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

Material Name: Medroxyprogesterone Acetate Tablets

Trade Name: PROVERA; FARLUTAL; RALOVERA; HYSRON; PRODAFEM

Chemical Family: Synthetic progestogen

Intended Use: Pharmaceutical product

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Appearance: Tablets

Signal Word: DANGER

Statement of Hazard: May damage fertility or the unborn child. Suspected of causing cancer.

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, 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 changes, spotting and amenorrhea).

- **Known Clinical Effects:** Adverse effects associated with 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 3

EU Hazard Symbols: T

EU Risk Phrases:
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

R40 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R60 - May impair fertility.
R61 - May cause harm to the unborn child.


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 workplace.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>EU EINECS/ELINCS List</th>
<th>EU Classification</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium stearate</td>
<td>1592-23-0</td>
<td>216-472-8</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medroxyprogesterone acetate</td>
<td>71-58-9</td>
<td>200-757-9</td>
<td>Carc. Cat.3;R40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repr. Cat.1;R60-61</td>
<td>2.5, 5, or 10 mg***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
<td>232-679-6</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>57-50-1</td>
<td>200-334-9</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc (non-asbestiform)</td>
<td>14807-96-6</td>
<td>238-877-9</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil</td>
<td>8012-95-1</td>
<td>232-384-2</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactose NF, monohydrate</td>
<td>64044-51-5</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbic acid</td>
<td>110-44-1</td>
<td>203-768-7</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Information: * Proprietary
*** per tablet/capsule/lozenge/suppository
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 with water while holding eyelids open for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush area with large amounts of water. Use soap. Seek 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.
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Hazardous Combustion Products: Formation of toxic gases is possible during heating or fire.

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 spilled material by a method that controls dust generation. A damp cloth or a filtered vacuum should be used to clean spills of dry solids. 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: Minimize dust generation and accumulation. If tablets or capsules are crushed and/or broken, avoid breathing dust and avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. When handling, use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Wash hands and any exposed skin after removal of PPE. Releases to the environment should be avoided. Review and implement appropriate technical and procedural waste water and waste disposal measures to prevent occupational exposure or environmental releases. Potential points of process emissions of this material to the atmosphere should be controlled with dust collectors, HEPA filtration systems or other equivalent controls.

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.

Calcium stearate
ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TWA) 10 mg/m³
Lithuania OEL - TWA 5 mg/m³
Sweden OEL - TWAs 5 mg/m³

Medroxyprogesterone acetate
Pfizer OEL TWA-8 Hr: 2 µg/m³, Skin

Maize starch
ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TWA) 10 mg/m³
Australia TWA 10 mg/m³
Belgium OEL - TWA 10 mg/m³
Bulgaria OEL - TWA 10.0 mg/m³
### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic OEL - TWA</td>
<td>4.0 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland OEL - TWAs</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA - Final PELs - TWAs:</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia OEL - TWA</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sucrose**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TWA)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10.0 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland OEL - TWAs</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia OEL - TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA - Final PELS - TWAs:</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia OEL - TWA</td>
<td>6 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
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</table>

**Talc (non-asbestiform)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TWA)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia TWA</td>
<td>2.5 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria OEL - MAKs</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium OEL - TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria OEL - TWA</td>
<td>1.0 fiber/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.0 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic OEL - TWA</td>
<td>2.0 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark OEL - TWA</td>
<td>0.3 fiber/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland OEL - TWA</td>
<td>0.5 fiber/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece OEL - TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary OEL - TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland OEL - TWAs</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.8 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania OEL - TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands OEL - TWA</td>
<td>0.25 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA - Final PELs - Table Z-3 Mineral D:</td>
<td>20 mppcf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland OEL - TWA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal OEL - TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia OEL - TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovenia OEL - TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain OEL - TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Environmental Exposure Controls:
Refer to specific Member State legislation for requirements under Community environmental legislation.

Personal Protective Equipment:
Refer to applicable national standards and regulations in the selection and use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

- 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: Tablets  
Molecular Formula: Mixture  
Color: No data available.  
Molecular Weight: Mixture

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid: Fine particles (such as dust and mists) may fuel fires/explosions.
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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)

**Sorbic acid**
Rat  Oral  LD50  7360 mg/kg
Mouse Oral  LD50  3200 mg/kg

**Sucrose**
Rat  Oral  LD50  29.7 g/kg

**Talc (non-asbestiform)**
Rat  Oral  LD50  > 1600 mg/kg

**Medroxyprogesterone acetate**
Rat  Oral  LD50  > 6,400 mg/kg
Mouse Para-periosteal LD50  376 mg/kg
Rat  Intraperitoneal LD50  > 400 mg/kg
Rat  Subcutaneous LD50  > 8000 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)

**Mineral oil**
Eye Irritation Rabbit  Moderate
Skin Irritation Rabbit  Mild

**Medroxyprogesterone acetate**
Eye Irritation Rabbit  Non-irritating
Skin Irritation Rabbit  Mild

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

**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

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
Embryo / Fetal Development  Monkey  Intramuscular  25 mg/kg  LOAEL  Developmental toxicity
Embryo / Fetal Development  Rabbit  Intramuscular  1 mg/kg  LOAEL  Developmental toxicity
Embryo / Fetal Development  Rat  Subcutaneous  1 mg/kg  LOAEL  Developmental toxicity

Genetic Toxicity: (Study Type, Cell Type/Organism, Result)
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Sucrose
Bacterial Mutagenicity (Ames)  
Salmonella  Negative

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

Talc (non-asbestiform)
IARC:  
Group 3 (Not Classifiable)

Medroxyprogesterone acetate
IARC:  
Group 2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans)
OSHA:  
Listed

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods:  
Dispose of waste in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Member State specific and Community specific provisions must be considered. Considering the relevant known environmental and human health hazards of the material, review and implement appropriate technical and procedural waste water and waste disposal measures to prevent occupational exposure and environmental release. It is recommended that waste minimization be practiced. The best available technology should be utilized to prevent environmental releases. This may include destructive techniques for waste and wastewater.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The following refers to all modes of transportation unless specified below.

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

EU Symbol: T ,
EU Indication of danger: Toxic to reproduction: Category 1
Carcinogenic: Category 3

EU Risk Phrases:
R40 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R60 - May impair fertility.
R61 - May cause harm to the unborn child.

EU Safety Phrases:
S36/37 - Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S57 - Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

OSHA Label:
DANGER
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Suspected of causing cancer.

Canada - WHMIS: Classifications
WHMIS hazard class:
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A

Calcium stearate
Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Present
Australia (AICS): Present
EU EINECS/ELINCS List 216-472-8

Medroxyprogesterone acetate
carcinogen initial date 1/1/90
developmental toxicity initial date 4/1/90

California Proposition 65

Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Present
Australia (AICS): Present
EU EINECS/ELINCS List 200-757-9

Maize starch
REACH - Annex IV - Exemptions from the obligations of Register:
EU EINECS/ELINCS List 232-679-6

Lactose NF, monohydrate
Australia (AICS): Present
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Sucrose
   Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Present
   Australia (AICS): Present
   REACH - Annex IV - Exemptions from the obligations of Register:
   EU EINECS/ELINCS List 200-334-9

Talc (non-asbestiform)
   Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Present
   Australia (AICS): Present
   EU EINECS/ELINCS List 238-877-9

Sorbit acid
   Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Present
   Australia (AICS): Present
   EU EINECS/ELINCS List 203-768-7

Mineral oil
   Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Present
   Australia (AICS): Present
   EU EINECS/ELINCS List 232-384-2

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of R phrases mentioned in Section 3
R60 - May impair fertility.
R61 - May cause harm to the unborn child.
R40 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect

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

Reasons for Revision:
   Updated Section 2 - Hazard Identification. Updated Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients. Updated Section 12 - Ecological Information. Updated Section 15 - Regulatory Information.

Prepared by:
   Product Stewardship Hazard Communication
   Pfizer Global Environment, Health, and Safety Operations

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