

§ 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 (4-1-08 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