

Pfizer Ltd

Ramsgate Road

Sandwich, Kent

Revision date: 14-Feb-2008 Version: 1.0 Page 1 of 8

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Pfizer Inc
Pfizer Pharmaceuticals Group
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New York, New York 10017
1-212-573-2222

CT13 9NJ United Kingdom +00 44 (0)1304 616161

Emergency telephone number:
CHEMTREC (24 hours): 1-800-424-9300
Contact E-Mail: pfizer-MSDS@pfizer.com

Emergency telephone number: ChemSafe (24 hours): +44 (0)208 762 8322

Material Name: Medroxyprogesterone Acetate Oral Suspension

Trade Name: FARLUTAL; PROVERA

Chemical Family: Mixture

Intended Use: Pharmaceutical product

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Appearance: White to off-white suspension

Signal Word: DANGER

Statement of Hazard: May cause cancer.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Additional Hazard Information:

Long Term: Repeat-dose studies in animals have shown a potential to cause adverse effects on blood and

blood forming organs reproductive system the developing fetus. Occupational studies have shown that males working with estrogen-like compounds have shown clinical signs of hyperestrogenism including enlarged breasts and milk secretion. Loss of libido, breast

tenderness, and changes in sex hormone levels have also occurred. Occupational exposure in females has resulted in menstrual irregularities (breakthrough bleeding, menstrual flow

terrates has resulted in mensular megularities (breaktinough breeding, mensular

changes, spotting and amenorrhea).

Known Clinical Effects: Adverse effects associated with the therapeutic use of medroxyprogesterone acetate include

menstrual irregularities, abdominal pain or discomfort weight changes, dizziness, headache, weakness or fatigue, and nervousness. Clinical use of this drug has caused loss of libido,

impotence, and development of male characteristics in the female fetus.

EU Indication of danger: Toxic to reproduction: Category 1

Carcinogenic: Category 2

EU Hazard Symbols:



EU Risk Phrases:

R45 - May cause cancer. R60 - May impair fertility.

R61 - May cause harm to the unborn child.

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Australian Hazard Classification

(NOHSC):

Hazardous Substance. Non-Dangerous Goods.

Note: This document has been prepared in accordance with standards for workplace safety, which

require the inclusion of all known hazards of the active substance or its intermediates regardless of the potential risk. The precautionary statements and warnings included may not apply in all cases. Your needs may vary depending upon the potential for exposure in your

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workplace.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous

Ingredient	CAS Number	EU EINECS/ELINCS List	Classification	%
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	71-58-9	200-757-9	Carc. Cat.2;R45 Repr. Cat.1;R60-61	10
Glycerol	56-81-5	200-289-5	Not Listed	*

Ingredient	CAS Number	EU EINECS/ELINCS List	Classification	%
Citric acid monohydrate	5949-29-1	Not listed	Not Listed	*
Peppermint oil	8006-90-4	Not listed	Not Listed	*
Methylparaben	99-76-3	202-785-7	Not Listed	*
Croscarmellose sodium	74811-65-7	Not listed	Not Listed	*
Sodium citrate	68-04-2	200-675-3	Not Listed	*
Polysorbate 80	9005-65-6	Not listed	Not Listed	*
Propylparaben	94-13-3	202-307-7	Not Listed	*
Water, purified	7732-18-5	231-791-2	Not Listed	*
Sorbitol	6706-59-8	Not listed	Not Listed	*

Additional Information: * Proprietary

Ingredient(s) indicated as hazardous have been assessed under standards for workplace

safety.

For the full text of the R phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs or persists, get medical

attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush area with large amounts of water. If irritation occurs or

persists, get medical attention.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Wash out mouth with water. Do not

induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and keep patient at rest. Seek medical attention immediately.

Symptoms and Effects of Exposure: For information on potential signs and symptoms of exposure, See Section 2 - Hazards

Identification and/or Section 11 - Toxicological Information.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or water spray.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

Fire Fighting Procedures: During all fire fighting activities, wear appropriate protective equipment, including self-

contained breathing apparatus.

Fire / Explosion Hazards: Fine particles (such as dust and mists) may fuel fires/explosions.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Health and Safety Precautions: Personnel involved in clean-up should wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see

Section 8). Minimize exposure.

Measures for Cleaning / Collecting: Contain the source of spill if it is safe to do so. Collect spill with absorbent material. Clean spill

area thoroughly.

Measures for Environmental

Protections:

Place waste in an appropriately labeled, sealed container for disposal. Care should be taken to

avoid environmental release.

Additional Consideration for Large

Spills:

Non-essential personnel should be evacuated from affected area. Report emergency

situations immediately. Clean up operations should only be undertaken by trained personnel.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling: Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. When handling, use

appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage Conditions: Store as directed by product packaging.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Refer to available public information for specific member state Occupational Exposure Limits.

Medroxyprogesterone acetate

Pfizer OEL TWA-8 Hr: 2 μg/m³Skin

Glycerol

ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TWA) = 10 mg/m³ TWA $= 10 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ TWA}$ **Australia TWA Belgium OEL - TWA** $= 10 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ TWA}$ **Estonia OEL - TWA** $= 10 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ TWA}$ **Finland OEL - TWA** $= 20 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ TWA}$ France OEL - TWA $= 10 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ VME}$ **Greece OEL - TWA** $= 10 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ TWA}$ Ireland OEL - TWAs $= 10 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ TWA}$ **Netherlands OEL - TWA** $= 10 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ MAC}$

OSHA - Final PELS - TWAs: = 15 mg/m³ TWA total = 5 mg/m³ TWA

 Poland OEL - TWA
 = 10 mg/m³ NDS

 Portugal OEL - TWA
 = 10 mg/m³ TWA

 Spain OEL - TWA
 = 10 mg/m³ VLA-ED

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Analytical Method: Analytical method available for Medroxyprogesterone. Contact Pfizer Inc for further

information.

Engineering Controls: Engineering controls should be used as the primary means to control exposures. General

room ventilation is adequate unless the process generates dust, mist or fumes. Keep airborne

contamination levels below the exposure limits listed above in this section.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Hands: Impervious gloves are recommended if skin contact with drug product is possible and for bulk

processing operations.

Eyes: Wear safety glasses or goggles if eye contact is possible.

Skin: Impervious protective clothing is recommended if skin contact with drug product is possible and

for bulk processing operations.

Respiratory protection: If the applicable Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is exceeded, wear an appropriate

respirator with a protection factor sufficient to control exposures to below the OEL.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical State: Liquid suspension Color: White to off-white

Molecular Formula: Mixture Molecular Weight: Mixture

Solubility: Soluble: Water

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Fine particles (such as dust and mists) may fuel fires/explosions. **Incompatible Materials:** As a precautionary measure, keep away from strong oxidizers

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information: The information included in this section describes the potential hazards of the individual

ingredients.

Acute Toxicity: (Species, Route, End Point, Dose)

Polysorbate 80

Rat Oral LD50 25 g/kg

Propylparaben

Mouse Oral LD 50 6332 mg/kg

Mouse Intraperitoneal LD 50 200 mg/kg

Methylparaben

Mouse Oral LD50 > 8000 mg/kg

Rat Oral LD50 2280 mg/kg

Medroxyprogesterone acetate

Rat Oral LD50 > 6,400 mg/kg

PZ00755

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Mouse Intravenous LD50 376 mg/kg
Rat Intraperitoneal LD50 > 400 mg/kg
Rat Subcutaneous LD50 > 8000 mg/kg

Peppermint oil

Rat Oral LD 50 2426 mg/kg Mouse Oral LD 50 2490 mg/kg

Glycerol

Rat Oral LD 50 12600 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity Comments: A greater than symbol (>) indicates that the toxicity endpoint being tested was not achievable

at the highest dose used in the test.

Irritation / Sensitization: (Study Type, Species, Severity)

Medroxyprogesterone acetate

Eye Irritation Rabbit Non-irritating

Skin Irritation Rabbit Mild

Citric acid monohydrate

Eye Irritation Rabbit Mild Skin Irritation Rabbit Mild

Glycerol

Skin Irritation Rabbit Mild Eye Irritation Rabbit Mild

Repeated Dose Toxicity: (Duration, Species, Route, Dose, End Point, Target Organ)

Propylparaben

3 Week(s) Rat Oral 27.1 g/kg LOAEL Endocrine system

4 Week(s) Rat Oral 347.2 mg/kg LOAEL Male reproductive system

Medroxyprogesterone acetate

10 Year(s) Monkey Intramuscular 3 mg/kg LOAEL Reproductive system
18 Month(s) Mouse Intramuscular 200 mg/kg NOAEL None identified
24 Month(s) Rat Intramuscular 200 mg/kg NOAEL None identified

Glycerol

28 Day(s) Rat Oral 16800 mg/kg LOAEL Endocrine system

Reproduction & Developmental Toxicity: (Study Type, Species, Route, Dose, End Point, Effect(s))

Medroxyprogesterone acetate

Embryo / Fetal Development Rat Intramuscular 3 mg/kg LOAEL Embryotoxicity, Not teratogenic Monkey Intramuscular 25 mg/kg LOAEL Embryo / Fetal Development Developmental toxicity Embryo / Fetal Development Rabbit Intramuscular 1 mg/kg LOAEL Developmental toxicity Embryo / Fetal Development Rat Subcutaneous 1 mg/kg LOAEL Developmental toxicity

Glycerol

Reproductive & Fertility-Males Rat Oral 100 mg/kg LOEL Fertility

Genetic Toxicity: (Study Type, Cell Type/Organism, Result)

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Medroxyprogesterone acetate

Bacterial Mutagenicity (Ames) Salmonella Negative

Micronucleus Mouse Negative

Chromosome Aberration Rodent germ cell Positive
Sister Chromatid Exchange Rodent Lymphocytes Positive

Carcinogenicity: (Duration, Species, Route, Dose, End Point, Effect(s))

Medroxyprogesterone acetate

18 Month(s) Mouse Intramuscular 200 mg/kg/month Not carcinogenic 24 Month(s) Rat Intramuscular 200 mg/kg/month Not carcinogenic 18 Month(s) Dog Intramuscular 0.2 mg/kg LOEL Benign tumors

40 Month(s) Dog Intramuscular 0.3 mg/kg NOAEL Tumors, Mammary gland

Carcinogen Status: See below

Medroxyprogesterone acetate

IARC: Group 2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans)

OSHA: Present

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Overview: Environmental properties have not been investigated. Releases to the environment should be

avoided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Procedures: Dispose of waste in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Member State

specific and Community specific provisions must be considered.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated for transport under USDOT, EUADR, IATA, or IMDG regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EU Symbol:

EU Indication of danger: Toxic to reproduction: Category 1

Carcinogenic: Category 2

EU Risk Phrases:

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R45 - May cause cancer. R60 - May impair fertility.

R61 - May cause harm to the unborn child.

EU Safety Phrases:

S36/37 - Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S53 - Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

OSHA Label:

DANGER

May cause cancer.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Canada - WHMIS: Classifications

WHMIS hazard class:

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A



Medroxyprogesterone acetate

California Proposition 65 carcinogen, initial date 1/1/90

developmental toxicity, initial date 4/1/90

Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b)

Australia (AICS):

EU EINECS/ELINCS List

Present
200-757-9

Citric acid monohydrate

Australia (AICS): Present

Glycerol

Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b)

Australia (AICS):

EU EINECS/ELINCS List

Present
200-289-5

Peppermint oil

Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Present Australia (AICS): Present

Methylparaben

Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b)

Australia (AICS):

Present

EU EINECS/ELINCS List

202-785-7

Croscarmellose sodium

Australia (AICS): Present

Sodium citrate

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Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b)

Australia (AICS):

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling
for Drugs and Poisons:

EU EINECS/ELINCS List

Present
Schedule 5
Schedule 6
200-675-3

Polysorbate 80

Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b) XU
Australia (AICS): Present

Propylparaben

Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b)

Australia (AICS):

EU EINECS/ELINCS List

Present
202-307-7

Water, purified

Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b)

Australia (AICS):

REACH - Annex IV - Exemptions from the obligations of Register:

Present

EU EINECS/ELINCS List 231-791-2

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of R phrases mentioned in Section 3

R45 - May cause cancer. R60 - May impair fertility.

R61 - May cause harm to the unborn child.

Data Sources: Pfizer proprietary drug development information. Publicly available toxicity information. Safety

data sheets for individual ingredients.

Prepared by: Toxicology and Hazard Communication

Pfizer Global Environment, Health, and Safety

Pfizer Inc believes that the information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate, and while it is provided in good faith, it is without warranty of any kind, expressed or implied. If data for a hazard are not included in this document there is no known information at this time.

End of Safety Data Sheet