REPORT FOR RISK ASSESSMENT OF WAREHOUSE FACILITY

REPORT
FOR
RISK ASSESSMENT
OF
WAREHOUSE FACILITY
Facility: Warehouse
LOCATION: ……..

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PHARMA DEVILS

QUALITY ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

REPORT FOR RISK ASSESSMENT OF WAREHOUSE FACILITY

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REPORT FOR RISK ASSESSMENT OF WAREHOUSE FACILITY

1. Report Approval

This is a specific Report for Risk assessment of warehouse facility of …….. used for receiving, storage ,sampling and dispensing of raw materials.

This report has been prepared, reviewed and approved by following

Prepared By:

Name	Designation	Department	Signature	Date
		Warehouse		

Reviewed By:

Name	Designation	Department	Signature	Date
		Production		
		Quality Control		
		Maintenance		
		Quality Assurance		

Approved By:

Name	Designation	Department	Signature	Date
		Production		
		CQA		

REPORT FOR RISK ASSESSMENT OF WAREHOUSE FACILITY

2.0 Overview

2.1 Objective:

The Objective of this report is to adopt a systematic process for the assessment, control, communication and review of risk associated with the warehouse facility used for receiving, storage, sampling and dispensing of raw materials.

2.2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Report is to outline a scientific and practical approach for decision making process by applying a suitable tool of risk assessment covering all aspects of risk associated with Warehouse practice.

2.3 Risk Assessment Team

- Warehouse Executive/Officer/Manager
- Quality control Executive/Officer/Manager
- Production Executive/Officer/Manager
- Maintenance Executive/Officer/Manager
- Quality Assurance Executive/Officer/Manager

2.4 Responsibility

S.No.	Department	Designation	Responsibility
1.	**Warehouse**	Executive /Officer/ Manager	Review of Report & report To Provide the all relevant information that are required while undergoing Risk assessment process i.e. Quantity, Packaging etc.
2.	**Quality control**	Executive /Officer/ Manager	Review of Report & report To Provide information about the availability of Analytical methods Pharmacopeia reference and finally reviewing the testing procedures
3.	**Maintenance**	Executive /Officer/ Manager	Review of Report & report To assist the risk assessment team about the technical queries of facility & equipments
4.	**Quality Assurance**	Executive /Officer/ Manager	Preparation of Report & report To review all the Procedural controls both in-house and vendor To conduct audits to assess the quality management system and manufacturing facility Final approval of Report & report By head quality Assurance

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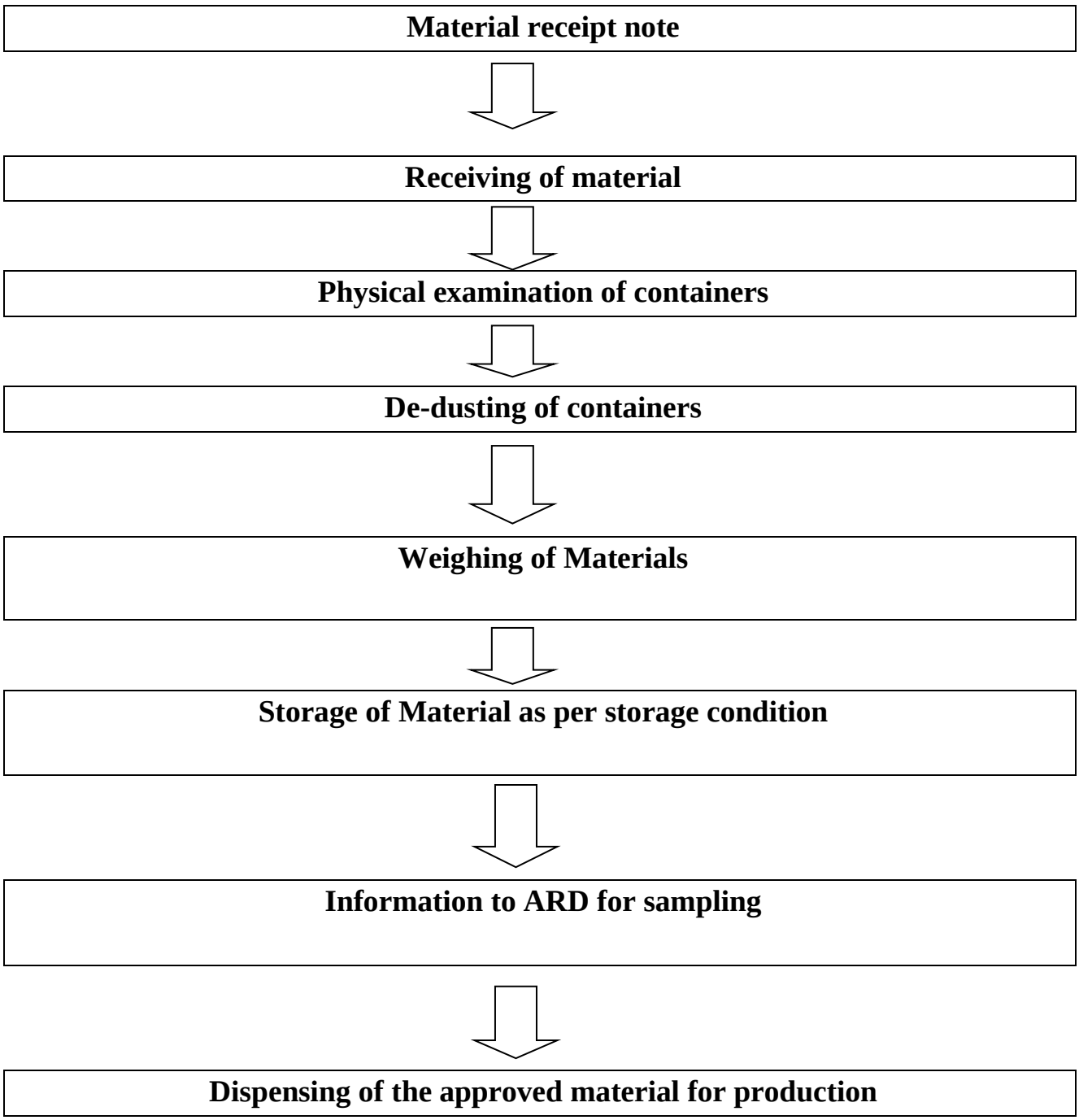
3.0 Warehouse Practice for material flow Diagram:



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4.0 Introduction

Risk analysis for warehouse facility and practice shall be performed by taking into the probability, occurance and Severity. The risk is indentified analyzed and evaluated. The risk indentified analyzed and evaluated for receiving of material, De-dusting of material, weighing of material, storage of materials, sampling of raw materials, dispensing of raw materials and rodent control.

4.1 Quality Risk Management Process

Risk assessment is a systematic process of organizing information to support a risk decision to be made within a risk management process. Its consists Identification of hazards and the analysis and evaluation of risks associated with exposure to those hazards

Quality risk assessment begins with a well defined problem description or risk question.

For risk assessment process three fundamental questions are considered

— What might go wrong?

— What is likely hood **(Occurrence)** it will go wrong?

— What are the consequences **(severity)?**

- **Risk Identification**

Risk Identification is systematic use of information to identify hazards referring to risk questions or problem description. Information may include historical data theoretical analysis, informed opinions and concerns of stakeholders. risk Identification will be conducted by reviewing the types of events that might occur in both normal and unusual situations. This may be done by challenging the normal presumptions, and considering the possibilities of unanticipated situations. For each risk event, the underlying (root) cause should be determined that will create the potential risk occurrence.

Risk Identification addresses the “what might go wrong” question including identifying the possible consequences. This provides the basis for the further steps in quality risk management process.

- **Risk Analysis**

Risk analysis is the estimation of risk associated with the identified hazards.

It is the quantitative or qualitative process of linking the likelihood of occurrence and severity of harm and sometime the detectability of harm is also consider during estimation of risk.

- **Risk Evaluation**

Risk Evaluation compares the identified and analyzed risk against the given risk criteria. Risk evaluation considers the strength of evidence for all three of fundamental questions.

Risks are ranked by scoring various criteria with appropriate numerical ratings, adding to scores to determine the overall score of each risk, and sorting the risks into descending order based on each score. A risk scoring threshold is established, over which risks must be mitigated using adequate design and/ or process controls that will protect the system. Those risks that fall below the threshold are either

unmitigated or scheduled for later mitigation. An additional threshold or characteristic of risk can be used to determine the differentiation of non- mitigation versus postponed mitigation.

- **Risk Control**

Risk control includes decision making to reduce or mitigate risk. The purpose of risk control is to reduce the risk to the acceptance level

The risk control is done by considering the following question

— Is the risk above an acceptable level?
— What can be done to reduce or eliminate risk?
— What is appropriate balance among benefits, risks and resources?
— Are new risk is introduced as a result identified risk being controlled?

- **Risk Reduction**

Risk reduction focuses on processes the mitigation or avoidance of quality risk when it exceeds the acceptable level. Risk reduction includes action taken to mitigate the severity, occurrence or probability of harm and the processes that improve the detectability of harm. It is the part of risk control strategy and involves

— Engineering Control
— Procedural Control
— Manual control etc.

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4.2 Risk Assessment Legend

A. Severity

Ranking	Effect	Criteria
10	Hazardous	Hazardous effect without warning. Safety related. Regulatory non-compliant.
9	Serious	Potential hazardous effect. Able to stop without mishap. Regulatory compliance in jeopardy.
8	Extreme	Item inoperable but safe. Customer very dissatisfied.
7	Major	Performance severely affected but functional and safe. Customer dissatisfied.
6	Significant	Performance degraded but operable and safe. Non-vital part inoperable. Customer experiences discomfort.
5	Moderate	Performance moderately affected. Fault on non-vital part requires repair. Customer experiences some dissatisfaction.
4	Minor	Minor effect on performance. Fault does not require repair. Non-vital fault always noticed. Customer experiences minor nuisance.
3	Slight	Slight effect on performance. Non-vital fault notice most of the time. Customer is slightly annoyed.
2	Very Slight	Very slight effect on performance. Non-vital fault may be noticed. Customer is not annoyed.
1	None	No effect.

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B. Probability or Occurrence

Ranking	Possible Failure	Probability of Failure
10	≥ 1 in 2	Almost certain.
9	1 in 3	Very high.
8	1 in 8	High.
7	1 in 20	Moderately high.
6	1 in 80	Medium
5	1 in 400	Low
4	1 in 2,000	Slight
3	1 in 15,000	Very slight.
2	1 in 150,000	Remote.
1	1 in 1,500,000	Almost impossible.

C. Detection

Ranking	Detection	Likelihood of Detection by design control
10	Absolute Uncertainty	No design control or design control will not detect potential cause
9	Very Remote	Very remote chance design control will detect potential cause.
8	Remote	Remote chance design control will detect potential cause.
7	Very Low	Very low chance design control will detect potential cause.
6	Low	Low chance design control will detect potential cause.
5	Moderate	Moderate chance design control will detect potential cause.
4	Moderately High	Moderately high chance design control will detect potential cause.
3	High	High chance design control will detect potential cause.
2	Very High	Very high chance design control will detect potential cause.
1	Almost Certain	Almost certain that the design control will detect potential cause.

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4.3 Risk Assessment Tool – Failure Mode effect Analysis (FMEA)

4.3.1 Risk Identification

Risk assessment team shall identify all possible failure modes of Process Validation Study of Methyl -5-Bromolevulinate Intermediate (Stage-1) of 5-Amino Levulunic Acid by reviewing the various aspects of facility design & operational features, Provisions and Adopted procedures. The risk identification involves three aspects

1. **Identification of Failure Mode of Ware house facility**
    a. Facility
    b. Equipments
    c. Storage
    d. Equipment Cleaning
    e. Sampling, Handling & Testing
    f. Mix-up
    g. Packing & Storage of the Product
    h. Environment of the Plant.
2. **Identification of Potential cause**
    a. Operator Error
    b. Equipment Malfunctioning
    c. Instrument malfunctioning
    d. Non availability or Non rational Procedures
    e. Inefficient Provisions for operations etc.
3. **The consequences i.e. End results of failure mode**

    The failure Mode may leads to

    a. GMP Violation
    b. Contaminated Product
    c. Unsafe operating conditions
    d. Unsafe environmental conditions

    The identification done for the risk shall have scientific rational and must be justified for its validity. The below mentioned table shall be used for Risk Identification process.

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S. No.	Failure Mode {What can go wrong}	Potential cause of Failure	What are the Consequences	Justification
	Risk Identification			
1.	**Facility**	Facility of Shed Facility of de-dusting Facility of weighing Facility of storage	Product Failure GMP Violation Contamination Deviation Impact on Conversion of reaction Yield Loss	In the PDL-III facility the material receiving area under the roof. There is a facility of de-dusting. After de-dusting the material is weight on weighing balance. The material is store as per storage prescribed on label
2.	**Equipments**	Unqualified equipments Preventive maintenance Cleanness of the equipments	GMP Violation Deviation Yield Loss Stability	The equipments used for weighing, sampling, dispensing are qualified. The preventive maintenance performed as per schedule. The weighing balance , RLAF, Vacuum cleaner and sampling tools are cleaned after after every use as per SOP

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S. No.	Failure Mode {What can go wrong}	Potential cause of Failure	What are the Consequences	Justification
3.	**Storage**	Awareness Lack of facility	Stability Product Failure Yield Loss	The training provided to each and every indivual to handle store the material as per MSDS.There is facility to store the material at ambient temperature, below 25° C and at 2 to 8°C
4.	**Equipment Cleaning**	Awareness Lack of facility	Cross Contamination	After every use the RLAF is cleaned. Weighing balance mopped. The sampling and dispensing tools are cleaned. All the activity in warehouse Performed by trained staff only
5.	**Sampling, Handling of material**	Awareness Lack of facility	Product failure Spillage Cross contamination	The sampling is performed by trained ARD personnel. All the materials are handled by trained personnel,

6.	Mix-up	Labeling Awareness Leakage	Cross Contamination Product failure	The all the material are identified by labels. There are label of the manufacturer, the label of under test and label of approval on the material. If there is any leakage that material is packed in the other bag. Deviation raised to check the impact of material
7.	Packing & Storage of the Product	Labeling Awareness	Stability Cross contamination	The materials are stored as per recommendation of the manufacturer. MSDS of all the material lying in warehouse available
8.	Environment of the warehouse	Insects Contact of material with floor	Deviation GMP Violation	There is air curtain at the entrance of warehouse. The rodent box is there to control the rodents. All the materials in warehouse kept on pallets

4.3.2 Risk Analysis

Risk Analysis is the second step of risk identification Process. It involves the assessment of the
1.0 Severity of the Consequence of failure Mode
2.0 The Probability or Occurrence of Failure mode by reviewing effectiveness of the existing Design control
3.0 Its detestability under the existing design control

Base upon the analysis Risk priority number will be assigned to the particular failure Mode as per the formula

RPN = Severity X Occurrence X Detection

Each index ranges from 1 (lowest risk) to 10 (highest risk). The overall risk of each failure is called Risk Priority Number (RPN) and the product of Severity (S), Occurrence (O), and Detection (D) rankings: RPN = S × O × D. The RPN (ranging from 1 to 1000) is used to prioritize all potential failures to decide upon actions leading to reduce the risk, usually by reducing likelihood of occurrence and improving controls for detecting the failure

The below mentioned table shall be used for Risk Analysis process.

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S.No.	Failure Mode {What can go wrong}	Potential cause of Failure	What are the Consequences	Severity	Probability	Detection	Risk Priority Number
				(S)	(P)	(D)	RPN=S x P x D
	Risk Analysis						**Risk valuation**
1.	**Facility**	Facility of Shed Facility of de-dusting Facility of weighing Facility of storage	Product Failure GMP Violation Contamination Deviation Impact on Conversion of reaction Yield Loss	4	6	5	120
2.	**Equipments**	Unqualified equipments Preventive maintenance Cleanness of the equipments	GMP Violation Deviation Yield Loss Stability				

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S.No.	Failure Mode {What can go wrong}	Potential cause of Failure	What are the Consequences	Severity (S)	Probability (P)	Detection (D)	Risk Priority Number RPN=S x P x D
	Risk Analysis						**Risk valuation**
3.	**Storage**	Awareness Lack of facility	Stability Product Failure Yield Loss				
4.	**Equipment Cleaning**	Awareness Lack of facility	Cross Contamination				
5.	**Sampling, Handling & Testing**	Awareness Lack of facility	Product failure Spillage Cross contamination				
6.	**Mix-up**	Labeling Awareness Leakage	Cross Contamination Product failure				
7.	**Packing & Storage of the Product**	Labeling Awareness	Stability Cross contamination				
8.	**Environment of the Plant**	Insects Contact of material with floor	Deviation GMP Violation				

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4.3.3 Risk Reduction or Mitigation

The Risk Reduction or Mitigation is the Third step of Risk assessment process, if the Existing design control cannot lead the risk priority number to the acceptable level then additional design control shall be worked by providing

1. New or Improved Provisions or Procedures
2. Modification in the existing facility design
3. Additional resources
4. Improved control strategy etc.

   The additional design control shall be appropriately worked out to reduce the risk to its acceptable level. The below mentioned table shall be used for the Risk Reduction or Mitigation process.

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S.No.	Failure Mode {What can go wrong}	Potential cause of Failure	Existing Design Control	Severity (S)	Probability (P)	Detection (D)	Risk Priority Number (RPN)	Additional Design Control	Severity (S)	Probability (P)	Detection (D)	Risk Priority Number (RPN)
	Risk Mitigation											
1.	**Facility**	Facility of Shed Facility of de-dusting Facility of weighing Facility of storage	Product Failure GMP Violation Contamination Deviation Impact on Conversion of reaction Yield Loss				**RPN= S x P x D**					**RPN=S x P x D**
2.	**Equipments**	Unqualified equipments Preventive maintenance Cleanness of the equipments	GMP Violation Deviation Yield Loss Stability				**RPN=S x P x D**					**RPN=S x P x D**
3.	**Storage**	Storage	Awareness Lack of facility				**RPN=S x P x D**					**RPN=S x P x D**

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S.No.	Failure Mode {What can go wrong}	Potential cause of Failure	Existing Design Control	Severity	Probability	Detection	Risk Priority Number	Additional Design Control	Severity	Probability	Detection	Risk Priority Number
	Risk Mitigation											
4.	**Equipment Cleaning**	Equipment Cleaning	Awareness Lack of facility				**RPN=S x P x D**					**RPN=S x P x D**
5.	**Sampling, Handling & Testing**	Sampling, Handling & Testing	Awareness Lack of facility				**RPN=S x P x D**					**RPN=S x P x D**
6.	**Mix-up**	Mix-up	Labeling Awareness Leakage				**RPN=S x P x D**					**RPN=S x P x D**
7.	**Packing & Storage of the Product**	Packing & Storage of the Product	Labeling Awareness				**RPN=S x P x D**					**RPN=S x P x D**
8.	**Environment of the Plant.**	Environment of the Plant.	Insects Contact of material with floor				**RPN=S x P x D**					**RPN=S x P x D**

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5.0 Acceptance Criteria

The Risk Priority Number shall be within the range 0<RPN<125

6.0 Risk Control Strategy

S.No.	Risk Priority Number	Risk Decision	Risk control strategy
1.	0<RPN<125	Risk Acceptable	No control is required
2.	125<RPN<500	Risk Reduction	Additional Procedural Control
			Manual Control
			Documentary Evidence
3.	500<RPN<1000	Risk Reduction	Rugged Procedural control
			Additional Manual Control
			Auditing
			Engineering controls (if Possible)

7.0 Summary and Conclusion The report shall be prepared by evaluating all possible risks and finally shall be approved by Quality Assurance head

8.0 Report Approval.

The report shall be prepared by evaluating all possible risks and finally approved by Quality Assurance head.

9.0 References &Attachments:

1. Risk Management Master Plan (RMMP)
2. ICH Q9
3. PICS Annexure – 20.
4. Annexure :

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Annexure – 01

List of Reference Documents

Facility :	Warehouse
Location:	
No. of Pages:	