared with other products pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (g)(2) of this section, e.g., one lipstick in a line of lipsticks, may declare the ingredients that are common to all such products, in a single list in their cumulative order of predominance or in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section, together with a statement, in terms that are as informative as practicable and that are
not misleading, declaring the other ingredients in such products, and identifying the products in which they are present. The color additive ingredients shall be declared in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section.

(4) The declaration of ingredients for an assortment of such cosmetic products that bears a label that is shared with other products pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (g)(2) of this section, e.g., one of several compacts in a line of compacts, may declare the ingredients that are common to all such products, in a single list in their cumulative order of predominance or in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section, together with a statement, in terms that are as informative as practicable and that are not misleading, declaring the other ingredients in such products and identifying the products in which they are present. The color additive ingredients shall be declared in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section.

(p) As an alternative to the declaration of ingredients in letters not less than 1/16 of an inch in height, letters may be not less than 1/32 of an inch in height if the package is designed such that it has a total surface area available to bear labeling of less than 12 square inches. For the purpose of this paragraph, surface area is not available for labeling if physical characteristics of the package surface, e.g., decorative relief, make application of a label impractical.

(q) The inside containers in a multiunit or multicomponent retail cosmetic package are not required to bear a declaration of ingredients when the labeling of the multiunit or multicomponent retail cosmetic package meets all the requirements of this section and the inside containers are not intended to be, and are not customarily, separated from the retail package for retail sale.

(r) In the case of cosmetics distributed to the consumers by direct mail, as an alternative to the declaration of ingredients on an information panel, the declaration of ingredients may appear in letters not less than 1/8 of an inch in height in labeling that accompanies and specifically relates to the cosmetic(s) mailed, or in labeling furnished to each consumer for his personal use and from which he orders cosmetics through the mail, e.g., a direct mail sales catalog or brochure, provided all of the following additional requirements are met:

(i) The declarations of ingredients are conspicuous and presented in a way that permits the consumer to identify the declaration of ingredients applicable to each cosmetic.

(2) The package mailed to the consumer is accompanied by a notice located on, or affixed to, the top of the package or on top of the contents inside the package, or on the face of the package platform surrounding and holding the product(s), readily visible to the consumer on opening of the package, and provides the following information in letters not less than 3/16 of an inch in height:

(i) The location of the declarations of ingredients, e.g., in an accompanying brochure, or in a sales catalog used for ordering;

(ii) A statement that a copy of the declaration of ingredients will be mailed promptly to any person requesting it; and

(iii) The name and place of business of the mail order distributor;

(3) The mail order distributor promptly mails a copy of the declaration of ingredients to any person requesting it.

§ 701.9 Exemptions from labeling requirements.

(a) Except as provided by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, a shipment or other delivery of a cosmetic which is, in accordance with the practice of the trade, to be processed, labeled, or repacked in substantial quantity at an establishment other than that where originally processed or packed, shall be exempt, during the time of introduction into and movement in interstate commerce and the time of holding in commerce, from the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of § 701.2, if such ship-
§ 701.10

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition)

such establishment, from compliance with the labeling requirements of sections 601(a) and 602(b) of the act if:

(1) The person who introduced such shipment or delivery into interstate commerce is the operator of the establishment where such cosmetic is to be processed, labeled, or repacked; or

(2) In case such person is not such operator, such shipment or delivery is made to such establishment under a written agreement, signed by and containing the post office addresses of such person and such operator, and containing such specifications for the processing, labeling, or repacking, as the case may be, of such cosmetic in such establishment as will insure, if such specifications are followed, that such cosmetic will not be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act upon completion of such processing, labeling, or repacking. Such person and such operator shall each keep a copy of such agreement until 2 years after the final shipment or delivery of such cosmetic from such establishment, and shall make such copies available for inspection at any reasonable hour to any officer or employee of the Department who requests them.

(b) An exemption of a shipment or other delivery of a cosmetic under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall, at the beginning of the act of removing such shipment or delivery, or any part thereof, from such establishment, become void ab initio if the cosmetic comprising such shipment, delivery, or part is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act when so removed; or

(2) Upon refusal by the operator of the establishment where such cosmetic is to be processed, labeled, or repacked, to make available for inspection a copy of the agreement, as required by such clause.

Subpart B—Package Form

§ 701.10 Principal display panel.

The term principal display panel as it applies to cosmetics in package form and as used in this part, means the part of a label that is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under customary conditions of display for retail sale. The principal display panel shall be large enough to accommodate all the mandatory label information required to be placed thereon by this part with clarity and conspicuousness and without obscuring designs, vignettes, or crowding. Where packages bear alternate principal display panels, information required to be placed on the principal display panel shall be duplicated on each principal display panel. For the purpose of obtaining uniform type size in declaring the quantity of contents of all packages of substantially the same size, the term “area of the principal display panel” means the area of the side or surface that bears the principal display panel, which area shall be:

(a) In the case of a rectangular package where one entire side properly can be considered to be the principal display panel side, the product of the height times the width of that side;

(b) In the case of a cylindrical or nearly cylindrical container, 40 percent of the product of the height of the container times the circumference; and

(c) In the case of any other shape of container, 40 percent of the total surface of the container: Provided, however, That where such container presents an obvious “principal display panel” such as the top of a triangular or circular package, the area shall consist of the entire top surface.

In determining the area of the principal display panel, exclude tops, bottoms, flanges at the tops and bottoms
of cans, and shoulders and necks of bottles or jars. In the case of cylindrical or nearly cylindrical containers, information required by this part to appear on the principal display panel shall appear within that 40 percent of the circumference which is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under customary conditions of display for retail sale.

§ 701.11 Identity labeling.

(a) The principal display panel of a cosmetic in package form shall bear as one of its principal features a statement of the identity of the commodity.

(b) Such statement of identity shall be in terms of:

(1) The common or usual name of the cosmetic; or

(2) An appropriately descriptive name or, when the nature of the cosmetic is obvious, a fanciful name understood by the public to identify such cosmetic; or

(3) An appropriate illustration or vignette representing the intended cosmetic use.

(c) The statement of identity shall be presented in bold type on the principal display panel, shall be in a size reasonably related to the most prominent printed matter on such panel, and shall be in lines generally parallel to the base on which the package rests as it is designed to be displayed.

§ 701.12 Name and place of business of manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

(a) The label of a cosmetic in package form shall specify conspicuously the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

(b) The requirement for declaration of the name of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor shall be deemed to be satisfied in the case of a corporation only by the actual corporate name, which may be preceded or followed by the name of the particular division of the corporation. Abbreviations for “Company,” “Incorporated,” etc., may be used and “The” may be omitted. In the case of an individual, partnership, or association, the name under which the business is conducted shall be used.

(c) Where the cosmetic is not manufactured by the person whose name appears on the label, the name shall be qualified by a phrase that reveals the connection such person has with such cosmetic; such as, “Manufactured for _______,” “Distributed by _______,” or any other wording that expresses the facts.

(d) The statement of the place of business shall include the street address, city, State, and ZIP Code; however, the street address may be omitted if it is shown in a current city directory or telephone directory. The requirement for inclusion of the ZIP Code shall apply only to consumer commodity labels developed or revised after the effective date of this section. In the case of nonconsumer packages, the ZIP Code shall appear either on the label or the labeling (including the invoice).

(e) If a person manufactures, packs, or distributes a cosmetic at a place other than his principal place of business, the label may state the principal place of business in lieu of the actual place where such cosmetic was manufactured or packed or is to be distributed, unless such statement would be misleading.

§ 701.13 Declaration of net quantity of contents.

(a) The label of a cosmetic in package form shall bear a declaration of the net quantity of contents. This shall be expressed in terms of weight, measure, numerical count, or a combination of numerical count and weight or measure. The statement shall be in terms of fluid measure if the cosmetic is liquid or in terms of weight if the cosmetic is solid, semisolid, or viscous, or a mixture of solid and liquid. If there is a firmly established, general consumer usage and trade custom of declaring the contents of a liquid cosmetic by weight, or a solid, semisolid, or viscous cosmetic by fluid measure, it may be used. Whenever the Commissioner determines for a specific packaged cosmetic that an existing practice of declaring net quantity of contents by weight, measure, numerical count, or a combination of
these does not facilitate value comparisons by consumers, he shall by regulation designate the appropriate term or terms to be used for such cosmetic.

(b) Statements of weight shall be in terms of avoirdupois pound and ounce. Statements of fluid measure shall be in terms of the U.S. gallon of 231 cubic inches and quart, pint, and fluid-ounce subdivisions thereof and shall express the volume at 68 °F. (20 °C.).

(c) When the declaration of quantity of contents by numerical count, linear measure, or measure of area does not give accurate information as to the quantity of cosmetic in the package, it shall be augmented by such statement of weight, measure, or size of the individual units or the total weight or measure of the cosmetic as will give such information.

(d) The declaration may contain common or decimal fractions. A common fraction shall be in terms of halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, or thirty-second; except that if there exists a firmly established, general consumer usage and trade custom of employing different common fractions in the net quantity declaration of a particular commodity they may be employed. A common fraction shall be reduced to its lowest terms; a decimal fraction shall not be carried out to more than two places. A statement that includes small fractions of an ounce shall be deemed to permit smaller variations than one which does not include such fractions.

(e) The declaration shall be located on the principal display panel of the label; with respect to packages bearing alternate principal display panels, it shall be duplicated on each principal display panel: Provided, That:

(1) On packages having a principal display panel of 5 square inches or less, the requirement for placement within the bottom 30 percent of the area of the label panel shall not apply when the declaration of net quantity of contents meets the other requirements of this part; and

(2) In the case of a cosmetic marketed on a display card to which the immediate container is affixed may be considered to be the display panel of the card, and the type size of the net quantity of content statement is governed by the dimensions of the display card.

(f) The declaration shall appear as a distinct item on the principal display panel, shall be separated (by at least a space equal to the height of the lettering used in the declaration) from other printed label information appearing above or below the declaration and (by at least a space equal to twice the width of the letter “N” of the style of type used in the quantity of contents statement) from other printed label information appearing to the left or right of the declaration. It shall not include any term qualifying a unit of weight, measure, or count (such as “giant pint” and “full quart”) that tends to exaggerate the amount of the cosmetic in the container. It shall be placed on the principal display panel within the bottom 30 percent of the area of the label panel in line generally parallel to the base on which the package rests as it is designed to be displayed: Provided, That:

(1) On packages having a principal display panel of 5 square inches or less, the requirement for placement within the bottom 30 percent of the area of the label panel shall not apply when the declaration of net quantity of contents meets the other requirements of this part; and

(2) In the case of a cosmetic that is marketed with both outer and inner retail containers bearing the mandatory label information required by this part, and the inner container is not intended to be sold separately, the net quantity of contents placement requirement of this section applicable to such inner containers is waived.

(g) The declaration shall accurately reveal the quantity of cosmetic in the package exclusive of wrappers and other material packed therewith: Provided, That:

(1) In the case of cosmetics packed in containers designed to deliver the cosmetic under pressure, the declaration
shall state the net quantity of the contents that will be expelled when the instructions for use as shown on the container are followed. The propellant is included in the net quantity declaration; and

(2) In the case of a package which contains the integral components making up a complete kit, and which is designed to deliver the components in the manner of an application (for example, a home permanent wave kit), the declaration may state the net quantity of the contents in nondeceptive terms of the number of applications available in the kit when the instructions for use as shown on the container are followed.

(h) The declaration shall appear in conspicuous and easily legible boldface print or type in distinct contrast (by typography, layout, color, embossing, or molding) to other matter on the package; except that a declaration of net quantity blown, embossed, or molded on a glass or plastic surface is permissible when all label information is so formed on the surface. Requirements of conspicuousness and legibility shall include the specifications that:

(1) The ratio of height to width (of the letter) shall not exceed a differential of 3 units to 1 unit (no more than 3 times as high as it is wide).

(2) Letter heights pertain to upper case or capital letters. When upper and lower case or all lower case letters are used, it is the lower case letter “o” or its equivalent that shall meet the minimum standards.

(3) When fractions are used, each component numeral shall meet one-half the minimum height standards.

(i) The declaration shall be in letters and numerals in a type size established in relationship to the area of the principal display panel of the package and shall be uniform for all packages of substantially the same size by complying with the following type specifications:

(1) Not less than one-sixteenth inch in height on packages the principal display panel of which has an area of more than 5 square inches or less.

(2) Not less than one-eighth inch in height on packages the principal display panel of which has an area of more than 5 but not more than 25 square inches.

(3) Not less than three-sixteenth inch in height on packages the principal display panel of which has an area of more than 25 but not more than 100 square inches.

(4) Not less than one-fourth inch in height on packages the principal display panel of which has an area of more than 100 square inches, except not less than one-half inch in height if the area is more than 400 square inches.

Where the declaration is blown, embossed, or molded on a glass or plastic surface rather than by printing, typing, or coloring, the lettering sizes specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (4) of this section shall be increased by one-sixteenth of an inch.

(j) On packages containing less than 4 pounds or 1 gallon and labeled in terms of weight or fluid measure:

(1) The declaration shall be expressed both in ounces, with identification by weight or by liquid measure and, if applicable (1 pound or 1 pint or more), followed in parentheses by a declaration in pounds for weight units, with any remainder in terms of ounces or common or decimal fractions of the pound (as set forth in paragraphs (m)(1) and (2) of this section), or in the case of liquid measure, in the largest whole units (quarts, quarts and pints, or pints, as appropriate) with any remainder in terms of fluid ounces or common or decimal fractions of the pint or quart (as set forth in paragraphs (m)(3) and (4) of this section). Net weight or fluid measure of less than 1 ounce shall be expressed in common or decimal fractions of the respective ounce and not in drams.

(2) The declaration may appear in more than one line. The term “net weight” shall be used when stating the net quantity of contents in terms of weight. Use of the terms “net” or “net contents” in terms of fluid measure or numerical count is optional. It is sufficient to distinguish avoirdupois ounce from fluid ounce through association of terms; for example, “Net wt. 6 oz.” or “6 oz. net wt.” and “Net contents 6 fl. oz.” or “6 fl. oz.”

(k) On packages containing 4 pounds or 1 gallon or more and labeled in terms of weight or fluid measure, the declaration shall be expressed in...
§ 701.13  

pounds for weight units with any remainder in terms of ounces or common or decimal fractions of the pound; in the case of fluid measure, it shall be expressed in the largest whole unit (gallons, followed by common or decimal fractions of a gallon or by the next smaller whole unit or units (quarts or quarts and pints)) with any remainder in terms of fluid ounces or common or decimal fractions of the pint or quart (as set forth in paragraph (m)(5) of this section).

(m) Examples: (1) A declaration of 1 1⁄2 pounds weight shall be expressed as “Net wt. 24 oz. (1 lb. 8 oz.)”, “Net wt. 24 oz. (1 1⁄2 lb.)”, or “Net wt. 24 oz. (1.5 lb.)”.

(2) A declaration of three-fourths pound avoirdupois weight shall be expressed as “Net wt. 12 oz.”.

(3) A declaration of 1 quart liquid measure shall be expressed as “Net contents 32 fl. oz. (1 qt.)”.

(4) A declaration of 1 3⁄4 quarts liquid measure shall be expressed as “Net contents 56 fl. oz. (1 qt. 11⁄2 pt.)” or “Net contents 56 fl. oz. (1 qt. 1 pt. 8 oz.)” but not in terms of quart and ounce such as “Net content 56 fl. oz. (1 qt. 24 oz.)”.

(5) A declaration of 2 1⁄2 gallons liquid measure shall be expressed in the alternative as “Net contents 2 gal. 2 qt.” and not as “2 gal. 4 pt.”.

(n) For quantities, the following abbreviations and none other may be employed (periods and plural forms are optional):

- weight wt.
- square sq.
- fluid fl.
- yard yd.
- feet or foot ft.
- inch in.
- gallon gal.
- quart qt.
- pint pt.
- ounce oz.
- pound lb.

(o) On packages labeled in terms of linear measure, the declaration shall be expressed both in terms of inches and, if applicable (1 foot or more), the largest whole units (yards, yards and feet, square feet). The declaration in terms of the largest whole units shall be in parentheses following the declaration in terms of inches and any remainder shall be in terms of inches or common or decimal fractions of the foot or yard. Examples are “86 inches (2 yd. 1 ft. 2 inches)”, “90 inches (2 1⁄2 yd.)”, “30 inches (2.5 ft.)”, etc.

(p) On packages labeled in terms of area measure, the declaration shall be expressed in terms of square inches and, if applicable (1 square foot or more), the largest whole square unit (square yards, square yards and square feet, square feet). The declaration in terms of the largest whole units shall be in parentheses following the declaration in terms of square inches and any remainder shall be in terms of square inches or common or decimal fractions of the square foot or square yard; for example, “158 sq. inches (1 sq. ft. 14 sq. inches)”, etc.

(q) Nothing in this section shall prohibit supplemental statements at locations other than the principal display panel(s) describing in nondeceptive terms the net quantity of contents, provided that such supplemental statements of net quantity of contents shall not include any term qualifying a unit of weight, measure, or count that tends to exaggerate the amount of the cosmetic contained in the package; for example, “giant pint” and “full quart.” Dual or combination declarations of net quantity of contents as provided for in paragraphs (a), (c), and (j) of this section (for example, a combination of net weight plus numerical count) are not regarded as supplemental net quantity statements and shall be located on the principal display panel.

(r) A separate statement of the net quantity of contents in terms of the metric system is not regarded as a supplemental statement and an accurate statement of the net quantity of contents in terms of the metric system of weight or measure may also appear on the principal display panel or on other panels.

(s) The declaration of net quantity of contents shall express an accurate statement of the quantity of contents of the package. Reasonable variations caused by loss or gain of moisture during the course of good distribution practice or by unavoidable deviations in good manufacturing practice will be recognized. Variations from stated quantity of contents shall not be unreasonably large.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

Subpart C—Labeling of Specific Ingredients

§ 701.20 Detergent substances, other than soap, intended for use in cleansing the body.

(a) In its definition of the term cosmetic, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act specifically excludes soap. The term soap is nowhere defined in the act. In administering the act, the Food and Drug Administration interprets the term “soap” to apply only to articles that meet the following conditions:

(1) The bulk of the nonvolatile matter in the product consists of an alkali salt of fatty acids and the detergent properties of the article are due to the alkali-fatty acid compounds; and

(2) The product is labeled, sold, and represented only as soap.

(b) Products intended for cleansing the human body and which are not “soap” as set out in paragraph (a) of this section are “cosmetics,” and accordingly they are subject to the requirements of the act and the regulations thereunder. For example, such a product in bar form is subject to the requirement, among others, that it shall bear a label containing an accurate statement of the weight of the bar in avoirdupois pounds and ounces, this statement to be prominently and conspicuously displayed so as to be likely to be read under the customary conditions of purchase and use.

§ 701.30 Ingredient names established for cosmetic ingredient labeling.

The Commissioner establishes the following names for the purpose of cosmetic ingredient labeling pursuant to paragraph (e) of §701.3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name or description</th>
<th>Chemical formula</th>
<th>Established label name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trichlorofluoromethane</td>
<td>CCl(_3)F</td>
<td>Chlorofluorocarbon 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichlorofluoromethane and 0.3 pct nitromethane</td>
<td>CCl(_3)F+CH(_3)NO(_2)</td>
<td>Chlorofluorocarbon 11 S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichlorodifluoromethane</td>
<td>CCl(_2)F(_2)</td>
<td>Chlorofluorocarbon 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorodifluoromethane</td>
<td>CCl(_2)F</td>
<td>Hydrochlorofluorocarbon 22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 2, 2-tetrafluoroethane</td>
<td>CCl(_2)CCl(_2)F (_2)</td>
<td>Chlorofluorocarbon 114.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Chloro-1, 1-difluoroethane</td>
<td>CH(_3)CClF(_2)</td>
<td>Hydrochlorofluorocarbon 142 B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl ester of hydrolyzed animal protein</td>
<td>CH(_3)CHF(_2)</td>
<td>Hydrofluorocarbon 152 A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethyl ester of hydrolyzed animal protein.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


PART 710—VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF COSMETIC PRODUCT ESTABLISHMENTS

Sec. 710.1 Who should register.
710.2 Time for registration.
710.3 How and where to register.
710.4 Information requested.
710.5 Amendments to registration.
710.6 Notification of registrant; cosmetic product establishment registration number.
710.7 Inspection of registrations.
710.8 Misbranding by reference to registration or to registration number.
710.9 Exemptions.


SOURCE: 39 FR 10059, Mar. 15, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 710.1 Who should register.

The owner or operator of a cosmetic product establishment which is not exempt under §710.9 and engages in the manufacture or packaging of a cosmetic product is requested to register for each such establishment, whether or not the product enters interstate commerce. This request extends to any foreign cosmetic product establishment whose products are exported for sale in any State as defined in section 201(a)(1) of the act. No registration fee is required.

§ 710.2 Time for registration.

The owner or operator of an establishment entering into the manufacture or packaging of a cosmetic product should register his establishment
§ 710.3 How and where to register.

Form FD–2511 ("Registration of Cosmetic Product Establishment") is obtainable on request from the Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or at any Food and Drug Administration district office. The completed form should be mailed to Cosmetic Product Establishment Registration, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740.


§ 710.4 Information requested.

Form FD–2511 requests information on the name and address of the cosmetic product establishment, including post office ZIP code; all business trading names used by the establishment; and the type of business (manufacturer and/or packer). The information requested should be given separately for each establishment as defined in §700.3(j) of this chapter.


§ 710.5 Amendments to registration.

Within 30 days after a change in any of the information contained on a submitted Form FD–2511, a new Form FD–2511 should be submitted to amend the registration. This amendment is also necessary when a registration is to be canceled because an establishment has changed its name and no longer conducts business under the original name.


§ 710.6 Notification of registrant; cosmetic product establishment registration number.

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs will provide the registrant with a validated copy of Form FD–2511 as evidence of registration. This validated copy will be sent only to the location shown for the registering establishment. A permanent registration number will be assigned to each cosmetic product establishment registered in accordance with the regulations in this part.


§ 710.7 Inspection of registrations.

A copy of the Form FD–2511 filed by the registrant will be available for inspection at the Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740.


§ 710.8 Misbranding by reference to registration or to registration number.

Registration of a cosmetic product establishment or assignment of a registration number does not in any way denote approval of the firm or its products by the Food and Drug Administration. Any representation in labeling or advertising that creates an impression of official approval because of registration or possession of a registration number will be considered misleading.

§ 710.9 Exemptions.

The following classes of persons are not requested to register in accordance with this part 710 because the Commissioner has found that such registration is not justified:

(a) Beauty shops, cosmetologists, retailers, pharmacies, and other persons and organizations that compound cosmetic products at a single location and administer, dispense, or distribute them at retail from that location and who do not otherwise manufacture or package cosmetic products at that location.

(b) Physicians, hospitals, clinics, and public health agencies.

(c) Persons who manufacture, prepare, compound, or process cosmetic products solely for use in research, pilot plant production, teaching, or chemical analysis, and who do not sell these products.

PART 720—VOLUNTARY FILING OF COSMETIC PRODUCT INGREDIENT COMPOSITION STATEMENTS

Sec.
720.1 Who should file.
720.2 Times for filing.
720.3 How and where to file.
§ 720.4 Information requested about cosmetic products.

(a) Form FDA–2512 requests information on:
   (1) The name and address, including post office ZIP code of the person (manufacturer, packer, or distributor) designated on the label of the product.
   (2) The name and address, including post office ZIP code, of the manufacturer or packer of the product if different from the person designated on the label of the product, when the manufacturer or packer submits the information requested under this paragraph.
   (3) The brand name or names of the cosmetic product.
   (4) The cosmetic product category or categories.
   (5) The ingredients in the product.

(b) The person filing Form FDA–2512 should:
   (1) Provide the information requested in paragraph (a) of this section.
   (2) Have the form signed by an authorized individual.
   (3) Provide poison control centers with ingredient information and/or adequate diagnostic and therapeutic procedures to permit rapid evaluation and treatment of accidental ingestion or other accidental use of the cosmetic product.
   (4) Provide ingredient information (and, when requested, ingredient samples) to a licensed physician who, in connection with the treatment of a patient, requests assistance in determining whether an ingredient in the cosmetic product is the cause of the problem for which the patient is being treated.
   (c) One or more of the following cosmetic product categories should be cited to indicate the product’s intended use.
      (1) Baby products. (i) Baby shampoos.
          (ii) Lotions, oils, powders, and creams.
          (iii) Other baby products.
      (2) Bath preparations. (i) Bath oils, tablets, and salts.
          (ii) Bubble baths.
          (iii) Bath capsules.
          (iv) Other bath preparations.
      (3) Eye makeup preparations. (i) Eyebrow pencil.
          (ii) Eyeliner.
          (iii) Eye shadow.
§ 720.4  21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition)

(iv) Eye lotion.
(v) Eye makeup remover.
(vi) Mascara.
(vii) Other eye makeup preparations.
(4) Fragrance preparations. (i) Colognes and toilet waters.
(ii) Perfumes.
(iii) Powders (dusting and talcum) (excluding aftershave talc).
(iv) Sachets.
(v) Other fragrance preparations.
(5) Hair preparations (noncoloring). (i) Hair conditioners.
(ii) Hair sprays (aerosol fixatives).
(iii) Hair straighteners.
(iv) Permanent waves.
(v) Rinses (noncoloring).
(vi) Shampoos (noncoloring).
(vii) Tonics, dressings, and other hair grooming aids.
(viii) Wave sets.
(ix) Other hair preparations.
(5) Hair coloring preparations. (i) Hair dyes and colors (all types requiring caution statement and patch test).
(ii) Hair rinses (coloring).
(iii) Hair shampoos (coloring).
(iv) Hair color sprays (aerosol).
(v) Hair lighteners with color.
(vi) Hair bleaches.
(vii) Other hair coloring preparations.
(7) Makeup preparations (not eye). (i) Blushers (all types).
(ii) Face powders.
(iii) Foundations.
(iv) Leg and body paints.
(v) Lipstick.
(vi) Makeup bases.
(vii) Rouges.
(viii) Makeup fixatives.
(ix) Other makeup preparations.
(8) Manicuring preparations. (i) Basecoats and undercoats.
(ii) Cuticle softeners.
(iii) Nail creams and lotions.
(iv) Nail extenders.
(v) Nail polish and enamel.
(vi) Nail polish and enamel removers.
(vii) Other manicuring preparations.
(9) Oral hygiene products. (i) Dentifrices (aerosol, liquid, pastes, and powders).
(ii) Mouthwashes and breath fresheners (liquids and sprays).
(iii) Other oral hygiene products.
(10) Personal cleanliness. (i) Bath soaps and detergents.

(ii) Deodorants (underarm).
(iii) Douches.
(iv) Feminine hygiene deodorants.
(v) Other personal cleanliness products.
(11) Shaving preparations. (i) Aftershave lotions.
(ii) Beard softeners.
(iii) Men’s talcum.
(iv) Preshave lotions (all types).
(v) Shaving cream (aerosol, brushless, and lather).
(vi) Shaving soap (cakes, sticks, etc.).
(vii) Other shaving preparation products.
(12) Skin care preparations, (creams, lotions, powder, and sprays). (i) Cleansing (cold creams, cleansing lotions, liquids, and pads).
(ii) Depliatories.
(iii) Face and neck (excluding shaving preparations).
(iv) Body and hand (excluding shaving preparations).
(v) Foot powders and sprays.
(vi) Moisturizing.
(vii) Night.
(viii) Paste masks (mud packs).
(ix) Skin fresheners.
(x) Other skin care preparations.
(13) Suntan preparations. (i) Suntan gels, creams, and liquids.
(ii) Indoor tanning preparations.
(iii) Other suntan preparations.
(d) Ingredients in the product should be listed as follows:
(1) A list of each ingredient of the cosmetic product in descending order of predominance by weight (except that the fragrance and/or flavor may be designated as such without naming each individual ingredient when the manufacturer or supplier of the fragrance and/or flavor refuses to disclose ingredient data).
(2) An ingredient should be listed by the name adopted by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the ingredient pursuant to §701.3(c) of this chapter.
(3) In the absence of a name adopted by FDA pursuant to §701.3(c) of this chapter, its common or usual name, if it has one, or its chemical or technical name should be listed.
(4) If an ingredient is a mixture, each ingredient of the mixture should be listed in accordance with paragraphs
(d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section, unless such mixture is a formulation voluntarily registered on Form FDA 2512, in which case such mixture should be identified as “fragrance,” “flavor,” “fragrance and flavor” or “base formulation,” as appropriate, and by stating its FDA-assigned cosmetic product ingredient statement number.

(5) When the manufacturer or supplier of a fragrance and/or flavor refuses to disclose ingredient data, the fragrance and/or flavor should be listed as such. The nonconfidential listing of the product name and/or trade name or name of the manufacturer or supplier of each proprietary fragrance and/or flavor mixture is optional.

(e) A separate Form FDA–2512 should be filed for each different formulation of a cosmetic product. However, except for the hair coloring preparations listed in paragraph (c)(6) of this section for which a statement for each shade of such product is required, a single Form FDA–2512 may be filed for two or more shades of a cosmetic product where only the amounts of the color additive ingredient used are varied or in the case of flavors and fragrances where only the amounts of the flavors and fragrances used are varied.

(Information collection requirements in this section were approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and assigned OMB control number 0910-0030)


§ 720.8 Confidentiality of statements.

(a) Data and information contained in, attached to, or included with Forms FDA 2512 and FDA 2514, and amendments thereto are submitted voluntarily to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Any request for confidentiality of a cosmetic ingredient submitted with such forms or separately will be handled in accordance with the procedure set forth in this section. The request for confidentiality will also be subject to the provisions of §20.111 of this chapter, as well as to the exemptions in subpart D of part 20 of this chapter and to the limitations on exemption in subpart E of part 20 of this chapter.

(b) Any request for confidentiality of the identity of a cosmetic ingredient should contain a full statement, in a well-organized format, of the factual and legal grounds for that request, including all data and other information on which the petitioner relies, as well as representative information known to the petitioner that is unfavorable to commercial distribution becomes known to the person filing.

[57 FR 3130, Jan. 28, 1992, as amended at 67 FR 9587, Mar. 4, 2002]

§ 720.7 Notification of person submitting cosmetic product ingredient statement.

When Form FDA 2512 is received, FDA will either assign a permanent cosmetic product ingredient statement number or a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reference number in those cases where a permanent number cannot be assigned. Receipt of the form will be acknowledged by sending the individual signing the statement an appropriate notice bearing either the FDA reference number or the permanent cosmetic product ingredient statement number. If the person submitting Form FDA 2512 has not complied with §§720.4 (b)(1) and (b)(2), the person will be notified as to the manner in which the statement is incomplete.

[57 FR 3130, Jan. 28, 1992]
the petitioner’s position. The statement of the factual grounds should include, but should not be limited to, scientific or technical data, reports, tests, and other relevant information addressing the following factors that FDA will consider in determining whether the identity of an ingredient qualifies as a trade secret:

1. The extent to which the identity of the ingredient is known outside petitioner’s business;
2. The extent to which the identity of the ingredient is known by employees and others involved in petitioner’s business;
3. The extent of measures taken by the petitioner to guard the secrecy of the information;
4. The value of the information about the identity of the claimed trade secret ingredient to the petitioner and to its competitors;
5. The amount of effort or money expended by petitioner in developing the ingredient; and
6. The ease or difficulty with which the identity of the ingredient could be properly acquired or duplicated by others.

(c) The request for confidentiality should also be accompanied by a statement that the identity of the ingredient for which confidentiality is requested has not previously been published or disclosed to anyone other than as provided in §20.61(a) of this chapter.

(d) FDA will return to the petitioner any request for confidentiality that contains insufficient data to permit a review of the merits of the request. FDA will also advise the petitioner about the additional information that is necessary to enable the agency to proceed with its review of the request.

(e) If, after receiving all of the data that are necessary to make a determination about whether the identity of an ingredient is a trade secret, FDA tentatively decides to deny the request, the agency will inform the person requesting trade secrecy of its tentative determination in writing. FDA will set forth the grounds upon which it relied in making this tentative determination. The petitioner may withdraw the records for which FDA has tentatively denied a request for confidentiality or may submit, within 60 days from the date of receipt of the written notice of the tentative denial, additional relevant information and arguments and request that the agency reconsider its decision in light of both the additional material and the information that it originally submitted.

(f) If the petitioner submits new data in response to FDA’s tentative denial of trade secret status, the agency will consider that material together with the information that was submitted initially before making its final determination.

(g) A final determination that an ingredient is not a trade secret within the meaning of §20.61 of this chapter constitutes final agency action that is subject to judicial review under 5 U.S.C. Chapter 7. If suit is brought within 30 calendar days after such a determination, FDA will not disclose the records involved or require that the disputed ingredient or ingredients be disclosed in labeling until the matter is finally determined in the courts. If suit is not brought within 30 calendar days after a final determination that an ingredient is not a trade secret within the meaning of 21 CFR 20.61, and the petitioner does not withdraw the records for which a request for confidentiality has been denied, the records involved will be made a part of FDA files and will be available for public disclosure upon request.


§ 720.9 Misbranding by reference to filing or to statement number.

The filing of Form FDA 2512 or assignment of a number to the statement does not in any way denote approval by the Food and Drug Administration of the firm or the product. Any representation in labeling or advertising that creates an impression of official approval because of such filing or such number will be considered misleading.

[57 FR 3130, Jan. 28, 1992]
PART 740—COSMETIC PRODUCT
WARNING STATEMENTS

Subpart A—General

§ 740.1 Establishment of warning statements.
Sec.
740.1 Establishment of warning statements.
740.2 Conspicuousness of warning statements.

Subpart B—Warning Statements

§ 740.10 Labeling of cosmetic products for which adequate substantiation of safety has not been obtained.
(a) Each ingredient used in a cosmetic product and each finished cosmetic product shall be adequately substantiated for safety prior to marketing. Any such ingredient or product whose safety is not adequately substantiated prior to marketing is misbranded unless it contains the following conspicuous statement on the principal display panel:

Warning—The safety of this product has not been determined.

(b) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, either on his own initiative or on behalf of any interested person who has submitted a petition, may publish a proposal to establish or amend, under subpart B of this part, a regulation prescribing a warning for a cosmetic. Any such petition shall include an adequate factual basis to support the petition, shall be in the form set forth in part 10 of this chapter, and will be published for comment if it contains reasonable grounds for the proposed regulation.


Subpart B—Warning Statements

§ 740.10 Labeling of cosmetic products for which adequate substantiation of safety has not been obtained.

(a) Each ingredient used in a cosmetic product and each finished cosmetic product shall be adequately substantiated for safety prior to marketing. Any such ingredient or product whose safety is not adequately substantiated prior to marketing is misbranded unless it contains the following conspicuous statement on the principal display panel:

Warning—The safety of this product has not been determined.

(b) An ingredient or product having a history of use in or as a cosmetic may at any time have its safety brought into question by new information that in itself is not conclusive. The warning required by paragraph (a) of this section is not required for such an ingredient or product if:

(1) The safety of the ingredient or product had been adequately substantiated prior to development of the new information;

(2) The new information does not demonstrate a hazard to human health; and

(3) Adequate studies are being conducted to determine expeditiously the safety of the ingredient or product.

(c) Paragraph (b) of this section does not constitute an exemption to the adulteration provisions of the Act or to
§ 740.11 Cosmetics in self-pressurized containers.

(a)(1) The label of a cosmetic packaged in a self-pressurized container and intended to be expelled from the package under pressure shall bear the following warning:

Warning—Avoid spraying in eyes. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate. Do not store at temperature above 120° F. Keep out of reach of children.

(2) In the case of products intended for use by children, the phrase “except under adult supervision” may be added at the end of the last sentence in the warning required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) In the case of products packaged in glass containers, the word “break” may be substituted for the word “puncture” in the warning required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(4) The words “Avoid spraying in eyes” may be deleted from the warning required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section in the case of a product not expelled as a spray.

(b)(1) In addition to the warning required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the label of a cosmetic packaged in a self-pressurized container in which the propellant consists in whole or in part of a halocarbon or a hydrocarbon shall bear the following warning:

Warning—Use only as directed. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

(2) The warning required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the label of a cosmetic packaged in a self-pressurized container in which the propellant consists in whole or in part of a halocarbon or a hydrocarbon shall bear the following warning:

Warning—Use only as directed. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

(2) The warning required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the label of a cosmetic packaged in a self-pressurized container in which the propellant consists in whole or in part of a halocarbon or a hydrocarbon shall bear the following warning:

Warning—Use only as directed. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

The sentence “Spray at least 8 inches from skin” need not be included in the cautionary statement for products whose expelled contents do not contain a liquified gas propellant such as a halocarbon or hydrocarbon propellant.

(c) Use of the word “hygiene” or “hygienic” or a similar word or words renders any such product misbranded under section 602(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The use of any word or words which represent or suggest that such products have a medical usefulness renders such products misbranded under section 502(a) of the Act and illegal new drugs marketed in violation of section 505 of the Act.

§ 740.12 Feminine deodorant sprays.

(a) For the purpose of this section, the term “feminine deodorant spray” means any spray deodorant product whose labeling represents or suggests that the product is for use in the female genital area or for use all over the body.

(b) The label of a feminine deodorant spray shall bear the following statement:

Caution—For external use only. Spray at least 8 inches from skin. Do not apply to broken, irritated, or itching skin. Persistent, unusual odor or discharge may indicate conditions for which a physician should be consulted. Discontinue use immediately if rash, irritation, or discomfort develops.

The sentence “Spray at least 8 inches from skin” need not be included in the cautionary statement for products whose expelled contents do not contain a liquified gas propellant such as a halocarbon or hydrocarbon propellant.

(c) Use of the word “hygiene” or “hygienic” or a similar word or words renders any such product misbranded under section 602(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The use of any word or words which represent or suggest that such products have a medical usefulness renders such products misbranded under section 502(a) of the Act and illegal new drugs marketed in violation of section 505 of the Act.

§ 740.17 Foaming detergent bath products.

(a) For the purpose of this section, a foaming detergent bath product is any product intended to be added to a bath for the purpose of producing foam that contains a surface-active agent serving as a detergent or foaming ingredient.

(b) The label of foaming detergent bath products within the meaning of paragraph (a) of this section, except for
§ 740.19 Suntanning preparations.

The labeling of suntanning preparations that do not contain a sunscreen ingredient must display the following warning: “Warning—This product does not contain a sunscreen and does not protect against sunburn. Repeated exposure of unprotected skin while tanning may increase the risk of skin aging, skin cancer, and other harmful effects to the skin even if you do not burn.” For purposes of this section, the term “suntanning preparations” includes gels, creams, liquids, and other topical products that are intended to provide cosmetic effects on the skin while tanning through exposure to UV radiation (e.g., moisturizing or conditioning products), or to give the appearance of a tan by imparting color to the skin through the application of approved color additives (e.g., dihydroxyacetone) without the need for exposure to UV radiation. The term “suntanning preparations” does not include products intended to provide sun protection or otherwise intended to affect the structure or any function of the body.

[64 FR 27683, May 21, 1999]
FINDING AIDS

A list of CFR titles, subtitles, chapters, subchapters and parts and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are included in the CFR Index and Finding Aids volume to the Code of Federal Regulations which is published separately and revised annually.

Material Approved for Incorporation by Reference
Table of CFR Titles and Chapters
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR
List of CFR Sections Affected
Material Approved for Incorporation by Reference

(Revised as of April 1, 2008)

The Director of the Federal Register has approved under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51 the incorporation by reference of the following publications. This list contains only those incorporations by reference effective as of the revision date of this volume. Incorporations by reference found within a regulation are effective upon the effective date of that regulation. For more information on incorporation by reference, see the preliminary pages of this volume.

21 CFR (PARTS 600 TO 799)
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

21 CFR

American Oil Chemists' Society (AOCS)
2211 West Bradley Avenue, Champaign Illinois 61821

Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, Inc.
1133 15th St. NW., Washington, DC 20065.

National Academy Press
500 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20001; Internet address: http://www.nap.edu.
Food Chemicals Codex, 2nd Ed., 1972 ..................................................... 720.4(d)
Food Chemicals Codex, 2nd Ed., 1972, First Supplement, 1974 .......................... 701.3(c)
Food Chemicals Codex, 2nd Ed., 1972, Second Supplement, 1975... 701.3(c)(2)(iv)

Note: The following materials are available through the Food and Drug Administration at the addresses indicated.

Bureau of Biologics, Food and Drug Administration
8800 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20205
Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water, 630.74 13th Ed.

United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc.
12601 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, MD 20852
United States Pharmacopeia (21st revision, 1985):
Test Procedures Using Membrane Filtration, p. 1159 .......................... 610.12(f)
United States Pharmacopeia (23rd revision, 1995):
Test Procedures Using Membrane Filtration, pp. 1689 and 1690 610.12(f)
Table of CFR Titles and Chapters  
(Revised as of April 1, 2008)

Title 1—General Provisions

I  Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (Parts 1—49)
II  Office of the Federal Register (Parts 50—299)
IV  Miscellaneous Agencies (Parts 400—500)

Title 2—Grants and Agreements

SUBTITLE A—Office of Management and Budget Guidance for Grants and Agreements
I  Office of Management and Budget Governmentwide Guidance for Grants and Agreements (Parts 100—199)
II  Office of Management and Budget Circulars and Guidance (200—299)

SUBTITLE B—Federal Agency Regulations for Grants and Agreements
III  Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 300—399)
VI  Department of State (Parts 600—699)
VIII  Department of Veterans Affairs (Parts 800—899)
IX  Department of Energy (Parts 900—999)
XI  Department of Defense (Parts 1100—1199)
XIV  Department of the Interior (Parts 1400—1499)
XV  Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 1500—1599)
XVIII  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1880—1899)
XXII  Corporation for National and Community Service (Parts 2200—2299)
XXIII  Social Security Administration (Parts 2300—2399)
XXIV  Housing and Urban Development (Parts 2400—2499)
XXV  National Science Foundation (Parts 2500—2599)
XXVI  National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 2600—2699)
XXVII  Small Business Administration (Parts 2700—2799)
XXVIII  Department of Justice (Parts 2800—2899)
XXXII  National Endowment for the Arts (Parts 3200—3299)
XXXIII  National Endowment for the Humanities (Parts 3300—3399)
XXXV  Export-Import Bank of the United States (Parts 3500—3599)
XXXVII  Peace Corps (Parts 3700—3799)
## Title 3—The President

I Executive Office of the President (Parts 100—199)

## Title 4—Accounts

I Government Accountability Office (Parts 1—99)

## Title 5—Administrative Personnel

I Office of Personnel Management (Parts 1—1199)

II Merit Systems Protection Board (Parts 1200—1299)

III Office of Management and Budget (Parts 1300—1399)

V The International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board (Parts 1500—1599)

VI Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (Parts 1600—1699)

VIII Office of Special Counsel (Parts 1800—1899)

IX Appalachian Regional Commission (Parts 1900—1999)

XI Armed Forces Retirement Home (Parts 2100—2199)

XIV Federal Labor Relations Authority, General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority and Federal Service Impasses Panel (Parts 2400—2499)

XV Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President (Parts 2500—2599)

XVI Office of Government Ethics (Parts 2600—2699)

XXI Department of the Treasury (Parts 3100—3199)

XXII Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Parts 3200—3299)

XXIII Department of Energy (Parts 3300—3399)

XXIV Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Parts 3400—3499)

XXV Department of the Interior (Parts 3500—3599)

XXVI Department of Defense (Parts 3600—3699)

XXVIII Department of Justice (Parts 3800—3899)

XXIX Federal Communications Commission (Parts 3900—3999)

XXX Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Parts 4000—4099)

XXXI Farm Credit Administration (Parts 4100—4199)

XXXIII Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Parts 4300—4399)

XXXV Office of Personnel Management (Parts 4500—4599)

XL Interstate Commerce Commission (Parts 5000—5099)

XLI Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Parts 5100—5199)

XLII Department of Labor (Parts 5200—5299)

XLIII National Science Foundation (Parts 5300—5399)

XLV Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 5500—5599)

XLVI Postal Rate Commission (Parts 5600—5699)

XLVII Federal Trade Commission (Parts 5700—5799)

XLVIII Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Parts 5800—5899)

L Department of Transportation (Parts 6000—6099)

LI Export-Import Bank of the United States (Parts 6200—6299)

LIII Department of Education (Parts 6300—6399)
Title 5—Administrative Personnel—Continued

LIV Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 6400—6499)
LV National Endowment for the Arts (Parts 6500—6599)
LVI National Endowment for the Humanities (Parts 6600—6699)
LVII General Services Administration (Parts 6700—6799)
LVIII Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Parts 6800—6899)
LIX National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 6900—6999)
LX United States Postal Service (Parts 7000—7099)
LXI National Labor Relations Board (Parts 7100—7199)
LXII Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Parts 7200—7299)
LXIII Inter-American Foundation (Parts 7300—7399)
LXIV Merit Systems Protection Board (Parts 7400—7499)
LXV Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 7500—7599)
LXVI National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 7600—7699)
LXVII Institute of Museum and Library Services (Parts 7700—7799)
LXIX Tennessee Valley Authority (Parts 7900—7999)
LXXI Consumer Product Safety Commission (Parts 8100—8199)
LXXII Department of Agriculture (Parts 8300—8399)
LXXIII Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Parts 8400—8499)
LXXVI Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (Parts 8600—8699)
LXXVII Office of Management and Budget (Parts 8700—8799)

Title 6—Domestic Security

I Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Secretary (Parts 0—99)
X Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board (Parts 1000—1099)

Title 7—Agriculture

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Agriculture (Parts 0—26)
Subtitle B—Regulations of the Department of Agriculture

I Agricultural Marketing Service (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices), Department of Agriculture (Parts 27—209)
II Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 210—299)
III Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 300—399)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Department/Service</th>
<th>Parts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>400—499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Agricultural Research Service</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>500—599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>600—699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Farm Service Agency</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>700—799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration</td>
<td>Federal Grain Inspection Service</td>
<td>800—899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>900—999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>1000—1199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>1200—1299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>Commodity Credit Corporation</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>1400—1499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV</td>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>1500—1599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI</td>
<td>Rural Telephone Bank</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>1600—1699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII</td>
<td>Rural Utilities Service</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>1700—1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>Rural Housing Service</td>
<td>Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Utilities Service, and Farm Service Agency</td>
<td>1800—1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Local Television Loan Guarantee Board</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>2200—2299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVI</td>
<td>Office of Inspector General</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>2600—2699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII</td>
<td>Office of Information Resources Management</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>2700—2799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVIII</td>
<td>Office of Operations</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>2800—2899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIX</td>
<td>Office of Energy Policy and New Uses</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>2900—2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Office of the Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>3000—3099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXI</td>
<td>Office of Environmental Quality</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>3100—3199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXII</td>
<td>Office of Procurement and Property Management</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>3200—3299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIII</td>
<td>Office of Transportation</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>3300—3399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIV</td>
<td>Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>3400—3499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXV</td>
<td>Rural Housing Service</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>3500—3599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Title 7—Agriculture—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXXVI</td>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service, Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>(Parts 3600—3699)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVII</td>
<td>Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>(Parts 3700—3799)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td>World Agricultural Outlook Board, Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>(Parts 3800—3899)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLI</td>
<td>[Reserved]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLII</td>
<td>Rural Business-Cooperative Service and Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>(Parts 4200—4299)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Title 8—Aliens and Nationality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Department of Homeland Security (Immigration and Naturalization)</td>
<td>(Parts 1—499)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice</td>
<td>(Parts 1000—1399)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>(Parts 1—199)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (Packers and Stockyards Programs), Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>(Parts 200—299)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>(Parts 300—599)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Title 10—Energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>(Parts 0—199)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Department of Energy</td>
<td>(Parts 200—699)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Department of Energy</td>
<td>(Parts 700—999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Department of Energy (General Provisions)</td>
<td>(Parts 1000—1099)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board</td>
<td>(Parts 1303—1399)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII</td>
<td>Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board</td>
<td>(Parts 1700—1799)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission</td>
<td>(Parts 1800—1899)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Title 11—Federal Elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Federal Election Commission</td>
<td>(Parts 1—9099)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Title 12—Banks and Banking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury</td>
<td>(Parts 1—199)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Federal Reserve System</td>
<td>(Parts 200—299)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>(Parts 300—399)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Export-Import Bank of the United States</td>
<td>(Parts 400—499)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title 12—Banks and Banking—Continued

V Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury (Parts 500—599)
VI Farm Credit Administration (Parts 600—699)
VII National Credit Union Administration (Parts 700—799)
VIII Federal Financing Bank (Parts 800—899)
IX Federal Housing Finance Board (Parts 900—999)
XI Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (Parts 1100—1199)
XIV Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Parts 1400—1499)
XV Department of the Treasury (Parts 1500—1599)
XVII Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 1700—1799)
XVIII Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1800—1899)

Title 13—Business Credit and Assistance

I Small Business Administration (Parts 1—199)
III Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)
IV Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Board, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)
V Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Board, Department of Commerce (Parts 500—599)

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

I Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—199)
II Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation (Aviation Proceedings) (Parts 200—399)
III Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)
V National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1200—1299)
VI Air Transportation System Stabilization (Parts 1300—1399)

Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE (PARTS 0—29)
SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE
I Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce (Parts 30—199)
II National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce (Parts 200—299)
III International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)
Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade—Continued

IV Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)
VII Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (Parts 700—799)
VIII Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce (Parts 800—899)
IX National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 900—999)
XI Technology Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 1100—1199)
XIII East-West Foreign Trade Board (Parts 1300—1399)
XIV Minority Business Development Agency (Parts 1400—1499)

SUBTITLE C—REGULATIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN TRADE AGREEMENTS

XX Office of the United States Trade Representative (Parts 2000—2099)

SUBTITLE D—REGULATIONS RELATING TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

XXIII National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 2300—2399)

Title 16—Commercial Practices

I Federal Trade Commission (Parts 0—999)
II Consumer Product Safety Commission (Parts 1000—1799)

Title 17—Commodity and Securities Exchanges

I Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Parts 1—199)
II Securities and Exchange Commission (Parts 200—399)
IV Department of the Treasury (Parts 400—499)

Title 18—Conservation of Power and Water Resources

I Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy (Parts 1—399)
III Delaware River Basin Commission (Parts 400—499)
VI Water Resources Council (Parts 700—799)
VIII Susquehanna River Basin Commission (Parts 800—899)
XIII Tennessee Valley Authority (Parts 1300—1399)

Title 19—Customs Duties

I Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Treasury (Parts 0—199)
II United States International Trade Commission (Parts 200—299)
III International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)
Chap. Title 19—Customs Duties—Continued

IV Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 400–599)

Title 20—Employees’ Benefits

I Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs, Department of Labor (Parts 1–199)
II Railroad Retirement Board (Parts 200–399)
III Social Security Administration (Parts 400–499)
IV Employees Compensation Appeals Board, Department of Labor (Parts 500–599)
V Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 600–699)
VI Employment Standards Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 700–799)
VII Benefits Review Board, Department of Labor (Parts 800–899)
VIII Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries (Parts 900–999)
IX Office of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans’ Employment and Training Service, Department of Labor (Parts 1000–1099)

Title 21—Food and Drugs

I Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1–1299)
II Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice (Parts 1300–1399)
III Office of National Drug Control Policy (Parts 1400–1499)

Title 22—Foreign Relations

I Department of State (Parts 1–199)
II Agency for International Development (Parts 200–299)
III Peace Corps (Parts 300–399)
IV International Joint Commission, United States and Canada (Parts 400–499)
V Broadcasting Board of Governors (Parts 500–599)
VII Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Parts 700–799)
IX Foreign Service Grievance Board (Parts 900–999)
X Inter-American Foundation (Parts 1000–1099)
XI International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, United States Section (Parts 1100–1199)
XII United States International Development Cooperation Agency (Parts 1200–1299)
XIII Millennium Challenge Corporation (Parts 1300–1399)
XIV Foreign Service Labor Relations Board; Federal Labor Relations Authority; General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority; and the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel (Parts 1400–1499)
Title 22—Foreign Relations—Continued

XV African Development Foundation (Parts 1500—1599)
XVI Japan-United States Friendship Commission (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII United States Institute of Peace (Parts 1700—1799)

Title 23—Highways

I Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—999)
II National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1200—1299)
III National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1300—1399)

Title 24—Housing and Urban Development

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PARTS 0—99)
SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

I Office of Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 100—199)
II Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 200—299)
III Government National Mortgage Association, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 300—399)
IV Office of Housing and Office of Multifamily Housing Assistance Restructuring, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 400—499)
V Office of Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 500—599)
VI Office of Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 600—699) [Reserved]
VII Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Housing Assistance Programs and Public and Indian Housing Programs) (Parts 700—799)
VIII Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Section 8 Housing Assistance Programs, Section 202 Direct Loan Program, Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program and Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities Program) (Parts 800—899)
IX Office of Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 900—1699)
X Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Interstate Land Sales Registration Program) (Parts 1700—1799)
Title 24—Housing and Urban Development—Continued

XII Office of Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 2000—2099)

XX Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 3200—3899)

XXV Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (Parts 4100—4199)

Title 25—Indians

I Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—299)

II Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Department of the Interior (Parts 300—399)

III National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior (Parts 500—599)

IV Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (Parts 700—799)

V Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services (Part 900)

VI Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (Parts 1000—1199)

VII Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Department of the Interior (Parts 1200—1299)

Title 26—Internal Revenue

I Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—899)

Title 27—Alcohol, Tobacco Products and Firearms

I Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—399)

II Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Department of Justice (Parts 400—699)

Title 28—Judicial Administration

I Department of Justice (Parts 0—299)

III Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Department of Justice (Parts 300—399)

V Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice (Parts 500—599)

VI Offices of Independent Counsel, Department of Justice (Parts 600—699)

VII Office of Independent Counsel (Parts 700—799)

VIII Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (Parts 800—899)

IX National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council (Parts 900—999)
Title 28—Judicial Administration—Continued

Chap. XI Department of Justice and Department of State (Parts 1100—1199)

Title 29—Labor

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR (PARTS 0—99)
SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO LABOR
I National Labor Relations Board (Parts 100—199)
II Office of Labor-Management Standards, Department of Labor (Parts 200—299)
III National Railroad Adjustment Board (Parts 300—399)
IV Office of Labor-Management Standards, Department of Labor (Parts 400—499)
V Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor (Parts 500—899)
IX Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission (Parts 900—999)
X National Mediation Board (Parts 1200—1299)
XII Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (Parts 1400—1499)
XIV Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 1900—1999)
XX Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (Parts 2200—2499)
XXV Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 2500—2599)
XXVII Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Parts 2700—2799)
XL Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Parts 4000—4999)

Title 30—Mineral Resources

I Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 1—199)
II Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 200—299)
III Board of Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Department of the Interior (Parts 300—399)
IV Geological Survey, Department of the Interior (Parts 400—499)
VII Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior (Parts 700—999)

Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (PARTS 0—50)
SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO MONEY AND FINANCE
I Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury (Parts 51—199)
II Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 200—399)
Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury—Continued

IV Secret Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 400—499)
V Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury (Parts 500—599)
VI Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury (Parts 600—699)
VII Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury (Parts 700—799)
VIII Office of International Investment, Department of the Treasury (Parts 800—899)
IX Federal Claims Collection Standards (Department of the Treasury—Department of Justice) (Parts 900—999)

Title 32—National Defense

SUBTITLE A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
I Office of the Secretary of Defense (Parts 1—399)
V Department of the Army (Parts 400—699)
VI Department of the Navy (Parts 700—799)
VII Department of the Air Force (Parts 800—1099)

SUBTITLE B—OTHER REGULATIONS RELATING TO NATIONAL DEFENSE
XII Defense Logistics Agency (Parts 1200—1299)
XVI Selective Service System (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII Office of the Director of National Intelligence (Parts 1700—1799)
XVIII National Counterintelligence Center (Parts 1800—1899)
XIX Central Intelligence Agency (Parts 1900—1999)
XX Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 2000—2099)
XXI National Security Council (Parts 2100—2199)
XXIV Office of Science and Technology Policy (Parts 2400—2499)
XXVII Office for Micronesian Status Negotiations (Parts 2700—2799)
XXVIII Office of the Vice President of the United States (Parts 2800—2899)

Title 33—Navigation and Navigable Waters

I Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 1—199)
II Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (Parts 200—399)
IV Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)

Title 34—Education

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (PARTS 1—99)
SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS OF THE OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
I Office for Civil Rights, Department of Education (Parts 100—199)
Title 34—Education—Continued

II Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education (Parts 200—299)
III Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education (Parts 300—399)
IV Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education (Parts 400—499)
V Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Department of Education (Parts 500—599)
VI Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education (Parts 600—699)
VII Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education [Reserved]
XI National Institute for Literacy (Parts 1100—1199)
SUBTITLE C—REGULATIONS RELATING TO EDUCATION
XII National Council on Disability (Parts 1200—1299)

Title 35 [Reserved]

Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property

I National Park Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—199)
II Forest Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 200—299)
III Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (Parts 300—399)
IV American Battle Monuments Commission (Parts 400—499)
V Smithsonian Institution (Parts 500—599)
VI [RESERVED]
VII Library of Congress (Parts 700—799)
VIII Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Parts 800—899)
IX Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (Parts 900—999)
X Presidio Trust (Parts 1000—1099)
XI Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Parts 1100—1199)
XII National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 1200—1299)
XV Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust (Parts 1500—1599)
XVI Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation (Parts 1600—1699)

Title 37—Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

I United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce (Parts 1—199)
II Copyright Office, Library of Congress (Parts 200—299)
III Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress (Parts 301—399)
IV Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)
V Under Secretary for Technology, Department of Commerce (Parts 500—599)
Title 38—Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans’ Relief

I Department of Veterans Affairs (Parts 0—99)

Title 39—Postal Service

I United States Postal Service (Parts 1—999)
III Postal Regulatory Commission (Parts 3000—3099)

Title 40—Protection of Environment

I Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 1—1099)
IV Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice (Parts 1400—1499)
V Council on Environmental Quality (Parts 1500—1599)
VI Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (Parts 1600—1699)
VII Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Defense; Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces (Parts 1700—1799)

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management

SUBTITLE B—OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC CONTRACTS
50 Public Contracts, Department of Labor (Parts 50–1—50–999)
51 Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (Parts 51–1—51–99)
60 Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor (Parts 60–1—60–999)
61 Office of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans’ Employment and Training Service, Department of Labor (Parts 61–1—61–999)
62—100 [Reserved]

SUBTITLE C—FEDERAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS SYSTEM
101 Federal Property Management Regulations (Parts 101–1—101–99)
102 Federal Management Regulation (Parts 102–1—102–299)
103—104 [Reserved]
105 General Services Administration (Parts 105–1—105–999)
109 Department of Energy Property Management Regulations (Parts 109–1—109–99)
114 Department of the Interior (Parts 114–1—114–99)
115 Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 115–1—115–99)
128 Department of Justice (Parts 128–1—128–99)
129 200 [Reserved]

SUBTITLE D—OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO PROPERTY MANAGEMENT [RESERVED]
SUBTITLE E—FEDERAL INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS SYSTEM [RESERVED]
SUBTITLE F—FEDERAL TRAVEL REGULATION SYSTEM
300 General (Parts 300–1—300–99)
Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management—Continued

301 Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances (Parts 301–1—301–99)
302 Relocation Allowances (Parts 302–1—302–99)
303 Payment of Expenses Connected with the Death of Certain Employees (Part 303–1—303–99)
304 Payment of Travel Expenses from a Non-Federal Source (Parts 304–1—304–99)

Title 42—Public Health

I Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1—199)
IV Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 400—499)
V Office of Inspector General-Health Care, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1000—1999)

Title 43—Public Lands: Interior

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR (PARTS 1—199)
SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC LANDS
I Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior (Parts 200—499)
II Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior (Parts 1000—9999)
III Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Parts 10000—10010)

Title 44—Emergency Management and Assistance

I Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 0—399)
IV Department of Commerce and Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)

Title 45—Public Welfare

SUBTITLE A—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (PARTS 1—199)
SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC WELFARE
II Office of Family Assistance (Assistance Programs), Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 200—299)
III Office of Child Support Enforcement (Child Support Enforcement Program), Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 300—399)
IV Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 400—499)
Title 45—Public Welfare—Continued

V Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice (Parts 500—599)
VI National Science Foundation (Parts 600—699)
VII Commission on Civil Rights (Parts 700—799)
VIII Office of Personnel Management (Parts 800—899)
X Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1000—1099)
XI National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (Parts 1100—1199)
XII Corporation for National and Community Service (Parts 1200—1299)
XIII Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1300—1399)
XVI Legal Services Corporation (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (Parts 1700—1799)
XVIII Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation (Parts 1800—1899)
XXI Commission on Fine Arts (Parts 2100—2199)
XXII Arctic Research Commission (Part 2301)
XXIV James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation (Parts 2400—2499)
XXV Corporation for National and Community Service (Parts 2500—2599)

Title 46—Shipping

I Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 1—199)
II Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 200—399)
III Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage), Department of Homeland Security (Parts 400—499)
IV Federal Maritime Commission (Parts 500—599)

Title 47—Telecommunication

I Federal Communications Commission (Parts 0—199)
II Office of Science and Technology Policy and National Security Council (Parts 200—299)
III National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)

Title 48—Federal Acquisition Regulations System

1 Federal Acquisition Regulation (Parts 1—99)
2 Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (Parts 200—299)
3 Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 300—399)
Title 48—Federal Acquisition Regulations System—Continued

4 Department of Agriculture (Parts 400—499)
5 General Services Administration (Parts 500—599)
6 Department of State (Parts 600—699)
7 Agency for International Development (Parts 700—799)
8 Department of Veterans Affairs (Parts 800—899)
9 Department of Energy (Parts 900—999)
10 Department of the Treasury (Parts 1000—1099)
12 Department of Transportation (Parts 1200—1299)
13 Department of Commerce (Parts 1300—1399)
14 Department of the Interior (Parts 1400—1499)
15 Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 1500—1599)
16 Office of Personnel Management, Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation (Parts 1600—1699)
17 Office of Personnel Management (Parts 1700—1799)
18 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1800—1899)
19 Broadcasting Board of Governors (Parts 1900—1999)
20 Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Parts 2000—2099)
21 Office of Personnel Management, Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation (Parts 2100—2199)
23 Social Security Administration (Parts 2300—2399)
24 Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 2400—2499)
25 National Science Foundation (Parts 2500—2599)
28 Department of Justice (Parts 2800—2899)
29 Department of Labor (Parts 2900—2999)
30 Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Acquisition Regulation (HSAR) (Parts 3000—3099)
34 Department of Education Acquisition Regulation (Parts 3400—3499)
51 Department of the Army Acquisition Regulations (Parts 5100—5199)
52 Department of the Navy Acquisition Regulations (Parts 5200—5299)
53 Department of the Air Force Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement [RESERVED]
54 Defense Logistics Agency, Department of Defense (Parts 5400—5499)
57 African Development Foundation (Parts 5700—5799)
61 General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals (Parts 6100—6199)
63 Department of Transportation Board of Contract Appeals (Parts 6300—6399)
99 Cost Accounting Standards Board, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget (Parts 9900—9999)
Title 49—Transportation

SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Parts 1—99)

SUBTITLE B—Other Regulations Relating to Transportation

I Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 100—199)

II Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 200—299)

III Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 300—399)

IV Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 400—499)

V National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 500—599)

VI Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 600—699)

VII National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK) (Parts 700—799)

VIII National Transportation Safety Board (Parts 800—999)

X Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation (Parts 1000—1399)

XI Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Department of Transportation [RESERVED]

XII Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 1500—1699)

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

I United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—199)

II National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 200—299)

III International Fishing and Related Activities (Parts 300—399)

IV Joint Regulations (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior and National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce); Endangered Species Committee Regulations (Parts 400—499)

V Marine Mammal Commission (Parts 500—599)

VI Fishery Conservation and Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 600—699)

CFR Index and Finding Aids

Subject/Agency Index
List of Agency Prepared Indexes
Parallel Tables of Statutory Authorities and Rules
List of CFR Titles, Chapters, Subchapters, and Parts
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR
### Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR

(Revised as of April 1, 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Committee of the Federal Register</td>
<td>1, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Research Projects Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</td>
<td>36, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Development Foundation</td>
<td>22, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency for International Development</td>
<td>22, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>7, I, IX, X, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Research Service</td>
<td>7, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Department</td>
<td>5, LXXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>7, I, IX, X, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Research Service</td>
<td>7, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
<td>7, III, 9, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Credit Corporation</td>
<td>7, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service</td>
<td>7, XXXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Research Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, Office of</td>
<td>2, IX; 7, XXIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Service Agency</td>
<td>7, VII, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>7, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Nutrition Service</td>
<td>7, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Service</td>
<td>9, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
<td>7, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service</td>
<td>36, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration</td>
<td>7, VIII; 9, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Resources Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Library</td>
<td>7, XLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>7, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement and Property Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Business-Cooperative Service</td>
<td>7, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development Administration</td>
<td>7, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Housing Service</td>
<td>7, XVIII, XXXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Telephone Bank</td>
<td>7, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Utilities Service</td>
<td>7, XVII, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Agriculture, Office of</td>
<td>7, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Agricultural Outlook Board</td>
<td>7, XXXVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Department</td>
<td>32, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement</td>
<td>48, 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Transportation Stabilization Board</td>
<td>14, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau</td>
<td>27, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Bureau of</td>
<td>27, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMTRAK</td>
<td>49, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Battle Monuments Commission</td>
<td>36, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians, Office of the Special Trustee</td>
<td>25, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
<td>7, III, 9, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Regional Commission</td>
<td>5, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board</td>
<td>36, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Research Commission</td>
<td>45, XXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces Retirement Home</td>
<td>5, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Department</td>
<td>32, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers, Corps of</td>
<td>33, II; 36, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits Review Board</td>
<td>20, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of</td>
<td>34, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind or Severely Disabled, Committee for Purchase From</td>
<td>41, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Who Are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcasting Board of Governors</td>
<td>22, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Bureau</td>
<td>15, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid Services</td>
<td>42, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>32, XIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Support Enforcement, Office of</td>
<td>45, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and Families, Administration for</td>
<td>45, II, III, IV, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights, Commission on</td>
<td>45, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights, Office for</td>
<td>34, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>33, I; 46, I; 49, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage)</td>
<td>46, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce Department</td>
<td>44, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Bureau</td>
<td>15, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Affairs, Under Secretary</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Analysis, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Administration</td>
<td>13, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management and Assistance</td>
<td>44, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Conservation and Management</td>
<td>50, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-Trade Zones Board</td>
<td>15, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and Security, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Administration</td>
<td>15, III; 19, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
<td>15, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td>50, II, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td>15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Telecommunications and Information</td>
<td>15, XXIII; 47, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
<td>15, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent and Trademark Office, United States</td>
<td>37, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Commerce, Office of</td>
<td>15, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology, Under Secretary for</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Administration</td>
<td>15, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Policy, Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Space Transportation</td>
<td>14, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Credit Corporation</td>
<td>7, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Futures Trading Commission</td>
<td>5, XL; 17, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant</td>
<td>24, V, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services, Office of</td>
<td>45, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller of the Currency</td>
<td>12, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission</td>
<td>29, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Product Safety Commission</td>
<td>5, LXXI; 16, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service</td>
<td>7, XXXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>37, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Royalty Board</td>
<td>37, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation for National and Community Service</td>
<td>2, XXII; 45, XII, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Accounting Standards Board</td>
<td>48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council on Environmental Quality</td>
<td>40, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia</td>
<td>28, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs and Border Protection Bureau</td>
<td>19, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Contract Audit Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Department</td>
<td>5, XXVI; 32, Subtitle A; 40, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Research Projects Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Department</td>
<td>32, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Department</td>
<td>32, V; 33, II; 36, III, 48,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Acquisition Regulations System</td>
<td>48, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Logistics Agency</td>
<td>32, I, XII; 48, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers, Corps of</td>
<td>33, II; 36, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Imagery and Mapping Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Department</td>
<td>32, VI; 48, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Defense, Office of</td>
<td>2, XI; 32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Contract Audit Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Logistics Agency</td>
<td>32, XII; 48, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board</td>
<td>10, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware River Basin Commission</td>
<td>18, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency</td>
<td>28, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
<td>21, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East-West Foreign Trade Board</td>
<td>15, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Affairs, Under Secretary</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Analysis, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Administration</td>
<td>13, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Research Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Department of</td>
<td>5, LIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of</td>
<td>34, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights, Office for</td>
<td>34, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Research and Improvement, Office of</td>
<td>34, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of</td>
<td>34, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational and Adult Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Research and Improvement, Office of</td>
<td>34, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Board</td>
<td>13, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Board</td>
<td>13, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Benefits Security Administration</td>
<td>29, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board</td>
<td>20, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Loyalty Board</td>
<td>5, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Training Administration</td>
<td>20, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Standards Administration</td>
<td>20, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered Species Committee</td>
<td>50, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, Department of</td>
<td>5, XXIII; 10, II, III, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>5, XXIV; 18, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers, Corps of</td>
<td>33, II; 36, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving and Printing, Bureau of</td>
<td>31, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td>2, XV; 5, LIV; 40, I, IV,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Employment Opportunity Commission</td>
<td>5, LXII; 29, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>24, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Office of the President</td>
<td>3, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Office of</td>
<td>5, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality, Council on Management and Budget, Office of</td>
<td>5, III, LXXVII; 14, VI;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Drug Control Policy, Office of</td>
<td>21, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council</td>
<td>32, XXI; 47, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Documents</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology Policy, Office of</td>
<td>32, XXIV; 47, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Representative, Office of the United States</td>
<td>15, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export-Import Bank of the United States</td>
<td>2, XXXV; 5, LII; 12, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Assistance, Office of</td>
<td>45, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Credit Administration</td>
<td>5, XXXI; 12, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>5, XXX; 12, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Service Agency</td>
<td>7, VII, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aviation Administration</td>
<td>14, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Space Transportation</td>
<td>14, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Claims Collection Standards</td>
<td>31, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Communications Commission</td>
<td>5, XXIX; 47, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of</td>
<td>41, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>7, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>5, XXII; 12, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Election Commission</td>
<td>11, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>44, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>5, XXIV; 18, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council</td>
<td>12, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Financing Bank</td>
<td>12, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Highway Administration</td>
<td>23, I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight Office</td>
<td>12, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Housing Finance Board</td>
<td>12, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Labor Relations Authority, and General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority</td>
<td>5, XIV; 22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</td>
<td>31, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Management Regulation</td>
<td>41, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Maritime Commission</td>
<td>46, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service</td>
<td>29, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission</td>
<td>5, LXXIV; 29, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration</td>
<td>49, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Prison Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>28, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Procurement Policy Office</td>
<td>48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Railroad Administration</td>
<td>49, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Register, Administrative Committee of the Federal Labor Relations Authority</td>
<td>1, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Register, Office of</td>
<td>1, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Reserve System</td>
<td>12, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Governors</td>
<td>5, LVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board</td>
<td>5, VI, LXXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Service Impasses Panel</td>
<td>5, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Trade Commission</td>
<td>5, XLVII; 16, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Transit Administration</td>
<td>49, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Travel Regulation System</td>
<td>41, Subtitle F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts, Commission on</td>
<td>45, XXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Service</td>
<td>31, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Service, United States</td>
<td>50, I, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Conservation and Management</td>
<td>50, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>21, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Nutrition Service</td>
<td>7, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Service</td>
<td>9, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
<td>7, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Assets Control, Office of</td>
<td>31, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States</td>
<td>45, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States</td>
<td>22, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Service Grievance Board</td>
<td>22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel</td>
<td>22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Service Labor Relations Board</td>
<td>22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-Trade Zones Board</td>
<td>15, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service</td>
<td>36, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Services Administration</td>
<td>5, LVII; 41, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>48, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Management Regulation</td>
<td>41, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Travel Regulation System</td>
<td>41, Subtitle F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>41, 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment From a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses</td>
<td>41, 304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees</td>
<td>41, 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation Allowances</td>
<td>41, 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances</td>
<td>41, 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological Survey</td>
<td>30, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Accountability Office</td>
<td>4, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Ethics, Office of</td>
<td>5, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government National Mortgage Association</td>
<td>24, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration</td>
<td>7, VIII; 9, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation</td>
<td>45, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services, Department of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid Services</td>
<td>42, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Support Enforcement, Office of</td>
<td>45, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and Families, Administration for</td>
<td>45, II, III, IV, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services, Office of</td>
<td>45, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Assistance, Office of</td>
<td>45, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>46, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>21, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Services, Office of</td>
<td>45, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Health Service</td>
<td>25, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General (Health Care), Office of</td>
<td>42, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Service</td>
<td>42, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Resettlement, Office of</td>
<td>45, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security, Department of</td>
<td>6, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>33, I; 46, I; 49, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage)</td>
<td>46, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs and Border Protection Bureau</td>
<td>19, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>44, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau</td>
<td>19, 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Naturalization</td>
<td>8, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Security Administration</td>
<td>49, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Urban Development, Department of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>24, V, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>46, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Office of</td>
<td>12, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government National Mortgage Association</td>
<td>24, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing, Office of, and Multifamily Housing Assistance</td>
<td>24, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restructuring, Office of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General, Office of</td>
<td>24, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>24, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary, Office of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing, Office of, and Multifamily Housing Assistance</td>
<td>24, II, VIII, X, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restructuring, Office of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau</td>
<td>19, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Naturalization</td>
<td>8, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration Review, Executive Office for</td>
<td>8, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Counsel, Office of</td>
<td>29, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Affairs, Bureau of</td>
<td>25, I, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>25, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Arts and Crafts Board</td>
<td>25, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Health Service</td>
<td>25, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and Security, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Resources Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration</td>
<td>32, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Department</td>
<td>7, XXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services Department</td>
<td>42, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Urban Development Department</td>
<td>24, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Peace, United States</td>
<td>22, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-American Foundation</td>
<td>5, LXIII; 22, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians, Office of the Special Trustee</td>
<td>25, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered Species Committee</td>
<td>50, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Property Management Regulations System</td>
<td>41, I, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Service, United States</td>
<td>50, I, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological Survey</td>
<td>30, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Affairs, Bureau of</td>
<td>25, I, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>25, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Arts and Crafts Board</td>
<td>25, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Management, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Management Service</td>
<td>30, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Indian Gaming Commission</td>
<td>25, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Interior, Office of</td>
<td>2, XIV; 43, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>30, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of</td>
<td>30, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Service</td>
<td>26, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Boundary and Water Commission, United States</td>
<td>22, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development, United States Agency for</td>
<td>22, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development Cooperation Agency, United States</td>
<td>22, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fishing and Related Activities</td>
<td>50, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment, Office of</td>
<td>31, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Joint Commission, United States and Canada</td>
<td>22, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board</td>
<td>5, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Administration</td>
<td>15, III; 19, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Commission, United States</td>
<td>19, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Commerce Commission</td>
<td>5, XL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation</td>
<td>45, XXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan–United States Friendship Commission</td>
<td>22, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries</td>
<td>20, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Department</td>
<td>2, XXVII; 5, XXVIII; 28, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Bureau of</td>
<td>27, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
<td>21, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Claims Collection Standards</td>
<td>31, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Prison Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>28, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States</td>
<td>45, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration Review, Executive Office for</td>
<td>8, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of Independent Counsel</td>
<td>28, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisons, Bureau of</td>
<td>28, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Department</td>
<td>5, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits Review Board</td>
<td>20, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Benefits Security Administration</td>
<td>29, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board</td>
<td>30, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Training Administration</td>
<td>20, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Standards Administration</td>
<td>20, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of</td>
<td>41, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Procurement Regulations System</td>
<td>41, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor-Management Standards, Office of</td>
<td>29, II, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>30, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>29, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Contracts</td>
<td>41, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Labor, Office of</td>
<td>29, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ Compensation Programs, Office of</td>
<td>29, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor-Management Standards, Office of</td>
<td>29, II, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Management, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services Corporation</td>
<td>45, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
<td>36, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>37, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Royalty Board</td>
<td>37, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Television Loan Guarantee Board</td>
<td>7, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Budget, Office of</td>
<td>5, III, LXXVII; 14, VI; 48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Mammal Commission</td>
<td>50, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Administration</td>
<td>46, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merit Systems Protection Board</td>
<td>5, II, LXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesian Status Negotiations, Office of</td>
<td>32, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millenium Challenge Corporation</td>
<td>22, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>30, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Management Service</td>
<td>30, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Business Development Agency</td>
<td>15, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Agencies</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary Offices</td>
<td>31, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation</td>
<td>36, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
<td>2, XVIII; 5, LIX; 14, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Library</td>
<td>7, XLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service, Corporation for</td>
<td>7, XXXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Archives and Records Administration</td>
<td>2, XXVI; 5, LXVI; 36, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Security Oversight Office</td>
<td>32, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Capital Planning Commission</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Commission for Employment Policy</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Commission on Libraries and Information Science</td>
<td>45, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Council on Disability</td>
<td>34, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Counterintelligence Center</td>
<td>32, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Credit Union Administration</td>
<td>12, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council</td>
<td>28, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Drug Control Policy, Office of</td>
<td>21, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Endowment for the Arts</td>
<td>2, XXXII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Endowment for the Humanities</td>
<td>2, XXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities</td>
<td>45, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</td>
<td>23, II, III; 49, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Imagery and Mapping Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Indian Gaming Commission</td>
<td>25, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute for Literacy</td>
<td>34, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
<td>15, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Intelligence, Office of Director of</td>
<td>32, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Labor Relations Board</td>
<td>5, LXI; 29, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td>50, II, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NationalMediation Board</td>
<td>29, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td>15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Railroad Adjustment Board</td>
<td>29, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)</td>
<td>49, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>2, XXV; 5, XLIII; 45, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council</td>
<td>32, XXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council and Office of Science and Technology Policy</td>
<td>47, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Telecommunications and Information Administration</td>
<td>15, XXIII; 47, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Transportation Safety Board</td>
<td>49, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>7, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of</td>
<td>25, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Department</td>
<td>32, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation</td>
<td>24, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission</td>
<td>10, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations Office</td>
<td>7, XXVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Private Investment Corporation</td>
<td>5, XXXIII; 22, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent and Trademark Office, United States</td>
<td>37, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment From a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses</td>
<td>41, 304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees</td>
<td>41, 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Corps</td>
<td>22, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation</td>
<td>36, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</td>
<td>29, XL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Management, Office of</td>
<td>5, 1, XXXV; 45, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration</td>
<td>49, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>5, XLVI; 39, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Service, United States</td>
<td>5, LX; 39, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Commission on White House Fellowships</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Documents</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidio Trust</td>
<td>36, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisons, Bureau of</td>
<td>26, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board</td>
<td>6, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement and Property Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Contracts, Department of Labor</td>
<td>41, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>24, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Service</td>
<td>42, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Retirement Board</td>
<td>20, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Resettlement, Office of</td>
<td>45, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation Allowances</td>
<td>41, 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Innovative Technology Administration</td>
<td>49, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Business-Cooperative Service</td>
<td>7, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development Administration</td>
<td>7, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Housing Service</td>
<td>7, XVIII, XXXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Telephone Bank</td>
<td>7, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Utilities Service</td>
<td>7, XVII, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation</td>
<td>33, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology Policy, Office of</td>
<td>32, XXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology Policy, Office of, and National Security Council</td>
<td>47, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret Service</td>
<td>31, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities and Exchange Commission</td>
<td>17, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective Service System</td>
<td>32, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Business Administration</td>
<td>2, XXVIII; 13, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithsonian Institution</td>
<td>36, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Administration</td>
<td>2, XXIII; 20, III; 48, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, United States</td>
<td>5, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Counsel, Office of</td>
<td>5, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of</td>
<td>34, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Department</td>
<td>2, VI; 22, I; 28, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>30, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of</td>
<td>30, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Transportation Board</td>
<td>49, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susquehanna River Basin Commission</td>
<td>18, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Administration</td>
<td>15, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Policy, Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology, Under Secretary for</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>5, LXIX; 18, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrift Supervision Office, Department of the Treasury</td>
<td>12, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Representative, United States, Office of</td>
<td>15, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Department of</td>
<td>5, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Space Transportation</td>
<td>14, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>48, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management and Assistance</td>
<td>44, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aviation Administration</td>
<td>14, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Highway Administration</td>
<td>23, I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration</td>
<td>49, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Railroad Administration</td>
<td>49, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Transit Administration</td>
<td>49, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Administration</td>
<td>46, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</td>
<td>23, II, III; 49, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration</td>
<td>49, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation</td>
<td>33, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Transportation, Office of</td>
<td>14, II; 49, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Transportation Board</td>
<td>49, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Statistics Bureau</td>
<td>49, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Security Administration</td>
<td>49, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Statistics Bureau</td>
<td>49, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Allowances, Temporary Duty (TDY)</td>
<td>41, 301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Department</td>
<td>5, XXI; 12, XV; 17, IV;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau</td>
<td>27, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Financial Institutions Fund</td>
<td>12, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller of the Currency</td>
<td>12, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs and Border Protection Bureau</td>
<td>19, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving and Printing, Bureau of</td>
<td>31, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>46, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Claims Collection Standards</td>
<td>31, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</td>
<td>31, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Service</td>
<td>31, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Assets Control, Office of</td>
<td>31, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Service</td>
<td>26, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment, Office of</td>
<td>31, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary Offices</td>
<td>31, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret Service</td>
<td>31, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Treasury, Office of</td>
<td>31, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrift Supervision, Office of</td>
<td>12, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truman, Harry S. Scholarship Foundation</td>
<td>45, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and Canada, International Joint Commission</td>
<td>22, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and Mexico, International Boundary and Water Commission</td>
<td>22, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission</td>
<td>43, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Affairs Department</td>
<td>2, VIII; 38, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ Employment and Training Service, Office of the Assistant</td>
<td>41, 61; 20, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President of the United States, Office of</td>
<td>32, XXVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational and Adult Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage and Hour Division</td>
<td>29, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources Council</td>
<td>16, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ Compensation Programs, Office of</td>
<td>20, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Agricultural Outlook Board</td>
<td>7, XXXVIII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

195
List of CFR Sections Affected

All changes in this volume of the Code of Federal Regulations that were made by documents published in the Federal Register since January 1, 2001, are enumerated in the following list. Entries indicate the nature of the changes effected. Page numbers refer to Federal Register pages. The user should consult the entries for chapters and parts as well as sections for revisions.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21 CFR</th>
<th>66 FR Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.28 Regulation at 65 FR 64618 eff. date delayed to 4–30–01</td>
<td>10815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.70 Regulation at 65 FR 64618 eff. date delayed to 4–30–01</td>
<td>10815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606.3 (j) revised</td>
<td>1835, 40889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606.100 (b)(20) added</td>
<td>31176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606.121 (e)(5)(ii) revised; (g) removed; (h)(2) and (3) amended</td>
<td>31162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606.3 (j) revised</td>
<td>1835, 40889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606.160 (b)(1)(ix), (x) and (xi) added</td>
<td>31176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607 Authority citation revised</td>
<td>59158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.3 (b) and (e) revised; (j) added</td>
<td>59158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.7 (b) and (c) revised</td>
<td>59158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.20 (a) revised</td>
<td>59158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.22 Revised</td>
<td>59158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.25 (a) amended; (b)(3) revised</td>
<td>59158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.26 Amended</td>
<td>59158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.31 Revised</td>
<td>59158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.35 (a) revised</td>
<td>59159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.37 (a) introductory text and (b) revised</td>
<td>59159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.40 Revised</td>
<td>59159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.65 (g) removed</td>
<td>31162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introductory text revised</td>
<td>59159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610 Authority revised</td>
<td>31162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.40—610.47 (Subpart E) Heading revised</td>
<td>31162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.40 Revised</td>
<td>31162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.41 Revised</td>
<td>31164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.42 Added</td>
<td>31164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.44 Added</td>
<td>31164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21 CFR</th>
<th>66 FR Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter I—Continued</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.45 Removed</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630 Added</td>
<td>31176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.2 (b) revised</td>
<td>1836, 40889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) removed</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.3 (c)(1) revised</td>
<td>1836, 40889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.4 (g) introductory text, (1), (2), (4) and (5) revised</td>
<td>1836, 40889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.5 Introductory text and (c) revised</td>
<td>1836, 40889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) revised</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.14 Amended</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.15 Revised</td>
<td>1836, 40890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.16 (a) revised</td>
<td>1836, 40890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.23 (a) revised</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) amended</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.24 (b) revised</td>
<td>1836, 40890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.25 (c) introductory text amended</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.33 (a) amended</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.34 (a) through (e)(1) revised</td>
<td>1836, 40890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.35 (a) amended</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.53 (a) amended</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.54 (a)(2) revised</td>
<td>1837, 40890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.56 (c) introductory text amended</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.62 Revised</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.63 (c)(1) revised</td>
<td>1837, 40890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.67 Revised</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.70 (a)(2) revised</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.71 (a) introductory text amended</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660.20 Regulation at 65 FR 77499 confirmed</td>
<td>20402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660.21 Regulation at 65 FR 77499 confirmed</td>
<td>20402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660.42 Removed</td>
<td>31165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 21 CFR—Continued

### 2002

**Chapter I—Continued**

| Section | Added/Revised | Page
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>601.90-601.95 (Subpart H)</td>
<td>Added</td>
<td>37996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606.121</td>
<td>(c)(8)(i) revised</td>
<td>4907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606.170</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.2</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.12</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.13</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.18</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.60</td>
<td>(a)(6) amended</td>
<td>4907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.61</td>
<td>(s) amended</td>
<td>4907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.72</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.21</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.22</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.25</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.26</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.28</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.34</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.35</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.36</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.51</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.52</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.53</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.54</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.55</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>680.1</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>680.2</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>680.3</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Compliance date extension</td>
<td>16304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720.6</td>
<td>OMB number</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2003

**Chapter I**

| Section | Added/Revised | Page
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600.10</td>
<td>(c)(3) amended; eff. 6-1-04</td>
<td>75119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.11</td>
<td>(e)(1) and (5) amended; (e)(3) revised; eff. 6-1-04</td>
<td>75119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601</td>
<td>Nomenclature change</td>
<td>24879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.14</td>
<td>Added; eff. 6-8-04</td>
<td>69020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.43</td>
<td>(a) introductory text and (b) amended</td>
<td>34797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.11</td>
<td>(g)(2) added; eff. 5-5-04</td>
<td>10160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Nomenclature change</td>
<td>15355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2004

**Chapter I**

| Section | Added/Revised | Page
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600.3</td>
<td>(jj) and (kk) added</td>
<td>18766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.10</td>
<td>Regulation at 68 FR 75119 eff. date confirmed</td>
<td>26769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.11</td>
<td>Regulation at 68 FR 75119 eff. date confirmed</td>
<td>26769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601</td>
<td>Nomenclature change</td>
<td>13717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.12</td>
<td>(a), (b)(2)(i), (c)(2)(i), (d)(2)(i) through (v) and (vii) revised; (b)(4), (c)(2)(iv), (6), (d)(3)(iii) and (f)(2)(i)(E) added; (c)(2)(i) removed</td>
<td>18766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606</td>
<td>Technical correction</td>
<td>18255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606.121</td>
<td>(c)(13) revised; eff. 4-26-04</td>
<td>9171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
<td>Technical correction</td>
<td>1320, 7114, 18255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.21</td>
<td>Amended</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.80</td>
<td>(c) introductory text and (f)(4) revised</td>
<td>14983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.81</td>
<td>Amended</td>
<td>14983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.11</td>
<td>(ff) amended</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.12</td>
<td>(b)(2) and (3) amended</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.13</td>
<td>Amended</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.14</td>
<td>(e) revised</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.22</td>
<td>(e) amended</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.30</td>
<td>(f) revised</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.67</td>
<td>Added; eff. 4-26-04</td>
<td>9171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700.27</td>
<td>Added; interim</td>
<td>42274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>Nomenclature change</td>
<td>13717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2005

**Chapter I**

| Section | Added/Revised | Page
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600.2</td>
<td>Added</td>
<td>14981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.3</td>
<td>(gg) amended</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.11</td>
<td>(ff) amended</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.12</td>
<td>(b)(2) and (3) amended</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.13</td>
<td>Amended</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.14</td>
<td>(e) revised</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.22</td>
<td>(e) amended</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.30</td>
<td>(f) revised</td>
<td>14982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.81</td>
<td>Amended</td>
<td>14983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.2</td>
<td>(a) amended; (b) removed; (c)(2) revised</td>
<td>14983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.4</td>
<td>(a) amended</td>
<td>14983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.6</td>
<td>(a)(2) revised</td>
<td>14983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.9</td>
<td>(a) amended</td>
<td>14983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.12</td>
<td>(a)(1) and (d)(1) amended; (f)(4) revised</td>
<td>14983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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### 2008

(Regulations published from January 1, 2008, through April 1, 2008)

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### 2009

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### 21 CFR (4–1–08 Edition)

#### 21 CFR—Continued

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