BRAM-COR Water Treatment Systems



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A clear vision about vapor compression distillation in pharmaceutical environment



PHARMAGEUTICAL TECHNOLOGIES

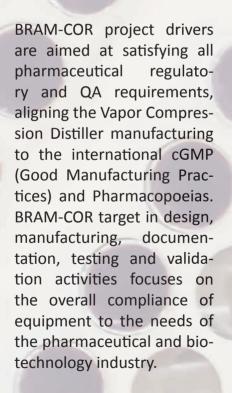
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STMC Value

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OF WATER FOR INJECTION ACCORDING TO GMP AND FDA RULES.

STMC models produce sterile WFI virtually with any type of water supply, thanks to many water pretreatment technologies, integrated on the same skid of the machine.



Destination of use	Production of Water for Injection for pharmaceutical use and laboratories (different WFI outlet temperatures available). STMC distillers produce sterile and free from pyrogen water, in accordance with cGMP and FDA regulations.	
Technology	Feed water evaporation through vapor compression, followed by Pure Steam separation and condensation. The produced WFI is fully compliant to USP, JP, CP, IP and EP Pharmacopoeias.	
Technical	cGMP design and construction	
features	Made in Italy	
	All product contact surfaces in AISI 316 L stainless steel	
	Jackets, frame and control board in AISI 304 stainless steel	
	All welds are executed by certified welders	
	Gaskets in EPDM or PTFE or Silicone	
	Column type: AISI 316L Stainless steel with sight glass	
	• 0.2 μm vent filter with stainless steel housing	
	Recirculating tank	
	• Sanitary pump	
	Pneumatic membrane valves	
	ASTM C-795 – compliant insulation	
	• Instruments: conductivity meter, pressure transducers, temperature probes, level transmitter	
	Double manifold system for feedwater discharge and sanitary discharge	
	Adjustable feet	
	• Self-sanitizable	
	Available pure steam production from the distillation column	
	• WFI efficiency on feed water up to 95%	
	Possibility to be feed with softened water, water from industrial single-sta- ge osmosis, Purified Water	
	• Available in steam operated, electrically operated model or hybrid steam + electrical models	
	Stainless steel compressor available upon request	
Control system	Automation unit: integrated 24V DC power supply with working memory. HMI: Touch-screen SCADA system for compliance to 21 CFR PART 11 or Sie- mens operator panel. Functions operated by the PLC: • Automatic Sequences (filling, sanitization, pre-heating, production, emptying)	
	 Control Functions (PID control valves , recipes , etc.) Input of measured values and setting of limit values Output commands for digital and analogic values 	
Sanitization	Sanitization of the Vapor Compression Distiller can be performed as one- shot selection before production start or as a single phase, to be periodically performed on the WFI system.	

STMC WFI Generation

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WFI REQUIREMENT

BRAM-COR STMC, pharmaceutical Vapor Compression Distiller, can produce both cold Distillate or hot Distillate with huge savings of energy costs and with **no need of cooling water**.

It can work with electric heating (STMC EL), with steam heating (3 bar) exclusively (STMC ST), or both with electrical and steam heating (STMC STEL).

The last type of heating is useful when the distiller usually works 24 hours/day, and when there is a lack of industrial steam overnight.

There are also STMC models that work with integrated water pretreament systems (available on the same skid or in separate skid, too, according to the requirements of the factory lay-out):

- **STMC AEL** (electric heating) and **STMC AST** (steam heating) operate the pretreatment with water softeners;

- **STMC REL** (electric heating) and **STMC RST** (steam heating) operate the pretreatment with water softeners and reverse osmosis system.

Capacities range: from 70 to 25,000 Kg/h



Project steps

Design specifications are collected in the **Design Qualification** Protocol (DQ). **Customer's approval** of the DQ is the starting point for production activities according to Bram-**Cor Quality System** Procedures.

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Mechanical Mechanical drawings and P&ID PO 73_01 construction PO 75_08 PO 75_09 Electrical drawings PO 73_01 Wiring Functional SW configuration specification and loading IO 73_01_01 I/O list alarm list and actions PO 73_01 Coding PO 75_04

DESIGN

Risk assessment

Part list

FAT protocol PO 75_05 Installation PO 75_09 Corrective actions Electrical Installation Change management Documents revision WATER FOR INJECTIONS IN BULK EU. PH. PHARMACOPOEIA Physical/chemical Colorless, clear Appearance Conductivity

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FACTORY

Not defined ≤ 1,1 µS/cm@20°C ≤ 1,3 µS/cm @25°C тос ≤ 0.5 mg/l ≤ 0.50 mg/l Nitrates NO₃ ≤ 0,2 mg/l Not defined Not defined Aluminium ≤ 10 ppb Microbiological ≤ 10 CFU/100 ml ≤ 10 CFU/100 ml Bacterial count Bacterial endotoxins ≤ 0.25 IU/mI ≤ 0.25 EU/ml

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SAT protocol

Installation

Qualification

USP PHARMACOPOEIA

IQ

oq Operational Qualification

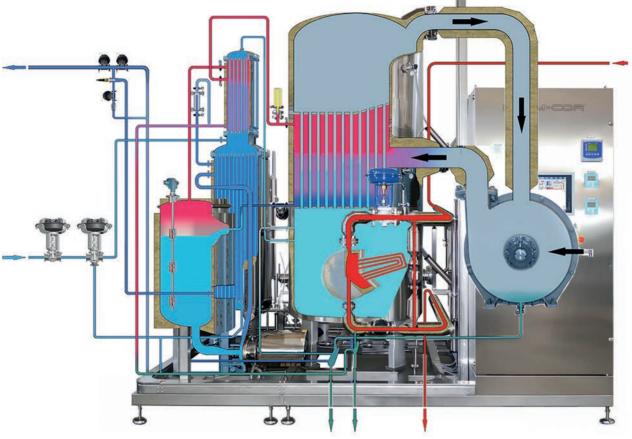
Mechanical

DOCUMENT	CONTENTS IN BRIEF	
	DRAWINGS	
TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION (for each plant)	COMPONENTS DOCUMENTATION	
	VALVES DOCUMENTATION	
	INSTRUMENTS DOCUMENTATION	
	HARDWARE DOCUMENTATION	
	SOFTWARE DOCUMENTATION	1
	WELDING DOCUMENTATION	
	USE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL	
	OPERATING MANUAL	1
	SPARE PARTS LIST	
TECHNICAL DOSSIERS (for stainless steel components built in Bram-Cor)	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	
	DRAWING	
	MATERIAL CERTIFICATES	
	WELDING DOCUMENTATION	
	PICKLING AND PASSIVATION CERTIFICATE	
	NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTS REPORT	1
	HYDRAULIC PRESSURE TEST REPORT	
	HYDRAULIC PRESSURE TEST REPORT	
DOC. TYPE	HYDRAULIC PRESSURE TEST REPORT	
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DOC. TYPE	CONTENTS IN BRIEF	
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STMC *Process*

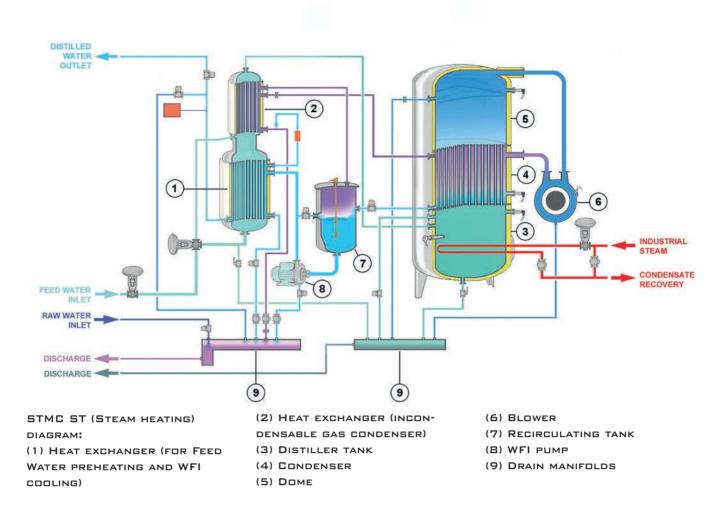
CONTINUOUS HEAT RECOVERY TO PRODUCE WFI IN A "GREEN" MODE



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BRAM-COR STMC Vapor Compression Distillation process runs as follows:

STEP 1 Feed-water enters into the first (optional) heat exchanger (1) (tube side) and is pre-heated, cooling at the same time the WFI to the temperature set in the HMI.

STEP 2 An automatic system (optional) regulates feed-water flow passing through phase 1, thus regulating WFI temperature.

STEP 3 Feed water goes into in the second heat exchanger (2) (tube side), and is furthermore pre-heated, condensing the gas generated by WFI production process.

STEP 4 Heated water flows in tank (3). Water level is controlled by an automatic system. The pipes in condenser (4) are partially filled by feed-water.

STEP 5 The heater (either electric and/or steam-heated) increases feed-water temperature to evaporation temperature. The generated pure steam occupies the dome (5). An automatic system regulates the thermal intake of the heating system, in order to keep the pressure in the dome at the set value. **STEP 6** A blower (6) sucks in the pure steam present in the dome (5) compressing it into the shell side of the condenser.

STEP 7 PS condenses in the shell side of the condenser (generating WFI) yielding energy to the feed-water contained in the condenser pipes, which now evaporates, generating other PS.

STEP 8 The produced WFI comes out of the condenser and flows into the recirculating tank (7). The gases released during WFI production process go into the shell side of the heat exchanger (2).

STEP 9 WFI is then collected in the recirculating tank (7) and pressurized by the pump (8), through the heat exchanger (1) (optional), where it reaches the temperature, set in the HMI.

STEP 10 A measuring system continuously monitors WFI quality (conductivity and temperature), and diverts WFI to the storage tank (conform WFI) or to the distiller drain manifolds (9) (substandard WFI).



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STMC Benefits

MANY ADVANTAGES

STARTING FROM SAVING, THE FIRST APPEAL

There is a lot of secure benefits in the use of BRAM-COR Vapor Compression distillation system:

- Low energy consumption, no need of cooling water to condensate the pure steam
- No need for high quality inlet water (in some cases even softened water can feed the VC still)
- Very high quality of the WFI thanks to the strong degassying process
- No need to pressurize the inlet water
- WFI outflow at high pressure (1 1.5 bar) without any additional pump
- Extreme safe process, with no risk of any cross contamination through plant steam or inlet water
- Highest flexibility in terms of capacities and WFI temperatures
- Reduced maintenance

The circuit of the WFI is separated from the circuit of the feed water. Moreover, the circuit of the distillate is under positive pressure. In case there should be any leakage it will be the WFI flowing out to the circuit of the feed water and never the opposite. The usual contamination problems that can arise by any multiple effect distiller after some 4-6 years of operation could therefore never happen in case of BRAM-COR Vapor Compression technology.

The special feature of the Vapor Compression Distiller, allowing to produce WFI at any temperature between 25°C and 99°C, together with the possibility to produce any quantity of WFI desired (from 0 to the maximum capacity of the plant), allows to adapt to any customer need. The same distiller can produce WFI for LVP as for antibiotics (heat sensitive injectables).

BRAM-COR Vapor Compression systems offer, thanks also to a wide range of available optional devices, not only the lowest degree of energy and water consumption of the market but also

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offer the highest possible output flexibility in terms of:

• Possibility to change the hourly capacity from 0 to the highest plant capacity (this interesting option allows to drastically reduce distiller starts/stops)

• Possibility to produce distillate at any temperature from 25°C up to 99°C

• Possibility to heat the equipment by steam and/or by electricity (for instance by steam, during the day and by electricity during the night, when the cost/kW is lower)

• Possibility to use feed water not only from pre-treatment plants such as the Reverse Osmosis and Demineralizers, but also from simple and low cost softeners.





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PHARMACEUTICAL WATER DISTILLATION SYSTEMS MULTIPLE EFFECT VS VAPOUR COMPRESSION TECHNOLOGY

MOLTIPLE EFFECT VS VAPOOR COMPRESSION TECHNOLOGY				
parameters	MULTIPLE EFFECT DISTILLER	VAPOR COMPRESSION DISTILLER		
OUPUT FLEXIBILITY	Reduced output modulation	Capacity ranging from 0 to max. cap. of the still		
TEMPERATURE FLEXIBILITY	WFI output 85÷99°C	WFI output from infeed water T + 10°C till 99°C		
HEATING MEDIA FLEXIBILITY	Industrial steam or electricity	Industrial Steam and/or electricity		
COOLING WATER	High consumption depending on quantity of columns	No cooling water required		
FEED WATER	SIO2 < 1 ppm, Amines free resins (in case of DI), double stage RO preferred	SIO2 <30 ppm, Single stage RO or even softe- ned water acceptable		
FEED WATER INPUT	Must be higher than primary steam pressure	< 1 bar		
WFI OUTPUT	Atmospheric pressure	1 / 1.5 bars		
WFI QUALITY	0.2÷0.5 microS/cm with FW <5mS	0.15÷0.4 microS/cm with FW <5mS		
PREVALIDATION (endotoxin challenge)	Yes	Yes		
HEAVY METALS	Free	Free + elimination of chlorine solvents		
MOVING PARTS	Feed pump	Compressor, Recirculation pump		
PURE STEAM FROM 1ST COL.	Possible	Possible		
STRESS CORROSION	Very high "Rouging" percentage higher	Very low		
CLEANABILITY	More tough than VCD	More easy than MED		
START UP	SCADA 15 min for steam heating	SCADA 15÷40 min for steam heating		



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STMC Blower PERFORMANCE OF THE

BELT DRIVEN COMPRESSOR

AFFORDABLE INVESTMENT,

EXTREME RELIABILITY

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We focuse on the choice of the drive type for the "turbo blower", which mechanically compresses vapor inside the boiler. The blower is the main mechanical part in motion in a VC distiller; it can be either direct driven or belt driven. In the first case the drive shaft and the rotor coincide; in the second case the impeller shaft is belt driven by the underlying motor shaft.



Both systems have positive and negative aspects on operation and maintenance which should be carefully taken into account when choosing a distiller, but we have chosen the belt driven compressors for our STMC distillers, for many reasons, below shown:

- The reduction of the capital cost for the equipment: a proven cost-effective technology for an affordable initial investment.

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- The reliability, based on the extreme structural simplicity, ensuring an easy replacement of spare parts which can be commonly found on site.

In BRAM-COR distillers, all spares can be easily replaced by non-expert mechanical staff, with reduced plant shutdowns and production stops. Even the ball bearings of the shaft can be easily replaced in short time. On one hand, STMC equipment design is conceptually advanced (minimal tolerances for impeller and heads, high performance, optimized consumption). On the other hand, each STMC is conceived for a clean, sanitary separation of the product-contact blower from the electrical motor, which is safely placed below the blower, to prevent contamination. Every piece is in sight, everything is perfectly reachable.

A few minutes are needed to open the protection carters and periodically verify the condition of the belts; common mechanical skills are required to substitute the ball bearings of the blower shaft, the risk of shutdown becomes really negligible.



Two critical factors affect direct driven compressors, due to the high number of revolution: an accelerated bearing wear and a reduced lifecycle. The replacement of rotor ball bearings, as soon as they start deteriorating, is more complex, requiring prolonged shutdowns and specialized technicians and tools.

NO CONTAMINATION, HIGHEST SAFETY

Safety from contamination: in direct drive, the rotor is firmly anchored to a ball bearing systems lubricated by pressurized oil, which is cooled by a radiator with a pump. This compact solution has the undoubted advantage of a restrained size, but does not ensure total safety against undesired contamination from oily sediments coming from the rotor.

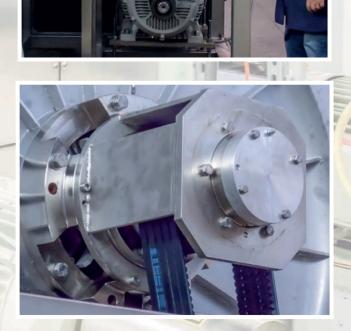
In BRAM-COR belt driven compressor there is no lubrication circuit. Therefore there is no oil contamination risk, if not hypothetical: the ball bearings of the impeller shaft, in fact, are lubricated with the original grease; there is no physical-mechanical stress causing grease leaks. Moreover, the process side (internal side of the compressor) is always at higher pressure than the outern side, because no pressurized oil is used for lubrication. In other words, the highest safety against oil contamination can be reached when the shaft, moving the impeller, is different from the rotor.

LONG LIFE FOR A CONSTANT WFI QUALITY

 Long lifecycle: belt driven blowers ensure a long life to the distiller and a constant WFI quality, in compliance with the international pharmacopeias, ensuring an easy validation of the equipment.

Lip seals and ball bearings are due to be replaced often up to 10000 working hours. Indirect drive allows belt compressors to be "oil contamination free", therefore suitable for pharmaceutical application.





PHARMAGEUTICAL TECHNOLOGI

Key concept design

BRAM-COR engineering focuses on fluid drugs production processes, such as parenteral solutions, oral solutions, ophtalmic and oncology solutions. BRAM-COR work breakdown structure consists in following main activities: **Design, Construction (mechanical, electro-pneumatic, SW configuration), Testing, Documentation, Installation, Validation, Assistance**.

Every process follows rigorous cGMP-compliant standard operating procedures. Specification, construction and verification steps within the lifecycle are carried out according to GAMP "V-model", considering risk assessment, architecture of system components, functional specification, sanitization and validation issues with special overview to a sustainable maintenance of the system.



Worldwide services

We are currently delivering our machines all over the world. Top quality GMP equipment must necessarily be integrated through a proper high level of professional services including: Technical documentation, Factory Acceptance Test, Installation, Commissioning, Site Acceptance Test & Start-up, Training, Validation, After sales service. Our worldwide network ensures assistance to our clients in over 50 countries, from the very beginning of a pharmaceutical project throughout decades after start-up. Our *After sales dept*. grants punctual and quick deliveries of spares and ongoing technical support.

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