

recall communication shall instruct consignees to report back quickly to the recalling firm about whether they are in possession of the recalled infant formula and shall include a means of doing so. The recalled communication shall also advise consignees how to return the recall infant formula to the manufacturer or otherwise dispose of it. The recalling firm shall send a followup recall communication to any consignee that does not respond to the initial recall communication.

(d) If the infant formula presents a risk to human health, the recalling firm shall request that each establishment, at which such infant formula is sold or available for sale, post at the point of purchase of such formula a notice of such recall at such establishment. The notice shall be provided by the recalling firm after approval of the notice by the Food and Drug Administration. The recalling firm shall also request that each retail establishment maintain such notice on display until such time as the Food and Drug Administration notifies the recalling firm that the agency considers the recall completed.

(e) The recalling firm shall furnish promptly to the appropriate Food and Drug Administration district office listed in part 5, subpart M of this chapter, as they are available, copies of the health hazard evaluation, the recall strategy, and all recall communications (including, for a recall under § 107.200, the notice to be displayed at retail establishments) directed to consignees, distributors, retailers, and members of the public.

[54 FR 4008, Jan. 27, 1989, as amended at 66 FR 17358, Mar. 30, 2001; 69 FR 17291, Apr. 2, 2004]

#### § 107.240 Notification requirements.

(a) *Telephone report.* When a determination is made that an infant formula is to be recalled, the recalling firm shall telephone within 24 hours the appropriate Food and Drug Administration district office listed in § 5.115 of this chapter and shall provide relevant information about the infant formula that is to be recalled.

(b) *Initial written report.* Within 14 days after the recall has begun, the recalling firm shall provide a written re-

port to the appropriate FDA district office. The report shall contain relevant information, including the following cumulative information concerning the infant formula that is being recalled:

(1) Number of consignees notified of the recall and date and method of notification, including recalls required by § 107.200, information about the notice provided for retail display, and the request for its display.

(2) Number of consignees responding to the recall communication and quantity of recalled infant formula on hand at each consignee at the time the communication was received.

(3) Quantity of recalled infant formula returned or corrected by each consignee contacted and the quantity of recalled infant formula accounted for.

(4) Number and results of effectiveness checks that were made.

(5) Estimated timeframes for completion of the recall.

(c) *Status reports.* The recalling firm shall submit to the appropriate FDA district office a written status report on the recall at least every 14 days until the recall is terminated. The status report shall describe the steps taken by the recalling firm to carry out the recall since the last report and the results of these steps.

[79 FR 8074, Feb. 10, 2014]

#### § 107.250 Termination of an infant formula recall.

The recalling firm may submit a recommendation for termination of the recall to the appropriate FDA district office for transmittal to the Recall Coordinator, Division of Enforcement (HFS-605), Office of Compliance, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 5001 Campus Dr., College Park, MD 20740, or by email to [CFSAN.RECALL@fda.hhs.gov](mailto:CFSAN.RECALL@fda.hhs.gov), for action. Any such recommendation shall contain information supporting a conclusion that the recall strategy has been effective. The Agency will respond within 15 days of receipt by the Division of Enforcement of the request for termination. The recalling firm shall

## § 107.260

continue to implement the recall strategy until it receives final written notification from the Agency that the recall has been terminated. The Agency will send such notification, unless the Agency has information from FDA's own audits or from other sources demonstrating that the recall has not been effective. The Agency may conclude that a recall has not been effective if:

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

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

[54 FR 4008, Jan. 27, 1989, as amended at 61 FR 14479, Apr. 2, 1996; 66 FR 17359, Mar. 30, 2001; 69 FR 17291, Apr. 2, 2004; 79 FR 8075, Feb. 10, 2014]

### § 107.260 Revision of an infant formula recall.

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

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

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

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

### § 107.270 Compliance with this subpart.

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

## 21 CFR Ch. I (4-1-25 Edition)

firm in determining how to comply with these regulations.

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

### § 107.280 Records retention.

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

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

## PART 108—EMERGENCY PERMIT CONTROL

### Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

108.3 Definitions.

108.5 Determination of the need for a permit.

108.6 Revocation of determination of need for permit.

108.7 Issuance or denial of permit.

108.10 Suspension and reinstatement of permit.

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

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

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

108.25 Acidified foods.

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

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 108 appear at 81 FR 49896, July 29, 2016.

### Subpart A—General Provisions

#### § 108.3 Definitions.

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