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Subpart A—General Provisions				
§113.5 Current good manufacturing practice.				
Thecriteria in 21 CFR §§113.10, 113.40, 113.60, 113.81, 113.83, 113.87, 113.89, and 113.100 shall apply in determining whether the facilities, methods, practices, and controls used by the commercial processor in the manufacture, processing, or packing of low-acid foods in hermetically sealed containers are operated or administered in a manner adequate to protect the public health.				21 CFR 117.5(d) exempts the processing activities of processors of low-acid canned foods from the requirements of 21 CFR part 117 subpart C (concerning Hazard Analysis and Risk-Based Preventive Controls) and 21 CFR part 117 subpart G (concerning Supply-Chain Program) for biological hazards and their controls, if the processor of low-acid canned foods is in compliance with 21 CFR part 113. The exemption

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				in 21 CFR 117.5(d) applies to the activities that are subject to 21 CFR part 113. Low-acid canned food processors still must meet the requirements of 21 CFR part 117 subparts A, B, and F (for the records required by subpart A).
§113.10 Personnel.				
The operators of processing systems, retorts, aseptic processing and packaging systems and product formulating systems (including systems wherein water activity is used in conjunction with thermal processing) and container closure inspectors shall be under the operating supervision of a person who has attended a school approved by the Commissioner for giving instruction appropriate to the preservation technology involved and who has been identified by that school as having satisfactorily completed the				

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prescribed course of instruction. This person shall supervise only in those areas for which a school approved by the Commissioner identifies the person as having satisfactorily completed training.				
Subpart C—Equipment \$113.40 Equipment and procedures.				
(a) Equipment and procedures for pressure processing in steam in still retorts—(1) Temperature-indicating device. Each retort shall be equipped with at least one temperature-indicating device that accurately indicates the temperature during processing. Each temperature-indicating device shall have a sensor and a display. Each temperature-indicating device and each reference device that is maintained by the processor shall be tested for accuracy against a reference device for which the accuracy is traceable to a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), or other national metrology institute, standard reference device by appropriate standard procedures, upon installation and at least once a year				

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thereafter, or more frequently if necessary, to ensure				
accuracy during processing. Each temperature-				
indicating device and each reference device that is				
maintained by the processor shall have a tag, seal, or other means of identity.				
(i) The design of the temperature-indicating device				
shall ensure that the accuracy of the device is not				
affected by electromagnetic interference and				
environmental conditions.				
(ii) Records of the accuracy of the temperature-				
indicating device and of a reference device that is				
maintained by the processor shall be established and				
maintained in accordance with §113.100(c) and (d).				
(iii) A temperature-indicating device that is defective				
or cannot be adjusted to the accurate calibrated				
reference device shall be repaired before further use				
or replaced.				
(iv) A temperature-indicating device shall be accurate				
to 1 °F (0.5 °C). The temperature range of a mercury-				
in-glass thermometer shall not exceed 17 °F per inch				
(4 °C per centimeter) of graduated scale. A mercury-				

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in-glass thermometer that has a divided mercury column shall be considered defective.				
(v) Each temperature-indicating device shall be installed where it can be accurately and easily read. The temperature-indicating device sensor shall be installed either within the retort shell or in external wells attached to the retort. External wells or pipes shall be connected to the retort through at least a ³ / ₄ -inch (2 centimeters) diameter opening and equipped with a ¹ / ₁₆ -inch (1.5 millimeters) or larger bleeder opening so located as to provide a full flow of steam past the length of the temperature-indicating device sensor. The bleeders for external wells shall emit steam continuously during the entire processing period. The temperature-indicating device—not the temperature recording device—shall be the reference instrument for indicating the processing temperature.				
(2) Temperature-recording device. Each retort shall have an accurate temperature-recording device. Each temperature-recording device shall have a sensor and				

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a mechanism for recording temperatures to a				
permanent record, such as a temperature-recording				
chart. The temperature-recording device sensor shall				
be installed either within the retort shell or in a well				
attached to the shell. Each temperature-recording				
device sensor well shall have a $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch (1.5				
millimeters) or larger bleeder that emits steam				
continuously during the processing period.				
(i) Analog or graphical recordings. Temperature-				
recording devices that create analog or graphical				
recordings may be used. Temperature-recording				
devices that record to charts shall be used only with				
the appropriate chart. Each chart shall have a				
working scale of not more than 55 °F per inch (12 °C				
per centimeter) within a range of 20 °F (10 °C) of the				
process temperature. Chart graduations shall not				
exceed 2 °F (1 °C) within a range of 10 °F (5 °C) of the				
process temperature. Temperature-recording devices				
that create multipoint plottings of temperature				
readings shall record the temperature at intervals				

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that will assure that the parameters of the process time and process temperature have been met.				
(ii) Digital recordings. Temperature-recording devices, such as data loggers, that record numbers or create other digital records may be used. Such a device shall record the temperature at intervals that will assure that the parameters of the process time and process temperature have been met.				
(iii) Adjustments. The temperature-recording device shall be adjusted with sufficient frequency to ensure agreement as nearly as possible with, but to be in no event higher than, the temperature-indicating device during processing. A means of preventing unauthorized changes in adjustment shall be provided. A lock or a notice from management posted at or near the temperature-recording device that provides a warning that only authorized persons are permitted to make adjustments is a satisfactory means of preventing unauthorized changes.				

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(iv) Temperature controller. The temperature- recording device may be combined with the steam controller and may be a recorder-controller.				
(3) <i>Pressure gages</i> . Each retort should be equipped with a pressure gage that is accurate to 2 pounds per square inch (13.8 kilopascals) or less.				
(4) Steam controller. Each retort shall be equipped with an automatic steam controller to maintain the retort temperature. This may be a recorder-controller				
when combined with a temperature-recording device. The steam controller may be air-operated and actuated by a temperature sensor positioned near the temperature-indicating device in the retort. Air-				
operated temperature controllers should have adequate filter systems to ensure a supply of clean, dry air. A steam controller activated by the steam				
pressure of the retort is acceptable if it is carefully maintained mechanically so that it operates satisfactorily.				

Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
		Language Alignment of Audit	Language Alignment of Gaps and of Audit Actions to

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the pipe facing the interior of the retort or along the sides of the pipe. The number of perforations should				
be such that the total cross-sectional area of the				
perforations is equal to 1.5 to 2 times the cross-				
sectional area of the smallest restriction in the steam				
inlet line.				
(8) Bleeders. Bleeders, except those for temperature-				
indicating device wells, shall be 1/8-inch (3				
millimeters) or larger and shall be wide open during				
the entire process, including the come-up time. For				
horizontal still retorts, bleeders shall be located				
within approximately 1 foot (30.5 centimeters) of the				
outermost locations of containers at each end along the top of the retort. Additional bleeders shall be				
located not more than 8 feet (2.4 meters) apart along				
the top. Bleeders may be installed at positions other				
than those specified in this paragraph, as long as				
there is evidence in the form of heat distribution data				
that they accomplish adequate removal of air and				
circulation of steam within the retort. Vertical retorts				
shall have at least one bleeder opening located in				

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that portion of the retort opposite the steam inlet. In retorts having top steam inlet and bottom venting, a bleeder shall be installed in the bottom of the retort to remove condensate. All bleeders shall be arranged so that the operator can observe that they are functioning properly.				
(9) Stacking equipment and position of containers. Crates, trays, gondolas, etc., for holding containers shall be made of strap iron, adequately perforated sheet metal, or other suitable material. When perforated sheet metal is used for the bottoms, the perforations should be approximately the equivalent of 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) holes on 2-inch (5.1 centimeters) centers. If dividers are used between the layers of containers, they should be perforated as stated in this paragraph. The positioning of containers in the retort, when specified in the scheduled process, shall be in accordance with that process.				

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SUBCHAPTER B		of Audit	Actions to	
PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID		Standard	Align	
FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED				
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
(10) Air valves. Retorts using air for pressure cooling				
shall be equipped with a suitable valve to prevent air				
leakage into the retort during processing.				
(11) Water valves. Retorts using water for cooling				
shall be equipped with a suitable valve to prevent				
leakage of water into the retort during processing.				
(12) Vents. Vents shall be installed in such a way that				
air is removed from the retort before timing of the				
process is started. Vents shall be controlled by gate,				
plug cock, or other adequate type valves which shall				
be fully open to permit rapid discharge of air from the				
retort during the venting period. Vents shall not be				
connected directly to a closed drain system. If the				
overflow is used as a vent, there shall be an				
atmospheric break in the line before it connects to a				
closed drain. The vent shall be located in that portion				
of the retort opposite the steam inlet; for example,				
steam inlet in bottom portion and vent in top				
portion. Where a retort manifold connects several				
vent pipes from a single still retort, it shall be				
controlled by a gate, plug cock, or other adequate				

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type of valve. The retort manifold shall be of a size				
that the cross-sectional area of the pipe is larger than				
the total cross-sectional area of all connecting vents.				
The discharge shall not be directly connected to a				
closed drain without an atmospheric break in the				
line. A manifold header connecting vents or				
manifolds from several still retorts shall lead to the				
atmosphere. The manifold header shall not be				
controlled by a valve and shall be of a size that the				
cross-sectional area is at least equal to the total				
cross-sectional area of all connecting retort manifold				
pipes from all retorts venting simultaneously. Timing				
of the process shall not begin until the retort has				
been properly vented and the processing				
temperature has been reached. Some typical				
installations and operating procedures reflecting the				
requirements of 21 CFR 113.40 for venting still retorts				
without divider plates are given in paragraphs				
(a)(12)(i)(A) through (a)(12)(i)(D) and (a)(12)(ii)(A) and				
(a)(12)(ii)(B) of 21 CFR 113.40.				

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(i) Venting horizontal retorts. (A) Venting through multiple 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) vents discharging directly to atmosphere. [Diagram View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(A)
(1) Specifications. One 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) vent for every 5 feet (1.5 meters) of retort length equipped with a gate or plug cock valve and discharging to atmosphere; end vents not more than 2.5 feet (76 centimeters) from ends of retort [Diagram View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(A)
(2) Venting method. Vent valves should be wide open for at least 5 minutes and to at least 225 °F (107 °C), or at least 7 minutes and to at least 220 °F (104.5 °C).				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(A)
(B) Venting through multiple 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) vents discharging through a manifold to atmosphere. [Diagram View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(B)
1) Specifications. One 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) vent for every 5 feet (1.5 meters) of retort length; and vents not over 2.5 feet (76 centimeters) from ends of retort. Size of manifold—for retorts less than 15 feet (4.6 meters) in length, 2.5 inches (6.4 centimeters);				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(B)

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for retorts 15 feet (4.6 meters) and over in length, 3				
inches (7.6 centimeters). [Diagram View or download PDF]				
(2) Venting method. Manifold vent gate or plug cock valve should be wide open for at least 6 minutes and to at least 225 °F (107 °C), or for at least 8 minutes and to at least 220 °F (104.5 °C). [Diagram View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(B)
(C) Venting through water spreaders. [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(C)
(1) Size of vent and vent valve. For retorts less than 15 feet (4.6 meters) in length, 2 inches (5.1 centimeters); for retorts 15 feet (4.6 meters) and over in length, 2.5 inches (6.4 centimeters). [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(C)
(2) Size of water spreader. For retorts less than 15 feet (4.6 meters) in length, 1.5 inches (3.8 centimeters); for retorts 15 feet (4.6 meters) and over in length, 2 inches (5.1 centimeters). The number of holes should be such that their total cross-sectional area is approximately equal to the cross-				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(C)

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sectional area of the vent pipe inlet. [Diagram: View or download PDF]				
(3) Venting method. Water spreader vent gate or plug cock valve should be wide open for at least 5 minutes and to at least 225 °F (107 °C), or for at least 7 minutes and to at least 220 °F (104.5 °C). [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(C)
(D) Venting through a single 2.5-inch (6.4 centimeters) top vent (for retorts not exceeding 15 feet (4.6 meters) in length). [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(D)
(1) Specifications. A 2.5-inch (6.4 centimeters) vent equipped with a 2.5-inch (6.4 centimeters) gate or plug cock valve and located within 2 feet (61 centimeters) of the center of the retort. [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(D)
(2) Venting method. Vent gate or plug cock valve should be wide open for at least 4 minutes and to at least 220 °F (104.5 °C).				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(i)(D)

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(ii) Venting vertical retorts. (A) Venting through a 1.5-inch (3.8 centimeters) overflow. [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(ii)(A)
(1) Specifications. A 1.5-inch (3.8 centimeters) overflow pipe equipped with a 1.5-inch (3.8 centimeters) gate or plug cock valve and with not more than 6 feet (1.8 meters) of 1.5-inch (3.8 centimeters) pipe beyond the valve before break to the atmosphere or to a manifold header. [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(ii)(A)
(2) Venting method. Vent gate or plug cock valve should be wide open for at least 4 minutes and to at least 218 °F (103.5 °C), or for at least 5 minutes and to at least 215 °F (102 °C). [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(ii)(A)
(B) Venting through a single 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) side or top vent. [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(ii)(B)
(1) Specifications. A 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) vent in lid or top side, equipped with a 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) gate or plug cock valve and discharging				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(ii)(B)

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directly into the atmosphere or to a manifold header. [Diagram: View or download PDF]				
(2) Venting method. Vent gate or plug cock valve should be wide open for at least 5 minutes and to at least 230 °F (110 °C), or for at least 7 minutes and to at least 220 °F (104.5 °C). [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(a)(12)(ii)(B)
(iii) Other procedures. Other installations and operating procedures that deviate from the requirements in paragraph (a)(12) of 21 CFR 113.40 may be used if there is evidence in the form of heat distribution data, which shall be kept on file, that they accomplish adequate venting of air.				
(13) Critical factors. Critical factors specified in the scheduled process shall be measured and recorded on the processing record at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure that the factors are within the limits specified in the scheduled process. (i) When maximum fill-in or drained weight is				
specified in the scheduled process, it shall be measured and recorded at intervals of sufficient				

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FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED		Standard	Aligii	
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
frequency to ensure that the weight of the product				
does not exceed the maximum for the given				
container size specified in the scheduled process.				
(ii) Closing machine vacuum in vacuum-packed				
products shall be observed and recorded at intervals				
of sufficient frequency to ensure that the vacuum is				
as specified in the scheduled process.				
(iii) Such measurements and recordings should be				
made at intervals not to exceed 15 minutes.				
(iv) When the product style results in stratification or				
layering of the primary product in the containers, the				
positioning of containers in the retort shall be				
according to the scheduled process.				
(b) Equipment and procedures for pressure processing				
in water in still retorts—(1) Temperature-indicating				
device. Each retort shall be equipped with at least				
one temperature-indicating device that accurately				
indicates the temperature during processing. Each				
temperature-indicating device shall have a sensor				
and a display. Each temperature-indicating device				
and each reference device that is maintained by the				

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processor shall be tested for accuracy against a reference device for which the accuracy is traceable to a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), or other national metrology institute, standard reference device by appropriate standard procedures, upon installation and at least once a year thereafter, or more frequently if necessary, to ensure accuracy during processing. Each temperature-indicating device and each reference device that is maintained by the processor shall have a tag, seal, or other means of identity.				
 (i) The design of the temperature-indicating device shall ensure that the accuracy of the device is not affected by electromagnetic interference and environmental conditions. (ii) Records of the accuracy of the temperature-indicating device and of a reference device that is maintained by the processor shall be established and maintained in accordance with §113.100(c) and (d). 				

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(iii) A temperature-indicating device that is defective				
or cannot be adjusted to the accurate calibrated reference device shall be repaired before further use				
or replaced.				
(iv) A temperature-indicating device shall be accurate				
to 1 °F (0.5 °C). The temperature range of a mercury-				
in-glass thermometer shall not exceed 17 °F per inch				
(4 °C per centimeter) of graduated scale. A mercury-				
in-glass thermometer that has a divided mercury				
column shall be considered defective.				
(v) Each temperature-indicating device shall be				
installed where it can be accurately and easily read.				
In both horizontal and vertical retorts, the				
temperature-indicating device sensor shall be				
inserted directly into the retort shell or in a separate				
well or sleeve attached to the retort. The				
temperature-indicating device sensor shall be located				
so that it is beneath the surface of the water				
throughout the process and where there is adequate				
circulation to ensure accurate temperature				
measurement. On horizontal retorts, the				

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temperature-indicating device sensor should be				
located in the side at the center of the retort. The				
temperature-indicating device—not the temperature-				
recording device—shall be the reference instrument				
for indicating the processing temperature.				
(2) Temperature-recording device. Each retort shall				
have an accurate temperature-recording device. Each				
temperature-recording device shall have a sensor and				
a mechanism for recording temperatures to a				
permanent record, such as a temperature-recording				
chart.				
(i) Analog or graphical recordings. Temperature-				
recording devices that create analog or graphical				
recordings may be used. Temperature-recording				
devices that record to charts shall be used only with				
the appropriate chart. Each chart shall have a				
working scale of not more than 55 °F per inch (12 °C				
per centimeter) within a range of 20 °F (10 °C) of the				
process temperature. Chart graduations shall not				
exceed 2 °F (1 °C) within a range of 10 °F (5 °C) of the				
process temperature. Temperature-recording devices				

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CONTAINERS (LACF)				
that create multipoint plottings of temperature				
readings shall record the temperature at intervals				
that will assure that the parameters of the process				
time and process temperature have been met.				
(ii) Digital recordings. Temperature-recording				
devices, such as data loggers, that record numbers or				
create other digital records may be used. Such a				
device shall record the temperature at intervals that				
will assure that the parameters of the process time				
and process temperature have been met.				
(iii) Adjustments. The temperature-recording device				
shall be adjusted with sufficient frequency to ensure				
agreement as nearly as possible with, but to be in no				
event higher than, the temperature-indicating device				
during processing. A means of preventing				
unauthorized changes in adjustment shall be				
provided. A lock or a notice from management				
posted at or near the temperature-recording device				
that provides a warning that only authorized persons				
are permitted to make adjustments is a satisfactory				
means of preventing unauthorized changes.				

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(iv) <i>Temperature controller</i> . The temperature-recording device may be combined with the steam				
controller and may be a combination recorder-				
controller. For a vertical retort equipped with a				
combination recorder-controller, the temperature				
recorder-controller sensor shall be located at the				
bottom of the retort below the lowest crate rest in				
such a position that the steam does not strike it				
directly. For a horizontal retort equipped with a				
combination recorder-controller, the temperature				
recorder-controller sensor shall be located between				
the water surface and the horizontal plane passing through the center of the retort so that there is no				
opportunity for direct steam impingement on the				
sensor. For all still retort systems that pressure				
process in water and are equipped with combination				
recorder-controllers, the temperature recorder-				
controller sensors shall be located where the				
recorded temperature is an accurate measurement of				
the scheduled process temperature and is not				
affected by the heating media.				

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CONTAINERS (LACF)				
(3) Pressure gages. (i) Each retort should be equipped				
with a pressure gage that is accurate to 2 pounds per				
square inch (13.8 kilopascals) or less.				
(ii) Each retort should have an adjustable pressure				
relief or control valve of a capacity sufficient to				
prevent an undesired increase in retort pressure				
when the water valve is wide open and should be				
installed in the overflow line.				
(4) Steam controller. Each retort shall be equipped				
with an automatic steam controller to maintain the				
retort temperature. The steam controller may be				
combined with a temperature-recording device and,				
thus, may be a combination recorder-controller. Air-				
operated temperature controllers should have				
adequate filter systems to ensure a supply of clean,				
dry air.				
(5) Steam introduction. Steam shall be distributed in				
the bottom of the retort in a manner adequate to				
provide uniform heat distribution throughout the				
retort. In vertical retorts, uniform steam distribution				
can be achieved by any of several methods. In				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
horizontal retorts, the steam distributor shall run the				
length of the bottom of the retort with perforations				
distributed uniformly along the upper part of the				
pipe.				
(6) <i>Crate supports.</i> A bottom crate support shall be used in vertical still retorts. Baffle plates shall not be				
used in the bottom of the retort. Centering guides				
should be installed so as to ensure that there is about				
a 1.5-inch (3.8 centimeters) clearance between the				
side wall of the crate and the retort wall.				
(7) Stacking equipment and position of containers.				
Crates, trays, gondolas, etc., for holding containers				
shall be made of strap iron, adequately perforated				
sheet metal, or other suitable material. When				
perforated sheet metal is used for the bottoms, the				
perforations should be approximately the equivalent				
of 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) holes on 2-inch (5.1				
centimeters) centers. If divider plates are used				
between the layers of containers, they should be				
perforated as stated in this paragraph. The				
positioning of containers in the retort, when specified				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
in the scheduled process, shall be in accordance with that process. Dividers, racks, trays, or other means of positioning of flexible containers shall be designed and employed to ensure even circulation of heating medium around all containers in the retort.				
(8) <i>Drain valve</i> . A nonclogging, water-tight valve shall be used. A screen shall be installed or other suitable means shall be used on all drain openings to prevent clogging.				
(9) Air supply and controls. In both horizontal and vertical still retorts for pressure processing in water, a means shall be provided for introducing compressed air at the proper pressure and rate. The proper pressure shall be controlled by an automatic pressure control unit. A check valve shall be provided in the air				
supply line to prevent water from entering the system. Air or water circulation shall be maintained continuously during the come-up time and during processing and cooling periods. The adequacy of the air or water circulation for uniform heat distribution within the retort shall be established in accordance				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
with procedures recognized by a competent processing authority and records shall be kept on file. If air is used to promote circulation, it shall be introduced into the steam line at a point between the retort and the steam control valve at the bottom of				
the retort. (10) Water level indicator. There shall be a means of determining the water level in the retort during operation, e.g., by using a sensor, gage, water glass, or petcock(s). Water shall cover the top layer of				
containers during the entire come-up time and processing periods and should cover the top layer of containers during the cooling periods. The operator shall check and record the water level at intervals				
sufficient to ensure its adequacy. (11) Water circulation. When a water circulating system is used for heat distribution, it shall be installed in such a manner that water will be drawn from the bottom of the retort through a suction manifold and discharged through a spreader which extends the length of the top of the retort. The holes				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
in the water spreader shall be uniformly distributed				
and should have an aggregate area not greater than				
the cross-sectional area of the outlet line from the				
pump. The suction outlets shall be protected with				
nonclogging screens or other suitable means shall be				
used to keep debris from entering the circulating				
system. The pump shall be designed to provide				
proper flow on startup and during operation, such as				
with a bleeder or other suitable means to remove air				
during startup and with an appropriate device or				
design to prevent pump cavitation during operation.				
The pump shall be equipped with a signaling device				
to warn the operator when it is not running.				
Alternative methods for circulation of water in the				
retort may be used when established by a competent				
authority as adequate for even heat distribution.				
(12) Cooling water supply. In vertical retorts, the				
cooling water should be introduced at the top of the				
retort between the water and container levels. In				
horizontal retorts the cooling water should be				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
introduced into the suction side of the pump. A check valve should be included in the cooling water line.				
(13) Retort headspace. The headspace necessary to control the air pressure should be maintained between the water level and the top of the retort shell.				
(14) Vertical and horizontal still retorts. Vertical and horizontal still retorts should follow the arrangements in the diagrams in this paragraph. Other installation and operating procedures that deviate from these arrangements may be used, as long as there is evidence in the form of heat distribution data or other suitable information, which shall be kept on file, which demonstrates that the heat distribution is adequate. [Diagram: View or download PDF]				For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.40(b)(14)
LEGEND FOR VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL STILL RETORTS [FOR DIAGRAM]				
A—Water line.				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
B—Steam line.				
C—Temperature control.				
D—Overflow line.				
E ₁ —Drain line.				
E ₂ —Screens.				
F—Check valves.				
G—Line from hot water storage.				
H—Suction line and manifold.				
I—Circulating pump.				
J—Petcocks.				
K—Recirculating line.				
L—Steam distributor.				

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M—Temperature-controller sensor.				
N—Temperature-indicating device sensor.				
O—Water spreader.				
P—Safety valve.				
Q—Vent valve for steam processing.				
R—Pressure gage.				
S—Inlet air control.				
T—Pressure control.				
U—Air line.				
V—To pressure control instrument.				
W—To temperature control instrument.				
X—Wing nuts.				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
Y₁—Crate support.				
Y ₂ —Crate guides.				
Z—Constant flow orifice valve.				
Z ₁ —Constant flow orifice valve used during come-up.				
Z ₂ —Constant flow orifice valve used during cook.				
(15) Critical factors. Critical factors specified in the				
scheduled process shall be measured and recorded				
on the processing record at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the factors are within the				
limits specified in the scheduled process.				
(i) When maximum fill-in or drained weight is				
specified in the scheduled process, it shall be				
measured and recorded at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the weight of the product				
does not exceed the maximum for the given				
container size specified in the scheduled process.				
(ii) Closing machine vacuum in vacuum-packed				
products shall be observed and recorded at intervals				

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FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED				
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
of sufficient frequency to ensure that the vacuum is				
as specified in the scheduled process.				
(iii) Such measurements and recordings should be				
made at intervals not to exceed 15 minutes.				
(iv) When the product style results in stratification or				
layering of the primary product in the containers, the				
positioning of containers in the retort shall be				
according to the scheduled process.				
(c) Equipment and procedures for pressure processing				
in steam in continuous agitating retorts—(1)				
Temperature-indicating device. Each retort shall be				
equipped with at least one temperature-indicating				
device that accurately indicates the temperature				
during processing. Each temperature-indicating				
device shall have a sensor and a display. Each				
temperature-indicating device and each reference				
device that is maintained by the processor shall be				
tested for accuracy against a reference device for				
which the accuracy is traceable to a National Institute				
of Standards and Technology (NIST), or other national				
metrology institute, standard reference device by				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment	Description of Gaps and	Additional Comments
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appropriate standard procedures, upon installation and at least once a year thereafter, or more frequently if necessary, to ensure accuracy during processing. Each temperature-indicating device and each reference device that is maintained by the processor shall have a tag, seal, or other means of				
identity. (i) The design of the temperature-indicating device shall ensure that the accuracy of the device is not affected by electromagnetic interference and environmental conditions.				
(ii) Records of the accuracy of the temperature-indicating device and of a reference device that is maintained by the processor shall be established and maintained in accordance with §113.100(c) and (d).				
 (iii) A temperature-indicating device that is defective or cannot be adjusted to the accurate calibrated reference device shall be repaired before further use or replaced. (iv) A temperature-indicating device shall be accurate 				
to 1 °F (0.5 °C). The temperature range of a mercury-				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
in-glass thermometer shall not exceed 17 °F per inch (4 °C per centimeter) of graduated scale. A mercury-in-glass thermometer that has a divided mercury column shall be considered defective.				
(v) Each temperature-indicating device shall be installed where it can be accurately and easily read. The temperature-indicating device sensor shall be installed either within the retort shell or in external wells attached to the retort. External wells or pipes shall be connected to the retort through at least a ³ / ₄ -inch (2 centimeters) diameter opening and equipped with a ¹ / ₁₆ -inch (1.5 millimeters) or larger bleeder opening so located as to provide a full flow of steam past the length of the temperature-indicating device sensor. The bleeders for external wells shall emit steam continuously during the entire processing period. The temperature-indicating device—not the temperature-recording device—shall be the reference instrument for indicating the processing				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
(2) Temperature-recording device. Each retort shall				
have an accurate temperature-recording device. Each				
temperature-recording device shall have a sensor and				
a mechanism for recording temperatures to a				
permanent record, such as a temperature-recording				
chart. The temperature-recording device sensor shall				
be installed either within the retort shell or in a well				
attached to the shell. Each temperature-recording				
device sensor well shall have a ½ -inch (1.5				
millimeters) or larger bleeder that emits steam				
continuously during the processing period.				
(i) Analog or graphical recordings. Temperature-				
recording devices that create analog or graphical				
recordings may be used. Temperature-recording				
devices that record to charts shall be used only with				
the appropriate chart. Each chart shall have a				
working scale of not more than 55 °F per inch (12 °C				
per centimeter) within a range of 20 °F (10 °C) of the				
process temperature. Chart graduations shall not				
exceed 2 °F (1 °C) within a range of 10 °F (5 °C) of the				
process temperature. Temperature-recording devices				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
that create multipoint plottings of temperature				
readings shall record the temperature at intervals				
that will assure that the parameters of the process				
time and process temperature have been met.				
(ii) Digital recordings. Temperature-recording				
devices, such as data loggers, that record numbers or				
create other digital records may be used. Such a				
device shall record the temperature at intervals that				
will assure that the parameters of the process time				
and process temperature have been met.				
(iii) Adjustments. The temperature-recording device				
shall be adjusted with sufficient frequency to ensure				
agreement as nearly as possible with, but to be in no				
event higher than, the temperature-indicating device				
during processing. A means of preventing				
unauthorized changes in adjustment shall be				
provided. A lock or a notice from management				
posted at or near the temperature-recording device				
that provides a warning that only authorized persons				
are permitted to make adjustments is a satisfactory				
means of preventing unauthorized changes.				

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FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED				
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
(iv) Temperature controller. The temperature-				
recording device may be combined with the steam				
controller and may be a recorder-controller.				
(3) Pressure gages. Each retort should be equipped				
with a pressure gage that is accurate to 2 pounds per				
square inch (13.8 kilopascals) or less.				
(4) Steam controller. Each retort shall be equipped				
with an automatic steam controller to maintain the				
retort temperature. This may be a recorder-controller				
when combined with a temperature-recording				
device. A steam controller activated by the steam				
pressure of the retort is acceptable if it is carefully				
maintained mechanically so that it operates				
satisfactorily. Air-operated temperature controllers				
should have adequate filter systems to ensure a				
supply of clean, dry air.				
(5) Bleeders. Bleeders, except those for temperature-				
indicating device wells, shall be ½ -inch (3				
millimeters) or larger and shall be wide open during				
the entire process, including the come-up time.				
Bleeders shall be located within approximately 1 foot				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
(30.5 centimeters) of the outermost location of containers at each end along the top of the retort. Additional bleeders shall be located not more than 8 feet (2.4 meters) apart along the top of the retort. All bleeders shall be arranged so that the operator can observe that they are functioning properly. The condensate bleeder shall be checked with sufficient frequency to ensure adequate removal of condensate or shall be equipped with an automatic alarm system(s) that would serve as a continuous monitor of condensate-bleeder functioning. Visual checks should be done at intervals of not more than 15 minutes. A record of such checks should be kept to				
show that the bleeder is functioning properly. (6) Venting and condensate removal. Vents shall be located in that portion of the retort opposite the steam inlet. Air shall be removed before processing is started. Heat distribution data or documentary proof from the manufacturer or from a competent processing authority, demonstrating that adequate venting is achieved, shall be kept on file. At the time				

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steam is turned on, the drain should be opened for a time sufficient to remove steam condensate from the retort, and provision shall be made for continuing drainage of condensate during the retort operation. The condensate bleeder in the bottom of the shell serves as an indicator of continuous condensate removal.				
(7) Retort speed timing. The rotational speed of the retort shall be specified in the scheduled process. The speed shall be adjusted and recorded when the retort is started, at any time a speed change is made, and at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure that the retort speed is maintained as specified in the scheduled process. These adjustments and recordings should be made every 4 hours or less. Alternatively, a recording tachometer may be used to provide a continuous record of the speed. A means of preventing unauthorized speed changes on retorts				
shall be provided. A lock or a notice from management posted at or near the speed adjustment device that provides a warning that only authorized				

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persons are permitted to make adjustments is a				
satisfactory means of preventing unauthorized				
changes.				
(8) Emergency stops. If a retort jams or breaks down				
during processing operations, necessitating cooling				
the retort for repairs, the retort shall be operated in				
such a way that ensures that the product is				
commercially sterile, or the retort is to be cooled				
promptly and all containers either reprocessed,				
repacked and reprocessed, or discarded. When				
operated as a still retort, all containers shall be given				
a full still retort process before the retort is cooled. If,				
in such an emergency, a scheduled still process or				
another process established to ensure commercial				
sterility is to be used, it shall be made readily				
available to the retort operator.				
(i) Any containers in the retort intake valve or in transfer valves between cooker shells of a continuous				
retort at the time of breakdown shall either be				
reprocessed, repacked and reprocessed, or				
discarded.				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
(ii) Both the time at which the reel stopped and the				
time the retort was used for a still retort process, if so used, shall be indicated on the temperature-				
recording device record and entered on the other				
production records required in 21 CFR 113. If the				
alternative procedure of prompt cooling is followed,				
the subsequent handling methods used for the				
containers in the retort at the time of stopping and				
cooling shall be entered on the production records.				
(9) Temperature drop. If the temperature of the				
continuous retort drops below the temperature				
specified in the scheduled process while containers				
are in the retort, the retort reel shall be stopped				
promptly. An automatic device should be used to				
stop the reel when the temperature drops below the				
specified process temperature. Before the reel is				
restarted, all containers in the retort shall be given a				
complete scheduled still retort process if the				
temperature drop was 10 °F (5 °C) or more below the				
specified temperature, or alternatively, container				
entry to the retort shall be stopped and the reel				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
restarted to empty the retort. The discharged containers shall be either reprocessed, repacked and reprocessed, or discarded. Both the time at which the				
reel stopped and the time the retort was used for a still retort process, if so used, shall be indicated on the temperature-recording device record and				
entered on the other production records required in 21 CFR 113. If the alternative procedure of emptying the retort is followed, the subsequent handling				
methods used for the containers in the retort at the time of the temperature drop shall be entered on the				
production records. If the temperature drop was less than 10 °F (5 °C), a scheduled authorized emergency still process approved by a qualified person(s) having				
expert knowledge of thermal processing requirements may be used before restarting the retort reel. Alternatively, container entry to the retort				
shall be stopped and an authorized emergency agitating process may be used before container entry				
to the retort is restarted. When emergency procedures are used, no containers may enter the				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
retort and the process and procedures used shall be				
noted on the production records.				
(10) Critical factors. Critical factors specified in the				
scheduled process shall be measured and recorded				
on the processing record at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the factors are within the				
limits specified in the scheduled process. The				
minimum headspace of containers, if specified in the				
scheduled process, shall be measured and recorded				
at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure that the				
headspace is as specified in the scheduled process.				
The headspace of solder-tipped, lapseam (vent hole)				
cans may be measured by net weight determinations.				
The headspace of double seamed cans may also be				
measured by net weight determinations for				
homogenous liquids, taking into account the specific				
can end profile and other factors which affect the				
headspace, if proof of the accuracy of such				
measurements is maintained and the procedure and				
resultant headspace is in accordance with the				
scheduled process. When the product consistency is				

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specified in the scheduled process, the consistency of the product shall be determined by objective measurements on the product taken from the filler before processing and recorded at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure that the consistency is as specified in the scheduled process. Minimum closing machine vacuum in vacuum-packed products, maximum fill-in or drained weight, minimum net weight, and percent solids shall be as specified in the scheduled process for all products when deviations from such specifications may affect the scheduled process. All measurements and recordings of critical factors should be made at intervals not to exceed 15 minutes.				
(d) Equipment and procedures for pressure processing in steam in discontinuous agitating retorts—(1) Temperature-indicating device. Each retort shall be equipped with at least one temperature-indicating device that accurately indicates the temperature during processing. Each temperature-indicating device shall have a sensor and a display. Each				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
temperature-indicating device and each reference device that is maintained by the processor shall be tested for accuracy against a reference device for which the accuracy is traceable to a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), or other national metrology institute, standard reference device by appropriate standard procedures, upon installation and at least once a year thereafter, or more frequently if necessary, to ensure accuracy during processing. Each temperature-indicating device and each reference device that is maintained by the processor shall have a tag, seal, or other means of identity.				
 (i) The design of the temperature-indicating device shall ensure that the accuracy of the device is not affected by electromagnetic interference and environmental conditions. (ii) Records of the accuracy of the temperature-indicating device and of a reference device that is 				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
(iii) A temperature-indicating device that is defective or cannot be adjusted to the accurate calibrated reference device shall be repaired before further use or replaced.				
(iv) A temperature-indicating device shall be accurate to 1 °F (0.5 °C). The temperature range of a mercury-in-glass thermometer shall not exceed 17 °F per inch (4 °C per centimeter) of graduated scale. A mercury-in-glass thermometer that has a divided mercury column shall be considered defective.				
(v) Each temperature-indicating device shall be installed where it can be accurately and easily read. The temperature-indicating device sensor shall be installed either within the retort shell or in external wells attached to the retort. External wells or pipes shall be connected to the retort through at least a ³ / ₄ -inch (2 centimeters) diameter opening and equipped with a ¹ / ₁₆ -inch (1.5 millimeters) or larger bleeder opening so located as to provide a full flow of steam past the length of the temperature-indicating device sensor. The bleeders for external wells shall emit				

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steam continuously during the entire processing				
period. The temperature-indicating device—not the temperature-recording device—shall be the				
reference instrument for indicating the processing				
temperature.				
(2) Temperature-recording device. Each retort shall				
have an accurate temperature-recording device. Each				
temperature-recording device shall have a sensor and				
a mechanism for recording temperatures to a				
permanent record, such as a temperature-recording				
chart. The temperature-recording device sensor shall				
be installed either within the retort shell or in a well				
attached to the shell. Each temperature-recording				
device sensor well shall have a ½16 -inch (1.5				
millimeters) or larger bleeder that emits steam				
continuously during the processing period.				
(i) Analog or graphical recordings. Temperature-				
recording devices that create analog or graphical				
recordings may be used. Temperature-recording				
devices that record to charts shall be used only with				
the appropriate chart. Each chart shall have a				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
working scale of not more than 55 °F per inch (12 °C per centimeter) within a range of 20 °F (10 °C) of the process temperature. Chart graduations shall not exceed 2 °F (1 °C) within a range of 10 °F (5 °C) of the				
process temperature. Temperature-recording devices that create multipoint plottings of temperature readings shall record the temperature at intervals				
that will assure that the parameters of the process time and process temperature have been met. (ii) Digital recordings. Temperature-recording				
devices, such as data loggers, that record numbers or create other digital records may be used. Such a				
device shall record the temperature at intervals that will assure that the parameters of the process time and process temperature have been met.				
(iii) Adjustments. The temperature-recording device shall be adjusted with sufficient frequency to ensure agreement as nearly as possible with, but to be in no				
event higher than, the temperature-indicating device during processing. A means of preventing unauthorized changes in adjustment shall be				

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PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID		Standard	Align	
FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED				
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
provided. A lock or a notice from management				
posted at or near the temperature-recording device				
that provides a warning that only authorized persons				
are permitted to make adjustments is a satisfactory				
means of preventing unauthorized changes.				
(iv) Temperature controller. The temperature-				
recording device may be combined with the steam				
controller and may be a recorder-controller.				
(3) Pressure gages. Each retort should be equipped				
with a pressure gage that is accurate to 2 pounds per				
square inch (13.8 kilopascals) or less.				
(4) Steam controller. Each retort shall be equipped				
with an automatic steam controller to maintain the				
retort temperature. This may be a recorder-controller				
when combined with a temperature-recording				
device. A steam controller activated by the steam				
pressure of the retort is acceptable if it is				
mechanically maintained so that it operates				
satisfactorily. Air-operated temperature controllers should have adequate filter systems to ensure a				
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supply of clean, dry air.				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
(5) Bleeders. Bleeders, except those for temperature-indicating device wells, shall be ½ -inch (3 millimeters) or larger and shall be wide open during the entire process, including the come-up time. Bleeders shall be located within approximately 1 foot (30.5 centimeters) of the outermost location of containers, at each end along the top of the retort; additional bleeders shall be located not more than 8 feet (2.4 meters) apart along the top. Bleeders may be installed at positions other than those specified in this paragraph, as long as there is evidence in the form of heat distribution data that they accomplish adequate removal of air and circulation of heat within the retort. In retorts having top steam inlet and bottom venting, a bleeder shall be installed in the bottom of the retort to remove condensate. All bleeders shall be arranged in a way that enables the operator to observe that they are functioning properly.				
(6) Venting and condensate removal. The air in each retort shall be removed before processing is started.				

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Heat distribution data or documentary proof from				
the manufacturer or from a competent processing				
authority, demonstrating that adequate venting is				
achieved, shall be kept on file. At the time steam is				
turned on, the drain should be opened for a time sufficient to remove steam condensate from the				
retort and provision should be made for continuing				
drainage of condensate during the retort operation.				
(7) <i>Retort speed timing</i> . The rotational speed of the				
retort shall be specified in the scheduled process. The				
speed shall be adjusted, as necessary, to ensure that				
the speed is as specified in the scheduled process.				
The rotational speed as well as the process time shall				
be recorded for each retort load processed.				
Alternatively, a recording tachometer may be used to				
provide a continuous record of the speed. A means of				
preventing unauthorized speed changes on retorts				
shall be provided. A lock or a notice from				
management posted at or near the speed-adjustment				
device that provides a warning that only authorized				
persons are permitted to make adjustments is a				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
satisfactory means of preventing unauthorized				
changes.				
(8) Critical factors. Critical factors specified in the				
scheduled process shall be measured and recorded				
on the processing record at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the factors are within the				
limits specified in the scheduled process. The				
minimum headspace of containers in each retort load				
to be processed, if specified in the scheduled process,				
shall be measured and recorded at intervals of				
sufficient frequency to ensure that the headspace is				
as specified in the scheduled process. The headspace				
of solder-tipped, lap seam (vent hole) cans may be				
measured by net weight determinations. When the				
product consistency is specified in the scheduled				
process, the consistency of the product shall be				
determined by objective measurements on the				
product taken from the filler before processing and				
recorded at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure				
that the consistency is as specified in the scheduled				
process. Minimum closing machine vacuum in				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
vacuum-packed products, maximum fill-in or drained weight, minimum net weight, and percent solids shall				
be as specified in the scheduled process for all				
products for which deviations from such				
specifications may affect the scheduled process. All				
measurements and recordings of critical factors				
should be made at intervals not to exceed 15				
minutes.				
(e) Equipment and procedures for pressure processing				
in water in discontinuous agitating retorts—(1)				
Temperature-indicating device. Each retort shall be				
equipped with at least one temperature-indicating				
device that accurately indicates the temperature				
during processing. Each temperature-indicating				
device shall have a sensor and a display. Each				
temperature-indicating device and each reference				
device that is maintained by the processor shall be				
tested for accuracy against a reference device for				
which the accuracy is traceable to a National Institute				
of Standards and Technology (NIST), or other national				
metrology institute, standard reference device by				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
appropriate standard procedures, upon installation				
and at least once a year thereafter, or more				
frequently if necessary, to ensure accuracy during				
processing. Each temperature-indicating device and				
each reference device that is maintained by the				
processor shall have a tag, seal, or other means of				
identity.				
(i) The design of the temperature-indicating device				
shall ensure that the accuracy of the device is not				
affected by electromagnetic interference and				
environmental conditions.				
(ii) Records of the accuracy of the temperature-				
indicating device and of a reference device that is				
maintained by the processor shall be established and				
maintained in accordance with §113.100(c) and (d).				
(iii) A temperature-indicating device that is defective				
or cannot be adjusted to the accurate calibrated				
reference device shall be repaired before further use				
or replaced.				
(iv) A temperature-indicating device shall be accurate				
to 1 °F (0.5 °C). The temperature range of a mercury-				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
in-glass thermometer shall not exceed 17 °F per inch (4 °C per centimeter) of graduated scale. A mercury-				
in-glass thermometer that has a divided mercury column shall be considered defective.				
(v) Each temperature-indicating device shall be installed where it can be accurately and easily read. In both horizontal and vertical retorts, the				
temperature-indicating device sensor shall be inserted directly into the retort shell or in a separate				
well or sleeve attached to the retort. The temperature-indicating device sensor shall be located so that it is beneath the surface of the water				
throughout the process and where there is adequate circulation to ensure accurate temperature				
measurement. On horizontal retorts, the temperature-indicating device sensor should be				
located in the side at the center of the retort. The temperature-indicating device—not the temperature-				
recording device—shall be the reference instrument for indicating the processing temperature.				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
(2) Temperature-recording device. Each retort shall have an accurate temperature-recording device. Each temperature-recording device shall have a sensor and a mechanism for recording temperatures to a permanent record, such as a temperature-recording chart. The temperature-recording device sensor shall be installed either within the retort shell or in a well attached to the shell.				
(i) Analog or graphical recordings. Temperature-recording devices that create analog or graphical recordings may be used. Temperature-recording devices that record to charts shall be used only with the appropriate chart. Each chart shall have a working scale of not more than 55 °F per inch (12 °C per centimeter) within a range of 20 °F (10 °C) of the process temperature. Chart graduations shall not exceed 2 °F (1 °C) within a range of 10 °F (5 °C) of the process temperature. Temperature-recording devices that create multipoint plottings of temperature readings shall record the temperature at intervals				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
that will assure that the parameters of the process				
time and process temperature have been met.				
(ii) Digital recordings. Temperature-recording				
devices, such as data loggers, that record numbers or				
create other digital records may be used. Such a				
device shall record the temperature at intervals that				
will assure that the parameters of the process time				
and process temperature have been met.				
(iii) Adjustments. The temperature-recording device				
shall be adjusted with sufficient frequency to ensure				
agreement as nearly as possible with, but to be in no				
event higher than, the temperature-indicating device				
during processing. A means of preventing				
unauthorized changes in adjustment shall be				
provided. A lock or a notice from management				
posted at or near the temperature-recording device				
that provides a warning that only authorized persons				
are permitted to make adjustments is a satisfactory				
means of preventing unauthorized changes.				
(iv) Temperature controller. The temperature-				
recording device may be combined with the steam				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
controller and may be a recorder-controller. Air- operated temperature controllers should have adequate filter systems to ensure a supply of clean, dry air.				
(3) Pressure gages. Each retort should be equipped with a pressure gage that is accurate to 2 pounds per square inch (13.8 kilopascals) or less.				
(4) Steam controller. Each retort shall be equipped with an automatic steam controller to maintain the retort temperature. This may be a recorder-controller when combined with a temperature-recording device. Air-operated temperature controllers should have adequate filter systems to ensure a supply of clean, dry air.				
(5) Retort speed timing. The rotational speed of the retort shall be specified in the scheduled process. The speed shall be adjusted, as necessary, to ensure that the speed is as specified in the scheduled process. The rotational speed as well as the process time shall be recorded for each retort load processed. Alternatively, a recording tachometer may be used to				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
provide a continuous record of the speed. A means of				
preventing unauthorized speed changes shall be				
provided. A lock or a notice from management				
posted at or near the speed adjustment device that				
provides a warning that only authorized persons are				
permitted to make adjustment is a satisfactory means				
of preventing unauthorized changes.				
(6) Air supply and controls. When air is used to				
provide overpressure:				
(i) A means shall be provided for introducing				
compressed air at the proper pressure and rate. The proper pressure shall be controlled by an automatic				
pressure control unit. A check valve shall be provided				
in the air supply line to prevent water from entering				
the system.				
(ii) A water level indicator, e.g., sensor, gage, water				
glass, or petcock(s), shall be used for determining the				
water level in the retort during operation. Water shall				
cover the top layer of containers during the entire				
come-up time and processing periods and should also				
cover the top layer of containers during the cooling				

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periods. The operator shall check and record the				
water level at intervals sufficient to ensure its				
adequacy.				
(7) Water circulation. When a water circulating				
system is used for heat distribution, it shall be				
installed in such a manner that water will be drawn				
from the bottom of the retort through a suction				
manifold and discharged through a spreader which				
extends the length of the top of the retort. The holes				
in the water spreader shall be uniformly distributed				
and should have an aggregate area not greater than				
the cross-sectional area of the outlet line from the				
pump. The suction outlets shall be protected with				
nonclogging screens or other suitable means shall be				
used to keep debris from entering the circulating				
system. The pump shall be designed to provide				
proper flow on startup and during operation, such as				
with a bleeder or other suitable means to remove air				
during startup and with an appropriate device or				
design to prevent pump cavitation during operation.				
The pump shall be equipped with a signaling device				

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to warn the operator when it is not running. Alternative methods for circulation of water in the				
retort may be used when established by a competent				
authority as adequate for even heat distribution.				
(8) <i>Drain valve</i> . A nonclogging, water-tight valve shall				
be used. A screen shall be installed or other suitable				
means shall be used on all drain openings to prevent				
clogging.				
(9) Critical factors. Critical factors specified in the				
scheduled process shall be measured and recorded				
on the processing record at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the factors are within the				
limits specified in the scheduled process. The				
minimum headspace of containers, if specified in the				
scheduled process, shall be measured and recorded				
at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure that the				
headspace is as specified in the scheduled process.				
The headspace of solder-tipped, lap seam (vent hole)				
cans may be measured by net weight determinations.				
When the product consistency is specified in the				
scheduled process, the consistency of the product				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
shall be determined by objective measurements on the product taken from the filler before processing				
and recorded at intervals of sufficient frequency to				
ensure that the consistency is as specified in the scheduled process. Minimum closing machine				
vacuum in vacuum-packed products, maximum fill-in				
or drained weight, minimum net weight, and percent				
solids shall be as specified in the scheduled process				
for all products when deviations from such				
specifications may affect the scheduled process. All				
measurements and recordings of critical factors				
should be made at intervals not to exceed 15				
minutes.				
(f) Equipment and procedures for pressure processing				
in steam in hydrostatic retorts—(1) Temperature-				
indicating device. Each retort shall be equipped with				
at least one temperature-indicating device that				
accurately indicates the temperature during				
processing. Each temperature-indicating device shall				
have a sensor and a display. Each temperature-				
indicating device and each reference device that is				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
maintained by the processor shall be tested for accuracy against a reference device for which the accuracy is traceable to a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), or other national metrology institute, standard reference device by appropriate standard procedures, upon installation and at least once a year thereafter, or more frequently if necessary, to ensure accuracy during processing. Each temperature-indicating device and each reference device that is maintained by the processor shall have a tag, seal, or other means of identity.				
 (i) The design of the temperature-indicating device shall ensure that the accuracy of the device is not affected by electromagnetic interference and environmental conditions. (ii) Records of the accuracy of the temperature-indicating device and of a reference device that is maintained by the processor shall be established and maintained in accordance with §113.100(c) and (d). 				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
(iii) A temperature-indicating device that is defective or cannot be adjusted to the accurate calibrated				
reference device shall be repaired before further use or replaced.				
(iv) A temperature-indicating device shall be accurate to 1 °F (0.5 °C). The temperature range of a mercury-in-glass thermometer shall not exceed 17 °F per inch				
(4 °C per centimeter) of graduated scale. A mercury- in-glass thermometer that has a divided mercury column shall be considered defective.				
(v) Each temperature-indicating device shall be installed where it can be accurately and easily read. The temperature-indicating device sensor shall be				
located in the steam dome near the steam-water interface. When the scheduled process specifies maintenance of particular temperatures in the				
hydrostatic water legs, a temperature-indicating device sensor shall be located in each hydrostatic				
water leg in a position near the bottom temperature- recording device sensor. The temperature-indicating device—not the temperature-recording device—shall				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
be the reference instrument for indicating the				
processing temperature.				
(2) Temperature-recording device. Each retort shall				
have an accurate temperature-recording device. Each				
temperature-recording device shall have a sensor and				
a mechanism for recording temperatures to a				
permanent record, such as a temperature-recording				
chart. The temperature-recording device sensor shall				
be installed either within the steam dome or in a well				
attached to the dome. Each temperature-recording				
device sensor well shall have a $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch (1.5				
millimeters) or larger bleeder that emits steam				
continuously during the processing period. Additional				
temperature-recording device sensors shall be				
installed in the hydrostatic water legs in situations				
where the scheduled process specifies maintenance				
of particular temperatures in the hydrostatic water				
legs.				
(i) Analog or graphical recordings. Temperature-				
recording devices that create analog or graphical				
recordings may be used. Temperature-recording				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
devices that record to charts shall be used only with the appropriate chart. Each chart shall have a working scale of not more than 55 °F per inch (12 °C per centimeter) within a range of 20 °F (10 °C) of the process temperature. Chart graduations shall not exceed 2 °F (1 °C) within a range of 10 °F (5 °C) of the process temperature. Temperature-recording devices that create multipoint plottings of temperature readings shall record the temperature at intervals that will assure that the parameters of the process time and process temperature have been met.				
(ii) Digital recordings. Temperature-recording devices, such as data loggers, that record numbers or create other digital recordings may be used. Such a device shall record the temperature at intervals that will assure that the parameters of the process time and process temperature have been met. (iii) Adjustments. The temperature-recording device shall be adjusted with sufficient frequency to ensure agreement as nearly as possible with, but to be in no event higher than, the temperature-indicating device				

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CONTAINERS (LACF)				
during processing. A means of preventing				
unauthorized changes in adjustment shall be				
provided. A lock or a notice from management				
posted at or near the temperature-recording device				
that provides a warning that only authorized persons				
are permitted to make adjustments is a satisfactory				
means of preventing unauthorized changes.				
(iv) Temperature controller. The temperature-				
recording device may be combined with the steam				
controller and may be a recorder-controller.				
(3) Pressure gages. Each retort should be equipped				
with a pressure gage that is accurate to 2 pounds per				
square inch (13.8 kilopascals) or less.				
(4) Recording of temperatures. Temperatures				
indicated by the temperature-indicating device or				
devices shall be entered on a suitable form during				
processing operations. Temperatures shall be				
recorded by an accurate temperature-recording				
device or devices at the following points: (i) In the				
steam chamber between the steam-water interface				
and the lowest container position. (ii) Near the top				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
and the bottom of each hydrostatic water leg if the				
scheduled process specifies maintenance of				
particular temperatures in the legs.				
(5) Steam controller. Each retort shall be equipped				
with an automatic steam controller to maintain the				
retort temperature. This may be a recorder-controller				
when combined with a temperature-recording				
device. A steam controller activated by the steam				
pressure of the retort is acceptable if it is carefully				
mechanically maintained so that it operates				
satisfactorily. Air-operated temperature controllers				
should have adequate filter systems to ensure a				
supply of clean, dry air.				
(6) <i>Venting.</i> Before the start of processing operations,				
the retort steam chamber or chambers shall be				
vented to ensure removal of air.				
(7) Bleeders. Bleeder openings ½ -inch (6 millimeters)				
or larger shall be located at the top of the steam				
chamber or chambers opposite the point of steam				
entry. Bleeders shall be wide open and shall emit				
steam continuously during the entire process,				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
including the come-up time. All bleeders shall be				
arranged in such a way that the operator can observe				
that they are functioning properly.				
(8) Retort speed. The speed of the container-				
conveyor chain shall be specified in the scheduled				
process and shall be determined and recorded at the				
start of processing and at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the retort speed is				
maintained as specified. The speed should be				
determined and recorded every 4 hours. An				
automatic device should be used to stop the chain				
when the temperature drops below that specified in				
the scheduled process. A means of preventing				
unauthorized speed changes shall be provided. A lock				
or a notice from management posted at or near the				
speed-adjusting device that provides a warning that				
only authorized persons are permitted to make				
adjustments is a satisfactory means of preventing				
unauthorized changes.				
(9) Critical factors. Critical factors specified in the				
scheduled process shall be measured and recorded				

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CONTAINERS (LACF)				
on the processing record at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the factors are within the				
limits specified in the scheduled process.				
(i) When maximum fill-in or drained weight is				
specified in the scheduled process, it shall be				
measured and recorded at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the weight of the product				
does not exceed the maximum for the given				
container size specified in the scheduled process.				
(ii) Closing machine vacuum in vacuum-packed				
products shall be observed and recorded at intervals				
of sufficient frequency to ensure that the vacuum is				
as specified in the scheduled process.				
(iii) Such measurements and recordings should be				
made at intervals not to exceed 15 minutes.				
(g) Aseptic processing and packaging systems—(1)				
Product sterilizer—(i) Equipment—(A) Temperature-				
indicating device. Each product sterilizer shall be				
equipped with at least one temperature-indicating				
device that accurately indicates the temperature				
during processing. Each temperature-indicating				

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device shall have a sensor and a display. Each temperature-indicating device and each reference device that is maintained by the processor shall be tested for accuracy against a reference device for which the accuracy is traceable to a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), or other national metrology institute, standard reference device by appropriate standard procedures, upon installation and at least once a year thereafter, or more frequently if necessary, to ensure accuracy during processing. Each temperature-indicating device and each reference device that is maintained by the processor shall have a tag, seal, or other means of identity.				
 (1) The design of the temperature-indicating device shall ensure that the accuracy of the device is not affected by electromagnetic interference and environmental conditions. (2) Records of the accuracy of the temperature- 				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED				
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
maintained by the processor shall be established and				
maintained in accordance with §113.100(c) and (d).				
(3) A temperature-indicating device that is defective				
or cannot be adjusted to the accurate calibrated				
reference device shall be repaired before further use				
or replaced.				
(4) A temperature-indicating device shall be accurate				
to 1 °F (0.5 °C). The temperature range of a mercury-				
in-glass thermometer shall not exceed 17 °F per inch				
(4 °C per centimeter) of graduated scale. A mercury-				
in-glass thermometer that has a divided mercury				
column shall be considered defective.				
(5) Each temperature-indicating device shall be				
installed where it can be accurately and easily read.				
The temperature-indicating device—not the				
temperature-recording device—shall be the				
reference instrument for indicating the processing				
temperature.				
(B) Temperature-recording device. Each product				
sterilizer shall have an accurate temperature-				
recording device. Each temperature-recording device				

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shall have a sensor and a mechanism for recording				
temperatures to a permanent record, such as a				
temperature-recording chart. A temperature-				
recording device sensor shall be installed in the				
product at the holding-tube outlet between the				
holding tube and the inlet to the cooler. Additional				
temperature-recording device sensors shall be				
located at each point where temperature is specified				
as a critical factor in the scheduled process.				
(1) Analog or graphical recordings. Temperature-				
recording devices that create analog or graphical				
recordings may be used. Temperature-recording				
devices that record to charts shall be used only with				
the appropriate chart. Each chart shall have a				
working scale of not more than 55 °F per inch (12 °C				
per centimeter) within a range of 20 °F (10 °C) of the				
desired product sterilization temperature. Chart				
graduations shall not exceed 2 °F (1 °C) within a range of 10 °F (5 °C) of the process temperature.				
Temperature-recording devices that create				
multipoint plottings of temperature readings shall				
multipoint prottings of temperature readiligs shall				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS, CHAPTER 1 SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CONTAINERS (LACF)	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
record the temperature at intervals that will assure				
that the parameters of the process time and process				
temperature have been met. (2) Digital recordings. Temperature-recording				
devices, such as data loggers, that record numbers or				
create other digital recordings may be used. Such a				
device shall record the temperature at intervals that				
will assure that the parameters of the process time				
and process temperature have been met.				
(3) Adjustments. The temperature-recording device				
shall be adjusted with sufficient frequency to ensure				
agreement as nearly as possible with, but to be in no				
event higher than, the temperature-indicating device				
during processing. A means of preventing				
unauthorized changes in adjustment shall be				
provided. A lock or a notice from management				
posted at or near the temperature-recording device				
that provides a warning that only authorized persons				
are permitted to make adjustments is a satisfactory				
means of preventing unauthorized changes.				

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(C) <i>Temperature controller</i> . An accurate temperature				
controller shall be installed and capable of ensuring				
that the desired product sterilization temperature is				
maintained. Air-operated temperature controllers				
should have adequate filter systems to ensure a				
supply of clean, dry air.				
(D) Product-to-product regenerators. When a				
product-to-product regenerator is used to heat the				
cold unsterilized product entering the sterilizer by				
means of a heat exchange system, it shall be				
designed, operated, and controlled so that the				
pressure of the sterilized product in the regenerator				
is greater than the pressure of any unsterilized				
product in the regenerator to ensure that any leakage				
in the regenerator is from the sterilized product into				
the unsterilized product.				
(E) Differential pressure recorder-controller. When a				
product-to-product regenerator is used, it shall be				
equipped with an accurate differential pressure				
recorder-controller. The differential pressure				
recorder-controller shall be accurate to within 2				

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pounds per square inch (13.8 kilopascals). One pressure sensor shall be installed at the sterilized product regenerator outlet and the other pressure sensor shall be installed at the unsterilized product regenerator inlet. The sensor and recorder of the differential pressure recorder-controller shall be tested for accuracy against an accurate reference device upon installation and at least once every 3 months of operation thereafter, or more frequently if necessary, to ensure its accuracy.				
(1) Analog or graphical recordings. Differential pressure recorder-controllers that create analog or graphical recordings may be used. Differential pressure recorder-controllers that record to charts shall be used only with the appropriate chart. The scale divisions of the chart shall not exceed 2 pounds per square inch (13.8 kilopascals) on a working scale of not more than 20 pounds per square inch per inch of scale (55 kilopascals per centimeter). (2) Digital recordings. Differential pressure recorder-controllers, such as data loggers, that record numbers				

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or create other digital recordings may be used. Such differential pressure recorder-controllers shall record the differential pressure at intervals that will assure that the minimum differential pressure is maintained.				
(F) Flow control. A flow control device shall be located upstream from the holding tube and shall be operated to maintain the required rate of product flow. A means of preventing unauthorized flow adjustments shall be provided. A lock or a notice from management posted at or near the flow controlling device that provides a warning that only authorized persons are permitted to make adjustments is a satisfactory means of preventing unauthorized changes.				
(G) Product holding tube. The product-sterilizing holding tube shall be designed to give continuous holding of every particle of food for at least the minimum holding time specified in the scheduled process. The holding tube shall be designed so that no portion of the tube between the product inlet and the product outlet can be heated, and it must be				

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sloped upward at least 1/4 -inch per foot (2.1				
centimeters per meter).				
(H) Flow-diversion systems. If a processor elects to				
install a flow-diversion system, it should be installed				
in the product piping located between the product				
cooler and the product filler or aseptic surge tank and				
should be designed to divert flow away from the filler				
or aseptic surge tank automatically. Controls and/or				
warning systems should be designed and installed				
with necessary sensors and actuators to operate				
whenever the sterilizing temperature in the holding				
tube or pressure differential in the product				
regenerator drops below specified limits. Flow-				
diversion systems should be designed and operated				
in accordance with recommendations of an aseptic				
processing and packaging authority.				
(I) Equipment downstream from the holding tube.				
Product coolers, aseptic surge tanks, or any other				
equipment downstream from the holding tube, with				
rotating or reciprocating shafts, valve stems,				
instrument connections, or other such points, are				

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subject to potential entry of microorganisms into the product. Such locations in the system should be equipped with steam seals or other effective barriers at the potential access points. Appropriate means should be provided to permit the operator to monitor the performance of the seals or barriers during operations.				
(ii) Operation—(A) Startup. Before the start of aseptic processing operations the product sterilizer and all product-contact surfaces downstream shall be brought to a condition of commercial sterility.				
(B) Temperature drop in product-sterilizing holding tube. When product temperature in the holding tube drops below the temperature specified in the scheduled process, product flow should be diverted away from the filler or aseptic surge tank by means of a flow-diversion system. If for any reason product subjected to a temperature drop below the scheduled process is filled into containers, the product shall be segregated from product that received the scheduled process. The processing				

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deviation shall be handled in accordance with §113.89. The product holding tube and any further system portions affected shall be returned to a condition of commercial sterility before product flow				
is resumed to the filler or to the aseptic surge tank. (C) Loss of proper pressures in the regenerator. When a regenerator is used, the product may lose sterility whenever the pressure of sterilized product in the regenerator is less than 1 pound per square inch (6.9 kilopascals) greater than the pressure of unsterilized product in the regenerator. In this case, product flow should be diverted away from the filler or aseptic surge tank by means of the flow-diversion system. If for any reason the product is filled into containers,				
the product shall be segregated from product that received the scheduled process. The processing deviation shall be handled in accordance with §113.89. Product flow to the filler or to the aseptic surge tank shall not be resumed until the cause of the improper pressure relationships in the regenerator				

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has been corrected and the affected system(s) has				
been returned to a condition of commercial sterility.				
(D) Loss of sterile air pressure or other protection level				
in the aseptic surge tank. When an aseptic surge tank				
is used, conditions of commercial sterility may be lost				
when the sterile air overpressure or other means of				
protection drops below the scheduled process value.				
Product flow to and/or from the aseptic surge tank				
shall not be resumed until the potentially				
contaminated product in the tank is removed, and				
the aseptic surge tank has been returned to a				
condition of commercial sterility.				
(E) Records. Readings at the following points shall be				
observed and recorded at the start of aseptic				
packaging operations and at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that these values are as specified				
in the scheduled process: Temperature-indicating				
device in holding tube outlet; temperature-recording				
device in holding tube outlet; differential pressure				
recorder-controller, if a product-to-product				
regenerator is used; product flow rate as established				

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by the flow control device or as determined by filling				
and closing rates and, if an aseptic surge tank is used,				
sterile air pressure or other protection means; and				
proper performance of steam seals or other similar				
devices. The measurements and recordings should be made at intervals not to exceed 1 hour.				
(2) Container sterilizing, filling, and closing				
operation—(i) Equipment—(A) Recording device. The				
container and closure sterilization system and				
product filling and closing system shall be				
instrumented to demonstrate that the required				
sterilization is being accomplished continuously.				
Recording devices shall be used to record, when				
applicable, the sterilization media flow rates,				
temperature, concentration, or other factors. When a				
batch system is used for container sterilization, the				
sterilization conditions shall be recorded.				
(B) Timing method(s). A method(s) shall be used				
either to give the retention time of containers, and				
closures if applicable, in the sterilizing environment				
specified in the scheduled process, or to control the				

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sterilization cycle at the rate specified in the				
scheduled process. A means of preventing unauthorized speed changes must be provided. A				
lock or a notice from management posted at or near				
the speed adjusting device that provides a warning				
that only authorized persons are permitted to make				
adjustments is a satisfactory means of preventing				
unauthorized changes.				
(ii) Operation—(A) Startup. Before the start of				
packaging operations, both the container and closure				
sterilizing system and the product filling and closing system shall be brought to a condition of commercial				
sterility.				
(B) Loss of sterility. A system shall be provided to stop				
packaging operations, or alternatively to ensure				
segregation of any product packaged when the				
packaging conditions fall below scheduled processes.				
Compliance with this requirement may be				
accomplished by diverting product away from the				
filler, by preventing containers from entering the				
filler, or by other suitable means. In the event				

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product is packaged under conditions below those specified in the scheduled process, all such product shall be segregated from product that received the scheduled process. The processing deviation shall be handled in accordance with §113.89. In the event of loss of sterility, the system(s) shall be returned to a condition of commercial sterility before resuming packaging operations.				
(C) Records. Observations and measurements of operating conditions shall be made and recorded at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure that commercial sterility of the food product is being achieved; such measurements shall include the sterilization media flow rates, temperatures, the container and closure rates (if applicable) through the sterilizing system, and the sterilization conditions if a batch system is used for container sterilization. The measurements and recordings should be made at intervals not to exceed 1 hour.				
(3) <i>Incubation</i> . Incubation tests should be conducted on a representative sample of containers of product				

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from each code; records of the test results should be				
maintained.				
(4) Critical factors. Critical factors specified in the				
scheduled process shall be measured and recorded				
on the processing record at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the factors are within the				
limits specified in the scheduled process. Such				
measurements and recordings should be done at				
intervals not to exceed 15 minutes.				
(h) Equipment and procedures for flame sterilizers.				
The container conveyor speed shall be specified in				
the scheduled process. The container conveyor speed				
shall be measured and recorded at the start of				
operations and at intervals of sufficient frequency to				
ensure that the conveyor speed is as specified in the				
scheduled process. Such measurements and				
recordings should be done at 1-hour intervals.				
Alternatively, a recording tachometer may be used to				
provide a continuous record of the speed. A means of				
preventing changes in flame intensity and				
unauthorized speed changes on the conveyor shall be				

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provided. A lock or a notice from management posted at or near the speed adjusting device that provides a warning that only authorized persons are permitted to make adjustments is a satisfactory means of preventing unauthorized changes. The surface temperature of at least one container from each conveyor channel shall be measured and recorded at the entry and at the end of the holding period at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure that the temperatures specified in the scheduled process are maintained. Such measurements and recordings should be done at intervals not to exceed 15 minutes.				
 (1) Process interruption. In the event of process interruption wherein the temperature of the product may have dropped, an authorized, scheduled emergency plan approved by a qualified person having expert knowledge of the process requirements may be used. (2) Critical factors. Critical factors specified in the scheduled process shall be measured and recorded 				

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on the processing record at intervals of sufficient				
frequency to ensure that the factors are within the limits specified in the scheduled process.				
(i) Equipment and procedures for thermal processing of foods wherein critical factors such as water activity are used in conjunction with thermal processing. The methods and controls used for the manufacture, processing, and packing of such foods shall be as established in the scheduled process and shall be operated or administered in a manner adequate to ensure that the product is safe. The time and temperature of processing and other critical factors specified in the scheduled process shall be measured with instruments having the accuracy and dependability adequate to ensure that the requirements of the scheduled process are met. All measurements shall be made and recorded at intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure that the critical factors are within the limits specified in the scheduled process.				

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(j) Other systems. All systems, whether or not				
specifically mentioned in this part, for the thermal				
processing of low-acid foods in hermetically sealed				
containers shall conform to the applicable				
requirements of this part and the methods and				
controls used for the manufacture, processing, and				
packing of these foods shall be as established in the				
scheduled process. These systems shall be operated				
or administered in a manner adequate to ensure that				
commercial sterility is achieved. Critical factors				
specified in the scheduled process shall be measured				
and recorded at intervals of sufficient frequency to				
ensure that the critical factors are within the limits				
specified in the scheduled process. [76 FR 11906,				
Mar. 3, 2011; 76 FR 81363, Dec. 28, 2011]				
Subpart D—Control of Components, Food Product				
Containers, Closures, and In-Process Materials				
§113.60 Containers.				
(a) Closures. Regular observations shall be maintained				
during production runs for gross closure defects. Any				
such defects shall be recorded and corrective action				

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taken and recorded. At intervals of sufficient frequency to ensure proper closure, the operator,				
closure supervisor, or other qualified container				
closure inspection person shall visually examine				
either the top seam of a can randomly selected from				
each seaming head or the closure of any other type				
of container being used and shall record the observations made. For double-seam cans, each can				
should be examined for cutover or sharpness,				
skidding or deadheading, false seam, droop at the				
crossover or lap, and condition of inside of				
countersink wall for evidence of broken chuck. Such				
measurements and recordings should be made at				
intervals not to exceed 30 minutes. Additional visual				
closure inspections shall be made immediately				
following a jam in a closing machine, after closing				
machine adjustment, or after startup of a machine following a prolonged shutdown. All pertinent				
observations shall be recorded. When irregularities				
are found, the corrective action shall be recorded.				

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS SUBCHAPTER B PART 113—THERMALLY PRO FOODS PACKAGED IN HERM CONTAINERS (LACF) (1) Teardown examinations f	OCESSED LOW-ACID ETICALLY SEALED	Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment of Audit Standard	Description of Gaps and Actions to Align	Additional Comments
shall be performed by a quali- results therefrom shall be rec- sufficient frequency on enou- seaming station to ensure ma- integrity. Such examinations be made at intervals not to e- results of the teardown exam- recorded and the corrective a- be noted.	ified individual and the corded at intervals of gh containers from each aintenance of seam and recordings should xceed 4 hours. The ninations shall be				
(i) Required and optional can (a) Micrometer measuremen					For a Diagram see 21 CFR 113.60(a)(1)(i)(c)
Required	Optional				
Cover hook	Overlap (by calculation).				
Body hook	Countersink.				

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Width (length, height)					
Tightness (observation for wrinkle)					
Thickness					
(b) Seam scope or projector:					
Required	Optional				
Body hook	Width (length, height).				
Overlap	Cover hook.				
Tightness (observation for wrinkle)	Countersink.				
Thickness by micrometer					
3					

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 (c) Can double seam terminology: [Diagram: View or download PDF] [Legend:] (1) "Crossover": The portion of a double seam at the lap. (2) "Cutover": A fracture, sharp bend, or break in the metal at the top of the inside portion of the double seam. (3) "Deadhead": A seam which is incomplete due to chuck spinning in the countersink. (4) "Droop": Smooth projection of double seam below bottom of normal seam. (5) "False seam": A small seam breakdown where the cover hook and the body hook are not overlapped. (6) "Lap": Two thicknesses of material bonded together. 				
(ii) Two measurements at different locations, excluding the side seam, shall be made for each double seam characteristic if a seam scope or seam projector is used. When a micrometer is used, three				

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measurements shall be made at points approximately 120° apart, excluding the side seam.				
(iii) Overlap length can be calculated by the following formula: The theoretical overlap length = CH + BH + T – W, where				
CH = cover hook				
BH = body hook				
T = cover thickness, and				
W = seam width (height, length)				
(2) For glass containers with vacuum closures, capper efficiency must be checked by a measurement of the				
cold water vacuum. This shall be done before actual filling operations, and the results shall be recorded.				
(3) For closures other than double seams and glass containers, appropriate detailed inspections and tests shall be conducted by qualified personnel at intervals				

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of sufficient frequency to ensure proper closing				
of sufficient frequency to ensure proper closing machine performance and consistently reliable				
hermetic seal production. Records of such tests shall				
be maintained.				
(b) Cooling water. Container cooling water shall be				
chlorinated or otherwise sanitized as necessary for				
cooling canals and for recirculated water supplies.				
There should be a measurable residual of the				
sanitizer employed at the water discharge point of				
the container cooler.				
(c) Coding. Each hermetically sealed container of low-				
acid processed food shall be marked with an				
identifying code that shall be permanently visible to				
the naked eye. When the container does not permit				
the code to be embossed or inked, the label may be				
legibly perforated or otherwise marked, if the label is				
securely affixed to the product container. The				
required identification shall identify in code the				
establishment where packed, the product contained				
therein, the year packed, the day packed, and the				
period during which packed. The packing period code				

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shall be changed with sufficient frequency to enable				
ready identification of lots during their sale and				
distribution. Codes may be changed on the basis of one of the following: intervals of 4 to 5 hours;				
personnel shift changes; or batches, as long as the				
containers that constitute the batch do not extend				
over a period of more than one personnel shift.				
(d) Postprocess handling. Container handling				
equipment used in handling filled containers shall be				
designed, constructed, and operated to preserve the				
can seam or other container closure integrity.				
Container handling equipment, including automated				
and non-automated equipment, shall be checked				
with sufficient frequency and repaired or replaced as				
necessary to prevent damage to containers and				
container closures. When cans are handled on belt				
conveyors, the conveyors should be constructed to				
minimize contact by the belt with the double seam,				
i.e., cans should not be rolled on the double seam. All				
worn and frayed belting, can retarders, cushions, etc.				
should be replaced with new nonporous material. All				

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tracks and belts that come into contact with the can				
seams should be thoroughly scrubbed and sanitized				
at intervals of sufficient frequency to avoid product				
contamination. [44 FR 16215, Mar. 16, 1979, as				
amended at 76 FR 11922, Mar. 3, 2011]				
Subpart E—Production and Process Controls				
§113.81 Product preparation.				
(a) Before using raw materials and ingredients				
susceptible to microbiological contamination, the				
processor shall ensure that those materials and				
ingredients are suitable for use in processing low-acid				
food. Compliance with this requirement may be				
accomplished by receiving the raw materials and				
ingredients under a supplier's guarantee that they are				
suitable for use, by examining them for their				
microbiological condition, or by other acceptable				
means.				
(b) Blanching by heat, when required in the				
preparation of food for canning, should be effected				
by heating the food to the required temperature,				
holding it at this temperature for the required time,				

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and then either rapidly cooling the food or passing it				
to subsequent processing without delay.				
Thermophilic growth and contamination in blanchers should be minimized by the use of adequate				
operating temperatures and by cleaning. If the				
blanched food product is washed before filling,				
potable water should be used.				
(c) The filling of containers, either mechanically or by				
hand, shall be controlled so as to ensure that the				
filling requirements specified in the scheduled				
process are met.				
(d) The exhausting of containers for the removal of				
air shall be controlled so as to meet the conditions for				
which the process was designed. Compliance with the				
requirement may be accomplished by heat				
exhausting, mechanical exhausting, hot brining, or				
steam injection.				
(e) When the maintenance of pH (above 4.6) of a				
normally low-acid food is a basis for a scheduled				
process, there shall be careful supervision to ensure				
that the equilibrium pH of the finished product meets				

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that of the scheduled process. The methodology				
described in §114.90 of 21 CFR 114 should be used.				
(f) When the scheduled process sets forth critical				
factors to prevent the growth of microorganisms not				
destroyed by the thermal process, the factors shall be				
carefully controlled to ensure that the limits				
established in the scheduled process are not				
exceeded. When normally low-acid foods require				
sufficient solute to permit safe processing at low				
temperatures, such as in boiling water, there shall be				
careful supervision to ensure that the equilibrium				
water activity (a _w) of the finished product meets that				
of the scheduled process. The scheduled thermal				
processes for foods having an aw greater than 0.85				
and less than the a _w that would allow the growth of				
spores of microorganisms of public health				
significance shall be sufficient to render the food free				
of microorganisms capable of reproducing in the food				
under normal nonrefrigerated conditions of storage				
and distribution.				
§113.83 Establishing scheduled processes.				

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Scheduled processes for low-acid foods shall be established by qualified persons having expert knowledge of thermal processing requirements for low-acid foods in hermetically sealed containers and having adequate facilities for making such determinations. The type, range, and combination of variations encountered in commercial production shall be adequately provided for in establishing the scheduled process. Variations include those that occur due to seasonal or growing fluctuations, variety differences, supplier processes, reprocessing, and mixing a batch of processed product with the same unprocessed product before it is processed. Critical factors, e.g., minimum headspace, consistency, maximum fill-in or drained weight, aw, etc., that may affect the scheduled process, shall be specified in the				
scheduled process. Acceptable scientific methods of establishing heat sterilization processes shall include, when necessary, but shall not be limited to, the use of microbial thermal death time data, process calculations based on product heat penetration data,				

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and inoculated packs. Calculation shall be performed according to procedures recognized by competent processing authorities. If incubation tests are necessary for process confirmation, they shall include containers from test trials and from actual commercial production runs during the period of instituting the process. The incubation tests for confirmation of the scheduled processes should include the containers from the test trials and a number of containers from each of four or more actual commercial production runs. The number of containers from actual commercial production runs should be determined on the basis of recognized scientific methods to be of a size sufficient to ensure the adequacy of the process. Complete records covering all aspects of the establishment of the process and associated incubation tests shall be prepared and shall be permanently retained by the person or organization making the determination.				

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§113.87 Operations in the thermal processing				
room.				
(a) Operating processes and retort venting				
procedures to be used for each product and				
container size being packed shall either be posted in				
a conspicuous place near the processing equipment				
or be made readily available to the retort or				
processing system operator and any duly authorized				
employee of the Food and Drug Administration.				
Scheduled processes must be made readily available				
to the supervisor and any duly authorized employee				
of the Food and Drug Administration.				
(b) A system for product traffic control in the retort				
room shall be established to prevent unretorted				
product from bypassing the retort process. Each				
retort basket, truck, car, or crate used to hold				
containers in a retort, or one or more containers				
therein, shall, if it contains any retorted food product,				
be plainly and conspicuously marked with a heat-				
sensitive indicator, or by other effective means that				
will indicate visually, to thermal processing				

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personnel, those units that have been retorted. A				
visual check shall be performed to determine				
whether or not the appropriate change has occurred				
in the heat-sensitive indicator as a result of retorting				
for all retort baskets, trucks, cars, or crates, to ensure				
that each unit of product has been retorted. A record				
of these checks should be made.				
(c) The initial temperature of the contents of the				
containers to be processed shall be accurately				
determined and recorded with sufficient frequency to				
ensure that the temperature of the product is no				
lower than the minimum initial temperature specified				
in the scheduled process. For those operations that				
use water during the filling of the retort or during				
processing, provision shall be made to ensure that				
the water will not, before the start of each thermal				
process, lower the initial temperature of the product				
below that specified in the scheduled process. The				
temperature-indicating device used to determine the				
initial temperature shall be tested for accuracy				
against a reference device for which the accuracy is				

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traceable to a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), or other national metrology institute, standard reference device, by appropriate standard procedures, with sufficient frequency to ensure that initial temperature measurements are accurate. Records of the accuracy of the temperature-indicating device and of a reference device that is maintained by the processor shall be established and maintained in accordance with §113.100(c) and (d).				
(d) Timing devices used in recording thermal process time information shall be accurate to the extent needed to ensure that the processing time and venting time specified in the scheduled process are achieved. Pocket or wrist watches are not considered satisfactory for timing purposes. Digital clocks may be used if the operating process and the venting schedule have a 1-minute or greater safety factor over the scheduled process. (e) Clock times on temperature-recording device records shall reasonably correspond to the time of				

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day on the processing records to provide correlation of these records.				
(f) The steam supply to the thermal processing system shall be adequate to the extent needed to ensure that sufficient steam pressure is maintained during thermal processing, regardless of other demands of steam by the plant.				
(g) If mufflers are used on bleeders or vent systems, evidence that the bleeders or vents are operated in a manner that does not significantly impede the removal of air shall be kept on file. This evidence may be in the form of heat distribution data or other satisfactory evidence such as a letter from the manufacturer, the designer, or a competent processing authority. [44 FR 16215, Mar. 16, 1979, as amended at 76 FR 11923, Mar. 3, 2011]				
§113.89 Deviations in processing, venting, or				
control of critical factors.				
Whenever any process is less than the scheduled process or when critical factors are out of control for any low-acid food or container system as disclosed				

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FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED		Standard	Align	
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
from records by processor check or otherwise, the				
commerical processor of that low-acid food shall				
either fully reprocess that portion of the production				
involved, keeping full records of the reprocessing				
conditions or, alternatively, must set aside that				
portion of the product involved for further evaluation				
as to any potential public health significance. Such				
evaluation shall be made by a competent processing				
authority and shall be in accordance with procedures				
recognized by competent processing authorities as				
being adequate to detect any potential hazard to				
public health. Unless this evaluation demonstrates				
that the product had been given a thermal process				
that rendered it free of microorganisms of potential				
public health significance, the product set aside shall				
be either fully reprocessed to render it commercially				
sterile or destroyed. A record shall be made of the				
evaluation procedures used and the results. Either				
upon completion of full reprocessing and the				
attainment of commerical sterility or after the				
determination that no significant potential for public				

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PART 113—THERMALLY PROCESSED LOW-ACID		Standard	Align	
FOODS PACKAGED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED				
CONTAINERS (LACF)				
health hazard exists, that portion of the product				
involved may be shipped in normal distribution.				
Otherwise, the portion of the product involved shall				
be destroyed. All process deviations involving a				
failure to satisfy the minimum requirements of the				
scheduled process, including emergencies arising				
from a jam or breakdown of a continuous agitating				
retort necessitating cooling the retort for repairs,				
shall be recorded and made the subject of a separate				
file (or a log identifying the appropriate data)				
detailing those deviations and the actions taken.				
Subpart F—Records and Reports				
§113.100 Processing and production records.				
(a) Processing and production information shall be				
entered at the time it is observed by the retort or				
processing system operator, or other designated				
person, on forms that include the product, the code				
number, the date, the retort or processing system				
number, the size of container, the approximate				
number of containers per coding interval, the initial				
temperature, the actual processing time, the				

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temperature-indicating device and temperature- recording device readings, and other appropriate processing data. Closing machine vacuum in vacuum- packed products, maximum fill-in or drained weight, or other critical factors specified in the scheduled process shall also be recorded. In addition, the following records shall be maintained:				
(1) Still retorts. Time steam on; time temperature up to processing temperature; time steam off; venting time and temperature to which vented.				
(2) Agitating retorts. Functioning of condensate bleeder; retort speed; and, when specified in the scheduled process, headspace, consistency, maximum drained weight, minimum net weight, and percent solids.				
(3) Hydrostatic retorts. The temperature in the steam chamber between the steam-water interface and the lowest container position; speed of the container conveyor chain; and, when the scheduled process specifies maintenance of particular temperatures in				

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the hydrostatic water legs, the temperatures near the				
top and the bottom of each hydrostatic water leg.				
(4) Aseptic processing and packaging systems.				
Product temperature in the holding tube outlet as				
indicated by the temperature-indicating device and				
the temperature-recording device; differential				
pressure as indicated by the differential pressure				
recorder-controller, if a product-to-product				
regenerator is used; product flow rate, as determined				
by the flow controlling device or by filling and closing				
rates; sterilization media flow rate or temperature or				
both; retention time of containers, and closures				
when applicable, in the sterilizing environment; and,				
when a batch system is used for container and/or				
closure sterilization, sterilization cycle times and				
temperatures.				
(5) Flame sterilizers. Container conveyor speed;				
surface temperature at the beginning and at the end				
of the holding period; nature of container.				
(6) Food preservation methods wherein critical factors				
such as water activity are used in conjunction with				

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thermal processing. Product formulation and				
scheduled processes used, including the thermal process, its associated critical factors, as well as other				
critical factors, and results of a _w determinations.				
(7) Other systems. Critical factors specified in the formulation of the product or in the scheduled				
process.				
(b) Temperature-recording device records shall be				
identified by date, retort number, and other data as				
necessary, so they can be correlated with the record				
of lots processed. Each entry on the processing and				
production records shall be made by the retort or				
processing system operator, or other designated				
person, at the time the specific retort or processing				
system condition or operation occurs, and this retort				
or processing system operator or other designated				
person shall sign or initial each record form. Not later				
than 1 working day after the actual process, and				
before shipment or release for distribution, a				
representative of plant management who is qualified				
by suitable training or experience shall review all				

Audit Standard Language	Analysis of Alignment	Description of Gaps and	Additional Comments
	of Audit	Actions to	
	Standard	Align	
	Audit Standard Language	Language Alignment of Audit	Language Alignment of Gaps and of Audit Actions to

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other document from the facility that includes a statement or other documentation regarding the traceability of the accuracy to a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) or other national metrology institute standard;				
(4) The identity of the person or facility that performed the accuracy test and adjusted or calibrated the temperature-indicating device;				
(5) The date and results of each accuracy test, including the amount of calibration adjustment; and(6) The date on or before which the next accuracy test must be performed.				
(d) Records of the accuracy of a reference device maintained by the processor shall include:				

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(1) A reference to the tag, seal, or other means of identity used by the processor to identify the reference device;				
(2) The name of the manufacturer of the reference device;				
(3) The identity of the equipment and reference to procedures used for the accuracy test and to adjust or calibrate the reference device or, if an outside facility is used to conduct the accuracy test for the reference device, a guarantee, certificate of accuracy, certificate of calibration, or other document from the facility that includes a statement or other documentation regarding the traceability of the accuracy to a NIST or other national metrology institute standard;				

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(4) The identity of the person or facility that				
performed the accuracy test and adjusted or				
calibrated the reference device;				
(5) The date and results of each accuracy test,				
including the amount of calibration adjustment; and				
(6) The date on or before which the next accuracy				
test must be performed.				
(e) Records of all container closure examinations shall				
specify the product code, the date and time of				
container closure inspections, the measurements				
obtained, and all corrective actions taken. Records				
shall be signed or initialed by the container closure				
inspector and reviewed by management with				
sufficient frequency to ensure that the containers are				
hermetically sealed. The records shall be signed or				
initialed and dated by the reviewer.				
(f) Records shall be maintained to identify the initial				
distribution of the finished product to facilitate, when				
necessary, the segregation of specific food lots that				

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may have become contaminated or otherwise rendered unfit for their intended use.				
(g) Copies of all records provided for in this part, except those required under §113.83 establishing scheduled processes, shall be retained at the processing plant for a period of not less than 1 year from the date of manufacture, and at the processing plant or other reasonably accessible location for an additional 2 years. If, during the first year of the 3-year record-retention period, the processing plant is closed for a prolonged period between seasonal packs, the records may be transferred to some other reasonably accessible location at the end of the seasonal pack.				
(h) Records of this part may be maintained electronically, provided they are in compliance with 21 CFR part 11 of . [44 FR 16215, Mar. 16, 1979, as amended at 76 FR 11923, Mar. 3, 2011]				

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Subpart B—Specific Requirements and				
Conditions for Exemption From or Compliance				
With an Emergency Permit				
§108.35 Thermal processing of low-acid foods				
packaged in hermetically sealed containers.				
(a) Inadequate or improper manufacture,				
processing, or packing of thermally processed				
low-acid foods in hermetically sealed containers				
may result in the distribution in interstate				
commerce of processed foods that may be				
injurious to health. The harmful nature of such				
foods cannot be adequately determined after				
these foods have entered into interstate				
commerce. The Commissioner of Food and				
Drugs therefore finds that, in order to protect				
the public health, it may be necessary to require				
any commercial processor, in any establishment				
engaged in the manufacture, processing, or				
packing of thermally processed low-acid foods in				
hermetically sealed containers, to obtain and				
hold a temporary emergency permit provided				
for under section 404 of the Federal Food, Drug,				

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and Cosmetic Act. Such a permit may be				
required whenever the Commissioner finds,				
after investigation, that the commercial processor has failed to fulfill all the				
requirements of 21 CFR 108.35, including				
registration and the filing of process				
information, and the mandatory portions of part				
21 CFR 113 of . These requirements are				
intended to ensure safe manufacture,				
processing, and packing procedures and to				
permit the Food and Drug Administration to				
verify that these procedures are being followed.				
Such failure shall constitute a prima facie basis				
for the immediate application of the emergency				
permit control provisions of section 404 of the				
act to that establishment, pursuant to the				
procedures established in subpart A of this part.				
(c) Registration and process filing—(1) Registration. A commercial processor when first				
engaging in the manufacture, processing, or				
packing of thermally processed low-acid foods in				
hermetically sealed containers in any State, as				

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defined in section 201(a)(1) of the act, shall, not				
later than 10 days after first so engaging,				
register with the Food and Drug Administration				
on Form FDA 2541 (food canning establishment				
registration) information including (but not				
limited to) his name, principal place of business,				
the location of each establishment in which such				
processing is carried on, the processing method				
in terms of the type of processing equipment				
employed, and a list of the low-acid foods so				
processed in each such establishment. These				
forms are available from the LACF Registration				
Coordinator (HFS-303), Center for Food Safety				
and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug				
Administration, 5001 Campus Dr., College Park,				
MD 20740, or at any Food and Drug				
Administration district office. The completed				
form shall be submitted to the LACF Registration				
Coordinator (HFS-618), Center for Food Safety				
and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug				
Administration, 5001 Campus Dr., College Park,				
MD 20740. These forms also are available on the				

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Food and Drug Administration's Web site at				
http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/				
FoodFacilityRegistration/AcidifiedLACFRegistrati				
on/default.htm . For electronic submission go to				
FDA's Industry Systems Web site at				
www.access.fda.gov. Commercial processors				
duly registered in accordance with 21 CFR				
108.35 shall notify the Food and Drug				
Administration not later than 90 days after such				
commercial processor ceases or discontinues				
the manufacture, processing, or packing of				
thermally processed foods in any establishment:				
Provided, that such notification shall not be				
required as to the temporary cessation				
necessitated by the seasonal character of the				
particular establishment's production or caused				
by temporary conditions including but not				
limited to strikes, lockouts, fire, or acts of God.				
(2) Process filing. A commercial processor				
engaged in the thermal processing of low-acid				
foods packaged in hermetically sealed				
containers shall, not later than 60 days after				

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registration and prior to the packing of a new product, provide the Food and Drug Administration information as to the scheduled				
processes including but not limited to the processing method, type of retort or other thermal processing equipment employed,				
minimum initial temperatures, times and temperatures of processing, sterilizing value				
(Fo), or other equivalent scientific evidence of process adequacy, critical control factors affecting heat penetration, and source and date				
of the establishment of the process, for each such low-acid food in each container size:				
Provided, that the filing of such information does not constitute approval of the information by the Food and Drug Administration, and that				
information concerning processes and other data so filed shall be regarded as trade secrets				
within the meaning of 21 U.S.C. 331(j) and 18 U.S.C. 1905. This information shall be submitted on the following forms as appropriate: Form				
on the following forms as appropriate: Form FDA 2541d (Food Process Filing for Low-Acid				

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Retorted Method), Form FDA 2541f (Food				
Process Filing for Water Activity/Formulation				
Control Method), or Form FDA 2541g (Food				
Process Filing for Low-Acid Aseptic Systems).				
These forms are available from the LACF				
Registration Coordinator (HFS-303), Center for				
Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and				
Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Dr., College				
Park, MD 20740, or at any Food and Drug				
Administration district office. The completed				
form(s) shall be submitted to the LACF				
Registration Coordinator (HFS-303), Center for				
Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and				
Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Dr., College				
Park, MD 20740. These forms also are available				
on the Food and Drug Administration's Web site				
at				
http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/				
FoodFacilityRegistration/AcidifiedLACFRegistrati				
on/default.htm. For electronic submission, go to				
FDA's Industry Systems Web site at				
www.access.fda.gov.				

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(i) If all the necessary information is not				
available for existing products, the processor shall, at the time the existing information is				
provided to the Food and Drug Administration				
request in writing an extension of time for				
submission of such information, specifying what				
additional information is to be supplied and the				
date by which it is to be submitted. Within 30				
working days after receipt of such request the				
Food and Drug Administration shall either grant				
or deny such request in writing.				
(ii) If a packer intentionally makes a change in a				
previously filed scheduled process by reducing				
the initial temperature or retort temperature,				
reducing the time of processing, or changing the				
product formulation, the container, or any other				
condition basic to the adequacy of scheduled				
process, he shall prior to using such changed				
process obtain substantiation by qualified				
scientific authority as to its adequacy. Such				
substantiation may be obtained by telephone,				
telegram, or other media, but must be promptly				

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recorded, verified in writing by the authority, and contained in the packer's files for review by the Food and Drug Administration. Within 30 days after first use, the packer shall submit to the LACF Registration Coordinator (HFS-303), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5001 Campus				
Dr., College Park, MD 20740 a complete description of the modifications made and utilized, together with a copy of his file record showing prior substantiation by a qualified scientific authority as to the safety of the				
changed process. Any intentional change of a previously filed scheduled process or modification thereof in which the change consists solely of a higher initial temperature, a higher retort temperature, or a longer				
processing time, shall not be considered a change subject to this paragraph, but if that modification is thereafter to be regularly scheduled, the modified process shall be promptly filed as a scheduled process,				

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accompanied by full information on the				
specified forms as provided in this paragraph.				
(iii) Many packers employ an "operating"				
process in which retort operators are instructed				
to use retort temperatures and/or processing				
times slightly in excess of those specified in the				
scheduled process as a safety factor to				
compensate for minor fluctuations in				
temperature or time to assure that the				
minimum times and temperatures in the				
scheduled process are always met. This would				
not constitute a modification of the scheduled				
process.				
(3) Process adherence and information. (i) A				
commercial processor engaged in the thermal				
processing of low-acid foods packaged in				
hermetically sealed containers in any registered				
establishment shall process each low-acid food				
in each container size in conformity with at least				
the scheduled processes and modifications filed				
pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of 21 CFR 108.35.				

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(ii) Process information availability: When requested by the Food and Drug Administration in writing, a commercial processor engaged in thermal processing of low-acid foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers shall provide the Food and Drug Administration with any information concerning processes and procedures which is deemed necessary by the Food and Drug Administration to determine the adequacy of the process: <i>Provided</i> , That the furnishing of such information does not constitute approval of the information by the Food and Drug Administration, and that the information concerning processes and other data so furnished shall be regarded as trade				
secrets within the meaning of 21 U.S.C. 331(j) and 18 U.S.C. 1905. (d) A commercial processor engaged in the thermal processing of low-acid foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers shall promptly report to the Food and Drug Administration any instance of spoilage or process deviation the				

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nature of which indicates potential health				
significance where any lot of such food has in				
whole or in part entered distribution.				
(e) A commercial processor engaged in thermal				
processing of low-acid foods packaged in				
hermetically sealed containers shall promptly				
report to the Food and Drug Administration any				
instance wherein any lot of such food, which				
may be injurious to health by reason of				
contamination with microorganisms, has in				
whole or in part entered distribution.				
(f) A commercial processor engaged in the				
thermal processing of low-acid foods packaged				
in hermetically sealed containers shall have				
prepared and in his files a current procedure				
which he will use for products under his control				
and which he will ask his distributor to follow,				
including plans for effecting recalls of any				
product that may be injurious to health; for				
identifying, collecting, warehousing, and				
controlling the product; for determining the				
effectiveness of such recall; for notifying the				

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Food and Drug Administration of any such recall;				
and for implementing such recall program.				
(g) All operators of retorts, thermal processing				
systems, aseptic processing and packaging				
systems, or other thermal processing systems,				
and container closure inspectors shall be under				
the operating supervision of a person who has				
attended a school approved by the				
Commissioner for giving instruction in retort				
operations, aseptic processing and packaging				
systems operations or other thermal processing				
systems operations, and container closure				
inspections, and has satisfactorily completed the				
prescribed course of instruction: <i>Provided,</i> That				
this requirement shall not apply in the State of				
California as listed in paragraph (j) of 21 CFR				
108.35. The Commissioner will not withhold				
approval of any school qualified to give such				
instruction.				
(h) A commercial processor engaged in the				
thermal processing of low-acid foods packaged				
in hermetically sealed containers shall prepare,				

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review, and retain at the processing plant for a period of not less than one year, and at the processing plant or other reasonably accessible location for an additional two years, all records of processing, deviations in processing, container closure inspections, and other records				
specified in 21 CFR part 113 of. If during the first year of the three-year record retention period the processing plant is closed for a prolonged period between seasonal packs, the records may be transferred to some other reasonably accessible location at the end of the seasonal				
pack. Upon written demand during the course of a factory inspection pursuant to section 704 of the act by a duly authorized employee of the Food and Drug Administration, a commercial				
processor shall permit the inspection and copying by such employee of these records to verify the adequacy of processing, the integrity of container closures, and the coding of the products.				

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(i) This section shall not apply to the commercial				
processing of any food processed under the				
continuous inspection of the meat and poultry				
inspection program of the Food Safety and				
Inspection Service of the Department of				
Agriculture under the Federal Meat Inspection				
Act (34 Stat. 1256, as amended by 81 Stat. 584				
(21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)) and the Poultry Products				
Inspection Act (71 Stat. 441, as amended by 82				
Stat. 791 (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.)).				
(j) Compliance with State regulations. (1)				
Wherever the Commissioner finds that any State				
regulates the commercial thermal processing of				
low-acid foods in accordance with effective				
regulations specifying at least the requirements				
of part 113 of this chapter, he shall issue a				
notice stating that compliance with such State				
regulations shall constitute compliance with part				
113 of this chapter. However, the provisions of				
this section shall remain applicable to the				
commercial processing of low-acid foods in any				
such State, except that, either the State through				

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its regulatory agency or each processor of low- acid foods in such State shall file with the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition the registration information and the processing information prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.				
(2) The Commissioner finds that the regulations adopted by the State of California under the laws relating to cannery inspections governing thermal processing of low-acid foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers satisfy the requirements of part 113 of this chapter.				
Accordingly, processors, who under the laws relating to cannery inspections are licensed by the State of California and who comply with such state regulations, shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of part 113 of this chapter.				
(k) <i>Imports</i> . (1) This section shall apply to any foreign commercial processor engaged in the				

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thermal processing of low-acid foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers and offering such foods for import into the United States				
except that, in lieu of providing for the issuance				
of an emergency permit under paragraph (a) of this section, the Commissioner will request the				
Secretary of the Treasury to refuse admission				
into the United States, pursuant to section 801 of the act, of any such low-acid foods which the				
Commissioner determines, after investigation, may result in the distribution in interstate				
commerce of processed foods that may be				
injurious to health as set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. (2) Any such food refused				
admission shall not be admitted until such time as the Commissioner may determine that the				
commercial processor offering the food for				
import is in compliance with the requirements and conditions of this section and that such food				
is not injurious to health. For the purpose of making such determination, the Commissioner				
reserves the right for a duly authorized				

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employee of the Food and Drug Administration				
to inspect the commercial processor's				
manufacturing, processing, and packing				
facilities.				
(I) The following data and information submitted				
to the Food and Drug Administration pursuant				
to this section are not available for public				
disclosure unless they have been previously				
disclosed to the public as defined in 20.81 of this				
chapter or they relate to a product or ingredient				
that has been abandoned and they no longer				
represent a trade secret or confidential				
commercial or financial information as defined				
in 20.81 of this chapter:				
(1) Manufacturing methods or processes,				
including quality control information.				
(2) Production, sales, distribution, and similar				
data and information, except that any				
compilation of such data and information				
aggregated and prepared in a way that does not				

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reveal data or information which is not available for public disclosure under this provision is available for public disclosure. (3) Quantitative or semiquantitative formulas.				