

Finding of No Significant Impact  
for the

Concurrent Use of EAZI-BREED Cattle CIDR Insert  
(Progesterone)  
with

LUTALYSE Sterile Solution (Dinoprost tromethamine)

for the

Synchronization of Estrus in Lactating Dairy Cows

Pfizer Animal Health  
Kalamazoo, MI

FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY  
(HFA-305)

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The Center for Veterinary Medicine has carefully considered the potential environmental impact of this action and has concluded that this action is not expected to have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared.

Pfizer Animal Health has prepared the attached June 16, 2008, environmental assessment (EA) in support of the approval of a supplemental new animal drug application (NADA) for the use of EAZI-BREED Cattle CIDR Insert containing progesterone concurrently with LUTALYSE Sterile Solution containing dinoprost tromethamine. The use is for the synchronization of estrus in lactating dairy cows.

EAZI-BREED CIDR Cattle Insert and LUTALYSE Sterile Solution are already approved for separate use under NADAs 141-200 and 108-901, respectively (also see 21 CFR 529.1940 and 522.690). The current approval addresses their concurrent use and includes up-to-date consideration of the potential environmental impact of these products. In particular, the EA addresses the potential for the active steroid ingredient progesterone to cause endocrine disrupting type of environmental effects in aquatic systems.

To date, endocrine disrupting effects in terrestrial organisms have not been a subject of scientific or regulatory concern and are not extensively covered in this EA. Although there may be some uncertainty associated with endocrine effects on terrestrial organisms, at this time, effects are not expected.

The estimated surface water concentration for progesterone ranges from a highly conservative maximum of 7.7 ng/L to a relatively realistic 0.085 ng/L. In both cases, the actual concentration is expected to be lower because of expected biodegradation. The EA

also addresses the potential metabolism of progesterone to androstenedione, another possibly active hormone chemical. The EA also contains information indicating that the estimated surface water concentration of dinoprost tromethamine may be 2.9 ng/L.

Information in the EA indicates that the No Observed Effect Level for progesterone on aquatic organisms is 40 ng/L. This is well above the estimated environmental aquatic concentrations. There was no information on the potential aquatic effects of dinoprost tromethamine, a naturally occurring prostaglandin, but endocrine effects would not be expected.

A significant issue addressed in the EA concerns the presence of a significant amount of progesterone remaining in used EAZI-BREED CIDR Cattle Insert. Because of this concern, the revised EA includes a section on used product disposal and includes risk management in the form of the following label language:

“Environmental Warning: Store used (removed) EAZI-BREED CIDR Cattle inserts in a plastic bag or other sealable container until they can be properly disposed in accordance with applicable local, state and Federal regulations.”

“DIRECTIONS: Used (removed) EAZI-BREED CIDR Cattle Inserts still contain some progesterone. Used EAZI-BREED CIDR Cattle Inserts must be stored in a sealable container until disposed. Sealed bag/container with used EAZI-BREED CIDR Cattle Inserts must be properly disposed in accordance with applicable local, state and Federal regulations.”

The information provided in the EA is adequate to support a conclusion that the concurrent use of these products is not expected to have a significant impact on the environment.

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Date

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