

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND THE COMPANY

Material	Fenofibric Acid Delayed-Release Capsules, 45 mg and 135 mg.
Manufacturer	Lupin Limited Goa 403722 INDIA.
Distributor	Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Harborplace Tower, 21 st Floor 111, South Calvert Street Baltimore, MD 21202 United States Tel. 001-410-576-2000 Fax. 001-410-576-2221

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS	Quantity
Choline Fenofibrate [equivalent to Fenofibric Acid]	856676-23-8	45 mg and 135 mg

3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Fire and Explosion	Assume that this product is capable of sustaining combustion.
Health	Acute hypersensitivity reactions such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic necrolysis requiring patient hospitalization and treatment with steroids have been reported in individuals treated with fenofibrates.
Environment	No information is available about the potential of this product to produce adverse environmental effects.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion	If conscious, give water to drink and induce vomiting. Do not attempt to give any solid or liquid by mouth if the exposed subject is unconscious or semi-conscious. Wash out the mouth with water. Obtain medical attention.
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Inhalation	Move individual to fresh air. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty occurs. If not breathing, provide artificial respiration assistance.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing and flush exposed area with large amounts of water. Wash all exposed areas of skin with plenty of soap and water. Obtain medical attention if skin reaction occurs.
Eye Contact	Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention.

NOTES TO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

OVERDOSAGE	There is no specific treatment for overdose with fenofibric acid. General supportive care of the patient is indicated, including monitoring of vital signs and observation of clinical status, should an overdose occur. If indicated, elimination of unabsorbed drug should be achieved by emesis or gastric lavage; usual precautions should be observed to maintain the airway. Because fenofibric acid is highly bound to plasma proteins, hemodialysis should not be considered.
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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Assume that this product is capable of sustaining combustion.
Extinguishing Media	Water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder or appropriate foam.
Special Firefighting Procedures	For single units (packages): No special requirements needed. For larger amounts (multiple packages/pallets) of product: Since toxic, corrosive or flammable vapors might be evolved from fires involving this product and associated packaging, self contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment are recommended for firefighters.
Hazardous Combustion Products	Hazardous combustion or decomposition products are expected when the product is exposed to fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Wear protective clothing and equipment consistent with the degree of hazard.
Environmental Precautions	For large spills, take precautions to prevent entry into waterways, sewers, or surface drainage systems.
Clean-up Methods	Collect and place it in a suitable, properly labeled container for recovery or disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	No special precautions are necessary when handling packed product. In case of accident, avoid breathing dust from crushed tablets. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands after use.
Storage	Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15 to 30°C (59 to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Keep out of the reach of children. Protect from moisture.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Wear appropriate clothing to avoid skin contact. Wash hands and arms thoroughly after handling.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Form	Fenofibric acid delayed-release capsules are supplied in two dose strengths as follows:
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Fenofibric acid delayed-release capsules, 45 mg are size '3' capsule with brown cap and yellow body, imprinted with "LU" on cap and "Q41" on body in black ink, containing four white to off white mini-tablets. The delayed-release capsules are available in bottles of

90's	NDC 68180-128-09
100's	NDC 68180-128-01
500's	NDC 68180-128-02

Fenofibric acid delayed-release capsules, 135 mg are size '0' capsule with blue opaque cap and yellow opaque body, imprinted with "LU" on cap and "Q42" on body in black ink, containing twelve white to off white mini-tablets. The delayed-release capsules are available in bottle of

90's	NDC 68180-129-09
100's	NDC 68180-129-01
500's	NDC 68180-129-02

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Fenofibric Acid

No carcinogenicity and fertility studies have been conducted with choline fenofibrate or fenofibric acid. However, because fenofibrate is rapidly converted to its active metabolite, fenofibric acid, either during or immediately following absorption both in animals and humans, studies conducted with fenofibrate are relevant for the assessment of the toxicity profile of fenofibric acid. A similar toxicity spectrum is expected after treatment with either fenofibric acid delayed-release capsules or fenofibrate.

Fenofibrate

Two dietary carcinogenicity studies have been conducted in rats with fenofibrate. In the first 24-month study, Wistar rats were dosed with fenofibrate at 10, 45, and 200 mg/kg/day, approximately 0.3, 1, and 6 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD), based on body surface area comparisons (mg/m^2). At a dose of 200 mg/kg/day (6 times the MRHD), the incidence of liver carcinomas was significantly increased in both sexes. A statistically significant increase in pancreatic carcinomas was observed in males at 1 and 6 times the MRHD; an increase in pancreatic adenomas and benign testicular interstitial cell tumors was observed at 6 times the MRHD in males. In a second 24-month rat carcinogenicity study in a different strain of rats (Sprague-Dawley), doses of 10 and 60 mg/kg/day (0.3 and 2 times the MRHD), produced significant increases in the incidence of pancreatic acinar adenomas in both sexes and increases in interstitial cell tumors of the testes at 2 times the MRHD.

A 117-week carcinogenicity study was conducted in rats comparing three drugs: fenofibrate 10 and 60 mg/kg/day (0.3 and 2 times the MRHD), clofibrate (400 mg/kg/day; 2 times the human dose), and gemfibrozil (250 mg/kg/day; 2 times the MRHD). Fenofibrate increased pancreatic acinar adenomas in both sexes. Clofibrate increased hepatocellular carcinoma and pancreatic acinar adenomas in males and hepatic neoplastic nodules in females. Gemfibrozil increased hepatic neoplastic nodules in males and females, while all three drugs increased testicular interstitial cell tumors in males.

In a 21-month study in CF-I mice, fenofibrate 10,45, and 200 mg/kg/day (approximately 0.2, 1, and 3 times the MRHD on the basis of mg/m^2 surface area) significantly increased the liver carcinomas in both sexes at 3 times the MRHD. In a second 18-month study at 10, 60, and 200 mg/kg/day, fenofibrate significantly increased the liver carcinomas in male and female mice at 3 times the MRHD.

Electron microscopy studies have demonstrated peroxisomal proliferation following fenofibrate administration to the rat. An adequate study to test for peroxisome proliferation in humans has not been done, but changes in peroxisome morphology and numbers have been observed in humans after treatment with other members of the fibrate

class when liver biopsies were compared before and after treatment in the same individual.

Mutagenesis

Fenofibrate has been demonstrated to be devoid of mutagenic potential in the following tests:

Ames, and micronucleus *in vivo/rat*. In addition, fenofibric acid, has been demonstrated to be devoid of mutagenic potential in the following tests: Ames, mouse lymphoma, chromosomal aberration and sister chromatid exchange in human lymphocytes, and unscheduled DNA synthesis in primary rat hepatocytes.

Impairment of Fertility

In a fertility study, rats were given oral dietary doses of fenofibrate. Males received doses for 61 days prior to mating and females for 15 days prior to mating through weaning, which resulted in no adverse effect on fertility at doses up to 300 mg/kg/day (~10 times the MRHD, based on mg/m² surface area comparisons).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Incinerate in an approved facility. Follow all federal state and local environmental regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IATA/ICAO - Not Regulated

IATA Proper shipping Name	:	N/A
IATA UN/ID No	:	N/A
IATA Hazard Class	:	N/A
IATA Packaging Group	:	N/A
IATA Label	:	N/A

IMDG - Not Regulated

IMDG Proper shipping Name	:	N/A
IMDG UN/ID No	:	N/A
IMDG Hazard Class	:	N/A
IMDG Flash Point	:	N/A
IMDG Label	:	N/A

DOT - Not Regulated

DOT Proper shipping Name	:	N/A
DOT UN/ID No	:	N/A
DOT Hazard Class	:	N/A
DOT Flash Point	:	N/A
DOT Packing Group	:	N/A
DOT Label	:	N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

No information available.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all-inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. Nothing herein shall be deemed to create any warranty, express or implied. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the applicability of this information and the suitability of the material or product for any particular purpose.

Lupin shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. Lupin reserves the right to revise this MSDS.