

§ 107.260

The agency will send such a notification unless it has information, from FDA's own audits or from other sources, demonstrating that the recall has not been effective. The agency may conclude that a recall has not been effective if:

(a) The recalling firm's distributors have failed to retrieve the recalled infant formula; or

(b) Stocks of the recalled infant formula remain in distribution channels that are not in direct control of the recalling firm.

[54 FR 4008, Jan. 27, 1989, as amended at 61 FR 14479, Apr. 2, 1996; 66 FR 17359, Mar. 30, 2001; 69 FR 17291, Apr. 2, 2004]

§ 107.260 Revision of an infant formula recall.

If after a review of the recalling firm's recall strategy or periodic reports or other monitoring of the recall, the Food and Drug Administration concludes that the actions of the recalling firm are deficient, the agency shall notify the recalling firm of any serious deficiency. The agency may require the firm to:

(a) Change the extent of the recall, if the agency concludes on the basis of available data that the depth of the recall is not adequate in light of the risk to human health presented by the infant formula.

(b) Carry out additional effectiveness checks, if the agency's audits, or other information, demonstrate that the recall has not been effective.

(c) Issue additional notifications to the firm's direct accounts, if the agency's audits, or other information demonstrate that the original notifications were not received, or were disregarded in a significant number of cases.

§ 107.270 Compliance with this subpart.

A recalling firm may satisfy the requirements of this subpart by any means reasonable calculated to meet the obligations set forth in this Subpart E. The recall guidance in subpart C of part 7 of this chapter specify procedures that may be useful to a recalling firm in determining how to comply with these regulations.

[54 FR 4008, Jan. 27, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 56479, Sept. 19, 2000]

21 CFR Ch. I (4-1-06 Edition)

§ 107.280 Records retention.

Each manufacturer of an infant formula shall make and retain such records respecting the distribution of the infant formula through any establishment owned or operated by such manufacturer as may be necessary to effect and monitor recalls of the formula. Such records shall be retained for at least 1 year after the expiration of the shelf life of the infant formula.

[54 FR 4008, Jan. 27, 1989, as amended at 67 FR 9585, Mar. 4, 2002]

PART 108—EMERGENCY PERMIT CONTROL

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

108.3 Definitions.

108.5 Determination of the need for a permit.

108.6 Revocation of determination of need for permit.

108.7 Issuance or denial of permit.

108.10 Suspension and reinstatement of permit.

108.12 Manufacturing, processing, or packing without a permit, or in violation of a permit.

108.19 Establishment of requirements for exemption from section 404 of the act.

Subpart B—Specific Requirements and Conditions for Exemption From or Compliance With an Emergency Permit

108.25 Acidified foods.

108.35 Thermal processing of low-acid foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 342, 344, 371.

SOURCE: 42 FR 14334, Mar. 15, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 108.3 Definitions.

(a) The definitions contained in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act are applicable to such terms when used in this part.

(b) *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

(c) *Act* means the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended.

(d) *Permit* means an emergency permit issued by the Commissioner pursuant to section 404 of the act for such

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 108.7

temporary period of time as may be necessary to protect the public health.

(e) *Manufacture, processing, or packing of food in any locality* means activities conducted in a single plant or establishment, a series of plants under a single management, or all plants in an industry or region, by a manufacturer, processor, or packer.

§ 108.5 Determination of the need for a permit.

(a) Whenever the Commissioner determines after investigation that a manufacturer, processor, or packer of a food for which a regulation has been promulgated in subpart B of this part does not meet the mandatory conditions and requirements established in such regulation, he shall issue to such manufacturer, processor, or packer an order determining that a permit shall be required before the food may be introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce by that person. The order shall specify the mandatory conditions and requirements with which there is a lack of compliance.

(1) The manufacturer, processor, or packer shall have 3 working days after receipt of such order within which to file objections. Such objections may be filed by telegram, telex, or any other mode of written communication addressed to the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration (HFS-605), 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740. If such objections are filed, the determination is stayed pending a hearing to be held within 5 working days after the filing of objections on the issues involved unless the Commissioner determines that the objections raise no genuine and substantial issue of fact to justify a hearing.

(2) If the Commissioner finds that there is an imminent hazard to health, the order shall contain this finding and the reasons therefor, and shall state that the determination of the need for a permit is effective immediately pending an expedited hearing.

(b) A hearing under this section shall be conducted by the Commissioner or his designee at a location agreed upon by the objector and the Commissioner or, if such agreement cannot be reached, at a location designated by

the Commissioner. The manufacturer, processor, or packer shall have the right to cross-examine the Food and Drug Administration's witnesses and to present witnesses on his own behalf.

(c) Within 5 working days after the hearing, and based on the evidence presented at the hearing, the Commissioner shall determine whether a permit is required and shall so inform the manufacturer, processor, or packer in writing, with the reasons for his decision.

(d) The Commissioner's determination of the need for a permit constitutes final agency action from which appeal lies to the courts. The Commissioner will not stay a determination of the need for a permit pending court appeal except in unusual circumstances, but will participate in expediting any such appeal.

[42 FR 14334, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 54 FR 24891, June 12, 1989; 61 FR 14479, Apr. 2, 1996; 66 FR 56035, Nov. 6, 2001]

§ 108.6 Revocation of determination of need for permit.

(a) A permit shall be required only during such temporary period as is necessary to protect the public health.

(b) Whenever the Commissioner has reason to believe that a permit holder is in compliance with the mandatory requirements and conditions established in subpart B of this part and is likely to remain in compliance, he shall, on his own initiative or on the application of the permit holder, revoke both the determination of need for a permit and the permit that had been issued. If denied, the applicant shall, upon request, be afforded a hearing conducted in accordance with § 108.5 (b) and (c) as soon as practicable. Such revocation is without prejudice to the initiation of further permit proceedings with respect to the same manufacturer, processor, or packer should later information again show the need for a permit.

§ 108.7 Issuance or denial of permit.

(a) After a determination and notification by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of § 108.5 that a manufacturer, processor, or packer requires a permit, such manufacturer,