

Updated on 2016-02-25

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

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Material Name: Methimazole Tablets

Chemical Family: Not determined

Intended Use: Pharmaceutical product used for Hyperthyroidism

2.HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Appearance: White tablets

Statement of Hazard: H360D - May damage the unborn child

Additional Hazard Information:

Short Term: No data available

Known Clinical Effects: This compound can cross the placenta in pregnant women. Can induce cretinism and goiter in the

developing fetus. Adverse effects associated with therapeutic use include decrease in platelets and red/white blood cells (pancytopenia), decreased white blood cells (leukopenia),thrombocytopenia, inflammation of the liver (hepatitis), changes in liver function, effects on the thyroid, headache, skin rash,

hives, redness and swelling of the skin (urticaria), loss of hair, nausea, vomiting, loss of taste.

EU Indication of danger: Toxic to reproduction: Category 1

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

workplace.

3.COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	EU EINECS/ELINCS List	EU Classification	%
Methimazole	60-56-0	200-482-4	Repr. Cat.1;R61	5-10
Potato starch	9005-25-8	232-679-6	Not Listed	*
Magnesium stearate	557-04-0	209-150-3	Not Listed	*

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Talc	14807-96-6	238-877-9	Not Listed	*
Lactose monohydrate	64044-51-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	*

Additional Information: *Proprietary

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

safety.

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: Extinguish fires with CO2, extinguishing powder, foam, or water.

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

Additional Consideration for Large Non-essential personnel should be evacuated from affected area. Report emergency

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

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 10 mg/m^3

 3 mg/m^3

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 thoroughly after handling. 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.

Potato starch

ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TWA)	10mg/m^3
Australia TWA	$10\mathrm{mg/m^3}$
Belgium OEL – TWA	$10\mathrm{mg/m^3}$
Bulgaria OEL – TWA	$10\mathrm{mg/m^3}$
Czech Republic OEL – TWA	4.0 mg/m^3
Greece OEL-TWA	10 mg/m^3
	5 mg/m^3
Ireland OEL - TWAs	10 mg/m^3
	4 mg/m^3
OSHA - Final PELS - TWAs:	15 mg/m^3
Portugal OEL - TWA	$10\mathrm{mg/m^3}$
Slovakia OEL - TWA	4 mg/m^3

Talc

Spain OEL - TWA

Switzerland OEL -TWAs

ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TWA)	2 mg/m^3
Australia TWA	2.5 mg/m^3
Austria OEL-MAKs	2 mg/m^3
Belgium OEL – TWA	2 mg/m^3
Bulgaria OEL – TWA	$1.0 \; fiber/cm^3$
	6.0 mg/m^3
	3.0 mg/m^3
Czech Republic OEL – TWA	$2.0\ mg/m^3$
Denmark OEL - TWA	$0.3 fiber/cm^3$
Finland OEL - TWA	$0.5 \; fiber/cm^3$
Greece OEL-TWA	10 mg/m^3
	2 mg/m^3
Hungary OEL - TWA	2 mg/m^3

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8.EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ireland OEL - TWAs 10 mg/m³

 0.8 mg/m^3

Lithuania OEL - TWA 2 mg/m³

 1 mg/m^3

Netherlands OEL - TWA 0.25 mg/m³
OSHA - Final PELS – Table Z-3 Mineral D: 20 mppcf

 4.0 mg/m^3 1.0 mg/m^3

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} \mbox{Portugal OEL - TWA} & 2\mbox{ mg/m}^3 \\ \mbox{Romania OEL-TWA} & 2\mbox{ mg/m}^3 \\ \mbox{Slovakia OEL - TWA} & 2\mbox{ mg/m}^3 \\ \end{tabular}$

 10 mg/m^3

 1 mg/m^3

Switzerland OEL -TWAs 2 mg/m³

Magnesium stearate

Poland OEL-TWA

ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TWA) 10 mg/m^3 Lithuania OEL – TWA 5 mg/m^3 Sweden OEL – TWAs 5 mg/m^3

The purpose of the Occupational Exposure Band (OEB) classification system is to separate substances into different Hazard categorieswhen the available data are sufficient to do so, but inadequate to establish an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL). The OEB given is based upon an analysis of all currently available data; as such, this value may be subject to revision when new information becomes available.

Methimazole

Pfizer Occupational Exposure OEB 3 (control exposure to the range of >10ug/m³ to < 100ug/m³)

Band (OEB):

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: 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 airborne exposures are within or exceed the Occupational Exposure Band (OEB) range, wear

an appropriate respirator with a protection factor sufficient to control exposures to the bottom of the

OEB range.

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9.PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:TabletsColor:WhiteMolecular Formula:MixtureMolecular Weight:Mixture

Partition Coefficient: (Method, pH, Endpoint, Value)

Methimazole

Predicted 7.4 Log D -2.743

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.

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)

Talc

Rat Oral LD50 > 1600 mg/kg Rabbit Dermal LD50 > 2000 mg/kg

Magnesium stearate

Methimazole

Rat Oral LD 50 2250 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.

$\underline{\textbf{Reproduction \& Development Toxicity: (Duration, Species, Route, Dose, End Point, Effect(s))}$

Methimazole

Embryo / Fetal Development Rat Oral 50 mg/kg/day LOAEL Developmental toxicity
Embryo / Fetal Development Rabbit No route specified Dose not specified Not Teratogenic

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

Methimazole

In Vitro Chromosome Aberration Positive

In Vivo Negative

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11.TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Methimazole

2 Year(s) Rat Oral 0.5 mg/kg/day NOAEL Thyroid, Tumors

<u>Carcinogen Status:</u>

None of the components of this formulation are listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

12.ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

avoided.

Bio-accumulative Potential:

Partition Coefficient: (Method, pH, Endpoint, Value)

Methimazole

Methimazole Predicted 7.4 Log D -2.743

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 Indication of danger: Toxic to reproduction: Category 1

Canada - WHMIS: Classifications

WHMIS hazard class:

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A

Methimazole

California Proposition 65 Developmental toxicity initial date 7/1/90

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

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15.REGULATORY INFORMATION

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling

for Drugs and Poisons: Schedule 4 **EU EINECS/ELINCS List** 200-482-4

Potato starch

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

Australia (AICS):

REACH - Annex IV - Exemptions from the

Present

 $obligations\ of\ Register:$

EU EINECS/ELINCS List 232-679-6

Sodium starch glycolate

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

Australia (AICS): Present

Magnesium stearate

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

Australia (AICS):

EU EINECS/ELINCS List

209-150-3

Lactose monohydrate

Australia (AICS):PresentREACH - Annex IV - Exemptions from thePresent

obligations of Register:

Talc

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

Australia (AICS):

Present

EU EINECS/ELINCS List

238-877-9

16.OTHER INFORMATION

Text of R phrases and GHS Classification abbreviations mentioned in Section 3

Reproductive toxicity-Cat.1A; H360D - May damage the unborn child

Toxic to reproduction: Category 1

R61 - May cause harm to the unborn child.

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

Prepared by: Product Stewardship Hazard Communication

Pfizer Global Environment, Health, and Safety Operations

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End of Safety Data Sheet