CHEMICALS MEETING THE CRITERIA FOR LISTING AS CAUSING REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY VIA THE "FORMALLY REQUIRED TO BE LABELED OR IDENTIFIED" MECHANISM

PACKAGE 5b
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Reproductive and Cancer Hazard Assessment Section
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
California Environmental Protection Agency

The chemicals in the table below meet the requirements outlined in Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Section 12902 for the listing of a chemical that a state or federal agency has formally required to be labeled or identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity.

According to Title 22 CCR Section 12902,

- " 'labeled' means that a warning message about the carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity of a chemical is printed, stamped, written, or in any other manner placed upon the container in which the chemical is present or its outer or inner packaging including any material inserted with, attached to, or otherwise accompanying such a chemical;"

- " 'identified' means that a required message about the carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity of the chemical is to be disclosed in any manner to a person or legal entity other than the person or legal entity who is required to make such disclosure"; and

- "as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity" means: "For chemicals that cause cancer, the required label or identification uses any words or phrases intended to communicate a risk of cancer or tumors." "For chemicals that cause reproductive toxicity, the required label for identification uses any words or phrases intended to communicate a risk of reproductive harm to men or women or both, or a risk of birth defects or other developmental harm."

The chemicals in the table below have been identified or labeled to communicate a risk of developmental harm, in accordance with formal requirements by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Following the table, language taken directly from the FDA-approved product labels which meets the requirements outlined in Title 22 CCR Section 12902 is quoted for each of the substances listed.

Chemical	CAS No.	Toxicological Endpoints	References
Pravastatin sodium	81131-70-6	Developmental toxicity	FDA (1998)
Simvastatin	79902-63-9	Developmental toxicity	FDA (1998)

Pravastatin (under CONTRAINDICATIONS and PRECAUTIONS)
Under CONTRAINDICATIONS: Pregnancy and Lactation. "Cholesterol and other products of chloresterol biosynthesis are essential components for fetal development (including synthesis of steroids and cell membranes). Since HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors decrease cholesterol synthesis and possibly the synthesis of other biologically active substances derived from cholesterol, they are contraindicated during pregnancy and in nursing mothers. **Pravastatin should be administered to women of childbearing age only when such patients are highly unlikely to conceive and have been informed of the potential hazards.** If the patient becomes pregnant while taking this class of drug, therapy should be discontinued immediately and the patient apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus (see Precautions: Pregnancy)."
Under PRECAUTIONS: Pregnancy Category X. See CONTRAINDICATIONS.
"PRAVACHOL [pravastatin sodium] should be administered to women of child-bearing potential) only when such patients are highly unlikely to conceive and have been informed of the potential hazards.

Simvastatin (under CONTRAINDICATIONS and PRECAUTIONS)
Under CONTRAINDICATIONS: Pregnancy and Lactation. "…cholesterol and other products of the cholesterol biosynthesis pathway are essential components for fetal development, including synthesis of steroids and cell membranes. Because of the ability of inhibitors of HMG-CoA reductase such as ZOCOR [simvastatin] to decrease the synthesis of cholesterol and possibly other products of the cholesterol biosynthesis pathway, ZOCOR is contraindicated during pregnancy and in nursing mothers. **ZOCOR should be administered to women of childbearing age only when such patients are highly unlikely to conceive.** If the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, ZOCOR should be discontinued immediately and the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus (see PRECAUTIONS, Pregnancy).
Under PRECAUTIONS: Pregnancy Category X. "ZOCOR should be administered to women of child-bearing potential only when such patients are highly unlikely to conceive and have been informed of the potential hazards."

References

Food and Drug Administration (FDA, 1998). FDA approved labeling changes for the drug pravastatin sodium. FDA approved 1998. http://www.fda.gov/medwatch/safety/1998/aug98.htm.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA, 1998). Final printed labeling for the drug simvastatin. FDA approved 1998.