Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Pomalidomide 1 mg/2 mg/3 mg / 4 mg hard capsules

Pomalidomide is expected to cause severe birth defects and may lead to the death of an unborn baby.
- Do not take this medicine if you are pregnant or could become pregnant.
- You must follow the contraception advice described in this leaflet.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Pomalidomide is and what it is used for

What Pomalidomide is
Pomalidomide contain the active substance 'pomalidomide'. This medicine is related to thalidomide and belongs to a group of medicines which affect the immune system (the body's natural defences).

What Pomalidomide is used for
Pomalidomide is used to treat adults with a type of cancer called 'multiple myeloma'.

Pomalidomide is either used with:
- **two other medicines** - called 'bortezomib' (a type of chemotherapy medicine) and 'dexamethasone' (an anti-inflammatory medicine) in people who have had at least one other treatment - including lenalidomide.

or
- **one other medicine** - called 'dexamethasone' in people whose myeloma has become worse, despite having at least two other treatments - including lenalidomide and bortezomib.

What is multiple myeloma
Multiple myeloma is a type of cancer which affects a certain type of white blood cell (called the 'plasma cell'). These cells grow out of control and accumulate in the bone marrow. This results in damage to the bones and kidneys.

Multiple myeloma generally cannot be cured. However, treatment can reduce the signs and symptoms of the disease, or make them disappear for a period of time. When this happens, it is called 'response'.

How Pomalidomide work
Pomalidomide works in a number of different ways:
- by stopping the myeloma cells developing
- by stimulating the immune system to attack the cancer cells
- by stopping the formation of blood vessels supplying the cancer cells.

The benefit of using Pomalidomide with bortezomib and dexamethasone
When pomalidomide is used with bortezomib and dexamethasone, in people who have had at least one other treatment, it can stop multiple myeloma getting worse:
- On average, pomalidomide when used with bortezomib and dexamethasone stopped multiple myeloma from coming back for up to 11 months - compared with 7 months for those patients who only used bortezomib and dexamethasone.

The benefit of using Pomalidomide with dexamethasone
When pomalidomide is used with dexamethasone, in people who have had at least two other treatments, it can stop multiple myeloma getting worse:
- On average, pomalidomide when used with dexamethasone stopped multiple myeloma from coming back for up to 4 months - compared with 2 months for those patients who used only dexamethasone.

2. What you need to know before you take Pomalidomide

Do not take Pomalidomide:
- if you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant – this is because **Pomalidomide is expected to be harmful to an unborn child**. (Men and women taking this medicine must read the section 'Pregnancy, contraception and breast-feeding – information for women and men' below).
- if you are able to become pregnant, unless you follow all the necessary measures to prevent you from becoming pregnant (see 'Pregnancy, contraception and breast-feeding – information for women and men'). If you are able to become pregnant, your doctor will record with each prescription that the necessary measures have been taken and will provide you with this confirmation.
- if you are allergic to pomalidomide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6). If you think you may be allergic, ask your doctor for advice.

If you are uncertain whether any of the conditions above apply to you, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Pomalidomide.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Pomalidomide if:
- you have ever had blood clots in the past. During the treatment with Pomalidomide you have an increased risk of getting blood clots in your veins and arteries. Your doctor may recommend you take additional treatments (e.g. warfarin) or lower the dose of Pomalidomide to reduce the chance that you get blood clots.
- you have ever had an allergic reaction such as rash, itching, swelling, feeling dizzy or trouble breathing while taking related medicines called 'thalidomide' or 'lenalidomide'.
- you have had a heart attack, have heart failure, have difficulty breathing, or if you smoke, have high blood pressure or high cholesterol levels.
- you have a high total amount of tumour throughout the body, including your bone marrow. This could lead to a condition where the tumours break down and cause unusual levels of chemicals in the blood which can lead to kidney failure. You may also experience an uneven heartbeat. This condition is called tumour lysis syndrome.
- you have or have had neuropathy (nerve damage causing tingling or pain in your hands or feet).
- you have or have ever had hepatitis B infection. Treatment with Pomalidomide may cause the hepatitis B virus to become active again in patients who carry the virus, resulting in a recurrence of the infection. Your doctor should check whether you have ever had hepatitis B infection.
- you experience or have experienced in the past a combination of any of the following symptoms: rash on face or extended rash, red skin, high fever, flu-like symptoms, enlarged lymph nodes (signs of severe skin reaction called Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) or drug hypersensitivity syndrome, Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) or Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS). See also section 4 'Possible side effects').

It is important to note that patients with multiple myeloma treated with pomalidomide may develop additional types of cancer, therefore your doctor should carefully evaluate the benefit and risk when you are prescribed this medicine.

At any time during or after your treatment, tell your doctor or nurse immediately if you: experience blurred, loss of or double vision, difficulty speaking, weakness in an arm or a leg, a change in the way you walk or problems with your balance, persistent numbness, decreased sensation or loss of sensation, memory loss or confusion. These may all be symptoms of a serious and potentially fatal brain condition known as progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). If you had these symptoms prior to treatment with Pomalidomide, tell your doctor about any change in these symptoms.

At the end of the treatment you should return all unused capsules to the pharmacist.

Pregnancy, contraception and breast-feeding – information for women and men
The following must be followed as stated in the Pomalidomide Pregnancy Prevention Programme. Women and men taking Pomalidomide must not become pregnant or father a child. This is because pomalidomide is expected to harm the unborn baby. You and your partner should use effective methods of contraception while taking this medicine.

Women
Do not take Pomalidomide if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant. This is because this medicine is expected to harm the unborn baby. Before starting the treatment, you should tell your doctor if you are able to become pregnant, even if you think this is unlikely.

If you are able to become pregnant:
- you must use effective methods of contraception for at least 4 weeks before starting treatment, for the whole time you are taking treatment, and until at least 4 weeks after stopping treatment. Talk to your doctor about the best method of contraception for you.
- each time your doctor writes a prescription for you, he will ensure you understand the necessary measures that have to be taken to prevent pregnancy.
- your doctor will arrange pregnancy tests before treatment, at least every 4 weeks during treatment, and at least 4 weeks after the treatment has finished.

If you become pregnant despite the prevention measures:
- you must stop the treatment immediately and talk to your doctor straight away.

Breast-feeding
It is not known if Pomalidomide passes into human breast milk. Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or intend to breast-feed. Your doctor will advise if you should stop or continue breast-feeding.

Men
Pomalidomide passes into human semen:
- If your partner is pregnant or able to become pregnant, you must use condoms for the whole time you are taking treatment and for 7 days after the end of treatment.
- If your partner becomes pregnant while you are taking Pomalidomide, tell your doctor straight away. Your partner should also tell her doctor straight away.

You should not donate semen or sperm during treatment and for 7 days after the end of treatment.

Blood donation and blood tests
You should not donate blood during treatment and for 7 days after the end of treatment.
Before and during the treatment with Pomalidomide you will have regular blood tests. This is because your medicine may cause a fall in the number of blood cells that help fight infection (white cells) and in the number of cells that help to stop bleeding (platelets).

Your doctor should ask you to have a blood test:
- before treatment
- every week for the first 8 weeks of treatment
- at least every month after that for as long as you are taking Pomalidomide.

As a result of these tests, your doctor may change your dose of Pomalidomide or stop your treatment. The doctor may also change the dose or stop the medicine because of your general health.

Children and adolescents

Pomalidomide is not recommended for use in children and young people under 18 years.

Other medicines and Pomalidomide
Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This is because Pomalidomide can affect the way some other medicines work. Also some other medicines can affect the way Pomalidomide works.

In particular, tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Pomalidomide if you are taking any of the following medicines:
- some antifungals such as ketoconazole
- some antibiotics (for example ciprofloxacin, enoxacin)
- certain antidepressants such as fluvoxamine.

Driving and using machines
Some people feel tired, dizzy, faint, confused or less alert when taking Pomalidomide. If this happens to you, do not drive or operate tools or machinery.

Pomalidomide contains sodium
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Pomalidomide

Pomalidomide must be given to you by a doctor with experience in treating multiple myeloma.

Always take your medicines exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are not sure.

When to take Pomalidomide with other medicines

Pomalidomide with bortezomib and dexamethasone:
- See the leaflets that come with bortezomib and dexamethasone for further information on their use and effects.
- Pomalidomide bortezomib and dexamethasone are taken in 'treatment cycles'. Each cycle lasts 21 days (3 weeks).
- Look at the chart below to see what to take on each day of the 3-week cycle:
  * Each day, look down the chart and find the correct day to see which medicines to take.
  * Some days, you take all 3 medicines, some days just 2 or 1 medicines, and some days none at all.

POM: Pomalidomide; **BOR**: Bortezomib; **DEX**: Dexamethasone

Cycle 1 to 8

	Medicine name		
Day	POM	BOR	DEX
1	√	√	√
2	√		√
3	√		
4	√	√	√
5	√		√
6	√		
7	√		
8	√	√	√
9	√		√
10	√		
11	√	√	√
12	√		√
13	√		
14	√		
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

Cycle 9 and onwards

	Medicine name		
Day	POM	BOR	DEX
1	√	√	√
2	√		√
3	√		
4	√		
5	√		
6	√		
7	√		
8	√		√
9	√		√
10	√		
11	√	√	
12	√		
13	√		
14	√		
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

- After completing each 3-week cycle, start a new one.

Pomalidomide with dexamethasone only:
- See the leaflet that comes with dexamethasone for further information on its use and effects.
- Pomalidomide and dexamethasone are taken in 'treatment cycles'. Each cycle lasts 28 days (4 weeks).
- Look at the chart below to see what to take on each day of the 4-week cycle:
  * Each day, look down the chart and find the correct day to see which medicines to take.
  * Some days, you take both medicines, some days just 1 medicine, and some days none at all.

POM: Pomalidomide; **DEX**: Dexamethasone

	Medicine name	
Day	POM	DEX
1	√	√
2	√	
3	√	
4	√	
5	√	
6	√	
7	√	
8	√	√
9	√	
10	√	
11	√	
12	√	
13	√	
14	√	

	Medicine name	
Day	POM	DEX
15	√	√
16	√	
17	√	
18	√	
19	√	
20	√	
21	√	
22		√
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		

- After completing each 4-week cycle, start a new one.

How much Pomalidomide to take with other medicines

Pomalidomide with bortezomib and dexamethasone:

- The recommended starting dose of Pomalidomide is 4 mg per day.
- The recommended starting dose of bortezomib will be worked out by your doctor and based on your height and weight (1.3 mg/m^2 body surface area).
- The recommended starting dose of dexamethasone is 20 mg per day. However, if you are over 75, the recommended starting dose is 10 mg per day.

Pomalidomide with dexamethasone only:

- The recommended dose of Pomalidomide is 4 mg per day.
- The recommended starting dose of dexamethasone is 40 mg per day. However, if you are over 75, the recommended starting dose is 20 mg per day.

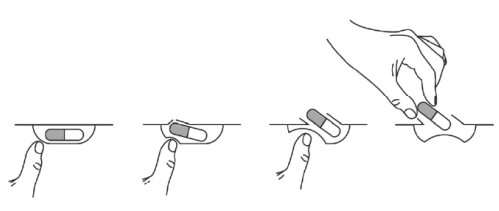
Your doctor may need to reduce the dose of Pomalidomide, bortezomib or dexamethasone or stop one or more of these medicines based on the results of your blood tests, your general condition, other medicines you may be taking (e.g. ciprofloxacin, enoxacin and fluvoxamine) and if you experience side effects (especially rash or swelling) from treatment.

If you suffer from liver or kidney problems your doctor will check your condition very carefully whilst you are receiving this medicine.

How to take Pomalidomide:

- Do not break, open or chew the capsules. If powder from a broken capsule makes contact with the skin, wash the skin immediately and thoroughly with soap and water.
- Healthcare professionals, caregivers and family members should wear disposable gloves when handling the blister or capsule. Gloves should then be removed carefully to prevent skin exposure, placed in a sealable plastic polyethylene bag and disposed of in accordance with local requirements. Hands should then be washed thoroughly with soap and water. Women who are pregnant or suspect they may be pregnant should not handle the blister or capsule.
- Swallow the capsules whole, preferably with water.
- You can take the capsules either with or without food.
- Take Pomalidomide at about the same time each day.

To remove the capsule from the blister, press only one end of the capsule out to push it through the foil. Do not apply pressure on the centre of the capsule as this can cause it to break.



Your doctor will advise you of how and when to take Pomalidomide if you have kidney problems and are receiving dialysis treatment.

Duration of the treatment with Pomalidomide
You should continue the cycles of treatment until your doctor tells you to stop.

If you take more Pomalidomide than you should
If you take more Pomalidomide than you should, talk to a doctor or go to a hospital straight away. Take the medicine pack with you.

If you forget to take Pomalidomide
If you forget to take Pomalidomide on a day when you should, take your next capsule as normal the next day. Do not increase the number of capsules you take to make up for not taking Pomalidomide the previous day.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Serious side effects

Stop taking Pomalidomide and see a doctor straight away if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:

- Fever, chills, sore throat, cough, mouth ulcers or any other signs of infection (due to less white blood cells, which fight infection).
- Bleeding or bruising without a cause, including nosebleeds and bleeding from the bowels or stomach (due to effects on blood cells called 'platelets').
- Rapid breathing, rapid pulse, fever and chills, passing very little to no urine, nausea and vomiting, confusion, unconsciousness (due to infection of blood called sepsis or septic shock).
- Severe, persistent or bloody diarrhoea (possibly with stomach pain or fever) caused by bacteria called *Clostridium difficile*.
- Chest pain, or leg pain and swelling, especially in your lower leg or calves (caused by blood clots).
- Shortness of breath (from serious chest infection, inflammation of the lung, heart failure or blood clot).
- Swelling of face, lips, tongue and throat, which may cause difficulty breathing (due to serious types of allergic reaction called angioedema and anaphylactic reaction).
- Certain types of skin cancer (squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma), which can cause changes in the appearance of your skin or growths on your skin. If you notice any changes to your skin whilst taking Pomalidomide, tell your doctor as soon as possible.
- Recurrence of hepatitis B infection, which can cause yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark, brown-coloured urine, right-sided abdominal pain, fever and feeling nauseous or being sick. Tell your doctor straightaway if you notice any of these symptoms.
- Widespread rash, high body temperature, enlarged lymph nodes and other body organs involvement (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms which is also known as DRESS or drug hypersensitivity syndrome, Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis or Stevens-Johnson Syndrome). Stop using pomalidomide if you develop these symptoms and contact your doctor or seek medical attention immediately. See also section 2.

Stop taking Pomalidomide and see a doctor straight away if you notice any of the serious side effects listed above – you may need urgent medical treatment.

Other side effects
Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- Shortness of breath (dyspnoea).
- Infections of the lungs (pneumonia and bronchitis).
- Infections of the nose, sinuses and throat, caused by bacteria or viruses.
- Flu-like symptoms (influenza).
- Low red blood cells, which may cause anaemia leading to tiredness and weakness.
- Low blood levels of potassium (hypokalaemia), which may cause weakness, muscle cramps, muscle aches, palpitations, tingling or numbness, dyspnoea, mood changes.
- High blood levels of sugar.
- A fast and irregular heartbeat (atrial fibrillation).
- Loss of appetite.
- Constipation, diarrhoea or nausea.
- Being sick (vomiting).
- Abdominal pain.
- Lack of energy.
- Difficulty in falling asleep or staying asleep.
- Dizziness, tremor.
- Muscle spasm, muscle weakness.
- Bone pain, back pain.
- Numbness, tingling or burning sensation to the skin, pains in hands or feet (peripheral sensory neuropathy).
- Swelling of the body, including swelling of the arms or legs.
- Rashes.
- Urinary tract infection, which may cause a burning sensation when passing urine, or a need to pass urine more often.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- Fall.
- Bleeding within the skull.
- Decreased ability to move or feel (sensation) in your hands, arms, feet and legs because of nerve damage (peripheral sensorimotor neuropathy).
- Numbness, itching, and a feeling of pins and needles on your skin (paraesthesia).
- A spinning feeling in your head, making it difficult to stand up and move normally.
- Swelling caused by fluid.
- Hives (urticaria).
- Itchy skin.
- Shingles.
- Heart attack (chest pain spreading to the arms, neck, jaw, feeling sweaty and breathless, feeling sick or vomiting).
- Chest pain, chest infection.
- Increased blood pressure.
- A fall in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets at the same time (pancytopenia), which will make you more prone to bleeding and bruising. You may feel tired and weak, and short of breath and you are also more likely to get infections.
- Decreased number of lymphocytes (one type of white blood cells) often caused by infection (lymphopenia).
- Low blood levels of magnesium (hypomagnesaemia), which may cause tiredness, generalised weakness, muscle cramps, irritability and may result in low blood levels of calcium (hypocalcaemia), which may cause numbness and, or tingling of hands, feet, or lips, muscle cramps, muscle weakness, light-headedness, confusion.
- Low blood level of phosphate (hypophosphataemia), which may cause muscle weakness and irritability or confusion.
- High blood level of calcium (hypercalcaemia), which may cause slowing reflexes and skeletal muscle weaknesses.
- High blood levels of potassium, which may cause abnormal heart rhythm.
- Low blood levels of sodium, which may cause tiredness and confusion, muscle twitching, fits (epileptic seizures) or coma.
- High blood levels of uric acid, which may cause a form of arthritis called gout.
- Low blood pressure, which may cause dizziness or fainting.
- Sore or dry mouth.
- Changes in the way things taste.
- Swollen abdomen.
- Feeling confused.
- Feeling down (depressed mood).
- Loss of consciousness, fainting.
- Clouding of your eye (cataract).
- Damage to the kidney.
- Inability to pass urine.
- Abnormal liver test.
- Pain in the pelvis.
- Weight loss.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- Stroke.
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis) which can cause itchy skin, yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes (jaundice), pale coloured stools, dark coloured urine and abdominal pain.
- The breakdown of cancer cells resulting in the release of toxic compounds into the bloodstream (tumour lysis syndrome). This can result in kidney problems.
- Underactive thyroid gland, which may cause symptoms such as tiredness, lethargy, muscle weakness, slow heart rate, weight gain.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- Rejection of solid organ transplant (such as heart or liver).

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Pomalidomide

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not use this medicine if you notice any damage or signs of tampering to the packaging.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Any unused medicine should be returned to your pharmacist at the end of treatment. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Pomalidomide contains

- The active substance is pomalidomide.
- The other ingredients are pregelatinised starch, colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate, mannitol and croscarmellose sodium.
- The printing ink contains: shellac, black iron oxide (E172), propylene glycol and ammonium hydroxide.

Pomalidomide 1 mg hard capsule:

- Each capsule contains 1 mg of pomalidomide.
- The capsule shell contains: gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), ferric oxide red (E172), ferric oxide yellow (E172) and Indigo carmine (E132).

Pomalidomide 2 mg hard capsule:

- Each capsule contains 2 mg of pomalidomide.
- The capsule shell contains: gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), ferric oxide red (E172), ferric oxide yellow (E172) and Indigo carmine (E132).

Pomalidomide 3 mg hard capsule:

- Each capsule contains 3 mg of pomalidomide.
- The capsule shell contains: gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), ferric oxide yellow (E172) and Indigo carmine (E132).

Pomalidomide 4 mg hard capsule:

- Each capsule contains 4 mg of pomalidomide.
- The capsule shell contains gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171) and Indigo carmine (E132).

What Pomalidomide looks like and contents of the pack
Pomalidomide 1 mg hard capsules have a blue opaque cap and light yellow opaque body, imprinted with 'VIATRIS' over 'PM1'.
Pomalidomide 2 mg hard capsules have a blue opaque cap and light orange opaque body, imprinted with 'VIATRIS' over 'PM2'.
Pomalidomide 3 mg hard capsules have a blue opaque cap and light green opaque body, imprinted with 'VIATRIS' over 'PM3'.
Pomalidomide 4 mg hard capsules have a blue opaque cap and light blue opaque body, imprinted with 'VIATRIS' over 'PM4'.

Pomalidomide is provided in blister packs of 14 or 21 hard capsules or perforated blister packs of 14x1 or 21x1 hard capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
Mylan,
Potters Bar,
EN6 1TL,
United Kingdom.

Manufacturer(s)
Mylan Hungary Kft.
Mylan Utca 1
Komárom
2900
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Mylan Germany GmbH
Benzstrasse 1
61352 Bad Homburg
Germany

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Vendor Job No.	NA	Affiliate New Code	ART-48853-01	Product Description	LIT(B/F)POMALIDOMIDE VIA CAPSULE(COM)UK				
Artwork Proof No.	4	Aff. Superseded Code	NA						
Pharma Code	NA	Barcode Information	NA	New Material Code	75101289	Actual A/w Size	Flat-160 x 640 mm		
Product Render ID No.	NA	MA Number	PLGB 04569/2080, PLGB 04569/2081, PLGB 04569/2082, PLGB 04569/2083	ITF Barcode		Other Sizes (if any)	Folded-160 x 40mm		
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Main Font Type - 2	NA	Packaging Site	Mylan Laboratories Ltd. , FDF 3 (Pithampur, Dhar Dist., M.P. - IN)	Component Type	Printed Literature	Eye / Sensor Mark	NA		
Min. Font Size	9 pt	Mfg. Lic. No. / Code No.	NA	No. of Printed Colors	1	ITF Barcode Size	NA		
Reason for Revision / Issuance	New Component			Printed Colors CMYK / PMS Coated / PMS Color Bridge Coated	BLACK 100%				
	.....			Non Printed Colors	Die Line				
	.....								
Artwork Implementation Schedule, (✓) whichever is applicable	New Component			Equivalent with CMYK (Pantones Ref. Code)	NA				
	Immediately (Stock of supperseded component to be destroyed, if applicable)			Material of Construction	40gsm ITC Tribeni Paper				
	After Consumption of Existing (supperseded) stock								
	Others (specify)			Design & Style	Supply Leaflet in Folded Form as Proposed Size				

LABEL CONTROL / BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT / REGULATORY / MARKETING				Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By		
Sign Offs				Packaging Technical Services		Regulatory Affairs	Production	Quality Assurance
Digital Signature	Digital Signature	Digital Signature	Digital Signature	Sign, Date OR Digital Signature	Sign, Date OR Digital Signature	Sign, Date OR Digital Signature	Sign, Date OR Digital Signature	Sign, Date OR Digital Signature

Revision History			
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Date / Remarks	Date / Remarks	Date / Remarks	Date / Remarks

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