

## Evaluation of Various Materials for Cleaning of Processing Area and Equipment After Using POLYOX™ Polymers

### APPLICATIONS DATA SUMMARY

Cleaning techniques and recommended detergents for POLYOX™, water soluble resins, are presented:

- First Choice: Bernite 29 (hot 40°C tap water; 20% w/w and 20 min soaking time or 50% w/w and 5 min soaking time)
- Second Choice: Sodium carbonate (hot 40°C tap water; 20% w/w and 20 min soaking time or 50% w/w and 5 min soaking time)
- Third Choice: IPA (5 min soaking time)

### INTRODUCTION

Polyethylene oxide (PEO) polymers, available commercially under the trade name of POLYOX™ water soluble resins (WSR), are novel materials with unique properties. They have found a number of uses in pharmaceutical applications such as extended release (ER) matrices<sup>1,2</sup>, osmotic pumps, in mucosal bio-adhesives, in melt extrusion and in gastro-retentive dosage forms.

POLYOX™ polymers are free flowing white crystalline powders with an average particle size of around 150 µm. They are non-ionic, highly swelling, thermoplastic and soluble in water and selected organic solvents.

The high visco-elasticity of high molecular weight POLYOX™ polymers in aqueous environments creates difficulties in the cleaning of a powder or solution spill. The aim of this study was to evaluate various materials for cleaning processing equipment after PEO use.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Residues of POLYOX™ WSR-303 (Colorcon, UK) were cleaned using various materials and 40°C tap water (Table 1). Health and safety information is presented in Table 2.

**Table 1. Cleaning Materials Used in the Study**

| Material  | Supplier                              | Material concentration in water (% w/w) | Soaking time (min) |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Bernite 29 (alkaline powder containing surfactant, sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate),         | Hubbard-Hall, USA                     | 5                                       | 30                 |
|   |                                       | 20                                      | 20                 |
|   |                                       | 50                                      | 5                  |
| Emerald SF (small foam aqueous solution),<br>Emerald HD (heavy duty mildly alkaline solution) | Hubbard-Hall, USA                     | 5                                       | 30                 |
|   |                                       | 20                                      | 20                 |
|   |                                       | 50                                      | 5                  |
| Chematic 99, 405, 410 and 453 (liquids)   | Dober Group, USA<br>Doronwell Ltd, UK | 5                                       | 30                 |
|   |                                       | 20                                      | 20                 |
|   |                                       | 50                                      | 5                  |
| Isopropyl alcohol USP/EP/JP   | Hayman Ltd, Germany                   | -                                       | 5                  |
| Sodium carbonate anhydrous  | Acros Organics, Belgium               | 5                                       | 10                 |
|   |                                       | 20                                      | 5                  |
|   |                                       | 50                                      | 5                  |
| Sodium bicarbonate  |                                       | 5                                       | 10                 |
|   |                                       | 20                                      | 5                  |
|   |                                       | 50                                      | 5                  |

**Table 2. Health and Safety Information for Cleaning Materials Used in the Study**

| Product            | National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) |                  |                |
|--------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
|                    | Health (H)                                  | Flammability (F) | Reactivity (R) |
| Bernite 29         | 1   | 0                | 0              |
| Isopropyl alcohol  | 1   | 3                | 0              |
| Sodium carbonate   | 2   | 0                | 0              |
| Sodium bicarbonate | 1   | 0                | 0              |
| Chematic 99        | 2   | 0                | 0              |
| Chematic 405       | 1   | 0                | 0              |
| Chematic 410       | 1   | 0                | 0              |
| Chematic 453       | 2   | 2                | 0              |
| Emerald SF         | 1   | 0                | 0              |
| Emerald HD         | 1   | 0                | 0              |
| Ethanol            | 2   | 3                | 0              |

Scale is as follows: 0 – is the least hazardous material, 3 – is the most hazardous material.

Prior to applying any cleaning solvents or solutions, dry POLYOX™ powder was removed using a vacuum cleaner. After cleaning, the surfaces were rinsed with water to remove residues of POLYOX™ film and cleaning solution.

In order to avoid potential irritation to the skin by cleaning agents used, personal protection clothing was worn during the clean-up procedure.

## Results and Discussion

Results are summarized in Table 3.

**Table 3. Results Produced with Cleaning Materials Used in the Study**

| Material                        | Advantages   | Disadvantages   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Bernite 29                      | Good results, easy to clean<br>No odour, environmentally friendly  | None  |
| Chematic (99, 405, 410 and 453) | None   | Very difficult to clean for all concentrations  |
| Isopropyl alcohol USP/EP/JP     | Excellent results; very easy to clean  | Strong alcoholic smell, flammable   |
| Emerald SF and HD               | None   | Very difficult to clean for all concentrations  |
| Sodium carbonate anhydrous      | Excellent results for 20 and 50% w/w, very easy to clean<br>5% w/w solution required more soaking time<br>No odour, environmentally friendly | Some white marks after cleaning were seen on the surfaces and therefore extra wash-up with water was required |
| Sodium bicarbonate              | None   | Not an efficient cleaner<br>Very difficult to clean for all concentrations                                    |

## Conclusions and Recommendations

Taking into account the health and safety information presented in Table 1 and 2, and the results summarized in Table 3, the following materials are recommended to be used for cleaning equipment after POLYOX™ use in the order of preference:

First Choice: Bernite 29 (hot 40°C tap water; 20% w/w and 20 min soaking time or 50% w/w and 5 min soaking time)

According to the NFPA classification it is the least hazardous material.

Bernite 29 is manufactured and supplied globally by Hubbard-Hall: <http://hubbardhall.com/about/locations.shtml>

Second Choice: Sodium carbonate (hot 40°C tap water; 20% w/w and 20 min soaking time or 50% w/w and 5 min soaking time)

According to the NFPA system it has the following classification: H = 2 and F=0.

Sodium carbonate was found to be an effective cleaner, due to a salting out effect. There by, effectively causing POLYOX to precipitate. It is known that the presence of certain inorganic salts, such as sodium carbonate in aqueous solutions, can have a dramatic effect on the solubility of PEO. Selection of a cleaning agent should also take into account the solubility and cleaning characteristics of other ingredients, particularly API, when present at high concentration.

Third Choice: : IPA (5 min soaking time)

This is a very efficient cleaner. According to the NFPA system it is not hazardous (H = 1), but is flammable (F = 3).

In all cases, in order to ensure the adequate health and safety for the operator, the following actions should be carried out:

- Chemical hazard assessments prior to use
- Adequate personal protection to be employed: such as protective gloves, eye protection and lab coats
- Cleaning to be carried out in a well ventilated area using available air extract systems.

## REFERENCES

1. Choi S.U., Lee J., Choi Y.W., 2003. Development of a directly compressible poly(ethylene oxide) matrix for the sustained-release of dihydrocodeine bitartrate. Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm., 29, 1045-1052.
2. Li H., Hardy R.J., Gu X., 2008. Effect of drug solubility on polymer hydration and drug dissolution from polyethylene oxide (PEO) matrix tablets. AAPS PharmSciTech, 9(2), 437-443.

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